

NURSING AND HEALTHCARE

March 27-28, 2019 | Amsterdam, Netherlands

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KEYNOTE FORUM DAY 1



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Farhtheeba Rahat Khan, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2



Farhtheeba Rahat Khan

SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Bangladesh

BIOGRAPHY

Farhtheeba Rahat Khan is a development professional with experience backed-up by private sector interventions and development sector working realities and challenges. As the lead of 'Private Sector Health project', Ms Khan undertook studies and worked on the policy front with ministry of health its directorates for formulation of policy framework, guidelines and accreditation systems in the health training, and emphasized on avenues for women employment in the health sector. Currently, Ms Khan is the team leader for the 'Working with Women-2' project implemented by SNV where she is facilitating interventions in garment factories, to ensure health and well-being in a sustainable manner.

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ADDRESSING MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF READYMADE GARMENT WORKERS

angladesh garment sector is predominated by women comprising 85% Oof 4 million workforce. Mental distress affects their work life, productivity leading to a poor work-life. The normal day of women worker starts at 4am, cook's food in the common kitchen available for 4-5 families, goes to work at 7am, and has a longer work day till 7pm, then is back to take care of her family and goes to bed between 10-11pm. She has no time of her own, a victim of violence and abuse both in the factory and work, no one to share her pain. Factory management do not realize the fact when psychosocial challenges and issues go unaddressed, it impacts workers' effectiveness in the work place. The pilot intervention by SNV with 600 workers evidenced how introducing psychosocial counsellors at workplace affected the situation in factories. Welfare officers, who are the first contact point for workers in factory, were trained by certified psychologists and counsellors, and these trained para-counsellors were institutionalized inside factory. In words of the counsellor "within 2 months of introduction and program awareness, 3 women came with anxiety and one of them had 4 sessions with the counsellor for mental relief, 3 women reported work stress and took 3 separate counselling sessions, others include conflict with supervisor, family conflict, financial crisis, relationship issue and the resulted anxiety". On success of this intervention, SNV is now moving towards Workers Wellbeing Management Course for developing counsellors for the readymade garment sector to address worker psychological issues.



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Uche Nwabueze, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2



Uche Nwabueze

Texas A&M University, USA

BIOGRAPHY

Uche Nwabueze received his PhD from Sheffield Hallam University in the United Kingdom in 1995. For 24 years, Dr Nwabueze has dedicated himself to the advancement of the theory and practice of quality management through research, consulting work, and teaching across four continents (North America, Europe, Asia and Africa). His students and hospital executives describe their classroom and consulting experience with Dr Nwabueze as he is fondly called; as a scholarly adventure in critical thinking, problem-solving and reflective analysis. Dr Nwabueze has over 50 academic publications, most notably in the International Journal of Business Performance Management, Total Quality and Business Excellence Journal, Journal of Product and Brand Management, Journal of Public Sector Management, and the TQM Journal. Dr Nwabueze serves on the editorial board of the African Business Journal and the Journal of Applied Quality Management. He is a member of the British Institute of Management, and American society for Quality. His research interest is focused on healthcare quality management and process redesign.

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THE EVIDENCE OF SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF TQM IN HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS

"QM is being implemented in a vacuum, for example in a piecemeal fashion due to the fact that managerially, many hospital systems lack the time required for detailed planning and execution, thus quality management is seen as a political game rather than an integrated approach to improving the quality of patient care. Evidence from a structured interview of twenty quality managers suggests the lack of managerial understanding of the holistic nature of TQM. There seems to be broad confusion as to what constitutes the key requirements of TQM. Many hospitals focus on the quality assurance requirements of standard setting and monitoring and then think that by so doing they are implementing TQM. However, what these hospitals are actually doing is installing methods to inspect and correct medical performance rather than embarking upon an organization-wide drive to improve quality of care and caring for patients. The paper presents a model for the time constrained manager; a model that offers an understanding of the essential requirements for the success of TQM in healthcare organizations.



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Khulood Kayed Shattnawi, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2



Khulood Kayed Shattnawi

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BIOGRAPHY

Khulood Shattnawi is an assistant professor in paediatric and neonatal nursing in the faculty of nursing at Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). She received a BS in nursing from JUST, a MS in neonatal nursing from University of Windsor/ Canada in 2001 and a PhD degree from Anglia Ruskin University, UK in 2014. Dr Shattnawi has been teaching various subjects of nursing for more than 20 years. She has held a variety of positions, including staff nurse, clinical educator, and chairperson for the maternal and child health department at the faculty of nursing/ JUST. Dr Shattnawi' research interests are neonatal nursing with a focus on kangaroo care approach, breastfeeding preterm infants, and issues related to paediatric and adolescent health.

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THE EFFECT OF SHORT DURATION SKIN TO SKIN CONTACT ON PRE-MATURE INFANTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL OUTCOMES: A OUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

This study aimed at assessing the effect of short duration skin to skin contact (SSC) (5 days) on preterm infants' physiological and behavioural outcomes. A quasi-experimental control group design was utilized. 89 stable preterm infants were allocated to either an interventional or control group. Results showed that in comparison to the control group, newborns in the SSC group demonstrated higher weight gain (g/day) from day 3-5 of practicing SSC (53.7g Vs. 32.6 g; p<.05), experienced significantly fewer numbers of apneas (48% Vs. 33.3%; p=.001), and were less likely to use formula feeding (60% Vs. 90%) and more likely to use mixed feeding (formula and breastfeeding) at discharge (33.3% Vs. 10%). Significant differences were also found in the crying, and sleeping patterns of the infants; infants of mothers who practiced SSC were less likely to cry in a continuous pattern and more likely to experience good sleep than infants in the control group. The study highlights the importance of the early and short duration of SSC for preterm infants.