

Poster

Nursing Europe 2019 ***Clinical Nursing 2019***



Joint Event on
2nd European Nursing Congress

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International Conference on
Clinical Nursing & Practice

October 24-25, 2019 | Zurich, Switzerland

Relationship between Healthy Elderly Individual Social Capital and Health according to Ward Level in Tomi City, Nagano Prefecture, Japan: An ecological study

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The aims of this study were 1) to elucidate the relationship between social capital and health by ward in Tomi City, Nagano Prefecture, Japan, in order to clarify the regional social resources available to support long-term care prevention utilizing self and mutual support of regional residents and 2) to comprehensively investigate the activation of regional networks. We analysed elderly (aged 65 years or older) individual survey data from 7,199 residents from all wards within Tomi City in 2014 (number of valid responses: 5,546 [77.0%]). The social capital indicators used for the analysis included participation in community activities, regional managerial position experience, and general trust. The health indicators included self-rated mental health, activities of daily living, and depression. Standards for a “good” result for each indicator were established, and the percentages of each were tallied up by ward. Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient and principal component analysis were used to investigate correlations between social capital and health. The results for overall respondents indicated correlations between participation in sports and hobbies and activities of daily living and self-rated mental health. Participation in non-profit organizations/volunteer activities and participation

in community centre workshops exhibited correlations with activities of daily living. In respondents aged 65–74 years, participation in community centre workshops and general trust were found to be correlated with activities of daily living. Meanwhile, in respondents aged 75 years or older, correlations were noted between participation in sports and hobbies and participation in non-profit organizations/volunteer activities and activities of daily living. By creating a distribution map using principal component analysis, we were able to grasp the characteristics of the distribution of “community participation/connections with people” and “health” in each ward. Our results point the way forward for future long-term care prevention support in Tomi City by clarifying the correlation between social capital and health by ward.

Speaker Biography

Park SJ has completed his MEd, PhD from The University of Tokyo, JAPAN. He is the associate professor of SAKU University, JAPAN. His research area is suicide prevention, stress research, community health nursing, and especially gatekeeper research for suicide prevention has been awarded the Best Paper Award at Japan stress society. Also, he is doing counselling in the area as cognitive behavioural therapy counselor.

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Media Communication in HIV/AIDS and STI: Young people's perspectives

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Primary Health Care Nurses have an important role to educate young people about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections in their unique position to provide sexual health services through their own nursing consultations. It is important for nurses to know which media and methods are used more by young people to get information and learn about STIs and HIV. Although a variety investigations regarding the effectiveness, means of dissemination, and the needs of young people for information pertaining to HIV/AIDS and STIs, little attention has been paid to develop a better understanding of young people's practice and preferences for using media to access such information in Australia. There is a gap in focusing on the potential of social media related to the health of adolescent and young adults, who are nearly universal social media users but difficult to engage with health and relatively low healthcare utilizers.

The main aim of this research is to explore young people's preferred method/medium of communication about HIV/AIDS and STIs, and the factors determine these preferences. A total of 177 completed questionnaires were obtained from young adults aged 18-28 years doing a web-based questionnaire survey. The ANOVA and T-tests were utilized

to explore the associations between participants' choices of information source, accessibility, effectiveness, attractiveness, and their socio demographic variables.

The results revealed that, while electronic media are popular, very accessible, and considered by young people to be both effective and interesting media for obtaining information about HIV/AIDS and STIs, the use of these media for disseminating this information to young people is limited. Health promotion planners, nurses and policy makers need to pay more attention to the types of media utilized and the kinds of information disseminated in relation to educating young people about HIV/AIDS and STIs.

Speaker Biography

Kazrm Razaghi has completed his PhD in 2010 from the University of Sydney, Australia. He is the lecturer in Nursing of Western Sydney University, Australia. He has been working in clinical settings as a Registered Nurse, health education provider, academic, research coordinator, and course coordinator in nursing and health field for about 23 years. He also has a few publications in peer reviewed journals. He has been serving as a reviewer board member of reputed Journals and international conferences. Research interest: nursing education, health promotion, behavioral and social determinants in health, nursing leadership and management.

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Safe prescription and administration of medication in hospital

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Healthcare is counted as the most insecure high-risk sectors. Adverse events or incidents also include errors that occur during the administration of medicines. For safe prescription and administration of medicines, nurses need to be trained in how to handle adverse events.

Medication is the most common form of medical intervention used worldwide. Using them safely and appropriately, they significantly improve the health and well-being of patients. However, despite the best intentions of healthcare providers and the development of healthcare systems, medicines can cause patient safety interruptions

Patient safety at the time of hospitalization is one of their rights and a priority for healthcare professionals. Errors during medical care interventions or hospitalization have turned researchers' attention over the past decade. It is estimated that in Member States between 8% and 12% of patients admitted to hospital suffer from adverse events during healthcare. Poor patient safety is both a serious public health problem and a heavy economic burden on limited healthcare resources. Much of unwanted events, both in the hospital sector and in primary care, are prevented by systemic factors that seem to account for most of them

Based on the aim of the research work, to find out the procedure of safe prescription and administration of oral

medication in hospital and the hypothesis put forward, the research was carried out in one of hospitals. The quantitative method was used in the study, nurses from different sectors were surveyed.

The results show that the hypothesis put forward was partially confirmed. Administration of oral medications takes place partly in accordance with the principles of good practice and patient safety.

Conclusions: Physical rehabilitation of young children with paralytic syndromes improves motor activity, and in some reduces chronic pain and improves emotional state. The authors speculate improving the emotional state of the child should be ensured by improving the emotional state of mothers with the help of psychological support.

Speaker Biography

Eva Cela has over 20 years' experience in healthcare environment working with multidisciplinary teams to improve outcomes through effective communication, efficient systems, streamlines process and evidence-based practice. Highly motivated, result driven with consistent record for exceeding performance expectation for clinical, financial, and patient/employee satisfaction metrics. Areas of expertise: Nursing Administration, Patient safety, Team leadership & motivation, Process Improvement, Staffing Strategies, Program development and implementation.

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Accepted Abstracts

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Development and Validation of a Multidimensional Experimental Screening Instrument to Measure Multiple Barriers Associated with Individual Dietary Practices: A Secondary Analysis of NHANES Datasets 2011-2012

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Consuming a poor diet is a known risk factor for many chronic diseases. Individuals with less apparent barriers tend to adhere to diet and lifestyle modifications more frequently than those who has more barriers? Accurately measuring dietary barriers at the individual level could inform personalized prevention interventions, particularly those aiming to prevent chronic diseases. While instruments are available to assess factors associated with diet, none are designed to simultaneously measure the multi-dimensional nature of barriers associated with dietary practices. This dissertation research was to develop a psychometrically sound instrument that can be administered by health practitioners to measure dietary barriers. First, an expert review panel established content validity for the variables, which were considered as items on the Dietary Health Status (DHS) instrument. Subsequently, an exploratory factor analysis was conducted to assess and validate the DHS instrument; and finally, relationships between DHS scores and clinical and demographic characteristics were

explored among participants to test if the DHS instrument could detect differences. The 2011-2012 NHANES datasets were used in conjunction with the What We Eat in America (WWEIA) 24-hour dietary recall data in this study. A total of 3,705 participants met the study inclusion criteria. Results suggested: 1) content validity was established for a total of 170 variables representing 12 theory-based domains identified as potential dietary barriers; 2) factor analysis supported adequate construct and internal validity for the DHS instrument whole scale and its 10 subscales, affirming DHS's multidimensionality; and 3) DHS total scores were strongly associated with demographic and clinical characteristics; cases with lower DHS scores were more likely to have hypertension, or diabetes which suggest the relationship between dietary barriers and indicators for chronic diseases. Results should inform the development of a comprehensive and practical screening tool that benefits practitioners to identify dietary barriers to improve the health of U.S. adults.

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Predictors of NCLEX-RN Success Among Internationally-Educated Nurses: A Case Study for the Philippines

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The Philippines has historically been the world's largest supplier of internationally-educated nurses (IEN) to more than 80 countries (Li, Nie, Li, 2014; Marcus, Quimson, & Short, 2014; Ortiga, 2014). In the United States, more than half (58%) of IEN come from the Philippines (Spetz et al., 2014; Squires, Ojemeni, & Jones, 2016). IEN must pass the National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses (NCLEX-RN) prior to practicing nursing in the US. From 2002 to 2018, the Philippines consistently led international applications for the NCLEX-RN, accounting for 60% among its IEN applicants. However, the NCLEX-RN first-time pass rate among the Filipino nurses is below (46%) the international average pass rate (51%) (NCSBN, 2019). There is a paucity of research determining the factors affecting the NCLEX-RN performance of IEN, and specifically, of Filipino nurses. Thus, this study will analyze the contextual, academic, and post-licensure factors

that are predictive of NCLEX-RN performance among Filipino nurses to enhance knowledge of this understudied area that has important implications for nursing education and nursing workforce in the Philippines and internationally. It will address a gap in the literature by understanding the multifactorial variables affecting IEN performance in the NCLEX-RN. This retrospective correlational study will use logistic regression analysis to determine the association of demographic, contextual, and academic factors such as course grades, initial licensure, employment, and test preparation strategies in predicting NCLEX-RN success of IEN. It is hypothesized that certain demographic, contextual, and academic factors are associated with the performance of Filipino nurses in the NCLEX-RN.

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The Importance of Promoting Self Care to Nurses

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Introduction: Nursing is a physically and emotionally demanding career for nurses. Nurses are always there to care for a stranger as if they were one of their own way. One in four nurses are reported to experience burnout¹ at some point in their career.

My Experience: Burnout / Compassion Fatigue impacts the nurses both professionally and personally and have a negative impact on patient care and the organization in which they are employed. Self-care have a positive impact on the prevention of compassion fatigue and burnout in health professionals. Education on early signs of burnout and the encouragement

of a personal self-care program is a matter of importance to the nursing profession according to my opinion.

Conclusion: During my presentation I will address that what I believe is a holistic approach to self-care. I have developed a model of self-care which addresses the five social psychological aspects of self. This model allows the nurse to develop a deeper level of self-awareness while caring for their Mental, Physical, Emotional, Spiritual and Indulgent self-care needs.

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Misunderstandings in interpersonal and inter-professional communication and their impact on health outcomes and patient safety

Nabi Fathi

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Since clinical health communication is the basic stage in the process of diagnosis and treatment, adequate clinical interaction is essential between patients and healthcare providers, as well as between the clinicians involved. The healthcare communication modes that are the focus of this study are interpersonal and inter-professional encounters, which in both cases involve both oral and written communication. This paper will review the literature on factors influencing clinical encounters and their impact on health outcomes and patient safety. Inadequate oral and written communication leads to misunderstanding in clinical encounters, which causes patient insecurity. In addition to language and culture, as the main factors that influence communication outcome, professionalism, caring attitudes, time, respect and openness are additional factors that are frequently mentioned in this context. Oral communication between healthcare providers may be performed directly or

through a third person (interpreter) who facilitates encounters in cases of a language barrier between the patient and the caregiver. Mutual understanding in both interpersonal and inter-professional communication is very important for quality health care and patient satisfaction. Written misunderstandings are more visible in inter-professional encounters, whereas in interpersonal communication oral misunderstandings are more frequent. Cultural misunderstandings in clinical encounters may be rooted in individual, organizational or ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The last will be in focus in this study. Due to the significant of communication as the basic stage in the diagnosis and treatment procedures, it is vital to prevent misunderstandings in communication between patients and caregivers during clinical encounters as well as between the clinicians.

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Gather to upgrade the Practice of Nursing in Human Well-being: The Case for Nurse Prescribing

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To present the quantitative findings from a study on nurse and midwife prescribing behaviors in Ireland. Since May 2007, registered nurses and midwives in Ireland who have successfully obtained a level 8 prescribing qualification and have met the relevant requirements can register with the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland (NMBI) to become nurse or midwife prescribers.

This paper reports on the quantitative findings from an online survey open to all Registered Nurse Practitioners in Ireland who prescribe medications as part of their role. A total of, n=117 nurse prescribers and n=12 midwife prescribers participated in the study. The most commonly prescribed medications reported by nurse prescribers are analgesics and anti-infective medications, while for midwives the most

commonly prescribed medications by midwives are blood and electrolyte medications. All respondents reported a high level of confidence in their own prescribing activities and most participants reported that prescribing scheduled medications enabled them to work to their full scope of practice. A majority of nurses and midwives reported feeling professionally satisfied, clear headed, efficient, trusted, safe, fulfilled, empowered, and calm when prescribing medications. There were no statistically significant differences between nurses or midwives, although the number of midwives particularly is very small. Registered Nurses and Midwife prescribers improve patient outcomes through promoting access to medications through their quality use of medicines.

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Notes:

Neonatal mortality and Associated Factors in Orotta National Referral Specialized Neonatal Care Unite, Asmara Eritrea

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Background: Factors associated with neonatal mortality in Orotta Specialized Neonatal Care Unite, Asmara, Eritrea is not known.


Methodology: A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in 2016. Information was analyzed using SPSS V.20. Quantitative indices were presented using mean±SD. χ^2 -tests and two binary logistic regression analyses were used to assess for neonatal and maternal related causes of deaths. P-value <0.05 was considered as significant association.

Result: A total of 1414 neonates were admitted in 2016, and 1204 neonates with complete information were included in this study. Seventy-nine (6.6%) neonates died in 2016. Males neonates were 59.9%. Eight-tenth of the neonates born at term, appropriate for gestational age, and were delivered in the tertiary maternity hospital, Orotta. Seventy-nine percent (79.1%) of the delivery were spontaneous vaginal delivery. Forty percent of the overall neonates were admitted to the neonatal care unit within one hour of birth. The most common causes of admission were sepsis, respiratory distress syndrome and perinatal asphyxia. Of the neonates who died, 38% came within one hour, 17.7% within less than

one day and 44.3% more than one day after birth, either referred from other health facilities or home delivered. The leading cause of death in this study was respiratory distress syndrome. Extremely low birth weight neonates held the highest percent (40.9%) of mortality followed by very low birth weight 30.5%, while normal birth weight neonates accounted 3.1% only. Univariate logistic regression analysis showed that gestational age (<37 weeks)($p<0.001$), low birth weight($p<0.001$), low apgars score($p<0.005$), length of stay ($p<0.040$), congenital abnormalities ($p<0.001$), place of delivery outside the tertiary hospital ($p<0.014$), and small for gestational age($p<0.016$) were significantly associated with neonatal mortality. However, only birth weight, place of delivery and congenital abnormality neonates were significantly associated with mortality in multivariate analysis.

Conclusion: Neonatal mortality due to amendable factors to early intervention in the delivery sites and the community was high. Health education on prevention during preconception and ANC should be strengthened. National data of facility and community sources should be explored and addressed early in the years of SDG strategy.

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Nurse-sensitive outcomes as indicators to assess the variation in the quality of Nursing care in ambulatory chemotherapy services

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Background: The quality of patient care is a universal concern among healthcare managers, policymakers, and consumers. Quality indicators are essential to measuring performance, benchmark, examine variations in care, allocate resources, and inform policymakers. However, the literature search revealed there is little literature on measures of Nurse-sensitive outcomes (NSOs) in ambulatory care settings, and that this is significantly more limited when focusing on NSOs in ambulatory chemotherapy settings (ACSs). In order to assess the variation in the quality of Nursing care in ACSs and demonstrate the impact of high-quality care provided, it was essential to use valid and reliable indicators, specific to chemotherapy-related symptoms and experiences of supportive care. This study builds on previous work by Arms et al. (2014), who developed the Patient-Reported Chemotherapy Indicators of Symptoms and Experience (PR-CISE).

Aims: This study aims to explore a range of methodological and feasibility issues that relate to the development and implementation of Nurse-Sensitive Outcome indicators and

associated tools in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). In addition to establishing whether variability exists in NSOs amongst ACSs in the KSA.

Methods: This study employed a descriptive, cross-sectional survey with two preparation stages. Survey data were collected from five ACSs located in the two largest regions in the KSA.

Results: This study successfully developed, adapted, and tested the Arabic PR-CISE indicators and associated tools. The indicators were acceptable and may be used to generate evidence about NSOs in ACSs in the KSA and inform future policy and practice. In practice, these indicators can be used to measure, report, and improve the quality of care provided in ACSs. A large-scale survey of NSOs is feasible, acceptable and recommended, and can be largely implemented as planned. Significant differences were observed in the distribution of the severity of symptoms between ACSs in six out of seven studied symptoms.

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 Notes:

Working properties of nurses and the studying of the effects of these on nurses

Didem Yüksel

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Aims: The research has been planned for the determination of the working properties of working nurses; the effect of working at extra ordinary and varying hours and extra working on the goodness statuses of the nurses and for the purpose of determining the definition of the views of nurses on the effects of these on care.

Background: Nurses as health care providers are obligated to work during the day and during the night to cater for the needs of the sick people. This work conditions can have negative impact on job performance, sleep, physical and emotional health, social life, family life, drug use and nursing care. For nurses these negative effects have consequences not just for the individual, but also reduced job performance could endanger human lives.

Design: Definitive and cross-sectional research was conducted in 2008. The universe of the research of 1305 nurses who work as nurses in three public, university and foundation hospitals in Ankara and the sampling group comprised of 439 nurses who accepted to participate in the work and who submitted the questionnaire forms by filling them in.

Methods: The data of the work has been collected from the related literature, from the articles that exhibit views in relation to the subject matter and through the questionnaire form that has been formed by the researchers by making use of the scientific sources. The data that has been obtained in the work has been evaluated in the computer by using the "Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 11.5) program.

Result: At the end of the evaluation of the data it has been determined that the 52.2 % of nurses are not happy with their working hours and those nurses who are happy with their working hours are those nurses who work rather in day hours that comprise of nurses who work in policlinics and who work as the responsible nurses of the services and that the working hours of great majority of nurses comprise

of varying working hours during day and night, whereas the working arrangements of the nurses in the last month are as 08.00 - 16.00 and 08.00 - 20.00 / 20.00 - 08.00 and that they work in shifts on duty with variable alternating working hours and that almost half of the nurses do not work overtime, whereas the remaining nurses do work overtime with variable periods for at least 2 hours and for 72 hours at the maximum. It has been determined that their rest periods are in excess of rest hours last more than 12 months following a work period of a day, that they face physical, social and psychologic health problems in the last six months and their such health problems are the problems / disorders that are more in relation to being exhausted, sleep disorders, burn-out etc. Majority of the nurses expressed their views on their health problems that they experience are in relation to their professions and working hours.

Conclusions: Results suggest that it has been determined that the disorder in working hours, tiredness and concentration loss pose threats to the patient care. In addition, that it has been determined that they cannot reserve enough time for their families and for themselves, they cannot perform any sports or social activity on regular basis.

Even though our research was carried out in 2008, many current negativities such as working conditions, working hours, hours of rest, wages, occupational health and work safety continue to increase. Unfortunately, new legal arrangements and improvements are inadequate and cause flagrant violations of rights in practice.

In Turkey, nurses work prolonged and variable hours. The effects of this situation on the well-being of the nurses need to be defined. To achieve that, nationally sampled studies are required. We believe that, our study that was conducted in 2008 is a good contribution to the literature..

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Needs assessment regarding ICT for elderly people and their careers: The PROADAS study prodromou Maria¹, Giagkos Lavranos¹ and the Proadas Consortium

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Introduction: According to the Digital Agenda for Europe (2014 - 2020) enhancing digital literacy, skills and inclusion is one of the main priorities. All European elderly people must become e-seniors as soon as possible. On the hand, active ageing means that senior citizens activate themselves in order to be as independent as possible and autonomous, taking part in personal, societal and financial life along with their own contribution. As a result, triggering these new digital tools and ICT skills can assist the elderly to be a more integrated part of our society.

Aim: The Erasmus+ Proadas project promotion of Active Digital Ageing Skills aims at tackling the gap between ageing population and digital literacy and strengthening and reinforcing the stakeholders, experts and practitioners in the fields of adult education and lifelong learning, by identifying the needs of elderly people and their careers regarding the technology.

Methodology: The study was conducted in January 2019 in all six countries participated in the Proadas project 35 careers and their assigned seniors were selected via convenience sampling by a minimum of three best practices- centers

of excellence per country. A twelve-question close format questionnaire was developed, using a Delphi approach and completed by all participants. All data was analyzed using SPSS 20.

Results: A total of 188 responders from all six countries agreed to participate response rate 89.5% of which 51.5% women. Age varied significantly between 20-75 years. Regarding existing ICT skills participants in all countries were familiar with basic use of computer and internet but very few used advance services such as e banking or e-health. There was unanimous agreement that learning is facilitated in groups with the help of family or friends. A combination of traditional and digital learning format was deemed most appropriate. The main obstacles recognize involved lack of trainers, motivation and suitable educators.

Conclusion: There is latent need for the integration of ICT in elderly care. The development of suitable digital and traditional learning material and the involvement of motivated formal and informal careers are key strategies for the successful implementation of such a reform.

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 Notes:

A new strategy in Nursing Education: From hybrid simulation to clinical practice

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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 breast 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. Feeding, 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.

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