

Global Conference on
**NURSING
AND HEALTHCARE**
March 27-28, 2019 | Amsterdam, Netherlands

NURSING AND HEALTHCARE 2019



SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS
DAY 1

DAY 1 SESSIONS

MARCH 27, 2019

Paediatric Nursing | Cardiac Nursing | Paediatric Health Care | Global Health Care | Critical Care Nursing & Emergency Nursing | Health Care and Management | Nursing Informatics | Risk Factors | Community Medicine

SESSION CHAIR

Mohammad S Alyahya
Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan

SESSION INTRODUCTION

- Title:** Organization of nursing care in patients with chronic diseases in primary healthcare
Bikova Pepa, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria
- Title:** Assent and consent in pediatric and adolescent research: School children's perspectives
Nihaya Adnan Al-Sheyab, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan
- Title:** Recovery in chronic depression in primary healthcare
Petra Eichelsheim, University of Applied Sciences in Utrecht, Netherlands
- Title:** Strengthening of nutritional status monitoring and surveillance system in Georgia
Robizon Tsiklauri, National Center of Disease Control and Public Health, Georgia
- Title:** Accreditation in healthcare settings: A tool for organizational learning
Mohammad S Alyahya, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan
- Title:** Competencies and autonomous functions of nurses in primary cares
Galina Tchaneva, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria
- Title:** Antibigram profile of some mycological pathogens isolated from locally bred pet dogs in eleme local government area of rivers state, Nigeria
Azuonwu Obioma, Rivers State University, Nigeria
- Title:** Exploring the views of parents of children aged two years and under following telephone advice from nurses working in a general practitioner out-of-hours service in Ireland
Abdallah Kasem, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan

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Bikova Pepa et al., J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

ORGANIZATION OF NURSING CARE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Bikova Pepa, Magdalena Aleksandrova, Antonia Ianakieva and Galina Tchaneva

Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria

In medical practice, there are different patterns of chronic care for chronically ill. The organization of nursing involves skillfully conducting the various treatment procedures to restore the patient's health and create a hygienic environment around him. Without health care, it is inconceivable to achieve quality treatment in modern medical practice. Quality care must be timely, expedient, scientifically based, fulfilled with a sense of responsibility. The family doctor and the nurse have a fundamental place in primary care. The key role of the nurse stems from its competences developed on the basis of the needs of patients from outpatient care. The primary functions of nurses in primary care are: health promotion and prophylaxis; curative-diagnostic; medical-social; drug delivery; organizational-coordination. Primary care is the primary and primary level of patient care, ensuring complete and uninterrupted care throughout the patient's life. Medical care is in sync and team action with the social ones in order to increase the patient's autonomy, alleviate their suffering and facilitate reintegration. The activity of nurses working in out-patient care includes health promotion, health education, disease prevention, health care, health maintenance and rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation and social work.

BIOGRAPHY

Bikova Pepa in 2014 successfully defended a thesis on "Socially significant aspects of healthcare for chronically ill at home", gained a degree doctorate in higher education at the department of health care of faculty of public health in Medical University, Sofia and she became associate professor in the specialty "nurse" in the department of health care of the faculty of public health at the Medical University, Sofia. She is author and co-author in over 100 publications in scientific journals and collections, two textbooks and a monograph, that have been cited over 60 times. She has participated in scientific papers and posters of academic and scientific forums, scientific and technological sections, academic exchanges of experience and seminars. She is a member of the Bulgarian Association of Healthcare Professionals; Interdisciplinary Civil Academy – INGA; Society of Medical Education.

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Nihaya A Al-sheyab et al., J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

ASSENT AND CONSENT IN PEDIATRIC AND ADOLESCENT RESEARCH: SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVES

**Nihaya A Al-sheyab¹, Mahmoud A Alomari¹, Omar F Khabour^{1,2}, Khulood K Shattnawi¹
and Karem H Alzoubi¹**

¹Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan

²Taibah University, Saudi Arabia

School students' views and perceptions of informed parental consent and child assent about child participating in research in the Middle East are not known. Focus group interviews were conducted to understand high-school students' perspectives toward child and adolescent assents and consents in research including the importance of, and depth of information needed in consent and assent, and perception toward written versus verbal consent and assent. The majority of students agreed that it is necessary to take parental approval and they would not participate in research if their parents refuse. Furthermore, the majority of male students agreed that if the research requires only questionnaires to be completed, then child's approval is sufficient whereas measures, such as blood sugar screening required approval from both the parent and child. Females believed it is enough to provide parental consent to participate in research unless information provided is adequate, then child approval is enough. All students stressed on the importance of including detailed information, however, parental consent needs to have a more detailed information than child assent. In conclusion, parts of the students' perceptions were congruent, whereas other views were not congruent with proper conduct of paediatric research. Such a situation warrants further research and actions.

BIOGRAPHY

Nihaya A Al-sheyab had graduated from the faculty of health at the University of Technology, Sydney, Australia, in 2009 majoring in adolescent health behaviour modification. His main research interest is examining the effect of peer-led education on school students' lifestyle behaviours including tobacco smoking. She is currently the principal investigator for several funded research projects mainly focusing on healthy lifestyle adoption by adolescents in Jordan and Australia focusing on adolescent tobacco smoking. She is currently the principal investigator for several funded research projects mainly focusing on healthy lifestyle adoption by adolescents in Jordan and Australia focusing on adolescent tobacco smoking. Additionally, Nihaya was appointed as a vice dean from 2015-2016 in the faculty of nursing at JUST which helped her to prioritize the health needs of the local communities, and thus organize and manage relevant activities effectively. Prior to this position, Nihaya was the chairman of the department of community and mental health nursing at JUST, through which she had conducted several community-based activities and open medical days to improve health and well-being of youth and women in particular in rural and urban suburbs in Jordan.

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Petra Eichelsheim, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

RECOVERY IN CHRONIC DEPRESSION IN PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

Petra Eichelsheim

University of Applied Sciences in Utrecht, Netherlands

Summary: What is the best way to support patients with chronic depression in finding their needs for recovery? A problem analysis learned there is need for a method that defines the needs of patients for their recovery and an instrument that deepens the conversation so that needs are found.

Methods: To find answers in search of the best method for finding the needs in recovery the researcher used interviewing, a search in several scientific databases, internet and scientific, describing literature. There was a focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the methods and the overall experience. The criteria for a method were inventoried. It is important that the patient is in charge of the process and the pace. The method is easy to use and clear.

Innovation: I Hope is a method of a toolkit including a routine outcome monitor (I Roc). I Roc consists of twelve questions. The questions refer to the four forms of recovery and all life areas. At the end of the questionnaire an overview arises in which the areas of development show up. The method is attractive due to the use of colors and pictures.

Implementation: At first there was a start with a pilot with two therapists so that some experience was gained. The next step is implementation of the method in the electronic patient record. The outcomes will be part of a large validation research for I Roc. The first experiences with I Roc are positive. Research of recovery is still quite young. Therefore the results of this investigation can not be generalized to other practices because this research is the first in primary mental health care. Much more research is required to find the working elements of recovery.

BIOGRAPHY

Petra Eichelsheim is working as a nurse practitioner of mental health, University of Applied Sciences in Utrecht, Netherlands. She completed her studies in master of science in nursing. Eichelsheim started working in social psychiatric nurse in Dijk and Duin BV till 1987 and then Eichelsheim moved to Brijder Addiction Treatment as a team manager from 1997 to 2009, later joined as social psychiatric nurse at PsyQ and continuing as a nursing specialist GGZ at Indigo and ADHD central.

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Robizon Tsiklauri et al., J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

STRENGTHENING OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM IN GEORGIA

Robizon Tsiklauri, Nino Saganelidze and Paata Imnadze

National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health, Georgia

Until 2015, there was not any effective surveillance system in Georgia, which could provide with reliable data for developing national strategy of micronutrient deficiency elimination and improving the nutritional status of population. With the support of US CDC, in 2015, National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia launched collaborative project - "Strengthening surveillance of micronutrient deficiency in Georgia". Georgia Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance System was implemented in 2015. Sentinel surveillance approach was used by selecting 8 sentinel sites from 4 regions, 2 sites in each region (1 pediatric and another antenatal clinic). Iron and folate deficiency was studied in pregnant women (1st trimester) and iron deficiency in children (12-23 months old). Iron deficiency was defined as plasma concentration of ferritin with cut-off points of $<12 \mu\text{g/l}$ and $<15 \mu\text{g/l}$ for children and pregnant women (venous blood test), respectively. Cut-off point below 3.0 ng/ml was considered as a folate deficiency for pregnant women. Hemoglobin was tested using hemoque and multi-analyzer techniques at the sentinel sites.

BIOGRAPHY

Robizon Tsiklauri has good experience in nutritiology and clinical epidemiology, has made training programs for doctors, has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals. He is managing of postdoctoral educational program of qualification at the Tbilisi State Medical University. He used to be a temporary advisor of WHO (Europe regional office of Europe) in food and nutrition field (2005-2007).

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Mohammad S Alyahya et al., J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

ACCREDITATION IN HEALTHCARE SETTINGS: A TOOL FOR ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING

Mohammad S Alyahya, Heba H Hijazi, Main N Alolayyan and Raya T Albatineh

Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan

Background: Accreditation programs provide healthcare organizations an opportunity to recognize and analyse their strengths and weaknesses, and this in turn helps in developing future plans for organizational change. Accreditation process provides the opportunity for transforming primary healthcare centres from traditional healthcare settings into organizations that embrace continuous improvements through organizational learning and innovation.

Aim: The aim of this study was to generate new insights about the accreditation process as a learning mechanism in healthcare settings. **Methods:** In-depth exploratory interviews were conducted with 56 healthcare clinicians and administrative staff from 7 primary healthcare centres in Jordan.

Results: Our findings revealed that the accreditation process has contributed to organizational learning at different levels. At the individual level, new policies and documentation required by the accreditation agencies were perceived by healthcare professionals as a way to improve their skills, knowledge, and abilities. The participants also emphasized that accreditation process enhanced formal and non-formal “learning by doing” and “on-site-learning” approaches. Working together in the accreditation committees and teams helped staff across different departments to learn about practices taking place at other departments and units, and transfer ideas throughout the centres. For group learning, the accreditation promoted knowledge and skills sharing, multi-disciplinary teams, positive relationships between clinicians and administrative staff. At the system level, the accreditation encouraged organization’s openness to new ideas, and helped healthcare centres to better respond to the departmental needs and to find best practices of working collectively.

Conclusions: The current study highlights that is the most important gains for healthcare centres is how the accreditation process helps healthcare setting to become a learning organization. Healthcare staff perceived accreditation process as a tool of learning new ideas and as a vehicle to acquiring new skills and knowledge.

BIOGRAPHY

Mohammad Alyahya is an associate professor at the health management and policy department / faculty of medicine / Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). He has a PhD in health services management from The University of York, England. His research interests include health behavior, change management, and strategy management in healthcare sector. Dr Alyahya has recently published several articles on how to integrate the principles of evidence based medicine and evidence based public health, isomorphism change, Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS), and using negative reinforcement theory to change individual’s behavior.

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COMPETENCIES AND AUTONOMOUS FUNCTIONS OF NURSES IN PRIMARY CARES

Galina Tchaneva, A Yanakieva, M Aleksandrova and P Bikova

Medical university of Sofia, Bulgaria

Reforms of the healthcare system in Bulgaria have led to structural changes and changes in nursing functions. The main activities of nurses in primary care are directed at the care of healthy children of all ages. The professional realization of the nurses has in the medical centers and practices of general practitioners. The aim of this study is to establish competencies and autonomous functions of nurses from different primary care structures. The study was conducted during a postgraduate training course for 65 nurses in 2017. According to the results obtained, it is necessary to create conditions and organization for increasing the professional qualification of nurses from primary care. Significantly greater autonomy is given by nurses who care for children from kindergartens and schools. Significantly more limited are the functions of nurses, which work together with general practitioners. The activities of the nurse in the practice of general practitioners are primarily related to administrative functions and documentation.

BIOGRAPHY

Galina Tchaneva teaches students more than 20 years at the Medical University of Sofia - "nursing" and specialty "management of health care". Main areas of scientific interest are: Theoretical and philosophical statements and concepts of nursing and health care; theoretical rationale and practice-applied models of special nursing care; management and pedagogical problems of health care.

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Azuonw Obioma et al., J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

ANTIBIOGRAM PROFILE OF SOME MYCOLOGICAL PATHOGENS ISOLATED FROM LOCALLY BRED PET DOGS IN ELEME LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA

Azuonw Obioma, Girah Korikuromo Ikieweremi, Testmonies C and Ihua Nnenna
Rivers State University, Nigeria

Pet dogs are companion animals that bring major physiological and social wellbeing to the owners and society at large. However, due to increasing trends of interaction of these household pets such as dogs with man in the environment, they have been strongly implicated as major source of various forms of human infections, especially of zoonotic perspective and interest. The aim of this study was to investigate fungal pathogens that are associated with pet dogs which are of zoonotic importance, and also to evaluate their antibiogram profile, especially in an era of increasing public health challenges of antimicrobial resistance issues in our local communities, thus these could probably be linked to incessant drug abuse and poor health education among the citizens in our rural communities. One hundred (100) swab samples were collected from different sites in the communities at random, hence (fifty (50) from the buccal cavity and fifty (50) from the nasal cavity). The samples were analyzed in the University of Port Harcourt teaching hospital microbiology laboratory, using microbiological technique and data obtained from the laboratory analysis were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), version 21. However, Two (2) species of fungal pathogens which are *Candida species* with a prevalence of 30 (30%) and *Aspergillus Sp.* with prevalence of 31(31%) were isolated from both the nasal and buccal cavity of the dogs. Nevertheless, the mean value of the total heterotrophic count for buccal swab was 84.441 ± 33.4494 and 91.630 ± 38.9508 for nasal swab with an associated p-value of 0.33. Furthermore, the results for sensitivity testing of the antifungal drug show that all the isolates were resistant to Nystatin, but were susceptible to fluconazole, clotrimazole and ketoconazole. However, the recovery of fungal isolates from dogs strongly suggests that, animals to human transmission of pathogens may be common which is of public health importance. Hence adequate care should be taken to reduce the increasing trend of animal to man contacts, so as to reduce the occurrence of zoonotic infections, as well as minimize the antimicrobial resistance health challenges in our communities.

BIOGRAPHY

Azuonwu Obioma works in the department of medical laboratory science and is a faculty of science at Rivers State University of Science and Technology located at Nkpolu, Port Harcourt, Nigeria. His research interests are in the health-care and its allied regions.

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Abdallah Kasem, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

EXPLORING THE VIEWS OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN AGED TWO YEARS AND UNDER FOLLOWING TELEPHONE ADVICE FROM NURSES WORKING IN A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OUT-OF-HOURS SERVICE IN IRELAND

Abdallah Kasem

Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan

This paper focuses on parents' use and experiences of general practitioner (GP) out-of-hours (OOHs) services in Ireland. The progress in the establishment of GP OOHs services is considered by the Health Service Executive (HSE) to be a highly significant quality initiative for patient care, and the health service as a whole. Outside of normal GP surgery hours, parents of children can call a dedicated telephone number, to have their urgent health concerns assessed and to be advised about the appropriate level of care. Experienced nurses, who are often based in a GP OOHs centre, assess the call over the telephone and provide advice to the callers. The overall aim of the study is to explore and understand the views of parents of children, aged two years and under, following telephone advice received from nurses in the context of a GP out-of-hours service. A qualitative, exploratory, descriptive design was used to examine the views and experiences of parents of children aged two years and under, who used a GP out-of-hours service provider in Ireland. Nine parents who had received phone advice from a nurse were purposively sampled to take part in the study. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews by telephone. Data were transcribed and analysed thematically. Themes included parents' perceptions of illness in children with the need to be heard, parents' views about accessibility to GP OOHs, parents' expectations that the service would offer guidance and reassurance, parents' satisfaction with the nurse's advice, and parents' experiences of hospital emergency departments (EDs). The study revealed that parents are satisfied with the GP OOHs service and the parental decision-making model has the potential to provide an opportunity to continue the progress of the establishment of GP OOHs services in Ireland.

BIOGRAPHY

Abdallah Kasem is an assistant professor and head of maternal child health nursing at Jordan University of Science and Technology. He completed his bachelor's degree in general nursing, 1994 in Jordan University. He participated in activities related to nursing accreditation process. He involved in different academic work and presentations such as, health education and health teaching program for patients with dehydration, pain therapy, bereavement and its implication on nursing practice, making things better ideas for change, principles of quality initiatives and its impact on nursing practice. head injury and impact on patients, families and nursing.

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SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS
DAY 2

DAY 2 SESSIONS

MARCH 28, 2019

Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing | Clinical Nursing and Practice | Health Care and Patient Safety

SESSION CHAIR

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Texas A&M University, USA

SESSION INTRODUCTION

- Title:** Digital healthcare 2025
David John Wortley, International Society of Digital Medicine, China
- Title:** Influenza vaccine coverage and efficacy among King Salman Armed Forces Hospital 2017-2018
Rofayda Mansour Ahmed, King Salman Armed Forces Hospital, Saudi Arabia
- Title:** The performance measurement of the quality health care in the primary health care establishments in Morocco
Zaadoud Brahim, Ibn Tofail University, Morocco
- Title:** Behavioral patterns for caries risk management in children with pyelonephritis
Sirma Todorova Angelova, Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria
- Title:** Effects of nursing intervention based on basic Buddhist principles among patients with terminal cancer
Sureeporn Thanasilp, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
- Title:** Using patient satisfaction survey data to improve and monitor the patient care
Jailan M Gabr, Kuwait Control Cancer Center, Kuwait
- Title:** Novelties in additive manufacturing and bio-printing
Kai-Wei Katherine Wang, Mackay Medical College, Taiwan

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David John Wortley, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

DIGITAL HEALTHCARE 2025

David John Wortley

International Society of Digital Medicine, China

Disruptive digital technologies are already having a significant impact on healthcare policies and practices. This keynote presentation examines the impact of technologies such as Internet of things, artificial intelligence, wearable devices, robotics and mobile communications on global health and the opportunities and challenges these technologies will be creating for the medical profession in 2025. The presentation will also take a look of what this means for both patients and healthcare providers. What jobs will be changed by these technologies and what will the opportunities and challenges of a career in healthcare.

BIOGRAPHY

David John Wortley is a vice president of the International Society of Digital Medicine (ISDM) and the founding president of the European chapter of ISDM. He is a recognised global authority on the practical application of emerging and enabling technologies in areas such as health, environment, business development and education.

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Rofayda Mansour Ahmed, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

INFLUENZA VACCINE COVERAGE AND EFFICACY AMONG KING SALMAN ARMED FORCES HOSPITAL 2017-2018

Rofayda Mansour Ahmed

King Salman Armed Forces Hospital, Saudi Arabia

Background despite recommendations for annual influenza vaccination of health care workers (HCWs) still vaccination coverage is low, studies suggested that misconceptions about safety or efficacy discourage HCWs from up taking the vaccine.

Methods: This is a case control study to measure coverage and efficacy of seasonal influenza vaccination among HCW at King Salman Armed Forces Hospital- Saudi Arabia. Case group were vaccinated (324) and control group were not (324).

Results: Total number of employees is 4118. Influenza vaccination coverage among employee, non-medical and medical are 45.11%, 34.76% and 61.73% respectively. The results showed higher acceptance rate among female than male, higher among non-Arabic nationality next, non-Saudi Arabic then Saudi nationality but did not show relationship with age or smoking. Comparison of the two groups for vaccine efficacy failed to report any association between vaccination status and incidence of influenza like illness, pneumonia, severe acute respiratory infection, hospital admission, seeking medical care or even decreasing duration of sick leaves. Willingness to uptake the coming vaccine found to be associated with up taking the current one and no association with being infected during this season.

Conclusion: This study revealed vaccination acceptance rate increases with being male, non-medical staff Non- Arabic and Non-Saudi Arabic nationality rather than Saudi one, no relationship with age group and smoking. However, failed to show association between up taking the vaccine and lowering incidence of influenza like illness, pneumonia, sever acute respiratory infection, hospital admission, seeking medical care or even decreasing duration of sick leaves. We suggested that vaccine-targeted viruses are not compatible with the circulating viruses at Tabuk area, so studies are needed to identify these viruses.

BIOGRAPHY

Rofayda Mansour Ahmed completed his master's in health profession education University of Gezira, Sudan. Currently he is the supervisor of training and research unit of Saudi board preventive medicine program. He works in preventive medicine department of King Salman North Western Armed Forced Hospital, Saudi Arabia.

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Zaadoud Brahim, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

THE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT OF THE QUALITY HEALTH CARE IN THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ESTABLISHMENTS IN MOROCCO

Zaadoud Brahim

Ibn Tofail University, Morocco

The subject of our research concerns the performance measurement in primary health care establishments, evaluate the impact of quality approaches on the level of performance in these establishments.

Method: The data collection was made through a questionnaire for the staff who exercises in the ESSP. This questionnaire contains three parts adapted according to the model of Donabedian (Structure, processes and results), understanding seven domains. The first part concerns the structure dedicated to the quality planning, the leadership and the human resources management. The second part concerns the processes dedicated to the process management, the monitoring and the analysis. The third part handles the results of the quality and the user's satisfaction.

Result: We note significant differences in the perception of the quality of the care of the health workers general. The steps of ACQ remain a good tool to improve the quality of the care. The satisfaction of the population remains high with a performance of (74 %), the steps of ACQ are effective tools of the organizational change, the impact on the change of professional practices for our case (68 %) have this image, which varies, enters average and low on the CQ. Continuity and integration of the care are assured only in 34 % of the cases.

Conclusion: Even if the links are not established within the framework of a scientific research, quality approaches are generally recognized as an essential tool to help establishments to improve the quality and the safety of the patients. The necessity of having measurement tools for performance which puts in coherence the piloting of the operational level with the strategy, to integrate the organizational objectives into the measures of operational performances and make estimate its structures towards a real management by the quality.

BIOGRAPHY

Zaadoud Brahim, 27 experiences years in primary health care, responsible for epidemiological surveillance. He is the formator for doctors and nurses on quality management, professor of epidemiology and statistics module, ISPITS, Fes, former director of a hospital, trainer, facilitator and auditor in quality management. The subject of his research is health care quality and the performance measurement in primary health care. He published four articles about quality healthcare, performance measure, and quality improvement.

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Sirma Todorova Angelova, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS FOR CARIES RISK MANAGEMENT IN CHILDREN WITH PYELONEPHRITIS

Sirma Todorova Angelova

Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria

Now a days the conversance of nurses' teams with oral-dental status of patients suffering from different diseases and nurses' awareness of the clinical traits of disorders affecting hard teeth structures and soft tissues into oral cavity, as well as the interrelations with common health conditions is not adequately corresponding to the necessity of individualized therapeutic approach. The process of optimization of quality and duration of life of children suffering from pyelonephritis, characterized as one of the most widely distributed infectious diseases in childhood, outlines one of the most explicit contemporary tendencies of collaboration between medicine and dental medicine doctors and nurses. The precise control of the common health disorder parallel to the thorough evaluation and adequate management of the oral-dental status of the individual determine the specific principles of prophylactic cares and therapy in the context of personalized medicine. The aim of this study is to investigate behavioral patterns for caries risk management in children with pyelonephritis. The subject of the study is a total number of 92 patients in different periods of childhood with established excretory system disorder of pyelonephritis and 41 healthy children. A combination of clinical, statistical and sociological methods has been applied into the research. Only 15.22% of the representatives with established kidney disorder take part in prophylactic dental examinations twice per year in comparison to 65.85% of the healthy controls. The dominating ratios of 70.65% of the parents of children with pyelonephritis seek for dental health-care services only in emergency, compared to 24.39% of the parents of healthy participants. Proper oral-dental status of brothers or sisters has been registered only among 16.30 % of children with pyelonephritis. Parallel to them, more than 1/3 of healthy participants, namely 34.15% are characterized with proper oral-dental status of their brothers or sisters. More than 2/3 of the parents of healthy children are with higher education and in the group of patients with pyelonephritis there are illiterate parents and parents with low level of education. About 1/3 of the families of patients with pyelonephritis are ranked in low social-economic status. The obtained data serve as a source of essential information for composition, organization and performance of educational programs conceptually related to the significance of proper oral-dental status, without foci of persisting infections, for adequate control and precise management of common health disorders.

BIOGRAPHY

Sirma Todorova Angelova graduated her higher education at the University of Economics in Varna, Bulgaria and gained a master's degree of International Financial Affairs. Since 2011 Sirma Angelova has been working as an assistant-professor. In 2017 Sirma Angelova gained a postgraduate degree, PhD, after accomplishment of an independent research on the topic of "Caries risk assessment and prevention in children suffering from some renal disorders". In the year 2018 Dr Sirma Angelova gained an academic degree of chief-assistant at the Medical University of Varna.

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Sureeporn Thanasilp et al., J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

EFFECTS OF NURSING INTERVENTION BASED ON BASIC BUDDHIST PRINCIPLES AMONG PATIENTS WITH TERMINAL CANCER

Sureeporn Thanasilp, Noppamat Pudtong, Janya Chimluang, Ratchaneekorn Upasen, Wilailuck Tantitrakul and Lanchasak Akkayagorn
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Patients with terminal cancer can suffer from various symptoms, affecting their quality of lives as well as their caregivers' lives. As caregivers, they often spend a lot of time to take care the patients especially in terminal illness, it is essential for them to have ability to deal with their emotion and manage those common symptoms. The previous study found that caring behavior of caregiver related to quality of patient's life.

BIOGRAPHY

Sureeporn Thanasilp is working as the faculty of nursing in Chulalongkorn university, Thailand. She has completed her bachelors in nursing and midwifery at Prince of Songkla University, Thailand in the year 1983. She did her masters in nursing at Medicine Mahidol University, Thailand. Her areas of expertise are symptom management & quality of life, palliative care and end of life care.

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Jailan M Gabr, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

USING PATIENT SATISFACTION SURVEY DATA TO IMPROVE AND MONITOR THE PATIENT CARE

Jailan M Gabr

Kuwait Cancer Control Center, Kuwait

Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA) had become a well-established diagnostic component in pathology. The need for FNA in a 200 bed and the only tertiary care center for cancer is even more. Having realized that, the laboratories department decided to reduce the TAT of FNA in order to shorten the time to treatment of a patient. Four improvement interventions were introduced consecutively, a new program for patient's appointment, a new second FNA clinic for FNA blind cases, implementation of co-path system (Pathology Information System), and providing information and instruction about FNA procedure to patients in a clear informative and understandable manner. These interventions were selected based on the annual patient satisfaction survey programmer's recommendations, as required by the National Accreditation Standards. The standardized questionnaires have been distributed annually to 300 patients on average, for three months: from April to June 2014- 2016. In 2017 Standardized questionnaires have been distributed monthly to 35 patients on average. The analysis used a quantitative method for measuring and evaluating patient satisfaction.

Based on patient surveys and comments, the clinical laboratories department was able to improve patient care. Improvements were to keep waiting to a minimum, so waiting time was minimized. All patients were called within 30 minutes of their appointment time. The waiting area was less crowded, thus alleviating stress. Co-path system helped to avoid long waits for lab results to be released. Analysis of patient satisfaction survey for years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 revealed increase from 65%, to 71%, 84%, 90% in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Patient satisfaction is a good source for selection of improvement projects. In addition, it is a good outcome measure of care quality, provided that it was designed in a way to ensure validity and reliability. Feedback from patients is an integral part of the hospital's quality improvement process.

BIOGRAPHY

Jailan M Gabr graduated as a medical lab technologist from the faculty of science of Kuwait University, with specialization in microbiology and also diploma in biochemistry from Alexandria University. Later on, she obtained her master's degree from Alexandria University, Egypt and started working at Kuwait University as a project assistant. Presently, she is working at Kuwait cancer control center, KCCC at the ministry of health as a quality and safety officer at the cytology laboratory. Where she works for college of American pathologists, cap and Canada accreditation with Uhn University health of network

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Kai-Wei Katherine Wang, J Prim Care Gen Pract 2019, Volume 2

NOVELTIES IN ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AND BIO-PRINTING

Kai-Wei Katherine Wang

Mackay Medical College, Taiwan

To explore and identify risk factors associated with stress and uncertainty among Taiwanese parents of children with tracheobronchial malacia (TBM) and tracheobronchostenosis (TBS) in a pediatric intensive care unit. An increasing number of children are undergoing flexible bronchoscopy due to tracheobronchial malacia and stenosis but there is little research related to their parents' stress and uncertainty. A cross-sectional study design was implemented using two psychometric scales; Parenting Stress Index and Parents' Perception of Uncertainty Scale. Parents of Taiwanese children (0–18y/o) with a diagnosis of TBM or/and TBS who underwent bronchoscopy in a pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) were recruited. Analysis used descriptive statistics and multivariable linear regression (GEE).

BIOGRAPHY

Kai-Wei Katherine Wang has completed her PhD at the age of 26 years from Queensland University of Technology, Australia. She is the associate director of the Department of Nursing and the associate professor of Mackay Medical College, Taiwan. Her recent publications focus on the care of children with critical illness and their family, particularly related to respiratory diseases in young children and enhancing care of families with oxygen-dependent children at home. She has an online support forum established to support this group of families in Taiwan.

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