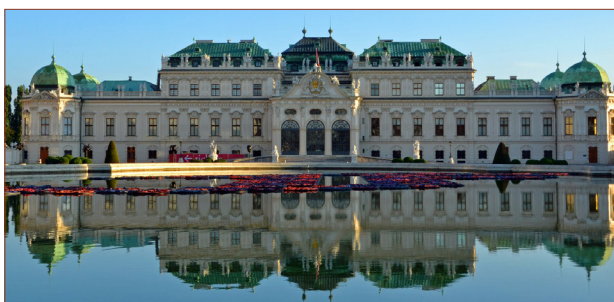# Scientific Tracks & Sessions
May 23, 2019

Nursing Care 2019

28th International Conference on

Nursing Care

May 23-24, 2019 | Vienna, Austria

Nursing Care

Constructing identities to evade stigma in relationships with one partner living with HIV: Experiences of black African heterosexual couples

Mohamed Kemoh Rogers

University of East Anglia, UK

Background: Through effective use of Anti-HIV medications, minimal risks of HIV transmission possibilities are evident and significant number of relationships containing one partner living with HIV (Serodiscordant Relationships (SdRs)) now exist. However, HIV is still overlaid with non-recovery prospects and associated with unacceptable behaviours such as having multiple sexual partners, engagement in gay sex and drug use. Hence, HIV remains a stigmatising and discrediting condition and couples in SdRs are motivated to construct identities to conceal HIV within their relationships. Nevertheless, how couples construct identities in order to avoid anticipated stigma within SdRs are not evident in current HIV literature. Therefore, this proposed oral presentation focuses on how couples do not unintentionally reveal their true relationships to people who might stigmatise them.

Methods: Following multi-centre ethical approval, 25 in-depth interviews were conducted in Genitourinary Medicines (GUM) clinics in London with 19 heterosexual participants in SdRs from Black African backgrounds. Data was analysed through phenomenological reflection and writing. Age of participants ranged 30-58 years (12 females - 30-45, 7 males - 31-58). MAXQDA, a qualitative data analysis software was used for data storage and retrieval.

Results: Significant themes emerged from this study including construction of identities through close regulation of activities within SdRs so that potential stigma is evaded. The proposed presentation shows that multiple SdRs identities are conceivable including protected identity, true identity and false identity through disclosure tactics.

Discussions: Identities in SdRs is contextualised in terms of liquid modernity, which is an amorphous phenomenon. In this sense, identity of SdRs are transformed from a given to a task wherein couples take on the responsibility of making their own identities.

Implications for nursing practice: Understanding how couples in SdRs manage their identities has implications for providing support for Black African heterosexual couples, particularly with potential benefits of engagement with both people living with HIV and their partners.

Speaker Biography

Mohamed Kemoh Rogers completed his PhD from City University of London in 2016. He is Senior Lecturer in Nursing Sciences, School of Health Sciences in the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK. He leads modules at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. He was previously Senior Lecturer in Public Health with Anglia Ruskin University in Cambridge and Chelmsford, UK. His research interests include lived experiences of living with chronic infectious conditions using Interpretive Phenomenology and Strausian Grounded Theory with Symbolic Interactionism as theoretical framework. He has made several presentations at national and international conferences. His publications are mainly on aspects of Serodiscordant Relationships (SdRs).

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Ultra-fast high-pitch dual-source Computed Tomography Pulmonary Angiography (CTPA) with free breathing: A comparison to conventional standard-pitch single-source CTPA imaging

Arulanantham Zechariah Jebakumar

Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Pulmonary embolism (PE) is a life-threatening condition if left untreated. Clinical presentation may be acute or chronic, and commonly associated with deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Acute pulmonary embolism is the third most common cardiovascular emergency, after coronary artery disease and stroke. Diagnosis of pulmonary embolism now relies mostly on pulmonary Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA).

Advances in scanner technology has developed Spectral CT (also called dual-source or dual-energy CT) that has become a major trend in the coming years. Dual-source CT with two X-ray tubes and two detectors mounted over a CT gantry has the potential to overcome limitations of conventional multi-detector row CT (MDCT) systems, such as temporal resolution.

Very few studies have been published in Saudi Arabia that showed improved diagnostic capabilities of dual-source CT scanners in pulmonary CTA studies. Therefore, we aim to compare image quality and use of high-pitch dual-source CT with the standard-pitch conventional single-source CT in detection of acute pulmonary embolism in this region.

Speaker Biography

Arulanantham Zechariah Jebakumar is an Assistant Professor in Clinical Research at Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences from August 2010 to till date. He carries a vast experience in the field of research having strong foundation gained in Christian Medical College, India. He has a right mix of a teacher and consultant researcher; he had a tenure at Apollo Hospitals Group as Senior Consultant for clinical trials involved in studies that influenced regulations and quality definition. His friendly nature and willingness to learn and share the knowledge amongst peers. He is an invited consultant for Down syndrome federation of India and advisor and board member in Biostatistics Association of India (Madras University). He has his Ph.D. in the title of "Survival of Lung Cancer" from Madras University, India. He has published nearly 32 publications in various Medical fields in the reputed Journals. He is a Consultant Researcher and an Editorial Committee Board Member for 25 Life Science Journals in Pharma Intelligence Pvt. ltd., in India from August 2011 to till date. He is also a member of Eastern Province IRB (Institutional Review Board), in Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia.

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Improving Door-To-Needle Time (DTN) in Thrombolytic therapy in acute stroke optimizing a nursing education strategy

Elmer Javier Catangui
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The benefits of thrombolysis treatment ("clot busting therapy") in patients with acute ischemic stroke are time-dependent, and guidelines recommend a door-to-needle time (DTN) of 60 minutes or less. One of the identified barriers of not meeting the target is the lack of awareness and education of healthcare providers responding to a stroke code activation. And nurses, being the front liners in the emergency unit, must have knowledge and skills in recognizing stroke in a timely fashion. A Specialized Stroke Nursing Program (SSNP), an evidence-based stroke program, was developed and implemented for emergency room (ER) nurses to gain an overview of early recognition and proactive management of stroke. Simulations, interactive cases, case presentation, and role playing were optimized as teaching-learning strategies. Three themes emerged from the participants' evaluation: (1). Clinically relevant program for ER nurses, (2). The use of different teaching approaches works well to retain participants' key learning points (3). The program has a potential to improve patient's outcomes after a stroke. From January 2017 to December 2017, a total of 37 patients received a thrombolysis therapy with a DTN > 60 minutes. Following an education intervention for ER nurses, from January 2018 to December 2018, a total of 43 patients had been thrombolyzed with DTN mean of less < 60 minutes. The study suggests that increasing awareness about "time is brain concept" in thrombolysis treatment could possibly change ER nurses' perceptions toward urgent response to stroke.

Speaker Biography

Elmer Javier Catangui has completed his master's degree in Nursing in the United Kingdom. He is currently taking his PhD in Nursing Science. He is the clinical nurse specialist in stroke care at the Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He has over 50 publications related to stroke care and have been cited in various International journals. He has invited as a guest speaker in International Meetings and Conferences.

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Responsibilities of the Nurse in discharge planning

Ayfer Ekim
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Discharge planning is an interdisciplinary approach to continuity of care and a process that includes identification, assessment, goal setting, planning, implementation, coordination, and evaluation. Discharge planning is rather crucial in order to raise the quality of care, identify home care needs and to provide continuity of care. American Nursing Association (ANA) states that "it is the responsibility of nurses to arrange the environment for the next step of caring process and to prepare the patient and his/her family and to ensure the continuity of care." Nurses, as health care providers with permanent communication with patients, have a key role in the planning of discharge process. Nurses are able to assess continuous care needs by observing social support systems together with patients and their families via the permanent communication. An effective discharge planning includes the factors as effective communication, a multidisciplinary approach, assessment of needs of patients and home conditions as well. The nurse is responsible for evaluating the understanding of the patient and caregiver about self-care, treatment and rehabilitation. It should be a part of nursing process to prepare the patient and the family by planing and implementing required interventions for the transition process. Depending on the status of the disease, the patient and the family should acquire some new skills and it is the responsibility of the nurse to help them on the issue. Discharge planning is absolutely important to improve health-outcomes and to protect readmission. Discharge planning should be integrated into nursing care plan and it should be implemented accordingly.

Speaker Biography

Ayfer Ekim is an Associate Professor at Department of Nursing, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey. She has completed her PhD at Marmara University Department of Pediatric Nursing. She has published peer reviewed articles in journals such as Clinical Nursing Research, Pain Management Nursing and International Journal of Nursing Knowledge. Her research interests' focus on childhood chronic diseases, pain management and nursing theory and models. She is a reviewer in many international nursing journals. She still works as a researcher and educator in the field of pediatric nursing.

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The effects of pursed lip breathing plus diaphragmatic breathing on pulmonary function and exercise capacity in patients with COPD: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Jie Li, Ying Yang, Chong Tian, Yueting Liu, Junyao Fan and Huiming Zhao
Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

Purpose: Pursed lip breathing (PLB) and diaphragmatic breathing (DB) are breathing techniques frequently adopted by patients with COPD. We conducted this systematic review to investigate the effects of PLB plus DB exercise on pulmonary function and exercise capacity in COPD patients.

Methods: A comprehensive literature review was conducted by collecting all relevant studies published before November 30, 2017 in English and Chinese, through PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang database, and VIP database. Mean difference (MD) or standardized mean difference (SMD) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated after data combination. Heterogeneity between the studies was assessed by Cochran's Q test and I2 statistics.

Results: A total of 15 RCTs involving 1098 participants (570 in treatment groups and 528 in control groups) were included. Significant improvements were found in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) (SMD= 0.47, 95% CI: 0.27-0.67, P<0.0001), forced vital capacity (FVC) (SMD = 0.87, 95% CI: 0.59-1.15, P<0.0001), FEV1 as a proportion of FVC (FEV1/FVC) (MD = 8.30, 95% CI: 1.17-15.43, P = 0.02), and 6-minute walk test (6MWT) distance (MD = 29.09, 95% CI: 19.35-38.83, P<0.0001).

Conclusion: PLB combined with DB exercise effectively promotes pulmonary function and exercise capacity in patients with COPD, which might be useful for self-management and pulmonary rehabilitation in COPD.

Speaker Biography

Jie Li has completed her Ph.D. at the age of 29 years from Huazhong University of Science and Technology(HUST), China. She is the Associate Professor of HUST, China. She has over 30 publications that has been cited over 300 times, and her publication H-index is 5.

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Long-term behavioral modal observation and risk warning in the elderly

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Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

Population aging is a common problem facing all over the world. China has the biggest elderly population in the world. China's population structure has started to show an inverted pyramid trend since 2010. Human resources for aged care are seriously insufficient. At the same time, due to the increase in the number of empty nested families and families that lost their only child, traditional home care functions are gradually disintegrating, most of the elderlies lives by themselves in most of the time. The elderly population faces many risks, such as falls, falling from bed, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular incidents. Prevention, in-time detection and management of these situations are critical to the life safety of the elderlies. How to ensure the safety of the elderly population in the case of limited human resources has become an important practical issue.

Therefore, we focused on developing an intelligent system that can acquire, identify and analyze the behavior of the elderly and promptly alert the abnormalities. Meanwhile, corresponding emergency response and nursing protocol are developed. At present, the technologies for intelligent monitoring and early warning of the elderly mainly include: Wearable devices, 2D cameras and sensors. For wearable devices, the elderlies are easy to forget to wear, and the effect will be compromised; 2D cameras are sensitive to changes in lighting, and privacy is a great concern; Sensors are relatively expensive for most of the families in China. We tried to develop a new strategy using deep camera combined with machine learning technology. It does not affect the daily life of the elderly or change the living habits of the elderly and be work around the clock. Alert will be triggered when accidents like falling or fall off the bed happens. Moreover, interpretation of the uploaded data will provide evidence for personalized intelligent care.

Speaker Biography

Chong Tian got her PhD in school of Public Health, Tongji medical college, Huazhong University of Science and Technology in 2013 (Wuhan, China). She is now a teacher in school of Nursing, Tongji medical college, HUST. She is a highly motivated researcher in nursing of patients with chronic conditions and the elderly. She has published about 30 academic articles and co-edited 8 books, in which 2 designated textbooks as national level and 1 national reports are included. Her H-index of publication is 10 and has been serving as an editorial board member and guest editor of academic Journals. Her background includes molecular biological research, population-based research and social science research experiences. She is now devoted to interdisciplinary innovation care for patients with chronic conditions and for the elderly, and is working with data scientists, engineers, clinical doctors, and management scientists.

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Perceptions of empowerment among rheumatoid arthritis patients and their healthcare providers: A descriptive qualitative study

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Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic condition that causes patients to experience progressive pain, fatigue, loss of bodily function and involve multiple organ systems. Patients who are well informed and have good knowledge about their medication are most likely to have safer and better management of their condition. Studies have shown patients living with chronic diseases who are empowered have better control of their condition. There is currently limited research looking into patient empowerment among RA patients in Asian population.

Objective: To explore the perception of empowerment among rheumatoid arthritis patients and their healthcare providers (HCPs) in Singapore.

Method: This is a descriptive qualitative study using a purposive sampling of adult patients and their HCPs who were recruited from a local healthcare outpatient Rheumatology clinic. The final sample size was determined through data saturation. Data collected from face-to-face interviews and focus groups interviews were analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: The themes that emerged from the patients and HCPs group showed both groups have common themes related to factors that facilitate and inhibit empowerment. Themes that empower patients included: 1) exercising HCPs 'power' to empower RA patient and 2) mobilising resources to empower patients. Themes that negate patient empowerment were: 1) limited health literacy and 2) limitation of healthcare services delivery and funding.

Conclusion: The results show there is a need for intervention to address the gaps in the patients' empowerment level.

Speaker Biography

Siriwan Lim is a Senior Lecturer at Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies (ALCNS), Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (NUS). She is trained as a Critical Care Nurse, Infection Control Practitioner and Nurse Educator. She is currently pursuing her Doctorate in Philosophy in NUS. Her research areas of interest are chronic diseases and patient empowerment, nursing innovation in education and inter-professional education.

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Resistance to antibiotic therapy in urinary genital pathologies, Hospital San Vicente de Paúl Ibarra- Ecuador

Viviana Margarita Espinel Jara[1], Rocío Elizabeth Castillo Andrade[1], Amparo Paola Tito Pineda[1] and **Álvaro Bladimir Acosta Lara[2]**
[1]North Technical University, Ecuador
[2]Ministerio de Salud Publica, Ecuador

The World Health Organization mentions antibiotic resistance causes 85% mortality due to global infections, with up to 12 million deaths annually. Currently infectious diseases caused by bacteria resistant to antibiotics are increasing and resistance to antibacterials increases both in the world and in the country. The main objective was to establish the incidence of genitourinary infections, resistant to antibiotic therapy in patients of the Hospital San Vicente de Paúl de Ibarra between 2015 and 2017. Quantitative, non-experimental, descriptive, retrospective and cross-sectional research. A data sheet was used to collect data on all cultures of urogenital samples carried out in the aforementioned years. As a result, reference is made to a predominantly female group; older adults with 33.8% are the most representative; the services that most request the realization of crops are emergency, external consultation and dialysis. The most frequent diagnoses in urogenital infections are cystitis, prostatitis and pyelonephritis. We identified 35 types of bacteria classified as Gram (+), which include: staphylococcus aureus and staphylococcus coagulase negative; and Gram (-) in which the escherichia coli, proteus Mirabilis, proteus vulgaris stand out. The present investigation evidenced a clear, concise and adequate list of antibiotics considered as resistant, sensitive and intermediate; that allow the medical specialists to prescribe suitable treatments according to the particularities of each patient and also taking into account the detailed references that detail the result of each crop.

Speaker Biography

Viviana Margarita Espinel Jara holds a Bachelor's Degree in Nursing from the Technical University of North Ibarra Ecuador and a Master's Degree in Family Health at the Universidad Técnica del Norte. She has served as Chief Nurse at the Joya de los Sachas Health Center in Francisco de Orellana, and in the Provincial Health Directorate of Napo where she fulfilled her duties as head of the Department of Intercultural Health, as well as a nurse of direct care at the IESS Ibarra Ecuador Hospital. At the moment he is Coordinator of the Nursing Career al Universidad Técnica del Norte, Teacher of the Career of Of the Technical University of the North, member of the Editorial Board as Editorial Secretary of the Scientific Journal of the Faculty of Health Sciences of the Universidad Técnica del Norte with ISSN 1390-910X.

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Nursing staff and exposure to body fluids, Hospital Esmeraldas Sur Ecuador 2017

Rocío Elizabeth Castillo Andrade[1], María Ximena Tapia Paguay[1], Sara María Rosales Rivadeneira[1] and Mauro Darío Rivera Flores[2]
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For health professionals, the risk of exposure to body fluids potentially contaminated by pathogenic germs is still the most frequent and the greatest of avoidable labor risks. Nurses have a higher risk of occupational exposure, because professional practice involves high handling of sharp-cutting elements and potentially infectious organic liquids. The objective of the study was to establish the risk of exposure to body fluids in nursing personnel. The research has a qualitative and non-experimental design of observational, analytical, descriptive and transversal type. The data collected through a survey and an observation guide were recorded in a Microsoft Excel database for tabulation and respective analysis. The results indicate a satisfactory knowledge of the biosafety norms, 56.9% refer to be immunized against hepatitis B, in the last three years the professionals reported having presented exposures to HIV, HBV and pulmonary TB. During the study it was observed that 57.5% does not evaluate any biological risk, as well as a 57.5% deficit in the use of personal protection equipment. There were 56.7% risk exposures, involving the presence of blood in 24.1% and trauma to the sharpshooter as the most frequent accident. In addition, only 9.2% made the corresponding notification. Training strategies aimed at improving the perception and evaluation of risk due to exposure to body fluids should be considered, as well as measures aimed at their prevention and post exposure to biological risk.

Speaker Biography

Rocio Elizabeth Castillo Andrade obtains the Degree in Nursing at the Technical University of North Ibarra Ecuador, and of Magister in Teaching University and Educational Investigation, National University of Loja; Has worked as: Nurse in the Hospital San Vicente de Paúl de Ibarra. Professor of the Nursing Career at the Technical University of the North, she has served as Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences of the Universidad Técnica del Norte. She currently serves as Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences of the Universidad Técnica del Norte.

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