



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 1 NOVEMBER 01ST, 2016

09:00 To 09:45-----Registrations



09:45 To 09:55 **Opening Ceremony**



KEYNOTE FORUM

09:55 To 10:00-----Introduction

10:00 To 10:30-----**Dr. Anna Zisberg**

University of Haifa, Israel

10:30 To 11:00-----**Dr. Dawn Fairlie**

City University of New York, USA

GROUP PHOTOS

11:00 To 11:15

Session Introduction

11:15 To 11:45-----**Getting Back into the Game: Returning to Work after Depression**

Heather McDonald, University of New Brunswick, Canada

11:45 To 12:15-----**Satisfaction and Barriers of Surgical Safety Checklist Implementation in a Non-Mandatory Adoption Resource-Limited Country**

Nongyao Kasatpibal, Chiang Mai University

12:15 To 12:45-----**Nurse educators and first year student nurses' perceptions of poor interaction in the classroom environment.**

Lunic Base Khoza, University of Venda, South Africa

12:45 To 13:15-----**"The Transitional Care of a Family Caring for Their Child With a Tracheostomy"**

Kevin Mary Callans, "Harvard Medical School Teaching Hospitals, USA"

Lunch Break 13:15 To 14:00

14:00 To 14:30-----**Lifestyle modification toward improving quality of life and reducing burden on family caregiver: development a new nursing theory.**

Magda Bayoumi, Beni Suef University, Egypt

14:30 To 15:00-----**The beliefs resulting from nursing community experience and their effects on nurses' perspectives of nursing English courses: An ethnographic approach**

Yi- Ling Lu, National United University, Taiwan

Posters Presentation

15:00 To 15:30-----**Relationship between Health Promotion Behaviors and the Family's Participation to Care for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus**

Wisshukorn Tayomma, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

15:30 To 16:00-----**"The Development of Clinical Practice Guideline on Pain Relieving in Patients with Cancer"**

Rungsak Booncherd, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

Networking Refreshments 16:00 To 16:15

16:15 To 16:45-----**Perceived Self-efficacy in pain management among teenage pregnancy**

Supicha Suengsiripap, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

16:45 To 17:15-----**Supportive from grandmothers of exclusive breastfeeding**

Nareelux Suwannobol, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

DAY 1 END



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 2 NOVEMBER 02ND, 2016

Session Introduction

11:00 To 11:30-----Exploration Surgical Team Perception toward Implementation of Surgical Safety Checklist in a Non-Native English-Speaking Country
Nongyao Kasatpibal, Chiang Mai University

11:30 To 12:00-----Sleep disturbance in mild cognitive impairment : A systematic review and meta-analysis
Hu Mingyue, Jilin university, China

12:00 To 12:30-----Correlation Between Work Content and Job Satisfaction in Community Health Nurses
Lin Tao, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, China

12:30 To 13:00-----Guidelines for Counseling Women on the Management of Menopause
Priyanka Arora, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, India

Lunch Break 13:00 To 13:45

13:45 To 14:15-----The level and influencing factors of self-perceived burden in elderly patients with chronic diseases in China: A Multicenter Trial
Meng Zhang, Sichuan University, China

14:15 To 14:45-----The relationships of psychological and physical symptoms in patients of acute myocardial infraction
Hsiu Hua Sheila Cheng, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

Networking Refreshments 14:45 To 15:00

15:00 To 15:30-----Effect of music therapy on physiological outcomes in patients with coronary heart disease: a meta-analysis
Yanya Chen, Jinan University, China

15:30 To 16:00-----Practice of QCC on reducing false positive rate of blood culture in infectious department
Rao Li, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, China

CLOSING CEREMONY

BOOKMARK YOUR DATES:



World Summit On Cancer Science and Therapy

Singapore on January 23rd-25th, 2017

<http://bioleagues.com/conference/cancer-conferences/>



Surgery and Anesthesia Summit

Ireland , Dublin on February 21st-23rd, 2017

<http://bioleagues.com/conference/surgery-anesthesia-conference/>



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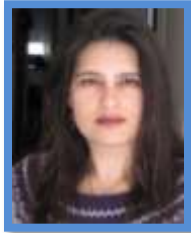
**International Conference on
Nursing Science**
at
Singapore on November 1st-3rd, 2016

Keynote Forum

Nursing Science-2016

International Conference on **Nursing Science**

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore



Dr. Anna Zisberg
University of Haifa, Israel

Hospital-Associated Functional Decline: The Role of Hospitalization Processes Beyond Individual Risk Factors

Hospitalizations for non-disabling conditions among older adults such as pneumonia or exacerbations of chronic conditions frequently result in new disability, failure to recover from the prehospitalization functional loss, or even continued functional decline. Because hospital-related functional decline is associated with a wide range of negative outcomes, including institutionalization and death, risk factors for in-hospital functional decline have been extensively studied. Research has traditionally focused on personal risk factors, such as preexisting functional and cognitive status, comorbidities, age, and severity of illness. Recently studies focus more on an attempt to discern the role of risk factors for in-hospital outcomes that are amenable to change, evaluating the role of hospitalization-related processes and patient experiences. This talk will provide the overview of the research in the field and specifically describe findings of the large-scale prospective multi-site observational study, “Hospitalization Process Effects on Functional Outcomes and Recovery (HoPE-FOR) study relating to functional trajectories, post-discharge falls, and re-hospitalization outcomes while focusing on understanding the role of in-hospital environment, patients' mobility, continence care, nutrition support, family involvement and additional care-related processes. These are potentially modifiable hospitalization risk factors at which practice and policy should be targeted in efforts to curb post-hospitalization negative outcomes.

Biography

I'm an assistant professor and the Head of the BA Program in the Department of Nursing, Haifa University, Israel. I earned my PhD from the University of Washington, School Of Nursing. My research focus is on understanding mechanisms that account for changes in functional status in older adults during times of health challenges such as hospitalization as well as exploring the effects of organizational structure and quality of care on hospitalization outcomes. My work has been continuously funded by national and international competitive grants and yielded more than 30 peer-reviewed publications in leading medical, gerontological, and nursing journals.

International Conference on **Nursing Science**

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore



Dawn Fairlie, PhD, APRN-BC

College of Staten Island, City University of New York

Shared Decision Making: An Evolving Paradigm in Healthcare

The plethora of health care options available to patients as consumers of health care and the paradigm shift away from paternalism and toward shared decision making are thought to increase difficulty for patients and families who must process the information required for increasingly complex decisions. Shared decision making (SDM) has been successfully employed in Canada and the United Kingdom for approximately two decades, and is a current focus of the Agency for Healthcare Quality (AHRQ). In a 2001 report, the Institute of Medicine recommended a focus on shared decision making, (Institute of Medicine, 2001). Additionally, Section 3506 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA, 2010) proposes greater use of shared decision making in health care. The ACA also authorizes the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test shared decision making models to improve understanding of health care decisions and assist with informed care decisions. Shared decision making has the potential to provide numerous benefits for individuals, families, health care providers, and the health care system by increasing patient knowledge, improving health outcomes, reductions in care and costs, and greater alignment of care with patients' preference and values. It is critical for health care providers to develop a systematic approach to shared decision making. At the same time, decisional conflict must be understood and addressed. This presentation will address the concept of decisional conflict and to provide information to help to identify individuals and families who are at risk. The Decisional Conflict Scale to quantify decisional conflict will be introduced; and a support framework for shared decision making will be discussed. Finally, patient decision aids will be explored as a shared decision making tool to assist individuals and families with health care decision making.

Biography

Dr. Fairlie has been a professor of nursing for approximately thirteen years at the City University of New York (CUNY). She holds certifications as an Adult, Geriatric and Family Nurse Practitioner and is currently a tenured assistant professor at CUNY College of Staten Island. Dr. Fairlie has begun a program of grant-funded research targeting an issue potentially affecting all populations: Shared Decision Making at the End of Life. During her doctoral study, she received grant funding for her dissertation-related work for grants entitled “The Relationship between End of Life Terminology and Decisional Conflict in Surrogate Decision-Makers” and “A Comparison Study of Decisional Conflict Elicited by Two End of Life Terminologies”. Her dissertation research is currently in press for the peer-reviewed interdisciplinary journal Health Communication; the article is entitled “Words and Experience Matter to Surrogate Decision Makers at the End of Life”.

Following peer-review, Dr. Fairlie was invited to present her research locally, nationally, and internationally at the International Conference on Hospice and Palliative Care (Orlando, FL), Society for Medical Decision Making-2nd Biennial Asia-Pacific Conference (Hong Kong, China), and Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society in Nursing, Mu Upsilon Chapter (Staten Island, NY). Additionally she has been nominated for Fellowship in the New York Academy of Medicine (NYAM). Dr. Fairlie has been active in the newly formed NYAM Jonas Research Committee for End of Life Care, collaborating with other NYAM colleagues and committee members in NYAM planning activities.

In order to help meet the needs of a vulnerable population (end-of-life) and surrogate decision-makers, Dr. Fairlie has a grant proposal currently in review at the Research Foundation and has submitted a Letter of Intent to PCORI where she will evaluate a decision aid and terminology in a large diverse population. She has a registered trademark, I AM PREPARED®, focusing on Patient decision aids, shared decision making and end of life decisions

Dr. Dawn Fairlie’s goal is to continue to contribute to advancing nursing and health care, to collaborate with health care providers and stakeholders, and to academically prepare and mentor future nurses and other health professionals prepared to meet shared decision making, and patient decision aids in end-of-life and decision-making needs of local and global populations.

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ABSTRACTS

Nursing Science-2016

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Getting Back into the Game: Returning to Work after Depression

Heather MacDonald, University of New Brunswick

In this grounded theory study 40 English speaking women from a rural province of Canada were interviewed to learn about their experiences of returning to work after a depression. Women described getting back in the game as being difficult and challenging as they had not completely recovered by the time they returned to work. However, they felt compelled to return to work in order to keep their jobs, in order to resume health and social benefits, and to reinstate their wages.

A number of themes emerged from the interview data. These included the presence of stigma, the active pursuit of silence, and battling adversity. Each of these core themes serves to describe the women's experiences of returning to work. The women described wearing a mask or "putting on a face" to combat the stigma associated with their illness. In this presentation the three themes will be discussed along with a thorough description of wearing a mask. Strategies that employers can employ to ease the transition back to work will be discussed.

Biography

Dr. MacDonald completed a Master's degree in Nursing at the University of Toronto, Canada and a PhD at the University of Manchester in the UK. Currently she is a Professor in the Faculty of Nursing at the University of New Brunswick (Canada). Dr. MacDonald's doctoral work examined respite for parents who were caring for children who required complex care. This paper comes from that work. Dr. MacDonald has three children of her own.

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Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

The Relationships Between Depression, Anxiety and Fear of Death, Angina severity and Quality of Life in Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) Patients

Hsiu-Hua, Cheng, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, School of Nursing
Department of Nursing, Mennonite Christian Hospital, Taiwan

Shiow Luan, Tsay, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, School of Nursing
Department of Nursing, Mennonite Christian Hospital, Taiwan

Background: Myocardial infarction is one of leading causes of death in the Taiwan and in most industrialized nations throughout the world. The current study is to investigate the relationships between depression, anxiety and fear of death, angina severity and quality of life in acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients.

Methods: All patients are under the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction in a regional teaching hospital of eastern Taiwan. AMI patients were interviewed with Structured questionnaires on the third to fifth day of hospitalization.

Results: Total 62 AMI patients were completed questionnaires from May 2015 to July 2016. The types of AMI was slightly higher in STEMI (n=33) vs NSTEMI (n=29) patients are most likely to be male (76% vs 24%). Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) was utilized in 80% of patients. The result of quality of life in physical composite score (PCS) and mental composite score (MCS) are both significantly related to symptoms of depression, anxiety, physical limitation, angina stabilities, angina frequencies and treatment satisfaction. The Quality of life and fear of death was non-significant.

Conclusion: According to the result of this study, the symptoms and quality of life are highly significant related in AMI patients. The main focus of treatment for AMI was managing life-threatening conditions. Thus psychological symptoms are often overlooked. Prior to implementing nursing management must consider both the psychological and physical symptoms of AMI patients in order to provide holistic nursing care.

Biography

I am Hsiu-Hua Sheila Cheng currently works in Mennonite Christian Hospital in Taiwan and I am also a PhD candidate of National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science. My role at the hospital is a nursing supervisor responsible for patient safety and Critical Care Units. The theme of the abstract submitted for this conference is to compare the relationships of psychological and physical symptoms in patients of acute myocardial infarction.

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Sleep Disturbance In Mild Cognitive Impairment: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis

Mingyue Hu, JiLin university

Li Chen; University, JiLin university

Sleep disturbance frequently occurs in patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI). The aim of this meta-analysis is to clarify whether patients with MCI demonstrated alterations in total sleep time and sleep efficiency through objective measures. Literature searching was performed in October 2015 using 9 electronic databases, ten studies fitted the inclusion criteria. Compared with healthy elders(HE), MCI had changes in the two sleep parameters, embodied in a decrease of total sleep time(HE>MCI, Heterogeneity: I²=16%; p=0.002)and sleep efficiency(HE>MCI, Heterogeneity: I²=49%; p < 0.00001). In conclusion, significant association between alternation of the two sleep parameters and MCI were found. Sleep disturbance might be related to cognitive impairment. Targeting on sleep nursing intervention might improve cognitive status of older persons

Biography

Mingyue Hu, postgraduate, 23 years old, study in Nursing college of JiLin university. Tutor is Li Chen, dean of nursing college, major in geriatric nursing.

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Correlation Between Work Content and Job Satisfaction in Community Health Nurses

Tao Lin, Faculty of Nursing, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu , 610041, China

Liu Suzhen, Faculty of Nursing, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu , 610041, China

Li Jiping, Faculty of Nursing, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu , 610041, China

Background Community-health services, an integral part of China's healthcare industry, is government dominated, not-for-profit, labor intensive, and highly dependent on community health nurses as its major source of personnel to sustain its services. **Objective** To explore the relationships between work content and job satisfaction. **Methods** A cross-sectional design was carried out among 969 community health nurses from 56 community health service centers in Sichuan province. **Results** The work content of community health nurses were basic medical nursing and public health nursing(323,33.4%), basic medical nursing (290,29.9%) , public health nursing (280 , 28.9%) , management work (61,6.3%) and non-nursing work (15,1.5%) . Degree of the total job satisfaction was 3.39 ± 0.41 . The two most satisfying work contents were both basic medical nursing and public health nursing (3.45 ± 0.43) and only for basic medical nursing(3.45 ± 0.38). The nurses, provided services for community residents directly, whose job satisfaction (3.30 ± 0.40) significantly lower than the other nurses. **Conclusion** The community health nursing service in Sichuan province is comprehensive, but the service content still has a potential to be extended. In addition, the job satisfaction of community health nurses is not high. Consequently, developing the specialist care and improving the job satisfaction of nurses helps a lot to provide better service to community residents.

Key words Community Health Nurses; Work Content; Job Satisfaction

Biography

My name is Lin Tao, born in Sichuan province in China. I had completed my BSN from Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine in China, and now I am a postgraduate student in Sichuan University. I'm major in community nursing. And I had taken apart in international nursing conference in Thailand and report my speech, which held by Chiang Mai University.

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

The Beliefs Resulting From Nursing Community Experience And Their Effects On Nurses' Perspectives Of Nursing English Courses: An Ethnographic Approach

Yi-Ling, Lu, National United University, Taiwan

A nursing community can be described as a discourse community or a Community of Practice (CoP). No matter what type, a nursing community can exert influences on its group members' perspectives and beliefs. The aim of this research is to explore nurses' beliefs resulting from nursing community experience and their effects on nurses' perspectives of nursing English courses. An ethnographic approach was utilized to fulfill the research aim, using data from Taiwanese nursing professionals working in a large hospital with an international care center that serves foreign patients. Semi-structured interviews and shadowing observations were the primary methods of data collection. The results demonstrated that the nurses' connection with the nursing community lead for them to a focus in their working lives on (1) the building of the nurse-patient relationship, (2) the provision of quality nursing care, (3) negative caring experiences due to the language barrier and (4) the realization of professional identity. This, to a large extent, determined their perceptions of ESP courses.

Biography

Yi-Ling Lu is an Assistant Professor of the Department of Applied Foreign Languages at National United University, Taiwan. Her research interests include English for Nursing Purposes and the evaluation of teacher effectiveness.

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Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Nurse educators and first year student nurses' perceptions of poor interaction in the classroom environment.

Lunic Base Khoza, N University of Venda

Freddah Rirhandzu Mathevula, PhD University of Venda

Poor interactions in the classroom are sources of stress between nurse educators and first-year student nurses. During the first encounter in the classroom, students are fully dependent on their educator. However, the support that they need might be lacking owing to poor relationships or flawed interaction. The purpose of this study was to determine the nurse educators and first year student nurses' perceptions of poor interaction in the classroom environment. The study attempted to answer the following specific question: What do nurse educators and student nurse neophytes regard as examples of poor interaction in the classroom setting? The accessible population in this study were all first-year student nurse registered with the University of Venda for the Bachelor of Nursing and nurse educators responsible for teaching first-year student nurses in this programme. The study used stratified random sampling to obtain two groups of student participants. Forty first-year student nurses were divided into homogenous subsets of 15 males and 25 females. A random sampling was conducted to select 10 males and 15 females. The sampling of nurse educators was purposive. Focus groups were used to interview students and individuals, using in-depth interviews to gather data from nurse educators. The study revealed that both nurse educators and student nurse neophytes concur that negative interaction inhibited student learning and contributed to negative outcomes in classroom settings. Nurse educators should provide stimulating, safe and well-managed learning environments, in order for students to advance academically.

Keywords: student behaviour, classroom, interaction, academic performance, drop out

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Lifestyle Modification Toward Improving Quality Of Life And Reducing Burden On Family Caregiver: Development A New Nursing Theory

Magda Bayoumi, Beni Suef University

Lifestyle effect on patients' general health and outcomes and when promoting lifestyle behavior required that nurse shift from simple advice giving to a more counseling- based approach. Behavioral risk factor management eg; diet, physical activity and smoking behavior. Furthermore the patient must become motivated to change his/her life style and become a believer in his/her abilities. The life style of individual focusing on their diet, weight, physical activity, tobacco smoking and alcohol drinking, sleep pattern, stress management, analgesic, social relationship, pain tolerance and spiritual life. Therefore, it is likely that nurses are choosing an appropriate method of management therapy to achieve the maximum level of life modification. Fortunately, life style changes will simultaneously address according to health condition. As well as literature review reported that quality of life improved by modifying life style. In measuring QOL therefore, the WHOQOL Group takes the view that it is important to know how satisfied or bothered people are by important aspects of their life, and this interpretation will be a highly individual matter. It is a broad ranging concept affected in a complex way by the person's physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs and their relationship to salient features of their environment.

Biography

Magda Bayoumi is currently working as Lecturer at faculty of nursing Beni-Suef University, she has been Assistant Professor, head of nursing department Al-farabi Colleges Riyadh, Dean College of Medical Applied Sciences , King Khalid University for 4 years and a lecturer in the Faculty of Nursing, King Saud University for 4 years and before that working in haemo and peritoneal dialysis for seven years. She was awarded a PhD in 2007 Ain Shams University. Her main interests are in nursing research, adding to new nursing knowledge for the benefit of patients, families and communities. This encompasses all aspects of health including promotion and prevention. She applies the scientific approach in an effort to solve problems using evidence-based practice to improve quality of care especially for dialysis patients..

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

The Transitional Care of a Family Caring for Their Child With a Tracheostomy

Kevin Mary Callans, Clinical Care Management Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harvard Medical School Teaching Hospitals, Boston, MA

Ms. Callans was principal investigator of a study to describe the family experience of caring for their child with a tracheostomy due to a compromised airway during the transition from hospital to home, and to implement mechanisms that families propose to support their ability to succeed as caregivers. Two principal conclusions emerged: (1) growth in the family caregiver role leads to personal transformation demonstrated by increased confidence, finding joy from their child, becoming an advocate for their child, and a resource for others, and (2) family members described the transition to being 'in charge,' having a trusted relationship with health care providers, and being able to advocate for getting the resources they needed in the home. The study has several implications for nursing practice:

- Building relationships are as critical as teaching skills to families during hospitalization.
- Family members see considerable value in connecting with experienced, confident care providers. There is also a desire to share their experience with other families that are beginning a similar journey.
- Participants requested a support approach that included competent providers, webbased video education for skills training, family-to-family connection, and continued family group support after discharge.

Biography

Kevin Mary Callans, BSN, RN graduated from Georgetown University's School of Nursing. She is currently a Case Manager at both MEEI and MGH Hospital for Children. Her work focuses on (1) the coordination of care between MEEI and MGH (and between hospital and home) of infants and young children that have critical airway conditions, and (2) the associated support needs of their family members. Kevin has arranged and coordinated quarterly focus group meetings and helped implement their many recommendations that together comprise the Family Centered Care (FCC) program.

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

The level and influencing factors of self-perceived burden in elderly patients with chronic diseases in China: A Multicenter Trial

Zhang Meng, West China School of Medicine. West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Zhang Xue-mei, West China School of Medicine. West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Objective: To investigate the level and influencing factors of self-perceived burden (SPB) in elderly patients with chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCDs, chronic disease). Methods A convenience sample of 1056 elderly patients with chronic diseases were investigated with the self-made patients' general information questionnaire, Self-perceived Burden Scale (SPBS), Barthel Index (BI), FRAIL Scale, Simple Nutritional Evaluation Method (MNA - SF), Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS - 15), Family APGAR Index (FAI). Results The score of SPBS of elderly patients with chronic diseases was (24.62 ± 7.06) , which was at mild to moderate level. And 75.8% of the elderly patients with chronic diseases showed different level of SPBS. The influence factors of self-perceived burden were the score of Barthel Index (BI), the place of residence, depression, the recent health status, and gender. Conclusion The elderly patients with chronic diseases common experience of mild to moderate levels of self-perceived burden, we should be aimed at the main influence factors of SPBS and take positive measures to alleviate their SPB..

Key words Aged; Chronic non – communicable diseases; Self-perceived burden

Biography

Zhang Meng , female, Post-Graduate

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Supportive from Grandmothers of Exclusive breastfeeding

NareeluxSuwannobol, Lecturer, School of Family Health and Midwifery Nursing, Institute of Nursing, Suranaree University of Technology 111 University Ave Muang, Nakhonratchasima, Thailand 30000

The World Health Organization (WHO) has encouraged mothers to only breastfeed their new-born children at least six months and then feed them with supplementary diets together with breastfeed until 2 years. Breastfeeding lowers the risks of such chronic diseases as asthma, allergy and obesity, especially for those completely getting breastfed in six months. The reasons causing mothers not to completely breastfeed their children in the first half year of life were lack of knowledge (35.8%), lack of support (29.9%), lack of encouragement (39.2%) ,and complication from antenatal ,labour and postpartum . The factors that help all mothers breastfeed their children included their beliefs in breastfeeding, social support from grandmothers. The objective of this was to explore experience of supportive from grandmothersof exclusive breastfeeding at Dankhunthot Hospital Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The total 12grandmothers. The data were collected during April to July 2015. Instruments consisted of demography record from ,In-depth interview and focus group discussion were conducted with grandmothers. Data were analyzed using content analysis. The findings showed that grandmothers hadpositive belief breastfeeding ,intention to supportive breastfeeding , using their experience, helping cook for increase milk and need health care providers . The results of this study suggest that supportive from families and health care providers for successful in exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, Grandmother, Supportive

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Exploration Surgical Team Perception Toward Implementation Of Surgical Safety Checklist In A Non-Native English-Speaking Country

Nongyao Kasatpibal, Division of Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Somjai Sirakamon, Division of Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

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JoAnne D. Whitney, Department of Biobehavioral Nursing and Health Systems, School of Nursing, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

BACKGROUND: The in-depth information of success and failure of surgical safety checklist (SSC) implementation has been questioned in non-native English-speaking countries. **METHODS:** A qualitative study was performed to explore surgical team's perceptions of barriers and strategies to improve SSC implementation. The information from focus group discussions with 39 nurses and face-to-face in-depth interviews with 50 surgical personnel were analyzed using content analysis. **RESULTS:** Four main themes reflected barriers of SSC implementation that comprised structure, surgical team, checklist, and patient. Major barriers were unclear policy, inadequate personnel, refusals and resistance from the surgical team, English/electronic SSC, and foreign patients. The key strategies to improve SSC implementation were policy management, training using role play and station-based deconstruction, adapting SSC implementation suitable for the hospital's context, building self-awareness, and patient-involvement. **CONCLUSIONS:** The barriers of SCC were related to infrastructure and patients. Effective policy management, teamwork and individual improvement, and patient-involvement may be the keys success in SSC implementation.

KEYWORDS: barrier; operating room; safe surgery; strategy; surgery; surgical safety checklist

Biography

Nongyao Kasatpibal obtained her BS(Nursing and Midwifery) in 1988;MNS(Infection Control Nurse) in 1997; and PhD (Epidemiology) in 2006. In 2007-2009, she worked as a WHO Temporary Adviser in Prevention Infection for "Safe Surgery, Saves Lives". In 2009, she got the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America International Ambassador Program Award. In 2012– 2014, she worked as a Chief for the Thai Perioperative Nurses Association in Northern Region, Thailand. Currently, she is a sub-committee member for the development of the Thai National Guidelines in Infection Control. She has published more than 30 papers in national and international journals.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Satisfaction and Barriers of Surgical Safety Checklist Implementation in a Non-Mandatory Adoption Resource-Limited Country

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JoAnne D. Whitney, Department of Biobehavioral Nursing and Health Systems, School of Nursing, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

Background: The WHO surgical safety checklist (SSC) has been a globally effective, implemented and mandated adoption in several countries. However, its use is not mandatory in Thailand. This study aimed to evaluate the satisfaction and barriers of SSC implementation. **Methods:** A survey study was performed between November 2013 and February 2015 in 61 Thai hospitals. A questionnaire capturing demographics, and the satisfaction and barriers of SSC implementation was distributed to surgical personnel. **Results:** A total of 2,024 surgical personnel were recruited. Overall, respondents reported a high level of satisfaction with the SSC (mean=3.79+0.71). The three areas of highest satisfaction were benefit to the patient (mean 4.11+0.69), benefit to the organization (mean 4.05+0.68), and reduction in adverse events (mean 4.02+0.69). Overall, the barrier for implementation of the SSC was rated as moderate (mean=2.52+0.99). However, the means of barriers in each period, sign in, time out, and sign out, were rated as low, means=2.41+1.07, 2.50+1.03, and 2.34+1.01, respectively. **Conclusion:** The data document that the satisfaction with the SSC are fairly high. However, some barriers were identified. Efforts to increase understanding through more rigorous policy enforcement and strategic support may lead to improving the checklist implementation. **KEYWORDS:** Barrier; Satisfaction; Surgical Safety Checklist

Biography

Nongyao Kasatpibal obtained her BS(Nursing and Midwifery) in 1988;MNS(Infection Control Nurse) in 1997; and PhD (Epidemiology) in 2006. In 2007-2009, she worked as a WHO Temporary Adviser in Prevention Infection for "Safe Surgery, Saves Lives". In 2009, she got the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America International Ambassador Program Award. In 2012– 2014, she worked as a Chief for the Thai Perioperative Nurses Association in Northern Region, Thailand. Currently, she is a sub-committee member for the development of the Thai National Guidelines in Infection Control. She has published more than 30 papers in national and international journals.

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Guidelines for Counseling Women on the Management of Menopause

Priyanka Arora, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, India

Perimenopause/Menopause Experience Related definitions (source: World Health Organization {WHO})¹: Menopause: the permanent cessation of menstruation resulting from the loss of ovarian follicular activity. Natural menopause is recognized to have occurred after 12 consecutive months of amenorrhea; this occurs with the final menstrual period (FMP), known with certainty only in retrospect one year or more after the event (induced menopause is defined as surgical removal of both ovaries or iatrogenic ablation of ovarian function). Average age of onset is 51 years. **Perimenopause**: includes the period immediately prior to menopause and the first year after menopause (defined as 2–8 years prior to menopause).

Menopausal transition: the time before the FMP when variability in the menstrual cycle is usually increased.

Postmenopause: the period of time dating from the FMP, regardless of whether the menopause was induced or natural/spontaneous. Age at perimenopause/menopause is estimated from several U.S. studies, most recently from the population-based Massachusetts Women's Health Study (MWHs)². Factors that affect age at menopause include: Smoking: smokers tend to experience menopause 2 years earlier than nonsmokers. **Nulliparity**: women who have not had children have a tendency to have an earlier menopause. Family history: a woman's age at menopause is often similar to her mother's age at menopause. Other possible factors include: type 1 diabetes and shorter cycles during adolescence. By age 55, > 90% of women have experienced menopause³. Perimenopause Experience First changes noted are shorter menstrual cycles⁴:

At age 20 average cycle is 28.8 days. At age 30 average cycle is 27.2 days. At 9 years prior to menopause, average cycle is 25.6 days. Hot flashes are common in **perimenopause**: Can begin several years prior to menopause. Often peak at menopause and then subside. Average duration is 3–5 years, but can be much longer. Ovulation is erratic; can lead to a wide range of menstrual patterns. The following gynecologic pathology are also prevalent at this age and can cause abnormal uterine bleeding:

Fibroids,
Polyps, and

Endometrial hyperplasia (less frequently). Hormone levels fluctuate widely; not useful in diagnosing where women are in perimenopause. Normal FSH in women with symptoms such as hot flashes and menstrual irregularities does not rule out perimenopause. Menopause is known in retrospect only after absence of a period for > 1 year.

International Conference on

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Practice Of QCC On Reducing False Positive Rate Of Blood Culture In Infectious Department

Rao Li, West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Objective: Explore the effect of quality control circle on reducing false positive rate of blood culture in infectious department. Methods: To set up quality control circle and investigate the status of false positive rate of blood culture to analyze and carry out the measurements. Results: Through quality control circle activities, the false positive rate of blood culture reduced from 6.25% to 2.13% ($P < 0.05$) and the operation process and supervision methods of blood culture were formulated. The ability of nurses using scientific methods to solve clinical problems was improved. Conclusions: It has a significant effect on reducing false positive rate of blood culture through quality control circle activities and also can improve the quality of medical care..

Biography

2008-2012 , Bachelor Degree , West China School of Medicine , West China Hospital, Sichuan University

2012-2015 , Master Degree , West China School of Medicine , West China Hospital, Sichuan University

2015-Now , Center of infectious department ,West China Hospital,Sichuan University

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Relationship between Health Promotion Behaviors and the Family's Participation to Care for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.

Wisshukorn Tayomma, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand
Ketsarinpimpon, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand
Piraya Lalongsongnern, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand
Rattawan Tamklang, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand
Sunaree Boonhang, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand
Srikiat Anansawat, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Background Gestational Diabetes Mellitus is one of the most common medical complication during pregnancy. Women with uncontrolled Gestational Diabetes Mellitus are likely to have complications to mother such as the risk of high blood pressure, the complication of labor such as Dystocia, Postpartum Hemorrhage, and increased rates of Cesarean section. In addition, the complication to fetus could be the increasing disability and the rate of infant mortality in the perinatal period and trauma because of macrosomia and Neonatal with Hypoglycemia. **Objective** The relationship between health promotion behaviors (HPB) and the Family's participation to care for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (FCGDM). **Methodology** A descriptive study design, purposive sampling was used to select 30 participants with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus who attended at ante natal care ward at Dankuntot hospital, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The questionnaire was used to elicit participants' personal information, HPB and FCGDM. All instruments were tested for content validity. Their reliabilities were tested by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient which were .94 and .91 respectively. Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistic: mean, standard deviation and Pearson's product moment correlation. **Results** The results of this study revealed that the mean of HPB and FCGDM were at high level (\bar{X} =3.88, S.D.=0.59 ; \bar{X} =4.03, S.D.=0.43 respectively). HPB was positively and significantly correlated, at high level with FCGDM. ($r = 0.77, p \leq .05$) **Recommendations** Based on the study findings, it is recommended that health professionals, especially nurses, should encourage family members in taking care of the women with GDM in physical, mental and psychosocial.

Biography

We are 4th student nurse, Institute of Nursing, Suranaree University of Technology, Mauang District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. We are interested in Nursing Care of Families and Midwifery.

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Perceived Self-Efficacy In Pain Management Among Teenage Pregnancy

Supicha Suengsirirap, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Parichat Chataisong, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Hattaya Hong-udorn, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Uthaiwan Iangsantie, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Saranya Khomkhunthod, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Nareelux Suwannobol, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

This descriptive research objective is to study the relationship between perceived self-efficacy and pain management among teenage pregnancy. The sample was comprised of 11 teenage pregnancy, aged between 10-19 years old that third trimester of pregnancy. The research instruments used in data collection that included three part, as follows: 1) personal data form 2) self-efficacy questionnaire and 3) pain management questionnaire. The instruments were tested for content validity with three experts. The research results found that teenage pregnancy average 17.5 years old (S.D.=1.51), gestational age 33.5 (S.D.=6.25), number of antenatal care visits 5.55 times (S.D.=2.73), level of education is senior high school, maid's career, salary range 3,001-4,000 baht, live with her husband and her family, have them mother care during pregnancy intrapartum stage her want to family care result and the relationships between perceived self- efficacy and pain management are significantly positive correlation at the level <0.05 ($r= 0.636$) The results suggested that nurses should evaluate perceived self-efficacy with teenage pregnancy from their first visit at antenatal care. This result also suggested doing the self-practice model and verbal persuasion that encourage to the perceived self-efficacy for teenage pregnancy were appropriately.

Keywords: Perceived self-efficacy, teenage pregnancy, pain management

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Effect Of Music Therapy On Physiological Outcomes Inpatients With Coronary Heart Disease: A Meta-Analysis

Yanya Chen, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China

Zekai Li, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China

Objective To assess the effect of music therapy (MT) on physiological outcomes in coronary heart disease patients. Methods A search of the Cochrane Library, EMBASE, PubMed, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure and Chinese BioMedical Literature Database was conducted for relevant studies as of April, 2016. Additional studies were also identified through references of eligible articles. Two reviewers screened studies, extracted data and assessed the methodology independently. Meta-analysis was performed by RevMan 5.3. Results A total of 13 randomized controlled trials with 1088 participants were included in this meta-analysis. Compared with usual care, MT can reduce patients' respiration rate ($P < 0.001$), heart rate ($P < 0.001$), systolic blood pressure ($P < 0.001$) and diastolic blood pressure ($P = 0.005$). But there was no statistically significant difference in oxygen saturation between the two groups. In the subgroup analysis, no significant difference was found between researcher-selected and participant-selected music, one time and several times of music intervention, procedural and non-procedural patients in terms of change of respiration rate and heart rate. Conclusions MT is worth being popularized in coronary heart disease patients, so as to reduce respiration rate, heart rate and blood pressure.

Biography

Yanya Chen, female, Master Candidate, Department of Nursing Science, School of Medicine, Jinan University, Guangzhou. Her research interest included evidence-based nursing and nursing management. Zekai Li, female, Supervisor, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Department of Nursing Science, School of Medicine, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China. Her research interest included nursing education, nursing management, and evidence-based nursing.

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Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

The Development of Clinical Practice Guideline on Pain Relieving in Patients with Cancer

Rungsak Booncherd, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Parichat Prasong, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Oranuch Kajeeram, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Siriwan Siripanya, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

Saranya Chularee, Suranaree University of Technology , Thailand

This study aimed to develop the clinical nursing practice guideline (CNPNG) for pain relieving in patients with cancer. The researchers developed the pain relieving CNPNG Guided by IOWA model. The model development has the following 6 phases: 1) Identification of problem and knowledge focused triggers, 2) The problem is that demand 3) research and gather empirical evidence 4) Writing Practice Nursing 5) Check the accuracy oriented content. 6) Try out CNPNG. The CNPNG was validated by 6 experts and tested for its item content validity index (I-CVI), and scale content validity index (S-CVI). The I-CVI and S-CVI of CNPNG were reported at 0.8 – 1.0 and 0.8, respectively. In order to address the issue of Reliability of the CNPNG's quality, the Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation (AGREE) was employed to test the quality of current CNPNG. Six experts in the areas of pain management and cancer evaluated the CNPNG's quality. The overall appropriateness of the pain relieving CNPNG was report at 88 percentages. Therefore, the pain relieving CNPNG can be feasibility for implication to relief pain in patients with cancer.

Keywords: Clinical Nursing Practice Guideline, Pain, Patients with Cancer

Biography

Nursing student, Suranaree University of Technology, Institute of Nursing, Nakhon- Ratchasima **Lecturer, Suranaree University of Technology, Institute of Nursing, Nakhon- Ratchasima.

**International Conference on
Nursing Science**
at
Singapore on November 1st-3rd, 2016

ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS

Nursing Science-2016

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

A Longitudinal Study: To Explore the Effect of Challenge Based Learning on Nursing Students' Learning Approach and Their Learning Experience

Anson, C.Y., Tang, Assistant Professor, School of Nursing, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

Meyrick, C.M., Chow, Professor, School of Nursing, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

The study aimed to explore nursing students' learning experience on Challenge Based Learning (CBL) and its effect on students' learning approach. Data was collected from January to April 2016 at Tung Wah College. Year 3 nursing students from a baccalaureate nursing programme undertaking the primary care course in which CBL was implemented were invited to participate in the study. The revised two-factor Study Process Questionnaire was administered to measure the change in the learning approach before and after completing the course. Paired t test was used to do the comparison. 130 participants returned the questionnaires with a response rate of 81%. The pretest-posttest mean score difference in the deep approach was significantly higher than that of the surface approach ($t=3.22$, $p=0.002$). The significant increase in the mean score of the deep approach reveals a shift of learning from surface to deep approach in nursing students after receiving CBL. Focus group interviews on both students and tutors found that they appreciated the application of CBL in the course but further refinement of CBL could better address the learning needs of students and thus enhance the learning outcomes.

(Word: 186/200)

Biography

Dr. Anson Tang is currently an Assistant Professor at Tung Wah College of Hong Kong. She has been working in the field for over 10 years and has enormous experience in teaching various nursing programmes in hospitals and tertiary institutions. She is also the programme leader of the baccalaureate nursing programme at the College and has been involving in various programme accreditation exercises. Her recent research interest is nursing education especially on innovative teaching and learning methods.

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The Effect Of Peer Education On Self Management In Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: A Meta-Analysis

Bin-bin Yang, Jilin University

Kun Li, Jilin University

Multiple electronic databases (MEDLINE、EMBASE、CNKI、WanFang、SinoMed) were used to search for the randomized controlled experimental studies about the effect of peer education on self management in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. We judged research data whether there is heterogeneity. If $P > 0.05$, $I^2 < 50\%$ that indicated data existed homogeneity. Then we used the fixed effect model to analyze merger; If $P < 0.05$, $I^2 \geq 50\%$ that indicated data existed homogeneity. Then we used the random effects model for merger analysis. Mean difference standardized (SMD) was used to analyze the data, with 95% confidence interval (CI), and the funnel plot analysis of publication bias

Biography

I am a graduate student from Nursing College of Jilin University, which is located in the north of china. I am a student of grade two. Geriatric nursing and Community nursing are my research direction. I have published an article. My tutor is Li Kun, who is an associate professor.

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Evaluation on grade of cardiovascular risk in outpatients with type 2 diabetes

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Yuan Li , West China School of Medicine, Sichuan University endocrinology department , SichuanChengdu 610041

Xiong Zhenzhen, West China School of Medicine, Sichuan University endocrinology department , SichuanChengdu 610041

ObjectiveTo investigate the risk of cardiovascular disease in outpatients with type 2 diabetes.MethodsA convenient sample of 1453diabetic outpatientsduring January 2015 to March 2016participated in the study on a voluntary basis. Risk factors of cardiovascular disease and diabetes related conditions were gathered by specialists.The risk of cardiovascular disease was evaluated by means of QRISK 2 assessment tool. Results Approximately 63.0% of the study sample were evaluated as high risk of cardiovascular disease. Participants with insulin therapy had significantly higher risk of cardiovascular disease compared with those who have no insulin therapy ($P<0.05$) .Moreover, the mean level of hemoglobin A1c was statistically significant between different risk groups ($P<0.05$) .ConclusionThe majority of type 2 diabetic patients have a high risk of cardiovascular disease in the coming ten years. It is practicable to integrate an cardiovascular assessment tool into the treatment process of type 2 diabetes so as to improve the awareness of cardiovascular disease prevention.

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The Emotional Intelligence and Sociotropic-Autonomic Personality Characteristics of the Nurses Working for a District Psychiatry Hospital and Their Situations of Being Subject or Exposed to Violence

CEYDA BAÄZOÄZUL, AdÄ±yaman University (Turkey)

Nursing is a profession requiring professional knowledge, ability, team work, and communication skills. The number and the type of violence that the nurses are exposed could change according to the units they work. The nurses working in psychiatry clinics can be under risk in terms of being exposed to violence in terms of the environment and the patient profile characteristics of the psychiatric working area. The personality characteristics, self-confidence and emotional intelligence levels, conflict management skills, and educational backgrounds of the nurses being exposed to physical, verbal or psychological violence can differ. Accordingly, the emotional intelligence and personality characteristics of the individual can affect the situation of being or not being exposed to violence.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between the emotional intelligence and sociotropic-autonomic personality characteristics of the nurses working in psychiatry clinics and their situation of being subject / exposed to violence.

METHOD: This study was carried out with 103 nurses working in a district hospital in Turkey. The research data were collected by Emotional Intelligence Evaluation Scale (EIES), Sociotropy-Autonomy Scale (SAS), and Descriptive Information Form which was developed by the researchers. Data were collected according to the self report between March and May in 2016 after receiving the approval of the ethical committee and institution. The study data were evaluated by percentage distribution and Pearson correlation analysis.

RESULTS: While the average age of the participant nurses was $39,06 \pm 5,88$, 84,5% of them were females, 84,5% of them were married, 45,6% of them had bachelor's degree and 86,4% of them stated that they were happy with the unit they worked in. The rate of being exposed to physical violence was 32% and the rate of being exposed to psychological violence was 66%. A statistically meaningful relationship was determined between the "awareness of emotions" dimension EIES and the number of physical violence that was exposed and "management of emotions" dimension of EIES and the number of psychological violence that was exposed ($p < .05$). It was determined that there was a meaningful relationship between the situation of being exposed to psychological violence with socio-tropic personality characteristics and the number of violence ($p < .05$).

CONCLUSION: There were an inversely proportional relationship between the situation of being exposed to violence and emotional intelligence levels of the nurses and a directly proportional relationship with their personality characteristics.

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A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis Of Randomized Controlled Trials (Rcts) Of Cognitive Behavior Therapy For Depression In Diabetes Mellitus

Chen Li, Ji Lin University

Li Chen, Jilin University

The present study aimed to systematically examine the efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) for depression in people diagnosed with diabetes and to identify which aspect could get improved with the intervention. A systematic literature search was performed in May 2016 using multiple databases. Inclusion was confined to randomized controlled trials of CBT conducted in individuals with diabetes and had clinically relevant depression. Six randomized-controlled trials (RCTs) with a total sample size of 627 participants met inclusion criteria. Relative to controls, the CBI interventions resulted in statistically significant improvements on depression ($d = -0.512$, 95%CI[-1.021; -0.004]) and diabetes-related distress($d = -0.214$, 95%CI:[-0.411; -0.0170]). Improvements were not found in HbA1c and well-being. Too few data on the aspects like adherence to medical treatment, diabetes treatment satisfaction and acceptance of diabetes, were available to get pooled results. The quality of the evidence supports a strong recommendation for the use of CBI among diabetes patients with depression. This review indicates that while CBT is efficacious in treatment of the diabetes with depression, more research is needed to analyze more aspects that may indicate more favorable treatment responses.

Biography

Chen Li, postgraduate student, 21 years old, study in Nursing college of Ji Lin University. Tutor is Li Chen, dean of nursing college, major in geriatric nursing. (50-100 Words)

Biography

Mingyue Hu, postgraduate, 23 years old, study in Nursing college of JiLin university. Tutor is Li Chen, dean of nursing college, major in geriatric nursing.

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Functional limitation and associated factors in outpatients with ankylosing spondylitis in Southwest China

Chen Wang, Department of Operating room, West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Introduction/objectives: Functional limitation is often complained by patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS). With a rising number of patients suffering from AS, there are a limited number of reports focusing on functional limitation of AS in Chinese patients. This study was to investigate the level of functional limitation and explore its associations with demographic, disease-related factors.

Method: Total of 303 AS outpatients were recruited in this cross-section study from a general hospital in Southwest China. Functional limitation was measured by the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI). Other data were collected by the following questionnaires: the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI), the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Patient Global Score (BAS-G), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index Questionnaire (PSQI).

Results: Finally, 295 outpatients with AS completed this survey, 10.51% reported worse functional status. Spearman's test showed that worse function limitation was significantly associated with older age, lower household income, more pain, higher disease activity, poorer sleep and worse patient's well-being(all $P < 0.05$). Regression analysis indicated that the predictors of functional limitation were the overall patient's well-being ($P < 0.001$) and disease activity ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: AS patients in Southwest China had a mild level of functional limitation.

The factors associated with functional limitation include: age, family income, pain, disease activity, sleep quality, fatigue and morning stiffness, which should be taken into consideration when assessing functional limitation of AS patients. Besides, health care providers should give a more comprehensive and targeted intervention to improve functional outcome.

Key words: ankylosing spondylitis, functional limitation, disease activity, patients' well-being, sleep quality, pain

Biography

I began to pursue a master's degree of nursing in 2013 and graduated from West China School of Nursing & Department of Nursing, Sichuan University. My mentor is Professor Hong Chen. At present, I work as a scrub nurse in the Department of Operating room, West China Hospital, Sichuan University.

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The mental experience of nursing postgraduate under Self-raised funds.

Zhang, JiLin University

Chengshuai, JiLin University

Fengli, JiLin University

Objective To study the feeling of nursing postgraduate underSelf-raised funds and the coping measures.Methods 12 students were accessed in phenomenological approach of qualitative research,aiming at their own expense experience,and analyzed in using colaizzi7.Results The feeling of nursing post-graduated includes:1.Faith firmness2.The economic loading enforcement;3.The psychological feeling includes uncertainty feeling of future,incompetent feeling of job and study;4.The difference of cognitive status:positive and optimistic,general attitude,negative depression.The common issue is Self-contradiction.Conclusion The mechanism of Self-raised funds have playing an important role in the development of nursing postgraduate students,but some implementation and lacking of the policy needs the joint efforts of all aspects to make it perfect.

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Effects Of Exercises On Cancer Chemotherapy Patients:A Meta Analysis

Zhu Feng, Jilin University
Niu Ying Qun, Jilin University

Objective To evaluate the effects of exercises on cancer chemotherapy patients.

MethodsThe literature of randomized controlled trials on cancer patients at domestic and abroad published before December 2015 were enrolled in this review.

ResultsTotally 13 RCTs were enrolled into the Meta analysis.Meta analysis showed that exercise therapy can help reduce cancer-related fatigue

[SMD=3.65,95%CI(-0.64,-0.19),P=0.002],subgroup analysis showed that exercise therapy can help reduce cancer-related fatigue in Europe[SMD=-0.37,95%CI(-0.56,-0.19),P=0.29]and Asia region[SMD=-0.86,95%CI

(-1.16,0.56),P=0.37], North America region has no significance[SMD=-0.06,

95%CI(-0.28,0.16),P=0.17].Exercise therapy can help improve the quality of life[SMD=1.07,95%CI(0.25,1.89),P<0.00001],the quality of sleep[SMD=

-0.70,95%CI(-1.40,-0.01),P<0.00001],no significant on oxygen tolerance levels[SMD=155.46 , 95%CI(-9.26,320.18),P<0.00001].Subgroup analysis showed that exercise therapy can improve body function[SMD=0.26,95%CI

(0.09,0.43),P=0.90]and emotional function[SMD=0.23,95%CI(0.12,0.37),

P=0.97]in quality of life.Sensitivity analysis,funnel bias,statistical confirmed the consolidation of outcome are believable results.

Conclusion Exercise intervention can reduce the cancer patients with cancer-related fatigue,especially in Europe and Asia,improve the quality of life, especially in body function and emotional function.Lastly,improve the quality of sleep.

Biography

My name is Feng Zhu,a graduate student of JiLin University in China.Mymajor is nursing.My teacher is Liu Xiao Dan professor.I published third articles in the core journal.I am fall in love with nursing,so I go to the clinical hospital to exercise myself and I will make persist efforts in the future.

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A New Strategy In Nursing Education: From Hybrid Simulation To Clinical Practice

Prof.Dr. Fusun Terzioglu, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

Background: Various instructional methods and environments are used in nursing education to develop students' psychomotor and communication skills, reduce their anxiety levels, and enhance their satisfaction.

Objectives: To examine the effect of three different instructional environments on the development of the students' psychomotor and communication skills and their levels of anxiety and satisfaction. **Design:** A prospective study design was used. **Methods:** The sample of the study consisted of 60 nursing students. Before the implementation of the study, the students' cognitive skills and trait anxiety levels were evaluated. The students were divided into five groups and five nursing activities (Leopold's maneuvers, teaching breastfeeding, family planning education, teaching vulvar self-examination and teaching breast self-examination) were specified for each group. They implemented these nursing activities under the supervision of a faculty member in the nursing skills laboratory, standardized patient laboratory and clinical practice environment respectively. In each instructional environment, the students' psychomotor and communication skills, state anxiety levels and satisfactions were evaluated. **Results:** The median scores for psychomotor skills [Nursing Skills Laboratory=73.1; Standardized Patient Laboratory=81.5; Clinical Practice Environment=88.6] and communication skills [Nursing Skills Laboratory=64.9; Standardized Patient Laboratory=71.6; Clinical Practice Environment=79.0] were found to increase as the students went on practicing in a more complicated environment ($p<0.05$). Similarly, it was determined that the students' anxiety levels decreased as they were practicing incrementally [Nursing Skills Laboratory=33.0; Standardized Patient Laboratory=32.0; Clinical Practice Environment=31.0]. As the instructional environments were getting more similar to the reality, the students' satisfaction levels were found to become higher. **Conclusions:** Students who deliberately practice in the instructional environments until they are competent develop their psychomotor skills while reducing their anxiety levels, and enhancing their communication skills and satisfaction. For that reason, the development of students' competency areas is thought to be effective for the enhancement of patients and healthcare workers' safety. **Keywords:** Nursing education, clinical practice, nursing skills laboratory, standardized patient, psychomotor skill, communication, anxiety, satisfaction

Biography

She graduated in first place from Hacettepe University in 1989. She won the Ihsan Dogramaci Superior Merit Award and Science Incentive Award. She earned her pilot's license from Republic of Turkey Ministry of Transport. She studied about counseling on assisted reproductive techniques at Liverpool Women's Hospital Reproductive Medicine Unit in United Kingdom on the British Council Research Scholarship. She earned a certificate in management and leadership in nursing. She is an active member of Thematic Network leadership work group. She studied as a research scholar at Kent State University College of Nursing in 2006 for 3 months. In 2007, she worked on a project named "Development of Leadership Skills in Nursing Doctoral Students" at University of Michigan Faculty of Nursing on an international research scholarship which was supported by International Network for Doctoral Education in Nursing (INDEN) and Sigma Theta Tau and provided to only three people around the world every year. She worked as a research assistant at Hacettepe University School of Nursing in the Maternity and Women's Health Nursing Division from 1990 to 1997. She was promoted to assistant professor in 1998, associate professor in 2006 and professor in 2012. She worked as a Co-Head of Nursing Department, Erasmus Department Coordinator, Head of Strategic Planning Group and board member of Hacettepe University Women's Research and Implementation Center (HUWRICH) between 2009 and 2011. Her interest subjects are sexuality and reproductive health and management and leadership. She is member of national and international nurse's organizations such as INDEN and Sigma Theta Tau. She has been working as a Director of Nursing Services at Hacettepe University Hospitals since September 2012 and Founding Dean of Faculty of Nursing between 2012- 2013. She has published more than 50 papers, 15 grant projects, eight books as an editor and author, and 90 presentation in the national and international congress. She is also invited speaker more than 60 congress and symposium.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Efforts Towards Building The Capacity Of The Paediatric Critical Care Nurse Task Force In East Africa

Gordon Otieno Odundo, Gertrude's Children's Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya

Pamela Omengo, Gertrude's Children's Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya

Perez Obonyo, Gertrude's Children's Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya

Nadia Musimbi Chanzu, Gertrude's Children's Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya

There is a direct link between Intensive Care Unit (ICU) staff numbers and clinical outcomes; an increase in the ICU staff capacity translates to improved clinical outcomes, and a decrease in mortality rates. It is against this background that the Paediatric Critical Care Nursing program (PCCN) was launched at the Gertrude's Children's Hospital, Kenya. PCCN aims to train 30 nurses per year as per the Nursing Council of Kenya Guidelines. Training is over a 52-week period: theory (16 weeks) and critical nursing experience (36 weeks). Additional courses include EPLS (European Advanced Pediatric Life Support), ETAT+ (Emergency Treatment and Triage) and PEWS chart (Pediatric early warning score). Since 2013 to-date, 45 nurses have benefitted from the training: 4 from Rwanda, 1 from Uganda and 40 from Kenya. Of the nurses trained 9 were male and 36 were female. The nurses were aged from 24 years to 55 years with a mean age of 37 years. The graduates are now using skills acquired to improve paediatric critical care through evidence based clinical practices, besides the management of critical care units and translation of strategic health care policies to tactical and operational plans for effective implementation for positive outcomes in national healthcare systems.

Biography

Gordon Otieno Odundo is currently Chief Executive (2003-Present) at Gertrude's Children's Hospital, Kenya. Gordon combines his global professional and personal background to the health sector and offers leadership in the delivery of appropriate programs and services. He has designed and led interventions focused on improving the effectiveness of the health sector, organizations, departments and individuals. His work involves him being the principal organization leader. This involves work with individuals, groups or whole health systems to promote collaborations. Gordon holds an MBA from United States International University, Kenya and has publications in high impact journals including The Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Efforts Towards Building The Capacity Of The Paediatric Critical Care Nurse Task Force In East Africa

Hilda Shilubane, University of Venda

The implementation of the integrated approach to mental health care at primary health care (PHC) clinics could pose a challenge to PHC nurses. The study's objective was to explore the perceptions of the professional nurses on the challenges affecting the implementation of the integrated approach to mental health care. A qualitative, descriptive and exploratory design was used. The population comprised of PHC nurses working in the Mutale sub-district PHC facilities in Limpopo Province, South Africa. Probability systematic random sampling and purposive sampling were used to obtain a sample of six PHC clinics and 45 PHC nurses respectively. Ethical principles were taken into account. Focus groups and individual interviews were used to collect data. Data analysis was done using Tesch's open coding method. Poor management of PHC resources and difficulties in managing psychotic patients were found to affect the implementation of the integrated approach to mental health care at PHC clinics. The study suggests that staff development programs be instituted and staff trained to acquire skills to handle aggressive mentally ill patients.

Biography

Hilda has completed her PhD from Maastricht University, The Netherlands in 2013. She is a senior lecturer at the University of Venda, South Africa and has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

The Level And Influencing Factors Of Caregiver Burden Among 144 Caregivers Of Patients With Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Jinyao Wang, West China Hospital of Sichuan University

Xiaohui Miao, West China Hospital of Sichuan University

Rong Yang, West China Hospital of Sichuan University

Objective To investigate the level and influencing factors of caregiver burden of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. **Methods** Totally 144 caregivers of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis were investigated with basic demographic information , Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI). The patients were investigated with basic demographic information , Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Functional Rating Scale-Revised (ALSFRS-R) and Self-perceived burden Scale (SPBS) . **Results** The caregiver burden was in the mild to moderate level with a total score of 26.08 ± 14.95 . The influencing factors were patients' bulbar function, motor function, mode of medical care provider payment, patients' educational level and self-perceived burden . **Conclusion** The caregivers of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis suffer from burden. Doctors, nurses, families and the government should integrate all kinds of resources to provide targeted interventions in order to relieve caregiver burden.

Key word: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; Caregivers; Caregiver burden

Biography

My name is Jinyao Wang, a 23 years old woman born in Shanxi province in China. I am a on-the-job graduate student studying in West China Hospital of Sichuan University. My major is nursing of neurology, and i had got the senior nurse practicing qualification. It will be a great honor to have a opportunity to join in this conference. Thank you all.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Nurses experiences and perceptions of ‘rounding’ as a model of care: An Australian private hospital case study

Professor Karen Francis, Australian catholic University & St John of God Health Care

Ms Andriy KURTSEV, Australian catholic University & St John of God Health Care

Ms Cara STEELE, Australian catholic University & St John of God Health Care

AIMS: A case study approach was used to explore nurse’s experiences and perceptions of ‘intentional rounding’ in an Australian acute care private hospital ward.

BACKGROUND: ‘Intentional rounding’ is a nursing evidenced based practice technique that involves systematic, meaningful caring around the clock. Hourly surveillance of patients and their immediate environment using a protocol has been found to improve patients’ perceptions of feeling safe and well cared for, as well as reducing preventable adverse events such as patient falls. Intentional rounding was implemented as a pilot project on a ward in an acute care private hospital in regional Victoria to test the efficacy of this approach. This paper reports on the outcomes of the pilot project from the perspective of the nurses involved.

METHODOLOGY: A single case study methodology using Heideggerian Hermeneutic phenomenological interview technique to generate data was used. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 15 registered nurses with varying levels of experience. Transcribed data were examined using content and thematic analysis techniques.

FINDINGS:Analysis realised four major themes: Building team dynamics, managing competing priorities and demands under conditions of high workload and time-pressure, and supporting consistency and compliance.

CONCLUSION: Prior to implementing ‘rounding’ nursing management must consider the personnel and contextual issues that will impact on nursing staff utilising this model of care.(150-200 Words)

Biography

Professor Francis currently works in a jointly funded position between Australian Catholic University and St John of God Health Care (SJOGHC). Her role is to support the development of a nursing research culture. The focus of the abstract submitted for this conference is one a number of research projects undertaken by nurses from SJOG to enhance practice and realize better health outcomes for patients. (50-100 Words)

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Development of Augmented Reality Integrated Simulation Education for Nursing

Kasey J. Carlson, Chippewa Valley Technical College: Eau Claire WI USA , ARIS: University of WI – Madison USA

There is a wide variety of simulation methods in nursing however, not all facilities and academic institutions have funding or space for such equipment. Augmented Reality Integrated Simulation Education (ARISE) is an inexpensive, emerging, and versatile instructional method for health care disciplines. ARISE merges the concepts of simulation with augmented reality and game-based situated learning theory. ARISE scenarios are developed using open source ARIS software, QR codes, and medical images yet completed using only an iPad. Once activated, the app walks healthcare students through a scenario, scanning codes to see patient conditions, and giving them critical choices. The purpose of presentation is to introduce ARIS as a free option to develop nursing scenarios that can be customized for any course or lab. This presentation will focus on how to develop ARISE scenarios using this free app. Scenarios can be basic to advanced depending on the ability of the designer and the complexity of the storyboard. Templates of learning objectives and scripts as well as samples of storyboards will be shared. Basic construction within the ARIS app will be demonstrated as well as discussion of advanced features such as Java code for mock IV pumps and medication administration records will be touched on.

Biography

Kasey Carlson has been a Registered Nurse for 16 years. She has a Master's degree in Nursing Education from the University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire and has been teaching Associate Degree nursing for over 10 years. She also has a second Master's degree in Learning Design and Technology from San Diego State University. Ms. Carlson specializes in healthcare simulation design and is the creator of the ARISE conceptual framework. She has worked closely with ARIS in launching healthcare applications and was recently published in the April 2016 edition of Clinical Nursing Simulation.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Education To Adolescent Girls On Importance Of Iron And Folic Acid Rich Diet At Selected College In Coimbatore

Kokila Jegajothi, PSG College of Nursing

Research in the past decade has revealed that adolescent is larger growing segment of the world population. Adolescent girls are vulnerable group, particularly in developing countries. They are at increased risk of developing anemia. Inadequate knowledge regarding importance of iron and folic acid rich diet is a vital issue which need to address at all levels.

OBJECTIVES

Assessment of knowledge of adolescent girls on importance of iron and folic acid rich diet.

Education to adolescent girls on importance of iron and folic acid rich diet.

Association of pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive study was conducted . The Research design is one group pre test design. The aim of this study is to improve the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding iron and folic acid diet .The pre test measurement was made by using questionnaire, which consist of 30 questions and 100 subjects were selected by selected by convenient sampling technique. Data collection was done by using various questions on demographic variables. Finally teaching was given for a duration of 40 minutes regarding importance of iron and folic acid rich diet.

RESULTS

Among 100 students, 5 of them had adequate knowledge, 44 of them had moderate knowledge and 51 of them had inadequate knowledge. And there is association between Age, Marital status ,Type of family and pre test knowledge regarding Iron and Folic acid rich diet.

CONCLUSION

Education provided to adolescent girls will help them to enhance their knowledge and practice about iron and folic acid rich diet and thus it will reduce the incidence of iron and folic acid deficiencies.

Biography

KOKILA was born in TamilNadu, India on 25th August. She had finished her schooling on 2010 from TANCEM MATRIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL. She is a BSc Nursing Graduate from PSG College Of Nursing. In 2011, She put her foot forward to learn about patient care. First two years she got exposure to various specialties with different disease conditions. During her third year, she became a hunger for knowledge in psychiatry Nursing specialty. She gained confident to handle unique patients with mental illness. She got impressed and became passionate towards it. So she tasted the success in Psychiatric Nursing by won a accolades for distinction in psychiatry. Right next to it, She learned Chinese Language. After that her success took her to flock to Switzerland for a student exchange program for one month. She done many presentations and got experience in Psychiatric hospitals in Switzerland. Finally , she graduated as a BSc Nurse on 2014 and her Service continued as a Nurse in Orthopedic Department at Apollo Hospitals. But Psychology and Psychiatry specialty experience tugs at her heart strings and pushed her to crave a niche in her position in future , So currently she is pursuing PG Diploma in Child and Adolescent Psychology.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Mental Health Status Of Front-Line Nurses And Rear Nurses Participating In The Rescue Of We chuan Earthquake 6 Years Ago

Lei Lei, Nursing College, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

Li Xiao-lin, Nursing College, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

Objective To investigate the mental health status and its related factors of nurses who took part in rescue of the Wenchuan earthquake 6 years ago, and to compare the mental health status between the front-line nurses and the rear nurses .Method 149 front-line nurses and 139 rear nurses were investigated by self-designed general information questionnaire, Symptom Checklist 90 (SLC-90) and PTSD checklist civilian version (PCL-C) .Results The scores of interpersonal relationship and crankiness dimensions of the two groups of nurses were lower compared with Chinese norm ($Z_1=-8.538, P_1<0.001, Z_1=-3.346, P_1=0.001; Z_2=-7.905, P_2<0.001, Z_2=-5.196, P_2<0.001$) ,while the scores of depression of the rear nurses were lower than norm ($Z_2=-2.395, P_2=0.018$) .As for total scores of SCL-90 and the other dimensions , there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups and Chinese norm. The initial prevalence of PTSD among the front-line nurses and the rear nurses were 6.7% and 3.6% respectively. There was no statistically significant difference of the SCL-90 scores and PCL-C scores between the two groups. The main related factors of the mental health state of the front-line nurses were property loss, being divorced or widowed, bad health condition and low income. As for the rear nurses factors included: bad health condition, displeasure of living condition, belief in religion and psychological support. Conclusion The mental health status of rescuing nurses is approximate to or better than the Chinese norm 6 years after the Wenchuan earthquake, and the two groups of nurses were approaching the same level. Current health status and economic condition were the main factors influencing the mental health of rescuing nurses.

Biography

Lei Lei : Postgraduate student, Female, Nursing College, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, Sichuan Province, China,568522150@qq.com.Li Xiao-lin*: Master, Professor, Mental Health Center of West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, Sichuan Province, China, qling100@163.com.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Comparative Study On Readiness For Hospital Discharge Of Abdominal Surgery Patients' Self-Appraisal, Nurses' Evaluation And Family Members' Self-Appraisal

Lu Xing, Sichuan University

Objective To discuss the current situation of abdominal surgery patients' readiness for hospital discharge, compare the discrepancy among patients' self-appraisal, nurses' evaluation and family members' self-appraisal, so provide evidence to improve patients' rehabilitation effectiveness and quality of life after discharge. Methods A convenience sample of 239 patients, 74 nurses and 239 family members were selected according to the criterions. Four instruments were used to collect data: General Data Scale, the Chinese version of the Readiness for Hospital Discharge Scale (RHDS-C), the Readiness for Hospital Discharge Scale of Family, the Registered Nurses' Perception of Readiness for Hospital Discharge Scale(RNRHDS). Results The score of RHDS-C was (159.94±37.61). Nurses' evaluation and family members' self-appraisal scores of discharge readiness were (167.93±26.71) and (166.49±36.17) respectively, they both had statistically significant difference with patients' self-appraisal($t=-3.192$, $P=0.002$, $t=-3.444$, $P=0.001$). Conclusion Abdominal surgery patients' readiness for hospital discharge was above average, nurses overestimated patients' discharge readiness, and discharge readiness of family members' and patients' self-appraisal were different. Therefore, medical workers should add patients' self-assessment to the evaluation system of readiness for hospital discharge, and carry out patient-centered discharge planning services. In addition, medical workers should pay attention to the family members' discharge readiness and give them individualized discharge guidance

Biography

Miss Lu Xing is a master degree candidate reading Master of Nursing Specialist(MNS) in West China School of Medicine/ West China Hospital of Sichuan University. She had already done some researches and attended conferences about clinical nursing and nursing education. Her supervisor is professor Xiaolian Jiang, whose research area is clinical nursing. Now let's welcome miss Lu Xing to give us her speech.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Factors For Delirium Among Elderly Patients In Medical Units:A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis

Lu Yang, The sixth people's hospital of chengdu

Objective: Confirm the correlation between these risk factors and delirium among elderly patients in medical units by systematic review and meta-analysis. **Methods:** With strictly designed search strategies, two researchers confirmed the included studies according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, evaluated the methodological quality of studies and extracted data independently. The Revman 5.3 was used for data analysis. If $P > 0.10$, fixed effect model was used. If not, subgroup or random effect model was used. Dichotomous data were given with odds ratio (OR) or relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence interval (CI), while mean difference (MD) or standardized mean difference (SMD) with 95% CI for continuous. **Results:** (1) Age: OR=2.57 (95% CI: 1.69, 3.89), $P < 0.00001$; MD=2.67 (95% CI: 1.57, 3.77), $P < 0.00001$. (2) Male: OR=1.34 (95% CI: 0.91, 1.97), $P = 0.14$. (3) Cognitive impairment/dementia: OR=4.69 (95% CI: 3.46, 6.35), $P < 0.00001$. (4) Depression: OR=1.86 (95% CI: 0.85, 4.05), $P = 0.12$. (5) Activities of daily living: OR=2.66 (95% CI: 1.90, 3.70), $P < 0.00001$. (6) Vision impairment: OR=2.31 (95% CI: 1.24, 4.32), $P = 0.009$. (7) Physical restraints: OR=6.60 (95% CI: 4.22, 10.31), $P < 0.00001$. (8) Infection: OR=2.21 (95% CI: 1.31, 3.71), $P = 0.003$. (9) High risk drugs (antipsychotic drugs): OR=2.64 (95% CI: 1.03, 6.76), $P = 0.04$. (10) Dehydration: OR=1.57 (95% CI: 1.15, 2.13), $P = 0.005$. (11) Malnutrition: OR=2.69 (95% CI: 1.89, 3.82), $P < 0.00001$. **Conclusion:** Cognitive impairment/dementia, physical restraints, age and so on are correlative with delirium. We suggest to pay attention to those factors to implement delirium prevention, treatment and nursing to reduce the incidence and improve clinical outcomes for elderly patients.

Keywords: delirium risk factors elderly patients systematic review meta-analysis

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Comparative Study On Readiness For Hospital Discharge Of Abdominal Surgery Patients' Self-Appraisal, Nurses' Evaluation And Family Members' Self-Appraisal

Mary Maluleke, Department of Advanced Nursing Science, University of Venda, South Africa

Khazamula Norman Maluleke, School of law, University of Venda, South Africa

The purpose of this study was to explore and describe the mental health challenges experienced by rural teen mothers during pregnancy in Limpopo Province South Africa. A qualitative research study design using focus group interviews was conducted with the participants who were purposively selected. Data were analysed using the open coding method. Findings of the study established that from the day a girl learned about her pregnancy, a lot of things begun to change in her life. They experienced rejection by loved ones including the boyfriend. All these drastic changes made them feel loneliness, humiliation, Social isolation. Finally, they develop destructive thoughts. The study recommends that further research on the kind of support programme to be developed to promote the mental health of teen girls during pregnancy.

Biography

Mary Maluleke has completed her PhD from University of Venda in South Africa. She is a senior lecturer in the nursing department for mental health and community engagement. She has published 21 papers in reputed journals.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

NURSING LABOUR MARKET IN BOTSWANA Some Empirical Evidence

Narain Sinha, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Botswana, Gaborone(BOTSWANA)

Khazamula Norman Maluleke, School of law, University of Venda, South Africa

Nursing is amongst the largest and by far most essential component of medical profession in health care in an economy. Originally, nurses were “doctor’s helpers” providing patient care at the bed-side and usually trained on the job. The purpose in this paper is to estimate the demand for and supply of nursing labor in Botswana. The study provides empirical estimations of the demand for nurses and supply of nurses and some outlook on conditions of work of nurses such as pay, workload due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other illnesses. The paper reviews extensive literature in the field of nursing profession both from the approach of the health profession and from economic perspective. For instance, health professional would define shortage of nurses by the number of unfilled positions in a health facility and economic approach goes a step further acknowledging the fact that nurses face monopsonistic labor market. Be it as it may, we find that there is a shortage of nurses mainly caused by resignation (due, notably, to increased workload) and that the demand for nurses in Botswana hospitals is significantly explained in terms of workload in the hospital irrespective of the type of hospital. Nurses also believe that they are under-paid and are highly dissatisfied by the working conditions in the country and thus display high propensity to migrate to other countries.

Key word: Nursing shortage, Nursing Labour Market, MonopsonyMarket, Health care in Botswana, Primary Health Care, Migration, HIV/AIDS

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Title: Challenges of legal forms in the provision of mental health care services by medical doctors in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Norman Maluleke, School of law, University of Venda, South Africa

Mary Maluleke, Department of Advanced Nursing Science, University of Venda, South Africa

The study aim was to explore the challenges of medical doctors regarding the implementation of the Mental Health Care Act 17 of 2002. Although non-compliance is a worrying practice, no studies have been conducted in Limpopo province, South Africa to obtain deeper understanding of what are factors are, that lead to non-compliance and what could be done about it. The design of the study was qualitative. Purposive sampling was done. Medical doctors in a hospital setting served as participants in the study. Data was collected through qualitative interviews in order to explore and describe the challenges of medical doctors in the implementation of legal forms in the provision of mental health care. The findings of this study indicate that doctors have lots of issues that prevent them from implementing the legal forms of Mental Health Care Act correctly.

Biography

Norman Maluleke is doing his LLM degree with University of Venda in South Africa. He has published 3 papers in reputed journals.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Coping amongst spouses following their partners' suicide: A structured review of the literature

Samantha Torres, University of Hull, Hull, East Yorkshire, United Kingdom

Background: Relatively little is known about how bereaved spouses cope following suicide of their partner. This systematic review investigates the coping experiences of spouses and factors which help or hinder their recovery. **Method:** The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) framework guided the review. The search included original English language research on suicide of a partner; coping, impact, and used qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, or literature review (meta-analyses). Three electronic databases: CINAHL Complete with Full Text, Medline and PsycINFO were searched. **Results:** An examination of 1166 sources resulted in 15 papers being critiqued. Findings were clustered under major themes of events surrounding the suicide, nature of the relationship to the suicide victim, and interventions to support spouses following suicide. Grief reactions by spouses varied but a full understanding of the impact of events on spousal coping was inconclusive. **Conclusion:** Spouses of suicide victims fared worse than spouses whose partners died from different unexpected events. Counselling interventions to support spouses following suicide were helpful to recovery. Main outcome measures related to symptoms of depression and anxiety rather than a focus on strengths and coping. **Relevance for clinical practice:** Mental health nurses play an important role in developing interventions and offering health education to bereaved spouses. Providing timely assessment and support may foster better mental health outcomes and reduce morbidity for surviving spouses.

Biography

Samantha is a PhD Candidate at the University of Hull and in her final year. Her research project is exploring the coping experiences following intimate partner suicide. Samantha is a registered mental health nurse with vast clinical and academic experience. Samantha's academic career started as a Lecturer working for the National University of Singapore and returned to the UK to undertake her PhD full time with the University of Hull after receiving a scholarship. Samantha's research and teaching interests include: reflective practice, communication, mental health, psychology, transcultural nursing, addictions, suicidology, leadership and management, qualitative research, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.

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November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Perceived Stress and Coping Styles among Chinese Nursing Undergraduates during Clinical Practice

Xuelin Wang, West China School of Medicine, West China Hospital, Sichuan University

Background: Clinical practice is one of the crucial components in nursing education, studies showed that the initial period of clinical practice can bring high pressure to nursing students, especially the first five months. Because of the multiple events, such as took exams and found jobs, stress levels would occur large fluctuation, it is necessary to give timely interventions. Current studies were to compare undergraduate and college practice nursing students or only for undergraduate nursing students, not yet for different levels of undergraduate nursing students. The key undergraduates who had higher scores in college entrance examination than ordinary undergraduates and come to first-class university, while ordinary undergraduates are from second-class university. **Objectives:** This investigation was to analyse related factors and the correlation between stress level and coping styles among different levels of Chinese nursing undergraduates during clinical practice. **Methodology:** 52 key and 53 ordinary undergraduates who had finished 5 months clinical practice completed a self-administrative survey including demographics, Nursing Students Stress Scale and Simple Coping Style Questionnaire. **Results:** Results showed that undergraduates perceived a moderate level of stress, key undergraduates stress ($M=2.76$, $SD=0.70$) was higher than ordinary undergraduates ($M=2.35$, $SD=0.69$). The most common stressor for key undergraduates was social support and professional identity ($M=3.25$, $SD=0.89$), while for ordinary undergraduates was clinical work ($M=2.61$, $SD=1.02$). Undergraduates took more positive coping styles such as transference and staying optimistic. Key undergraduates negative coping styles and stress levels were positively correlated ($r = 0.281$, $P < 0.05$), and clinical teaching stress, family registered residence type and whether it is the only child were the influence factors of negative coping styles. For ordinary undergraduates negative coping styles were positively correlated with working environment and interpersonal stress level ($r = 0.303$, $P < 0.05$), positive coping styles and clinical work stress were negatively correlated ($r = -0.279$, $P < 0.05$). **Conclusions/Recommendations:** Clinical educators and nursing colleges should pay attention to the difference of the stressors and coping styles among different levels of nursing undergraduates during clinical practice, and take the targeted effective pressure management strategy to improve the stress response and stress management ability of practice nursing students.

Biography

Xuelin Wang has completed her Bachelor at the age of 22 years from Sichuan University and master studies from West China School of Medicine in Sichuan University. She has published more than 2 papers in reputed journals and has 2 patents. And I have two patents.

International Conference on

Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Perceived Stress and Coping Styles among Chinese Nursing Undergraduates during Clinical Practice

WEN Xin, Sichuan University

FENG Xian-qiong, Sichuan University

In this paper, the authors searched the CNKI, Medline, SCI databases with the literature in relation to workplace violence for nurses. The literature were summarized and synthesized in terms of current research status , risk factors , resultsof the workplace violence for nurses and the prevention and management measures.Results point out that high rates of workplace violence for nurses and the damages happened to nurses have already attracted great attention around the world.The main risk factors include the special working environment, such as emergency department , nurses' attitudes and skills, policies and regulations of hospitals and government.The relevant preventive measures mainly include improving medical environment, enhance the level of nursing staff, formulate and improve relevant policies and measures.We hope this literature review would provide a reference for nurses for further studies and more effective measures would be put forward to preventworkplace violence for nurses.

Biography

WEN Xin, April,1,1993, graduate student FENG Xian-qiong, professor

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Nursing Science

November 01st – 03rd 2016, Singapore

Study On The Correlation Between Self-Efficacy Of Health Behavior And Social Support For Tachyarrhythmia Patients

WenjingFU XiaolingLI, West China Hospital, West China School of Nursing, SiChuan University, ChengDu, 610041, China

To study the state of self-efficacy of health behavior and social support for tachyarrhythmia patient and analyze the correlation between them, by that means to provide basis for the formulation of nursing interventions to improve self-efficacy of health behavior and strengthen social support. Method: we investigated 120 patients with self-rated abilities for health practices scale (SRAHP) and social support scale. Result: the score of SRAHP was (58.36 ± 21.53) points, the score of social support scale was (39.91 ± 7.62) point, which both reached the medium levels, the degree of education, whether own a job and medical insurance are important influencing factors for self-efficacy and social support, the score of social support had the moderate positive correlation with the score of SRAHP ($r=0.551, P<0.01$). Conclusion: the states of self-efficacy and social support for tachyarrhythmia patient are below the average level. The higher of social support level is, the higher of the self-efficacy of health behaviors is. In order to strengthen patients' social support and promote the development of health behaviors, we should pay more attention to assess patients' degree of education, whether own a job and medical insurance.

Biography

My name is FU Wenjing, I was born in 1993, I am a girl, come from SanTai in SiChuan province of China. I am a graduate student, and majoring in nursing education in West China Hospital of SiChuan University/West China School of Nursing. I am very interested in clinical nursing and nursing education. I wish to communicate more with the nursing specialist and scholars all over the world to improve myself.