4th International Conference on
Nursing Science and
Healthcare
29th & 30th September 2022 | Virtual | Malaysia

4th International Conference on

Nursing Science and Healthcare

Theme : "Leading Innovations and Pathways Transforming the Future of Nursing"

Virtual Conference

29th - 30th September 2022

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𝓟reface

This book reports the Proceedings of the **"4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare"** held on **September 29ᵗʰ & 30ᵗʰ, 2022** organized by **Society for Nursing Practices in association with BioLEAGUES Worldwide.**

The publishing department has accepted more than 100 abstracts. After an initial review of the submitted abstracts, 87 papers were presented at the conference and were accepted for publication in the Conference Proceedings. The topics that are covered in the conference include Medical Surgical Nursing, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Child /health Nursing, Public Health Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Nursing Research, Evidence Based Practices, Nursing safety and Legal Nursing, Nursing Education, Nursing Administration & Management, and Nurses in Pandemics, etc. We would like to thank all the participants for their contributions to the conference and the proceedings.

Reviewing papers of the **4ᵗʰ ICNSH 2022** was a challenging process that relies on the good will of those people involved in the field. We invited more than 10 researchers from related fields to review papers for the presentation and the publication in the **4ᵗʰ ICNSH 2022** Proceeding. We would like to thank all the reviewers for their time and effort in reviewing the documents.

Finally, we would like to thank all the proceeding team members who with much dedication have given their constant support and priceless time to bring out the proceedings in a grand and successful manner. I am sure this **4ᵗʰ ICNSH 2022** will be a credit to a large group of people, and each one of us should be proud of its successful outcome

4ᵗʰ ICNSH 2022

"Leading Innovations and Pathways Transforming the Future of Nursing"

From BioLEAGUES Director's Desk

A. Siddth Kumar Chhajer
Managing Director
BioLEAGUES Worldwide

On behalf of BioLEAGUES Worldwide, I am delighted to welcome all the delegates and participants around the globe to the **"4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare"** which is going to be held on **September 29th & 30th, 2022** at Malaysia (Online Conference).

This conference will revolve around the theme *"Leading Innovation and Pathways Transforming the Future of Nursing".*

It will be a great pleasure to join with Nursing Academicians, Research Scholars, and Nursing Administrators all around the globe. You are invited to be stimulated and enriched by the latest innovations in all the aspects of Nursing while delving into presentations surrounding transformative advances provided by a variety of disciplines.

I congratulate the Chairperson, Organizing Secretary, Committee Members, coordinator BioLEAGUES and all the people involved for their efforts in organizing the **4th ICNSH 2022** and successfully conducting the International Conference and wish all the delegates and participants a very pleasant conference.

A. Siddth Kumar Chhajer

From BioLEAGUES CEO's Desk

Rudra Bhanu Satpathy
Founder & CEO
BioLEAGUES Worldwide

It is indeed a privilege to acknowledge and thank all the supporters and organizers of those who contributed greatly to organize the **"4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare"**, conference successfully.

I would like to acknowledge and thank the Chief Guest for his/her valuable contribution in the
4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare.

My special thanks to all our Special Guests who so graciously accepted our invitation to participate in the conference. I also wish to acknowledge and thank the sponsors of the conference whose financial support was extremely grateful.

I would like to specially thank our Advisory Committee Members from various Organization whose continuous support have helped us plan and execute the conference successfully.

I am highly indebted to the contribution given by all the Nursing Academicians, Clinical Nurses, Research Scholars, Nursing Administrators and students to the conference.

Rudra Bhanu Satpathy

Welcome Message

Prof. (Dr.) M. Afshar Alam
Vice Chancellor

Jamia Hamdard
(Deemed to be University), 'A' Category-NAAC
Recommended as an "Institution of Eminence" (IoE)
Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi - 110 062, India
Tel: +91-11-26059662, +91-11-26059688
Email: vc@jamiahamdard.ac.in
aalam@jamiahamdard.ac.in
Website: www.jamiahamdard.edu

JH/VCO/2022
Dated: 19.09.2022

Message

I am very pleased to know that Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard is co-hosting the 4ᵗʰ International Conference on "*Nursing Sciences and Health Care*" on 29ᵗʰ - 30ᵗʰ September 2022 in virtual mode in collaboration with Society for Nursing Practice (SFNP) and Bio-leagues along with other partners.

I am confident that the theme chosen by the organizers is very relevant as nurses, being an important member of the inter-professional team are now leading the transformative changes in healthcare which was episodic and provider-based care to team-based, patient-centered approach that provides seamless, affordable, and quality care. These shifts require a new or an enhanced set of knowledge, skills and attitudes.

This conference will definitely apprise nurses with emerging trends in healthcare and how to evolve themselves with the changing demands of quality healthcare. This conference will indeed provide the participants a window of opportunity to expand their knowledge and to share their academic works globally.

I extend my best wishes to the organizers for making the conference a grand success.

Prof. (Dr.) M Afshar Alam
Vice Chancellor

Welcome Message

Veena Sharma
Principal, Rufaida College of Nursing
Jamia Hamdard (Deemeed to be University)

We are happy to be part of the 4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare on the theme Leadership Innovation and Pathways Transforming the future of nursing.

Nursing profession is dynamic- always changing, updating, and improving. Innovations in nursing is required if nursing profession and healthcare systems were to progress. Nurses work closely in all settings, with all types of patients, their families, communities, and all categories of healthcare professionals and face practical challenges. The need for innovative solutions has never been greater as healthcare environment struggle to provide equitable, safe, and cost effective, quality healthcare services. Some of the most significant changes in healthcare are implemented first by nurses.

To advance health and meet ever evolving human needs, nurses led innovations will be more crucial now than ever as the world enters a new era of healthcare challenges, with COVID-19 pandemic gripping the entire world in its numerous waves in the past, bringing the entire world to halt.

In healthcare, we are moving from disease- centric focus to patient centred care. Nurses are turning to entrepreneurship, either as business owners or start-up pioneers and consultants. Nurses are uniquely qualified to do well in business solutions as nurses are with the end user of many products and services, they see problems experienced by users and they are also aware of alternative solutions and resources. Healthcare system needs to tap into the true potential of nurses. The future of nursing and nursing leadership is being shaped in the classrooms and right from there, student nurses need to be empowered with the power of innovation, autonomy, and leadership capacities.

This International Conference is a great platform to connect, collaborate and celebrate innovation and nursing leadership across the nursing profession.

Veena Sharma

Welcome Message

Dr. Karpagavalli Nageswaran
Dean cum Principal
Ganpat University-Kumud & Bhupesh Institute of Nursing

It gives immense pleasure to welcome all to the "4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare (4th ICNSH). The theme of this conference is "Leading Innovations and Pathways Transforming the Future of Nursing''. The theme of the conference is most felicitous for the current scenario in Nursing. Healthcare is dynamic in nature. Nurses play a vital role in healthcare. The Covid-19 Pandemic brought great insight into the healthcare need of an hour for transformation and innovation. In health care, key indicators are to ensure patient safety & quality of care also the satisfaction of patients. To ensure this health care provider enhances their knowledge and skills in innovations and also transform into practice.

My sincere thanks and wishes to the organizing committee members, presenters, delegates, and researcher scholars for their great efforts for professional upliftment. After this conference, the delegates who have joined this conference will assure of the take-home message from Eminent presenters and leave a note for professional contacts too.

Best Wishes.

Dr. Karpagavalli Nageswaran

Welcome Message

Dr. Seema Singh

Principal cum Professor
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed
to be University)

To promote the culture of innovation, nurses have to showsnurture, endorse, and recompensemain characteristics: divergent thinking, risk taking, failure acceptance, agility or flexibility, and autonomy or freedom. As divergent thinking are the keystone and the source of all innovation.Whereas convergent or linear thinking work towardsthe apartheid answer or solution. To encourage innovation, organizations— including hospitals, healthcare centers, and universitiesmust develop and foster creative thinking and a high level of functioning among their employees. To achieve this goal, nursing teachers and nurses must be educated in continuing process about concepts that may be new to them, such as innovation processes, brainstorming.

The current and emerging issues has great impact on the field of nursing, from ongoing health care transformation and amalgamation of new technologies to patient-centered care to respect for the profession and its proficiency, distinct exploration, and contemplation in setting national priorities in coming years. Nurses serve in different community areas. Therefore, the nursing profession is well-positioned to serve avital role in executing the vision of health culture.

Therefore, this conference is an example for Leading Innovations and pathways transforming the future of nursing. Also, in this conference speakers have focused on various aspects which leads to innovation and pathways which can transforms the future of nursing. I welcome you all and wish to have great time with imbibe a wealth of knowledge.

Dr. Seema Singh

Welcome Message

Dr. Hemam Sangeeta Devi
Principal,
SEA College of Nursing, Bangalore

I feel really honoured to welcome all the delegates and participants of **"4ᵗʰ International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare"**. The conference gives an opportunity for us all to hear from the great minds of the subject matter experts. This also provides a platform for the budding young nursing minds to learn the current trends of healthcare from our own academic experts. Working professional nurses enrolled in this event too get a golden opportunity to upgrade their knowledge.

The recent Covid-19 pandemic has endowed the critical role of healthcare. Humanity was at threat. Healthcare workers were tested to the limit. The entire community came in unison to fight against the dreaded disease. The dedication and innovative work culture of the healthcare system led to the discovery of new vaccines saving millions of lives worldwide. New treatment protocols were introduced. Thus, these real-life scenarios have proven the importance to keep evolving and innovating the healthcare system. We as nurses play a key role in reinforcing the faith humanity has on us.

My warm wishes to the organisers and participants of this prestigious event. Time cannot be riper to brainstorm on the current theme – *"Leading Innovations and Pathways Transforming the Future of Nursing".* Life matters!

Dr. Hemam Sangeeta Devi

Welcome Message

Dr. Niyati Das
Principal
Kalinga Institute of Nursing Sciences
KIIT (Deemed to be University)

4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare

Dear Colleagues,

It is an honor to write this Welcome message on behalf of the Organizing Committee, I welcome all the Nursing Professionals to this significant event of the year **4th International Conference on Nursing Science and Healthcare, the theme of "Leading Innovations and pathways Transforming the Future of Nursing" held in Malaysia on 29th & 30th September 2022, Virtually**. I look forward to welcoming all the Speakers, Students, Sponsors, Researchers, and Delegates at this premier event to discuss and update the knowledge about Nursing Science, Healthcare, and research advances in the clinical, diagnostic, and physiological aspects of Nursing Practice and Nursing education.

The program has already been designed to be fantastic, and the networking opportunities will be indeed outstanding.

I also want to express my gratitude to all the organizers and my best wishes for a good and fruitful conference. We're looking forward to a fantastic conference with outstanding researchers from many nations and exchanging cutting-edge findings in nursing science and healthcare.

Dr. Niyati Das

Welcome Message

Dr. Masih Dayal

Principal
Universal Institute of Nursing
Universal Group of Institutions
Lalru, Chandigarh, Punjab

It gives me enormous pleasure to welcome you all to the "**4ᵗʰ International conference on Nursing science and Healthcare (4ᵗʰ ICNSH)**. The theme of this conference is "Leading Innovations and Pathways Transforming the future of Nursing." The theme of the conference is the most pertinent of the current framework in Nursing. The healthcare is very dynamic in nature. Nurses play an imperative role in healthcare. The Covid – 19 pandemic brought immense insight into the healthcare need of an hour for transformation and motivation. In healthcare, key indicators are to ensure patient safety & quality of care also the satisfaction of patient. To corroborate this health care provider enhances their knowledge and skills in innovations and transform into practice.

My sincere thanks and wishes to the organizing committee member, pressure, delegates and researchers' scholars for their great efforts for professional upliftment. After this conference, the delegates who have joined this conference will assure of the take-home message from eminent presenters and leave a note for professional contacts too.

Best Wishes....

Dr. Masih Dayal

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4th International Conference on

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Leading Innovations and Pathways Transforming the Future of Nursing

Virtual Conference | 29th – 30th September, 2022

Keynote Speakers

**Title:
Nurses: Leading Change and Advancing Health**

Veena Sharma
Principal
Rufaida College of Nursing,
Jamia Hamdard (Deemed to be University)
New Delhi, India

**Title:
Transforming Nursing Education**

Dr. Carole "Gert" Mayes
Nurse Scientist and Clinical Educator
Institutional Review Board Coordinator
Rutland Regional Medical Center, Vermont,
USA

**Title:
Nurse Leaders in the Boardroom—
The Skills You Need to Be
Successful on a Board**

Dr. Karpagavalli Nageswaran
Dean cum Principal
Ganpat University-Kumud & Bhupesh Institute
of Nursing
North Gujarat, India

**Title:
Emerging trends in Nursing**

Dr. Seema Singh
Principal & Professor
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College
of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical
Sciences (Deemed to be University)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Title:
Emerging and Re-emerging diseases and the threat of bioterrorism

Dr. Hemem Sangeeta Devi
Principal,
SEA College of Nursing, Bangalore, India

Title:
High Tech to High Touch in Nursing

Prof. Vaishali Taksande
Vice Principal, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Title:
Future of Nursing Leadership

Mr.Ravi Barot
Associate Professor, Ganpat University-Kumud & Bhupesh Institute of Nursing North Gujarat, India

Title:
Transforming Healthcare with AI

Prof. Jacline Jabagany
Vice Principal,
SEA College of Nursing,
Bangalore, India

Title:
Removing Barriers to Practice and Care

Maitri Chaudhuri
Principal
Nurses'Training Institute,
AGMC & GBP Hospital,
Agartala,West Tripura,India

Title:
Elevating the Scope of Nursing Practice

Prof. (Mr.) Asokan R
HOD- Dept. of Medical Surgical Nursing &
Incharge of Research & Development
Kalinga Institute of Nursing Sciences,
KIIT Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar,
Odisha, India

Title:
Forensic Nursing

J. Nesamani Sonja
Assistant Professor
Department of OBG Nursing
College of Nursing Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh. U. P

Title:
Future of Technology in Nursing Improving Patient Care

Neetu Kataria
College of Nursing-AIIMS
Rishikesh, India

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ABSTRACTS

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Exposure to Antibiotics During Infancy and Childhood Obesity- A Modified Systematic Review

[1]**Sheeba Elizabeth. J,** [2]**Frincy Francis,** [3]**Harshita**

[1][2][3] *Sultan Qaboos University, College of Nursing, Muscat, Oman*

Abstract

Introduction: Childhood obesity is one among the most serious public health challenges today. Recent evidences suggest that the gut microbiota composition and function have major role in the digestion and energy conservation, which may be involved in the pathogenesis of obesity. Gut microbiota is highly unstable and dynamic during the infancy period. Early life appears to be a critical period for normal gut microbiota colonization, which can be interrupted by an antibiotic administration.

Objectives: The aim of this review is to investigate the effect of antibiotic treatment during infancy period and the association with childhood obesity in later years. We systematically reviewed all published research literatures answering the research question "Did exposure to antibiotics during infancy cause childhood obesity?"

Method: A modified systematic approach was used in this review. Unlike the usually traditional systematic review approach which demands a preplanned protocol followed by identification and interpretation of research findings using explicit methodology and quality appraisal, this modified review had only predetermined search terms or keywords, clear aim and a clearly stated inclusion criteria. Using Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP) framework and a data extraction form, literature reviews availed from different databases, including Scopus, CINAHL, PubMed, Medline, and EBSCOHost were appraised for the period of 2017-2022. The inclusion criteria were limited to nursing research studies that used "Antibiotics during infancy and childhood obesity".

Results: 169 articles were generated which was based on the Mesh keywords framed. However, only 11 of these articles were analyzed for meeting the inclusion criteria. They were found after screening the whole paper especially the research methodology part in each paper. It is evident that early childhood antibiotic exposure was associated with the risk of childhood obesity. The strongest association is observed in boys when compared to girls.

Conclusion: Antibiotic exposure during the infancy increases the risk of childhood obesity, especially if the children were treated with antibiotics during first six months of life and exposed to repeated antibiotics.

Keywords

Childhood, Infancy, Antibiotics, Obesity, Overweight, Body mass index.

Biography

Ms. Sheeba Elizabeth. J. RN, RM, MSN is passionate in teaching nursing students with innovative methods. She has completed her Masters in Paediatric Nursing from PSG College of Nursing, Coimbatore affiliated to The TamilNadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, India and having more than 23 years of teaching experience. Currently working as Faculty in Maternal and Child Health Nursing Department, Sultan Qaboos University, College of Nursing, Muscat. She is a member of professional organizations. She has presented research papers at National and International conferences. She is a reviewer in many indexed journals.

To add on to the credits, she won the Dr. Umberto Veronesi Foundation Award for the best research poster at the third Congress of EURAMA. She won the First prize in poster presentation at the 3rd International Conference on Advances in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. She won the Distinguished Academic Supervisor Award for the academic year 2019-2020 from Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman.

Effectiveness of Nurse-Led Educational Package (NLEP) on knowledge and Attitude regarding Prevention of obesity among Adolescents in selected Schools

Dr. Chinna Devi M
Mata Gujri College of Nursing, Mata Gujri University, India

Abstract

AIM: The aim of the study is to develop a Nurse-Led Educational Program (NLEP) on Prevention of Obesity. METHOD: Quantitative research approach and True experimental research design of one group pre and post-test with control group used for the present study. Following consent process the adolescents were randomized into either the experimental or the control group using lottery technique. Sample consisted of 100 each in the experimental and control group. RESULT: Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. In experimental group, the pre-test findings shows that mean scores on knowledge10.08 ± 4.50 attitude 46.25 ± 9.75 suggest that a majority of the participants had a poor level of knowledge (58%) and uncertain attitudes(84%) and in post-test mean scores on knowledge (56.11 ± 7.12)attitude (142.57 ± 9.81)suggest that a majority of the participants had a good level of knowledge (47%) and positive attitudes (61%) . Significance of difference between pre-test and post-test was statistically tested using paired't' test and it was found very highly significant ($t_{99}= 29.08$ $p< 0.001$). There was no association between pre-test knowledge score and post-test knowledge score with demographic variables. In control group, there was no significant difference was found between pre and post-test. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION: The findings of the study revealed that there was highly significant increase in the knowledge of adolescents. Hence, it is concluded that NLEP is highly effective in improving the knowledge of adolescents.

Keywords

Effectiveness, Nurse Led Educational Package (NLEP), Knowledge, Attitude, Obesity, Prevention, Adolescents, Schools.

Biography

Name. Prof. M.Chinna Devi currently working as a Principal cum dean at Mata Gujri College of Nursing, Mata Gujri University, India. My area of expertise in Pediatric nursing, Administration and Nursing Education. She hold professional membership in Haryana Nursing And Midwifery council , TNAI, MEDSCAPE Plus, etc., I am an Editorial board member and scientific board member for International Journal of Nursing Research . I have been a former UNESCO chair member at Bioethics Unit SGT University and has attended and conducted many National and International Conferences. Published many papers in International and National Journals Indexed in Scopus, Web of Science and UGC. I am Guiding BSc and Post BSc nursing students in Research projects from the year 2007 onwards.

Effect of COVID-19 on Physical and Behaviour activities among Youth during pandemic: A Cross-sectional Survey

[1]**Prof. (Dr.) Akoijam Mamata Devi**, [2]**Deepak**

[1][2] *Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, India*

Abstract

Apart from physiological effects of COVID-19, Worldwide Lockdown during COVID-19 has affected almost all the age groups in different ways. Covid-19 has had a significant impact on social life in various parts of the world. By the end of April 2020, an estimated 1.5 billion adolescence and youth transitioned to remote learning following school and colleges closures. The school and colleges closures, coupled with additional socio-behavioral adaptations (e.g., social distancing, quarantining, etc.), are impacting youth's behavior and physical activities.

The aim of the study was to explore the effect of COVID -19 Pandemic on Behaviour and physical activity of youth. A cross-sectional survey was to done from June to November 2021 via both online and offline mode. The subjects were enrolled using Convenient sampling Technique. Total 500 subject of 15-25 years of age were enrolled in the study. Data was collected using self-structured questionnaires and Likert scale which was develop after extensive review of literature and validated by experts. Total 434 participants completed the survey. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of data with IBM SPSS. As per the study objectives and hypothesis.

Study results revealed that there was a significant increase in activities like playing indoor games, use of social media, watching TV and use of computers, sleep duration and frequency and browsing information about Coronavirus disease. As per behaviour changes as concerned significant increase was reported in mood swings, anger and decreased concentration between males and females. Significance difference was found in weight before and after lockdown as p value<0.05.

" Biography

Akoijam Mamata Devi, Professor I am passionate about maternal health and Research. I have 16 years of experience and excited to merge my love for maternal health with Research to teach our future generation of nurses. I began my nursing journey at Sara Nursing College in 2000 where I received my Bachelor of Science in Nursing. I obtained my Master of Science in Obstetrics & Gynecological Nursing in 2008 from RGUHS, in 2021 completed my PhD in Nursing. My goal is to pass along the knowledge that has been shared with me to others. I hope and strive to leave a lasting impact on students and help them achieve their goals.

Nursing Faculties' Attitude and Knowledge on Research in Academic and Clinical Settings

Dr. Lisy Joseph
Sri Ramachandra Faculty of Nursing, SRIHER, Chennai, India

Abstract

Health research is essential in improving health care and plays a central role in the field of medicine. Advances in disease surveillance, diagnosis, treatment and prevention all rely heavily on quality research. In addition, research influences health care policy. Critical thinking skills of individuals are also greatly enhanced as a result of their involvement in research. Clinicians incorporate information from clinical research trials into their practices, which improves patient management and disease outcome. Globalization of diseases and the increasing need of incorporation of evidence-based medicine into practice have made quality demographic and clinical research even more imperative. After obtaining institutional ethics committee approval and informed consent, a descriptive cross-sectional survey was conducted to evaluate the nursing faculties' attitude and knowledge on research in academic and clinical settings. The study was conducted with a convenient sample of 80 nurses and academics in educational institutions/ hospitals. The study findings revealed that faculties' knowledge of EBP was mainly moderate (55%). Significant statistical relationship was found between the level of knowledge with education and teaching experience in different nursing programs. Nurses generally held positive attitudes toward EBP (76%) and there was no statistical significant relationship with demographic variables. The study concluded that majority of the academics and nurse educators agreed that there is a need for evidence-based practice and research should be mandatory in both clinical and academic settings. There needs to be staff training and education focusing on research methods and analysis.

Biography

Dr. Lisy Joseph is working as a Lecturer at Sri Ramachandra Faculty of Nursing in the Department of Community Health Nursing. I received my Master Degree in Community Health Nursing from College of Nursing, Madras Medical College, Chennai in the year 2008 and completed my Ph.D. in Nursing from SRMC & RI (DU) in the year 2017. I have 5 years of experience in nursing service and 16 years of teaching and research experience. My area of expertise includes community health nursing, geriatric health, nursing education and nursing research.

Efficacy of supportive educational interventions on fear of childbirth among primipara mothers with a fear of childbirth : A Randomized Controlled Trial

[1]**Ramandeep Kaur,** [2]**Dr. Dimple Madaan,** [3]**Dr. Dilpreet Pandher**

[1] *Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh, India*

[2] *SGRD Hoshiarpur, India*

[3] *Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh, India*

Abstract

Background:-Childbirth fear among first time pregnant mothers may lead to poor emotional and psychological well being which will lead to more obstetric interventions. Midwives can perform a prime role in imparting maternal counseling, care in pregnancy and childbirth. The aim of the study is to develop and assess the effect of supportive-educational intervention on fear of childbirth among primipara mothers with a fear of childbirth.

Materials and Methods:-This Randomized controlled trial was conducted on 205 primipara mothers with a fear of childbirth attending Gynae O.P.D.in Government Medical College and Hospital, Chandigarh by using CONSORT statement At 24-28 weeks of pregnancy primipara mothers were screened for fear of childbirth WDEQ-A and then randomly allocated to experimental and control group. Control group receive routine care and experimental group received two sessions of intervention one between 24-28 weeks and second between 32-36 weeks of pregnancy. At 37-38 weeks of pregnancy selected mothers in the both group were again assessed for fear of childbirth. The data analysis was done by calculating frequency, mean, standard deviation, Fisher Exact test, chi-square, 't' test and F-test using SPSS version 18.

Results: - After the interventions, there were significant difference between groups on post intervention scores for fear of childbirth at $p<0.001$.

Conclusion: - Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that supportive educational intervention was effective in primipara mothers for reducing fear of childbirth.

Relevance to clinical practice: Imparting antenatal education will help to improve physical and psychological wellbeing of pregnant mothers.

Key words

Fear of childbirth, Supportive Educational Intervention, Primipara Mothers.

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" Biography

MRS. RAMANDEEP KAUR, Ph.D. Scholar; M.Sc. (N)OBG; Faculty, GMCH, Chandigarh. Ten years of experience of teaching postgraduate and graduate students. Published more than 16 scientific papers in indexed nursing and medical journal. Written chapter for Nursing Management book. Reviewed many nursing books. Master trainer-TON for COVID-19 in children. Resource person for many conferences. Panelist for national level Focused Group Discussion under the project "Impact of Adolescents & Youth friendly Health services on Reproductive & psycho-sexual health" sponsored by MOHFW, GOVT OF INDIA.

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A Pilot Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Assertiveness Training Programme On Assertiveness And Self Esteem Among Nursing Students Of Selected Nursing Colleges Of Dist. Amritsar, Punjab

Prabhjot Kochhar
SGRD University of Health Sciences, Sri Amritsar, India

Abstract

Nursing students in today's world are the centre core of professional nursing of the coming world. Nurses in order to ensure skilful and safe practice at the work setting need to be assertive and with high self-esteem. So it is very important to enhance student nurses assertiveness and self-esteem skills through assertiveness training programme. The present pilot study aimed to assess the effectiveness of assertiveness training programme on assertiveness and self-esteem among B.Sc. nursing first year students at selected nursing colleges of dist. Amritsar, Punjab. The subjects composed of 15 nursing students each in experimental and control group. The data was collected using Rathus Assertiveness Schedule and Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale. The measurement tools were applied to both the groups while assertiveness training was given only to the experimental group. According to the results of the pilot study, mean comparison of scores of outcome variables between two groups showed no significant difference immediately after completion of the training programme while there was moderate positive correlation between assertiveness and self-esteem indicating that as the assertive behaviour increased, self-esteem increased.

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" Biography

Prabhjot Kochhar Ph.D research scholar at SGRD University of Health Sciences, Vallah, Sri Amritsar, India

Assessment of Antenatal Care Practices and its Effect on Neonatal and Maternal Outcome among Postnatal Mothers in selected Hospital, Kolkata

Runki Mandal (Das)

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences 2021 College of Nursing, Asia Heart Foundation, West Bengal, India

Abstract

This investigator conducted a descriptive survey study to assess the antenatal care practices and its effect on neonatal outcome and maternal outcome among postnatal mothers at Postnatal ward in selected Hospital, Kolkata. A total of 205 postnatal mothers were selected as sample by non-probability convenience sampling technique. Valid and reliable semi-structured interview schedule and record analysis were used to collect data on antenatal care practices and its effect on neonatal and maternal outcome. The study reveals that 62.43% of mothers undergone 1st Antenatal care visit within 12 weeks. The study also revealed that 81.46% mothers had normal vaginal delivery and only 3.9% had pre-term labour,13.2% delivered <1.5kg weight of new-born. The study finding also showed that there were association between antenatal care practices and neonatal outcome in terms of birth weight of new-born which were statistically significant as evident from the obtained greater than 1[OR-3.88 with 95% CI]. There was an association between antenatal care practices with selected demographic variable which was statistically significant =3.84, df (1), p<0.05. The study findings could be implicated in the field of nursing research, nursing education, nursing practice and nursing administration. The investigator was recommending further studies with different settings and different approaches.

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Biography

I have done my M.Sc Nursing (OBG) from Asia Heart Foundation College of Nursing in the year of 2021 under WBUHS. Completed my Post Basic B.Sc Nursing from Peerless College of Nursing , Kolkata in the year of 2011. Completed my General Nursing & Midwifery (GNM) from Rao J N Roy Hospital –School of Nursing , Murshidabad in the year of 2004. My total work experience is 17 years with a role as a teacher for 5 years at ESI Hospital Manicktala, Kolkata. I am a member of SOMI (Society for Midwives) and RIF (Research India Foundation).

A Study to Assess the Incidence of Phlebitis and the Factors Responsible for it Among Hospitalized Patients Receiving Intravenous Medication in a Selected Hospital, West Bengal

Lakshmi Biswas
Govt. College of Nursing N.R.S Medical College & Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Abstract

A descriptive survey study was undertaken to find out the incidence of phlebitis and its related factors among hospitalized patients receiving intravenous medication through peripheral intravenous catheter in N.R.S M C &H, Kolkata. The conceptual framework was based on Betty Neuman's System Theory. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 100 samples and standardized Visual Infusion Phlebitis score was employed to assess presence of phlebitis and its different stages. The finding revealed that the incidence of phlebitis was 65% among which possible first sign of phlebitis was highest(29%). In the study duration of cannulation ($p<0.05$), cleanliness of patients bed and surroundings ($p<0.05$),cleanliness of venflon hub and dressing of the intravenous cannula ($p<0.05$) were found associated with the development of phlebitis and identified as risk factors. Phlebitis is an important problem in clinical practice. The study can be useful in different fields of nursing practice, education and administration. Further studies involving larger sample of patients from different settings are recommended.

" Biography

I have done my M.Sc- Nursing (Medical Surgical Nursing) from Govt College of Nursing , N.R.S Medical College & Hospital , Kolkata in the year 2021 under WBUHS . Completed my Post Basic B.Sc (H) Nursing from West Bengal Government College of Nursing, SSKM, Kolkata in the year of 2010. I have done my General Nursing & Midwifery (GNM) from School of Nursing, IISCO Hospital, Burnpur in the year of 1997. My total work experience is 24 years with a role as a teacher for 5 years at ESI Hospital Manicktala, Kolkata I am a member of SOMI (Society for Midwives).

Effect of Simulation Assisted Training Program (SATP) Vs Mobile App based training Program on First Aid (FA) and Basic Life Support (BLS) among undergraduate nursing students of selected Universities of Haryana

Prof. Sheuli Sen

Teerthankar Mahaveer College of Nursing, Teerthankar Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract

Nurses are a significant feature of the health care system and are often regarded as knowledgeable about institutional care. The study's' basic aim was to assess nursing students' understanding of first aid (FA) and basic life support (BLS) procedures and to educate them about both techniques. There were studies conducted separately related to research on FA and BLS in undergraduate nursing students. But no one has done comparative study to assess the effect of Simulation Assisted Training Program (SATP) Vs Mobile App based training Program on First Aid (FA) and Basic Life Support (BLS) among undergraduate nursing students. This will assist nursing students in acquiring information and abilities associated with FA and BLS method, this is why the researcher chosen this research statement. Problem Statement: A quasi-experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of the Simulation Assisted Training Program (SATP) Vs Mobile app-based Training Program (MABTP) on First Aid (FA) and Basic Life Support (BLS) on knowledge and practice among the undergraduate nursing students in selected Universities of Haryana. Major findings: In SATP group; the posttests mean score of knowledge was 52.40 ± 12.520. In MABTP group, the posttests mean score of knowledge was 49.64 ± 8.480. The mean difference was 2.760. The $t48=.913$, $p=.366$ which indicate that non-significant at 0.05 level. In SATP group; the posttests mean score of practice was 189.96 ± 28.940. In MABTP group, the posttest mean score of practice was 166.24 ± 38.505. The mean difference was 23.72. The $t48=2.462$ $p=.017$ which indicate that significant at 0.05 level. In SATP group; the posttests mean score of knowledge was 72.56 ± 7.665. In MABTP group, the posttests mean score of knowledge was 57.72 ± 9.298. The mean difference was 14.840.. Here independent t test was applied to find out statistically significant result. The $t48=6.157$, $p=.001$ which indicate that highly significant at 0.01 level. In SATP group; the posttests mean score of practice was 200.16 ± 24.693. In MABTP group, the posttests mean score of practice was 169.96 ± 37.776. The mean difference was 30.20. Here independent t test was applied to find out statistically significant result. The $t48=3.346$, $p=.002$ which indicate that highly significant at 0.01 level.

Keywords

Undergraduate nursing students, SATP, MAPTP, Knowledge, Practice, Evaluation, BLS, First Aid.

" Biography

Mrs. Sheuli Sen, Prof cum HOD of Pediatric Nursing Department, TMU, Moradabad, India.

Assessment of stress and care burden among parents of children with congenital heart disease attending OPD in a selected hospital, West Bengal

Sangita Manna

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences2021/ West Bengal Government College of Nursing , SSKM Hospital, West Bengal, India

Abstract

Parental stress depends upon the presence of various situations including treatment care burden of their child. A descriptive research study on assessment of stress and care burden among parents of children with congenital heart disease attending OPD in a selected hospital,West Bengal was conducted with the objectives to assess the level of stress and care burden of parents, relationship between stress and care burden, association of selected demographic variables with stress and care burden. Data were collected from either of the parent (118) with semi-structured interview schedule, parental stress scale and Zarit burden interview, using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Study revealed that maximum parent (76.27%) had experienced moderate level of stress and most parent (99.17%) faced moderate level of care burden. There was positive correlation between stress and care burden (r = 0.60). Most findings of associations between selected demographic variables with stress and care burden was not significant. The recommendations were offered that the study could be replicated on larger sample of both parents.

Biography

I have done my M.Sc- Nursing (Child Health Nursing) from West Bengal Government College of Nursing , SSKM Hospital, Kolkata in the year 2021 under WBUHS . Completed my Post Basic B.Sc (H) Nursing from Asia Heart Foundation –College of Nursing , Kolkata in the year of 2010. I have done my General Nursing & Midwifery (GNM) from Calcutta Nursing Training Institute, Kolkata in the year of 2000.My total work experience is 21 years with a role as a teacher for 5 years at ESI Hospital Manicktala, Kolkata . I am a member of SOMI (Society for Midwives) and IANN (India Association of Neonatal Nurses).

A Quasi Experimental Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness tf Chromotherapyt on Level of Stress Among High Risk Primigravida Mother During Pregnancy Admitted at Selected Hospital of Delhi

Lavanya Nandan

Ph.D Scholar, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing Dept.Parul University, Vododara, Gujarat, India

Abstract

A Quasi Experimental Study to evaluate the effectiveness of chromotherapy on level of stress during pregnancy among high risk primigravida mother at selected hospital of Delhi. The objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of chromotherapy on the level of stress during pregnancy among high risk primigravida mother in experimental group. The research approach for the study was quantitative in nature. The research design used was quasi experimental pre-test post-test research design. Tool used in the study was Modified Perceived stress scale (PSS). The study was conducted on 40 high risk primigravida mother having stress during pregnancy at selected hospital of Delhi. The sample was selected by purposive sampling technique. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the data analysis. The mean post-test of high risk primigravida mother is 24.4 in experimental group is less than the control group mean post-test is 58.35. The obtained mean difference was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. The fisher exact test value obtained to find out association between post score of high risk primigravida mother receiving chromotherapy with demographic variable, on computation it was found that there was no significant association between post test score of high risk primigravida mother in experimental group with demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance. The study concluded that administration of chromotherapy was effective in reducing level of stress during pregnancy among high risk primigravida mother at selected hospital of Delhi.

" Biography

- Name: Mrs. Lavanya Nandan
- Age: 47 years
- Born: 30/12/1975
- Work experience:
- Prof. Lavanya Nandan is currently pursuing Ph.D from Parul University, Vododara, Gujarat.
- Her area of specialization is Obstetric & Gynecological nursing and have more than 21 years of diverse experience in health care industry.
- Published more than 20 Publications in varied National and International Journals.

Assessment of the Behavioural Problems among Adolescents of a Selected School in New Delhi

[1]**Neha John,** [2]**Fareha Khan,**

[1][2] *Assistant Professor, Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India*

Abstract

Introduction: Behavioural problems among school-going children are a matter of concern as they have serious consequences on the child, family and society at large. Despite the high prevalence, there are very few studies related to behavioural issues among school children. The main objectives of the study were to assess and compare the behavioural problems among boys and girls.

Method: A quantitative research approach and comparative research design were used. A total of 100 adolescent boys and girls were chosen from the selected school of Delhi by convenient sampling techniques. A structured rating scale was used to assess the behavioural problems among adolescent boys and girls.

Result: The study showed that the majority of the participants (91%) had mild behavioural problems, 8% had moderate behavioural problems and only 1% was found with severe behavioural problems.

Conclusion: The study concluded that adolescents studying in school were having behavioural problems. In boys the scores for eating disorders were more than in girls whereas violent behaviour was equally common. Substance abuse was found to be the least in the behavioural problems in both adolescent boys and girls.

Keywords

Behavioral problems, adolescent boys and girls, school

" Biography

Myself Neha John, Assistant Professor in Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University. I hold more than 10 years of Teaching experience in the field of Nursing. I completed my Undergraduate and Post Graduate degree from R.A.K College of Nursing, New Delhi. My specialty of Interest in my masters was Community Health Nursing. I have also done my Post graduate certification in Health Promotion from NIHFW, Delhi. I have Published various research articles in National and International journals and Organized workshops / conferences, presented scientific papers in National Conferences.

Association Of Perceived Stress And Depressive Symptoms With Eating Pattern In University of Delhi: a cross-sectional study

Chaitali Shankar
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Objective: To assess perceived stress, depressive symptoms, and eating pattern among college students and to assess the association of eating pattern with depressive symptoms and perceived stress.

Study Design: A cross-sectional study. Study Group: College students who were studying in Jamia Hamdard, Delhi.

Study Setting: 8 different departments of Jamia Hamdard, Delhi.

Study Period: October 2021-February 2022

Results: The study findings revealed that more than half of the college students 66% were found to have a moderate level of perceived stress while 29% had low perceived stress and only 5% of college students had high perceived stress. The findings of the present study also show that most of the college students 56% were found to have minimal depressive symptoms, 19% had mild depressive symptoms, 12% had moderate depressive symptoms and 13% had severe depressive symptoms. It also shows that 95 % of college students were having an unhealthy eating pattern and only 5 % of students had healthy eating patterns. The present also concluded that there was a significant association between the eating pattern and perceived stress at 0.05 level of significance and a non-significant association between the eating pattern and depressive symptoms at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion: From the above observation, we concluded that a great number of students were following an unhealthy eating pattern and a healthy eating pattern can reduce the level of perceived stress among college students.

Keywords

Perceived stress, Depressive symptoms, Eating pattern, and College students.

" Biography

I am Chaitali Shankar and am pursuing a Masters in Mental Health Nursing from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I was born and raised in the capital of India. I aspire to receive ph.d degree from a well-reputed institute. My desire is to reach a higher standard and prove to myself that I have the talent and skills to realize my dreams, while also setting a positive example for those that come behind me.

Assessment of Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Breast Feeding During Covid-19 Pandemic Among Post-Natal Mother At Selected Hospital In Delhi

[1]Sabiha Parveen, [2]Neha John, [3]Somi Bala Thockchom

[1] *M.Sc. Student, Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India*
[2] *Assistant Professor , Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India*
[3] *Assistant Professor , Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India*

Abstract

Introduction

Breast-milk is the natural first food for babies. It provides all the energy and nutrients that the infant needs for the first months of life, half or more of a child's nutritional needs during the second half of the first year and up to one-third during the second year of life. But during Covid-19 pandemic mothers are in a dilemma whether to feed or restrict feeding to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 to their newborns. The main objective of the study were to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding breast feeding among the post-natal mother during Covid-19 pandemic and to seek association of knowledge and attitude of post-natal mothers regarding breast feeding during Covid-19 pandemic with selected demographic variables like age, religion, parity, educational status, occupation etc.

Methodology

A quantitative research approach and descriptive survey design was used. A total of 50 post-natal mothers were chosen from the selected hospital of Delhi by purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through interview schedule to assess the knowledge and attitude of post-natal mothers regarding breast feeding during covid -19 pandemic.

Result

The result showed that the majority of post-natal mothers were having moderate knowledge regarding breast feeding while nearly half of the post-natal mothers had neutral attitude regarding breast feeding during Covid-19 pandemic and there was significant association of occupation of mothers with knowledge regarding breast feeding during Covid-19 pandemic.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the post-natal mother were having moderate knowledge regarding breast feeding during Coving-19 pandemic, half of them had neutral attitude regarding breast feeding during Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords

Breast feeding, knowledge, attitude, Covid-19 pandemic

Biography

I am Sabiha Parveen D/o of Mehmood Hussain. I did my DGNM, PBBSC nursing from theprestigious Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi and Currently pursuing M.sc nursing,OBG from the same institute.I joined the Vardhman Mahavir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital (VVMC & SJH) as anursing officer in burn, plastic & Maxi low facial surgery department which is Asia's no 1department in its category. I also have worked in Spinal Care Neurology & neuro surgery andCTBS department. After the COVID-19 Outbreak, I joined the super speciality department,Corona Zone 1 which was inaugurated by the honourable PM of India Mr Narendra Modi.For the services endured, I received an appreciation certificate from medical superintendent,VVMC & SJH on 15th Aug 2020. I also have experience of working in Mecca & Medina,Saudi Arabia for which I have received an appreciation certificate.

Find out the factors affecting the utilization of antenatal care services among married women of reproductive age group (15-45 years) during COVID-19 pandemic: an exploratory study

Asha Sharma
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: Maternal health services are considered critical health services that must be maintained throughout the COVID19 pandemic.

Objectives: To assess the awareness, and utilization pattern of ANC services, factors affecting the utilization of ANC services during the COVID-19 pandemic, and seek association between factors affecting and selected demographic variables.

Methodology: Study design: A Descriptive, cross-sectional study Sampling Technique: convenient sampling technique, Study Group: Antenatal women who come under the 15-45 age group and utilized the antenatal care services (ANC) during the COVID-19 pandemic, Study Setting: Swami Dayanand Hospital, New Delhi, Study Period: January 2022

Result: The study findings revealed that married women of reproductive age group majority of women 81% had moderate utilization of ANC services followed by 15% of women who had good utilization of ANC services and 4% of women utilized ANC services poorly. The study also reveals that the factors could affect the utilization of ANC services among married women of the reproductive age group during the COVID-19 pandemic. Out of 100, Only 35 women know about the spread mode of the virus. Out of 100 samples, 65 had feared visiting the hospital. In the case of not using PPE by health care providers, 65 women said yes. Most of the women 62 took the COVID-19 vaccine. Use of different PPE for different women only 9 said yes. Still, 80 women want to know about the preventive measures for COVID-19 during pregnancy. Only 30 women had feared getting quarantined. Only 3 women migrated. Women 48 had anxiety about her delivery during a pandemic. the study also revealed that there is no significant association between demographic variables and factors affecting the utilization of ANC services during the COVID-19 pandemic

Conclusion: The study concluded that the majority of antenatal women who used ANC services moderately fear getting a COVID infection, distance from the house to the hospital, and anxiety for delivery during COVID-19 were the factors that affect the utilization of ANC services.

Keywords

" Biography

I am Asha Sharma and am pursuing a Masters in Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I was born and raised in the capital of India. I have done my B.Sc. nursing from Jamia Hamdard itself. I had 2 years of experience in care India as nurse mentor supervisor and Oxford Policy Management as Nurse Enumerator, Bihar. I aspire to receive Ph.D degree from a well- reputed institute. My desire is to reach at higher standard and can prove to myself that I have completed my dreams and well skilled and have talent, while also setting a positive example for those who is behind me and want to learn.

Effectiveness of Problem-Based Learning versus Traditional lecture method in terms of knowledge among nursing students in a selected Nursing College of Kashmir

Ishrat Amin

M.Sc. Student, Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: The rapid advancement in medical technology and science demands nursing education to become hybrid, combining old teaching methods with new methodologies. Problem-Based Learning is one of the innovative methods which is effective in facilitating student's learning.

Objective: The study aimed to assess and compare the knowledge of nursing students regarding Myocardial Infarction taught by Problem-Based Learning and Traditional lecture method. Methodology: A quantitative research approach, Quasi-experimental post-test only research design was adopted for the study. 50 B.Sc. 2nd year nursing students were selected using total enumerative sampling technique. A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge.

Results: The data collected was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results showed that the mean knowledge score of nursing students in Problem-Based Learning group was 24.28 and in Traditional lecture group was 19.36. The obtained mean difference between the Problem-Based Learning group and Traditional lecture group was found to be statistically significant as evident from "t" value of 2.71 at 0.05 level of significance. The study findings also revealed that in Problem-Based Learning group, 16% students had acquired poor knowledge, 68% had acquired average knowledge, 16% had acquired good knowledge while as in Traditional lecture group, 40% students had acquired poor knowledge, 52% had acquired average knowledge and 8% had acquired poor knowledge. Conclusion: The study revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score of nursing students in Problem-Based Learning group was higher than the mean post-test knowledge score of nursing students in Traditional lecture group, hence Problem-Based learning method was more effective than Traditional lecture method.

Keywords

Effectiveness, Problem-Based Learning, Traditional lecture, Myocardial infarction

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" Biography

I am Ishrat Amin and am pursuing Masters in Medical Surgical Nursing from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I was born and raised in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India. I aspire to receive Ph.D degree from a well-reputed institute. My desire is to reach a higher standard and prove to myself that I have the talent and skills to realize my dreams, while also setting a positive example for those that come behind me.

A study to assess the level of satisfaction regarding nursing care among patients in post-operative care units of a selected hospital of New Delhi

[1]**Reshma**, [2]**Fareha Khan**, [3]**Shilpi Sarkar**

[1]*M.Sc. Nursing Student, Medical Surgical Nursing, Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India*
[2]*Assistant Professor, Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, india*
[3] *Tutor, Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India*

Abstract

Background: Patient satisfaction in the measure of quality of care in a health care setting. According to existing statistics, it reflected that the number of post-operative care unit patients is steadily increasing Measuring the level of patient satisfaction with nursing care is an important determinant to evaluate whether patients' needs and expectations are fulfilled which can help nurses to plan appropriate nursing interventions for the patients. The present study was conducted with the aim to assess the level of satisfaction regarding nursing care among patients in post - operative care units of a selected hospital of New Delhi. The study was guided by Donabedian model. The objectives of the study were:

1. To assess the level of satisfaction among patients regarding nursing care who are admitted in post-operative care units.

2. To seek association between level of satisfaction among patients with the selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods: Using cross sectional design, the study was conducted in the month of January 2022. Fifty patients of age group 18-60 admitted in general abdominal post-operative units of Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Delhi were selected by purposive sampling technique. A pre-validated patient satisfaction assessment inventory questionnaire was used for the assessment of level of patient satisfaction to nursing services. The score of the questionnaire ranged between 25-100.

Results: Data was analysed and interpreted using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Most of the study subjects 30(60%) were satisfied, 17(34%) were extremely satisfied and only 3(6%) were dissatisfied with nursing services. There was no signification association between level of satisfaction of study subjects and their demographic varibles.

Conclusion: The study concludes that the study subjects of post-operative care units were just satisfied with nursing care and their satisfaction was found to be more in the domain of nursing care followed by provision of privacy and then to nurses' communication & information.

Key Words

Assess: Level of Satisfaction: Nursing Care: Patients in post- operative care

" Biography

I am Reshma D/o Mehmood Hussain. I did my DGNM from prestigious Jamia Hamdard University and currently pursuing M.sc Nursing with specialization in Medical surgical nursing from the same institute.I joined the Vardhman Mahavir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital (VVMC & SJH) as anursing officer in burn, plastic & Maxi low facial surgery department which is Asia's no 1department in its category. I have worked Ophthalmology operation theatre. After this I joined duty in Cardio thoracic surgery department. I was promoted in college of nursing, VVMC & SJH. I have also worked in Mecca & Medina, Saudi Arabia. I also have honour of donating blood in Kargil. I provided my professional help during the COVID 19 outbreak.

Self-Harm behaviours among adolescents and young adults: A review on prevalence estimates, nature, predictors, risk factors, correlates and interventions

[1]**Bindu Shaiju,** [2]**Pawan Kumar Sharma**

[1]*Ph D Scholar, School of Nursing Sciences and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida, U.P, India*
[2] *Professor, School of Nursing Sciences and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida, U.P, India*

Abstract

Self-harm behaviors is highly prevalent & major public health concern that affects millions of young people and adolescents worldwide. It is also known as "Non-Suicidal Self-Harm" (NSSH). NSSI "the deliberate, self-inflicted destruction of body tissue without suicidal intent and for purposes not socially sanctioned which explicitly excludes behaviors engaged in with any level of suicidal intention" (Nock, 2017). It has been seen that suicidal behaviors are one of the leading causes of death in adolescence and global patterns has shown an increasing rates of NSSI among adolescents (Carvalho et al., 2017). As a result, it's critical to comprehend the extent and nature of how numerous parts of this developmental phase can be misaligned, resulting in the adoption of serious risk behaviors and psychopathology (Borges & Werlang, 2016). This paper reviews the prevalence, nature and patterns; associates and correlates; mobile app as interventional strategy for self-harm behaviors (NSSI) among adolescents and young adults. An extensive literature review was executed by browsing databases namely PubMed, Scopus, web of science, Google scholar, associations webpages, Government of India Guidelines with keywords. We also screened the reference list of selected articles to find out other relevant articles or studies. Selected literature was assessed and findings were synthesized and included in this review under following sub themes based on objectives of the review- prevalence, nature and patterns; predictors and risk factors; associates and correlates; mobile health app as interventional strategy for self-harm behaviors

Keywords

Self harm behaviors, prevalence, nature, and patterns; predictors, risk factors; associates, correlates, mobile health app

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" Biography

Ms. Bindu Shaiju is an Associate Professor in the Department of Nursing at Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Has obtained her master's in nursing (M.Sc. Psychiatry) from R.A.K. College of Nursing, New Delhi. (2004-06). She has to her credit over 26 years of experience in the areas of research, academic and clinical service. She has published over 45 research papers in National and International indexed journals. She is an Associate Editor and in editorial board of reputed Journals. She has presented research papers in national forums as well-organized continuing education programs and various conferences at National and International level. Official reviewer for Elsevier's publication- "Saunders Comprehensive Review for NCLEX-RN, 2016". She is Chairperson-Education Section, TNAI, Delhi Chapter. She holds membership in various professional bodies.

Level of satisfaction regarding Objective Structured Clinical Examination versus Traditional Clinical Evaluation among nursing students in a selected Nursing College of Kashmir

Rehana Ramzan
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: Evaluation of clinical competencies in nursing is the application of a process which may use one or multiple strategies to provide both formative and summative measures of the clinical capabilities of graduate students or the licensed nurses in a clinical practice.

Objective: The study aimed to assess and compare the level of Satisfaction of nursingstudents regarding Objective Structured Clinical Examination and Traditional Clinical Evaluation methods related to Vital signs monitoring and to seek the association between satisfaction score of nursing students with the selected demographic variables (previous academic grades and previous exposure to OSCE).

Methodology: A Quantitative research approach with a Descriptive Comparative research design was adopted for the present study. 50 B.sc 2nd year nursing students were selected using total enumerative sampling technique. A Structured Satisfaction Scale was used to assess the Level of Satisfaction.

Results: The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results showed that the satisfaction mean score of nursing students in Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation group was 100.88 and in Traditional Clinical Evaluation group was 90.12. The obtained mean difference between Objective Structured Clinical Examination and Traditional Clinical Evaluation methods was found to be statistically significant as evident by 't' value of 3.76 at 0.05 level of significance. The study findings also revealed that in OSCE group 96% nursing students were satisfied, only 4% nursing students were neutral and none of the nursing student was dis-satisfied while as in Traditional Clinical Evaluation group, 60% nursing students were satisfied, 36% nursing students were neutral and only 4% nursing student were dissatisfied with the method of evaluation. Besides, no association was found between level of satisfaction of nursing students regarding Objective Structured Clinical Examination and Traditional Clinical Evaluation methods with selected demographic variables (previous academic grades and previous exposure to OSCE).

Conclusion: The study revealed that the satisfaction mean score of nursing students in Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation method was higher than the satisfaction mean score of Traditional Clinical Evaluation method, hence the students were more satisfied with the Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation method than Traditional Clinical Evaluation method.

Key words

Satisfaction, Objective Structured Clinical Examination, Traditional Clinical Evaluation, Vital Signs.
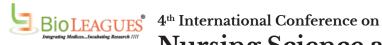
" Biography

I am Rehana Ramzan and am pursuing master's in medical Surgical Nursing from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I was born and raised in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India. I aspire to receive Ph.D degree from a well-reputed institute. My desire is to reach a higher standard and prove to myself that I have the talent and skills to realize my dreams, while also setting a positive example for those that come behind me.

Randomized Controlled Trial to Assess the Effectiveness of 25% Dextrose Solution versus Direct Breast Feed Milk in the Management of Neonatal Pain in a Selected Hospital in New Delhi. - Pilot Study

A.Malarselvi
Amity University College of Nursing, Haryana, India

Abstract

Neonates' experience of painful procedures during a hospital stay is overlooked and ignored by the care providers. Neonates pain assessment and prompt management should be addressed to prevent harmful effects eventually. The aim of the study was to determine the effectiveness of 25% of Dextrose solution (DS) versus Direct breastfeed milk (DBM) for neonates undergoing BCG vaccination in relieving pain as assessed by the Neonatal infant pain scale (NIPS), and the Duration of crying. The objective of the study was to compare the mean pain score, of neonates with (NIPS), and the duration of the cry who were administered 25% dextrose oral solution and direct breast milk 2 minutes before BCG vaccination.

Methods: The study was conducted in a south Delhi Municipal Corporation maternity home who were fulfilling inclusion criteria such as term neonates with gestation age of 37 to 40 weeks, neonates who were undergoing BCG vaccination, neonates whose mothers were willing to participate in the study, neonates who were healthy & taking mothers' feed, mothers, did not have any feeding problem. The non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to select 30 samples.

Result: The Neonates who were administered 25% dextrose had more pain, and more duration of cry compared to the direct breastfed neonates in control group during BCG vaccination There were no adverse side effects observed.

Conclusion: Direct breastfeed milk administration to a neonate during BCG vaccination was more effective than 25% Dextrose solution administration in terms of reduction of pain during BCG vaccination.

Keywords

Neonates pain, BCG Vaccination, 25% oral dextrose solution, Direct breastfed milk, NIPS.

Biography

Myself Malarkodi completed my B.Sc Nursing from Fr. Mullers College of Nursing, M.Sc Nursing from Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University. Ph.D Scholar in Nursing from Amity College of Nursing, Amity University. Having 26 years of teaching experience in different college of nursing like St. John's college of nursing, Bangalore, at present Holy Family College of Nursing, New Delhi, & two years worked as staff nurse in Fr. Muller's Hospital Mangalore. My specialty area is Community Health Nursing, I taught various subjects such as pediatrics, medical- surgical, community health nursing, education,& research.

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Compassion Fatigue and Compassion Satisfaction among nursing officers who took care of patients suffering from Covid-19

Parul

Rufaida College of Nursing , Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: Nurses make up the largest group of health care workers ,so it is important to determine the Compassion Fatigue and Compassion Satisfaction among nursing officers.
Methodology:
Study design: A descriptive, cross-sectional study.
Study group: Nursing officers who took care of patients suffering from Covid-19.
Study setting: HAHC Hospital, Delhi, Hamdard Nagar.
Study period: October 2021 – February 2022.
Results: The study findings revealed that the majority of the nursing officers had a moderate level of Compassion Fatigue in terms of Burnout and Secondary Traumatic Stress, and moderate level of Compassion Satisfaction. The findings of the present study also revealed that there was no significant relationship between Compassion Fatigue in terms of Burnout and Secondary Traumatic Stress and Compassion Satisfaction, but a negative and weak correlation was evident. It was found that there was no significant association between Compassion Fatigue in terms of Burnout with selected demographic variables. It was also found that there was a significant association between Compassion Fatigue in terms of Secondary Traumatic Stress with age and there was no significant association between Compassion Satisfaction with selected demographic variables. Conclusion: It was found that majority of nursing officers were highly satisfied with their jobs, and they were found to be more compassionate during this pandemic

Keywords

Compassion Fatigue, Burnout, Secondary Traumatic Stress, Compassion Satisfaction

" Biography

I am Parul , I was born and raised in Delhi. I have completed my DGNM from Jamia Hamdard in 2012, after that I have done my Post Basic B.sc Nursing from Jamia Hamdard. Currently I am pursuing Master in Mental Health Nursing from Jamia Hamdard. I'm carrying 3 years of teaching experience as Nursing Tutor from Apollo School of Nursing, and 3 year experience as (PICU)staff Nurse from Max Super Specialty Hospital and HAHC Hospital. I got the academic achiever award in 2010 from Jamia Hamdard. Got the opportunity to participate in the Student Exchange Programme at Sweden.

A Study to Find the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Medico-Legal Aspects in Care of Terminally Ill Patients among Staff Nurses at Selected Hospitals, Moradabad

[1] **Sheeba Annie Chacko,** [2] **Nageshwar V**

[1] *M.Sc (N) Student, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad, U.P, India*
[2] *P.G. Tutor, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad, U.P, India*

Abstract

Introduction: A nurse is responsible to ensure that the standard of the nurse's practice conforms with professional standards with the object of enhancing the safety of the individual, any significant other person and colleagues and it has been essential for the nurses to safeguard themselves & their clients against negligence and to be aware about medico-legal aspects.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding medico-legal aspects in care of terminally ill patients among staff nurses and to find the association between the knowledge of staff nurses regarding medico-legal aspects in care of terminally ill patients with their socio-demographic variables.

Method: A Quasi-experimental with pre test -post test design was used, on 60 staff nurses.

Result: The majority (70 %) of the staff nurses had inadequate knowledge regarding medico legal aspects in care of terminally ill patient. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge of the staff nurses and their socio-demographic variables. There was significant difference between pretest and posttest mean knowledge scores.

Conclusion: With the view of findings, structured teaching programme was organized and implemented on knowledge regarding medico-legal aspects which in turn helped the staff nurses in acquiring a better, efficient & vigil in their services.

Keywords

Medico-legal aspects, terminally ill patient, structured teaching programme, staff nurses

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" Biography

Myself Sheeba Annie Chacko currently working as a NURSING TUTOR at Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India. I completed my B.Sc Nursing at MGM College of Nursing - Panvel, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra and my M.Sc Nursing under Medical Surgical Nursing specialty at Teerthanker Mahaveer University - Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh. I Accomplished 3rd Rank in the University during M.Sc Nursing and received BEST BEDSIDE NURSE was awarded during B.Sc Nursing, Dec -2010. I hold membership in TNAI and has organized and participated in various national and international workshop, seminars, webinars etc. I have published research articles in various National and International Journals

Autism Spectrum Disorder among caregivers of children: Burden and Depression

Shruti Thapa
Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: A descriptive study to assess the level of burden and depression of caregivers of children suffering from Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in a selected Occupational Therapy Center in Noida, UP.

Method: A cross-sectional design and non- probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample was 100 caregivers. Zarit Burden Interview Scale and Beck Depression Inventory were used. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Result: The study findings revealed that 34% of the caregivers were in (mild to moderate burden) and (moderate to the severe burden) burden level equally. The findings of the present study also showed that more than half of the caregivers of children suffering from ASD were found to have minimal depression. The present study also concluded that there was no significant association between the level of burden with selected demographic variables except for age. It was found that there was no significant association of level of depression with selected demographic variables except for occupation where there was a significant association.

Conclusion: This study suggests that early assessment of the burden and depression of caregivers of children suffering from ASD will reduce adverse consequences and negative psychological outcomes.

Key Words

ASD(Autism Spectrum Disorder), Burden, Depression

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" Biography

I am Shruti Thapa and am pursuing a Masters in Mental Health Nursing from Jamia Hamdard ,New Delhi. I have more three years teaching experience from Sant Parmanand School of Nursing as a Nursing Tutor. I was born and raised in the capital of India. My desire is to reach a higher standard and prove to myself that I have the talent and skills to realize my dreams, while also setting a positive example for those that come behind me.

Occupational Burnout and Level Of Stress Among Frontline Health Professionals During Covid – 19 Pandemic

Rupali

Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: During the fierce pandemic of COVID-19, the health care workforce had experienced numerous psycho-social stress and huge loads of work, which was likely to affect their emotional and mental wellbeing and guide to a state of burnout.

Objectives: The aim was to assess occupational burnout and level of stress among frontline health professionals during COVID-19 pandemic. Also, to seek the association of occupational burnout and level of stress with selected socio-demographic variables among frontline health professionals worked during COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: The descriptive survey included 200 frontline health professionals who worked during COVID-19 pandemic using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Burnout Assessment Tool for assessing occupational burnout and Perceived Stress Scale for assessing level of stress were used. Descriptive and inferential statistics were employed for analysis of data.

Results: Out of 200, most of frontline health professionals worked during COVID-19 pandemic had average (91.5%) occupational burnout. More than half of the sample, 55.5% had moderate followed by 43.5% had low and only 1% had high level of stress. There was significant association of occupational burnout with selected socio-demographic variables i.e. age, religion, occupation, total professional work experience and level of stress with selected socio- demographic variables i.e. age, religion, occupation at level of significance of 0.05.

Conclusion: A large proportion of frontline health professionals who worked during Covid-19 had average occupational burnout and more than half suffered with moderate to high stress.

Awareness must be created about factors causing stress and coping strategies which can lead to prevention of occupational burnout.

Key words

Occupational burnout, Stress, Frontline health professionals.

Biography

I am Rupali and am pursuing M.Sc. Nursing in Mental Health Nursing from Rufaida college of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I was born and raised in Delhi and I received my B.Sc. (Hons.) nursing degree from RML Hospital and College of Nursing, New Delhi. I aspire to receive Ph.D. Degree in nursing from a reputed institute. I have 1 year of clinical experience in medical-surgical ward in Max super specialty hospital.

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Prenatal anxiety among the antenatal primigravida mothers in GMCH, Guwahati, Assam in a view to develop an information booklet

Nasima Arazzaman Laskar
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Background and objectives: Anxiety during pregnancy has been shown to have various undesirable effects. Maternal anxiety during pregnancy has been shown to have possible negative effects on somatic and psychological outcomes in children. The objectives of the study were to assess the prenatal anxiety among the antenatal primigravida mothers.

Methods: The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach. The study was conducted in GMCH of Kamrup district Assam among 100 antenatal primigravida mothers of age group within (15-25) years by convenient sampling technique. The tools used for data collection were self-administered structure questionnaire and PASS scale (Perinatal anxiety screening scale). Validity was ensured through consultation with the experts and reliability of socio demographic questionnaire and PASS scale were established using spearman brown prophecy formula which was found to be (r=0.70) and (r=0.93) respectively.

Result: Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics through SSPS version 20. Findings of the study revealed that majority 54% of antenatal primigravida mothers were within the age group (21-25) years. Result further illustrated that 84% of antenatal primigravida mothers had no symptoms of prenatal anxiety, 10% of antenatal primigravida mothers had mild to moderate symptoms of prenatal anxiety and 6% of antenatal primigravida mothers had severe symptoms of prenatal anxiety. There was a significant association between prenatal anxiety among antenatal primigravida mothers with expectation of mother about current childbirth. The calculated Chi- square test value is found 14.49. The p- value is $0.005 < 2(df)$ at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion: Hence, spreading up to date knowledge, awareness about prenatal anxiety among antenatal primigravida mothers through mass media will enable to improve existing knowledge.

Keywords

Prenatal, anxiety, primigravida, mothers, antenatal.

" Biography

Myself Nasima Arazzaman Laskar, I have more than 3 (three) years of combined Clinical and Teaching Experience in Nursing, spanning from handling of Critical and ICU patients at Marwari Maternity Hospital, Guwahati, India to Teaching at Army Institute of Nursing, Guwahati and currently teaching at Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I have a master's degree in Nursing specializing in Gynecology and Obstetrics and a bachelor's degree in Nursing from Army Institute of Nursing under Srimanta Sankardeva University of Health Sciences, Guwahati, Assam.

I have published a research article namely 'Prenatal Anxiety Among the Antenatal Primigravida Mothers in GMCH, Guwahati, Assam in a view to develop an information booklet' which was published in the journal 'International Journal of Scientific Research'. I have done intensive workshops and trainings in different areas at various institutions notably at CPMS College of Nursing on 'Obstetrical Emergencies: Saving the Duos' on 30th March 2016 at Asian Institute of Nursing Education on 'Critical Care Nursing: Strengthening the Competency' on 29th March 2019 and at Institute of Applied Statistics (collaboration with ICMR & NICPR) on 'Advanced Course on Biostatistics on 16-17 July 2020'.

Level of Satisfaction Among B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing Students Regarding Virtual Classes During Covid – 19 Pandemic Lockdown

Jyothi G. Pillai
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: During Covid-19 pandemic lockdown, the entire world switched to online learning. But the efficiency of this mode in Indian and nursing context is still under study.

Objective: The study aimed to assess level of satisfaction among B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing students regarding virtual theory and practical classes and to delineate suggestions from B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing students for improving quality of virtual classes.

Method: A quantitative approach and descriptive survey design was used. Study was conducted on 100 B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing students studying in 2nd, 3rd and 4th year; selected through simple random sampling technique. Structured 5-point Likert scale was developed in the form of Google survey for data collection and was dispatched in the form of a link. Collected data was analyzed using SPSS.

Results/Findings: The results revealed that 48% students were neutral, 41% were satisfied, 2% were extremely satisfied and 1% were extremely dissatisfied with virtual theory classes. Also, 55% students were neutral, 25% were satisfied, 17% were dissatisfied, 2% were extremely dissatisfied and 1% were extremely satisfied with virtual practical classes.

Teacher factors, technical factors and student factors were ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively that contributed to student's satisfaction.

Conclusion: The study demonstrates that classes conducted for undergraduate nursing students via virtual platform is as satisfactory as classroom teaching. However, some suggestions from the study participants for improving virtual training efficacy included variety and creativity in using AV aids, adherence to timelines, regular evaluations, increasing student participation, etc. among others.

Key words

Level of satisfaction, Virtual theory classes, Virtual practical classes, Covid-19 pandemic lockdown.

" Biography

I am Jyothi G. Pillai and am pursuing M.Sc. Nursing in Mental Health Nursing from Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I was born and raised in Delhi and I received my B.Sc. (Hons.) nursing degree from Kailash Institute of Nursing & Paramedical Sciences, Greater Noida, U.P. I aspire to receive Ph.D. degree in nursing from a reputed institute. I have an overall experience of 7.5 years, and clinical teaching experience of 6.5 years.

Stress among Couples Having Infertility Undergoing Assisted Reproductive Technique (ART) Treatment

Nazni

Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Background: The importance of infertility treatment in the larger field of Obstetrics and Gynecology is related to the almost universal desire for a child among women. The desire for a child has had different meanings throughout the history of human kind. Women seeking treatment for lifetime primary and current primary infertility are found to be 83%. Objectives: To assess the level of stress related to infertility couples between female and male spouse, to compare the stress related to infertility between female and male spouse, to find the relationship between stresses related to infertility among female and male spouse and selected demographic variables and to formulate, validate and disseminate an informational booklet on management of stress related to infertility. Methods: A quantitative approach with a comparative descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in a selected government hospital of New Delhi. Convenient sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 30 female and 30 males. A structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of stress among couples having infertility undergoing Assisted Reproductive Technique (ART)treatment. Result: The findings revealed that 70% female and 60 % of male couples having infertility and undergoing Assisted Reproductive Technique (ART) treatment were found to have moderate level of stress. There was no significant difference in the mean stress score among female and male spouses having stress related to infertility.

Key words

couples, stress, infertility, Assisted Reproductive Technique (ART)Treatment; Informational Booklet.

Biography

Myself Nazni is currently working as Nursing Tutor in Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Completed my bachelors and post-graduation from Rufaida college of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Master's degree specialized in Obstetrics & Gynecology.

Earned more than 10 years' experience in both clinical and teaching, spanning from handling of Critical and ICU patients at Artemis Health Institute, Gurgaon. 3 years teaching experience from Sarvodaya Nursing Institute, SOS Nursing School, Faridabad. Gained overseas 3 (three) experience from Saudi Arabia, Jeddah, King Abdullah Medical College as specialty nurse in Respiratory Emergency Department. Received appreciation and being awarded as best specialty nurse- Neuro coordinator, at Artemis Health Institute, Gurgaon, 2012. Published my research article namely Stress among couples having infertility undergoing Assisted Reproductive Technique (ART) Treatment which was published in the New Journal of Psychiatric Nursing 2017. I have done intensive workshops and training, virtual training in different areas at various institutions.eg. Capacity building of midwifery faculty organized by INC and UNFPO held from 15-2-22 to 22-2-2022.

Retrospective study of abnormal cytology smears in patients with routine LBC as a screening procedure

Ridhima Jasrotia
Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar, Punjab, India

Abstract

Cervical cancer is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among Asian women after breast cancer. Though emerging prophylactic measures and vaccines continue to emerge, yet global burden of this cancer is very high in low-income and low-middle-income countries. These countries lack awareness, expertise, hygiene, and funds that could minimize the risks associated with the spread of cervical cancer. Pap and liquid-based cytology (LBC) has emerged over the years as prominent tools in cervical cancer screening which when employed with HPV co-testing augments cervical cancer detection. Present work focuses on the study of the incidence and role of pap/LBC and their association with epidemiological factors responsible for cervical cancer development in the Jammu region of India. A total of 2500 patients were analyzed for cervical cancer. The majority of patients were in the age group 36-45 with a mean age of 38.34+-8.71. A cervical cancer incidence of 12 per 10000 was found. Association of liquid-based cytology with various epidemiological factors showed that early age, early pregnancy, vaginal bleeding and multiparty showed a significant association with LBC positivity and cervical cancer development (p-value <0.05), while oral contraception, low socioeconomic status and history of sexually transmitted disease did not show any significant association with LBC.

Keywords

cervical cancer, Human papillomavirus, Pap smear, LBC.

" Biography

Ridhima Jasrotia Phd scholar, Lovely professional university.Currently working in Swastik Diagnostic Laboratory as a Quality Manager from last six years. My review paper has been published : Nanotechnology based vaccine : Cervical cancer management and perspective (Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology)

A pilot study to assess the effectiveness of mindfulness training programme on stress reduction and level of adjustment among B.Sc. nursing students of selected nursing colleges of district Amritsar, Punjab

Jaspreet Kaur
SGRD University of Health sciences, Sri Amritsar, India

Abstract

Stress is a pervasive issue in modern society and has become a global public health problem. Being a social animal, man needs society and to remain in society he has to adjust with the values of society. Without social adjustment man cannot live happily. Man, lives by himself in the changing circumstances of the society. Many factors contribute to stress and anxiety in nursing students. Students in nursing programs often have other competing priorities, which can lead to higher stress levels. The high rigor of nursing curricula also leads to stress and anxiety because failure in either a course or a program result in lost time and investment in the student's education, which in turn causes a delay in future earning potential.

For this study sociodemographic sheet used to assess the demographic variable and stress was measured by using perceived stress scale and level of adjustment was measured by using Academic adjustment scale. These tools were used in both experimental and control groups. Each group was having 10 participants. Only Experimental group was exposed to mindfulness training program. The result of present study showed that difference between mean pertest and post test score on reduction of stress and level of adjustment of nursing students was significant at $P < 0.05$ level of significance.

" Biography

Jaspreet Kaur doing my Ph.D at SGRD University of Health Sciences, Sri Amritsar

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A Quasi experimental study to assess effectiveness of neonatal resuscitation program for improving knowledge and skills among nursing officers working

Sonia
Ph D Scholar, School of Nursing Sciences and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida, U.P, India

Abstract

Title: "A quasi experimental study to assess effectiveness of neonatal resuscitation program for improving knowledge and skill among nursing officers working in MCH (Maternal and Child Health) wards in selected Hospitals of Gurugram Haryana".

Objectives: 1. To assess the pre test knowledge and skill of nursing officers regarding neonatal resuscitation.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of neonatal resuscitation program on knowledge and skill among nursing officers working in MCH ward.

3. To find out the association between post test knowledge score of nursing officers regarding neonatal resuscitation with selected socio-demographic variables.

4. To find out the association between post test skill score of nursing officers regarding neonatal resuscitation with selected socio-demographic variables.

Material and methods: A non- equivalent pre and posttest design was conducted among 60 Nursing Officers (30 experimental & 30 control group). The sample were selected by using simple random sampling technique in Selected hospital of gurugram. A structured knowledge questionnaire and checklist were administered to measure the level of knowledge and skills to find out the effectiveness of neonatal resuscitation program among nursing officers working in MCH (maternal and child health) wards.

Result: The study shows that there was significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores after implementation of neonatal resuscitation among study group. Experimental group the knowledge score increased from 12.46 ±17.8 to 12.1 ±11.7 and skills mean level from 9.43 ±9.73 to 12.6 ±9.73, while the control group showed no improvement. Paired 't' test was used to observe differences between pre and post-test mean scores and shows that significant difference between pre and post knowledge & skills score among experimental group at p<0.05 and no significant difference in control group at p>0.05. Chi square test was used to assess association between posttest of knowledge score and found association on experience and no. of times procedure performed on neonatal resuscitation p value of 0.0067 & 0.00001 respectively at p value <0.05 while in skills score age, experience & neonatal resuscitation were statistically significant with p value 0.000081 & 0.0001 respectively at p value < 0.05.

Conclusion: The study shows that there was a significant improvement in knowledge and skills in neonatal resuscitation among nursing officers through Lecture cum demonstration method in an experimental group. It also helps to reduced mortality rate among neonates.

Biography

Myself Sonia pursuing my M.Sc Nursing at Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram. I did research project under the guidance of Prof. (Dr.) Akoijam Mamata Devi HOD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram.

Effectiveness of cartoon animation video on pain reduction during surgical dressing among children: A Pilot Study

Surbhi Royna Kehari
Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur (M.P.), India

Abstract

Children's are constantly on the move, exploring their world with exuberance, curiosity and a seemingly endless source of energy. A child's capacity for learning in this stage is enormous. Preschool-age children learn and develop from every experience, relationship, and adventure they encounter. Being brought to the hospital causes fear and anxiety in 3 to 6 years old children. Quantitative research study Quasi experimental post-test only control group design was used. Total 40 Children was selected by using of purposive sampling method in which 20 Children for experimental group and 20 Children for control group from selected hospitals of Jabalpur city. The motive of this study was to assess the reduction of pain during surgical dressing of pre-school children. In this study cartoon animation video refers to a recording of moving pictures and sound that is made from a computer graphics such as Tom and Jerry, Shinchan, Doraemon, and Chhota Bheem, which will be shown to children on 2nd and 3rd day of surgical dressing. In this study pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience feel by children during surgical dressing which would be assessed by FLACC pain scale. The FLACC scale or Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability scale is a measurement used to assess pain for children between the ages of 2 months and 7 years or individuals that are unable to communicate their pain. The scale is scored in a range of 1–15. The scale has five criteria, which are each assigned a score of 1, 2, 3. Interpreting the pain score: Total score was 15, Minimum score-5, Maximum score-15, 1-5= Mild Pain, 6-10= Moderate pain, 11-15= severe Pain. Overall findings indicate that there is need to reduce pain during surgical dressing of preschool children in surgical wards of selected hospitals.

Biography

Surbhi Royna Kehari, currently working as a Prof & H.O.D ,Child Health Nursing Dept. at Jabalpur Institute of Nursing Sciences & Research. I hold 15yrs of teaching experience. I have Submitted my Ph.D in Nursing in 2022 to Madhya Pradesh Medical Sciences University, Jabalpur, Completed M.Sc. Nursing in Child Health Nursing Dept. From Choithram College Of Nursing, under D.A.V.V. Indore (M.P.) and my B.Sc. Nursing From Govt. College Of Nursing. D.A.V.V. Indore (M.P.) I have won Poster presentation on 12th National Conference Of Nursing Research Society Of India Topic on Opinion of nurses on methods of recording attendance on 17th and 18th November 2008 Manipal. Organized and Conducted the workshop on "Intravenous Infusion" in Chiothram college of nursing, Indore on 14 march2008.I have also guided more than 15 M. Sc. Nursing dissertation . Selfless services given to Rotary Mission Mandla 2010 and Chhindwara 2011 in Rahat Project.

To assess the effectiveness of breathing exercise, back massage and continuous support on labour pain among primi gravida mothers in first stage of labour at selected hospital

Prof.D.Bhuvaneshwari
Principal, Rathnamma College of Nursing, Gudur, India

Abstract

Every person's appreciation of pain is different and what one person can accept another may find extremely painful. Childbearing is a natural physiological event and is the most unforgettable experience in a woman's life and labour is the most critical period. For several decades the childbirth educators have focused on the alleviation or reduction of pain and suffering during the childbirth. Objectives: 1. To assess the pre-test level of labour pain between control and experimental group. 2. To assess the post-test level of labour pain between control and experimental group after the intervention. 3. To compare the post-test level of labour pain in experimental and control group among primigravida women admitted in first stage labour. 4. To associate the post-test level of labour pain with the selected demographic variables. Materials and Methods: A Quasi-experimental research design was used in the study with experimental and control group to assess the effectiveness of breathing exercise, back massage, and continuous support among primigravida women. 50 primigravida women were selected by using nonprobability convenient sampling. Result: The analysis depicted that in the experimental group 14 (56%) had mild, annoying pain 10 (40%) had Nagging, Uncomfortable Troublesome pain, 1(4%) had Distressing, miserable pain. In the control group 1 (4%) had mild, annoying pain, 4 (16%) had Nagging, Uncomfortable Troublesome pain, 17(68%) had Distressing, miserable pain, and 3(12%) had Intense, dreadful, horrible pain. The post-test level of labour pain was compared between the experimental and control group and found that the most of the primigravida women had reduced pain level. The analysis reveals that the mean value 2.96 with SD 1.172 of experimental group following breathing exercise, back massage and continuous support and the mean value of 5.76 with SD 1.332 of control group projects 't' value of 4.264 is statistically significant at P=0.05 level. So, the study concludes that interventions breathing exercise, back massage and continuous support were very effective in (reducing) coping the pain among primigravida women during Labour.

Key Words

Effectiveness, Breathing Exercise, Back Massage, continuous support, Labour pain, primi gravida, First stage labour.

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Biography

Prof.D. Bhuvaneshwari currently working as Principal at Rathnamma college of Nursing, Gudur, AP, India and she completed her UG and PG in Nursing from The Tamilnadu Dr.MGR Medical University. She attended many conferences, workshops and done paper presentations. She was conferred with Siksha Ratna Samman 2022 by UIJIR Academic research foundation on occasion of Teachers Day.

A Quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of Laqshya guideline regarding Emergency Prevention and Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) in terms of knowledge and skills among Nursing Officers working in selected PHC, CHC and District Hospital of Gurugram

[1]Preeti Jaiswal, [2]Geetanjali Sirohiwal

[1] M.Sc. Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing SGT University, Gurugram, India
[2] Tutor (PG), Faculty of Nursing SGT University, Gurugram, India

Abstract

Introduction: Postpartum haemorrhage is one of the most frightening and deadly emergencies. It could also be a traumatic experience for the mother. Every woman giving birth undergoes care to mitigate the consequences of haemorrhage after the birth of their child. In India, every pregnancy carries a substantial risk of complications. To reduce the rate of maternal death, it should be promptly prevented.

Material and methods: A non- equivalent pre and posttest design was conducted among 60 Nursing Officers (30 experimental & 30 control group). The sample were selected by using total enumerative sampling technique in CHC, PHCs and district hospital. A structured knowledge questionnaire and checklist were administered to measure the level of knowledge and skills to find out the effectiveness of Laqshya guideline regarding Emergency Prevention and Management of PPH.

Results: The study shows that there was significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores after implementation of Laqshya Guideline among study group. Experimental group the knowledge score increased from 10.96 ±2.53 to 18.16 ±2.97 and skills mean level from 8.9 ±2.05 to 13.7 ±2.32, while the control group showed no improvement. Paired 't' test was used to observe differences between pre and post-test mean scores and shows that significant difference between pre and post knowledge & skills score among experimental group at p<0.05 and no significant difference in control group at p>0.05. Chi square test was used to assess association between posttest of knowledge score and found association on experience and PPH cases managed at p value of 0.0009 & 0.001respectively at p value <0.05 while in skills score age, experience & PPH cases managed were statistically significant with p value 0.006, 0.01 & 0.015 respectively at p value < 0.05.

Conclusion: Laqshya Guideline of Emergency Prevention and Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage was effective among Nursing Officer. After utilization of this guideline the nursing officers are able to identified and manages PPH. It also helps to reduced mortality rate among intrapartum women.

Keywords

Laqshya guideline, Nursing Officer, effectiveness, Postpartum Haemorrhage

Biography

Preeti Jaiswal completed MSc Nursing in Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing. Having 6-month experience in HAHC Hospital and 2-year experience in AMANAT JYOTI Project as Nurses Mentor Supervisor under the CARE India and CMAI (Christian Medical Association Of India) organization in Bihar.

A Quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of birth companion-based care during first stage of labour-on-labour outcome and emotional status among parturient

[1]Poornima, [2]Deepak

[1] Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, India
[2] PG Tutor, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, India

Abstract

Introduction: One of the most important moments in a woman's life is her labour and delivery. Primigravida women have little or no experience of labour and delivery processes during this time, thus they require complete support, company, and empathy. Labour companionship is an important aspect of delivering respectful maternity care, and it is now listed as one of the WHO guidelines for enhancing the quality of maternal and newborn care in health institutions. Having a selected partner throughout labour and delivery, even during COVID-19, is strongly recommended by WHO.

Objectives: 1.To assess the effectiveness of birth companion-based care on labour outcome and among parturient women.2.To assess the effectiveness of birth companion-based care on emotional status among parturient women.3.To assess the association of labour outcomes and emotional status of Parturient women with selected demographic variables in selected hospital of Gurugram, Haryana.

Material and methods: Research approach adopted for the study was a quantitative approach with only a non-equivalent post-test design. 60 parturient women were selected as sample by purposive sampling technique to conduct the study in which 30 parturient women were in experimental group and 30 parturient women were in control group. A likert scale and partograph were used to get information from the parturient women and to assess the effectiveness of Birth Companion Based Care. The data was organized and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics according to the objectives and hypothesis of the study.

Results: After implementing the birth companion-based care module emotional status of parturient women is improved whereas control group showed no improvement. Independent t test was used to compare the total score of emotional status in between experimental and control group which was found to be highly significant as p value was <0.05. Labour outcome also found significant as the p value was 0.02 which shows p value was <0.05. In Independent t test APGAR score of new-borns between experimental and control group found significant as p <0.05.

Conclusion: The study shows that there was a significant improvement in Labour outcome and emotional status of parturient women through Birth companion-based care in an experimental group.

Key Words

Effectiveness, Birth companion, Birth companion-based care, Parturient women, Labour outcome, Emotional status

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" Biography

I am Ms. Poornima, completed M.Sc. Nursing (Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing) from SGT University. I have one year experience as a staff nurse. I Did research project in M.Sc. Nursing under the guidance of Ms. Deepak (Associate Professor, SGT University) and Ms. Madhubala (Assistant Professor, SGT University).

A study to assess role, need and opinion of partner involvement during pregnancy among first-time fathers in SGT hospital of Gurugram, Haryana

[1]**Ritu Tomar,** [2] **Shalu**

[1] *Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, India*

[2] *PG Tutor, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, India*

Abstract

Background: Many childbearing women depend heavily on their male partners or husbands for support, and their involvement throughout pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum or postnatal period has a favorable effect on a variety of outcomes relating to mother and child health as well as family well-being. This study aims to assess the practice, need and attitude of partner involvement among first time fathers during pregnancy in SGT Hospital, Gurugram, and Haryana.

Methods: A descriptive design was adopted for the study. Total 200 first time fathers enrolled in study used convenience sampling technique. Data was collected during month of April 2022. The demographic data collected after obtaining consent from participants. A mixed method approach, including qualitative and quantitative methods, was used to enhance validity and reliability. Quantitative data (N=200) was collected through a practice from participants. A mixed method approach, including qualitative and quantitative methods, was used to enhance validity and reliability. Quantitative data (N=200) was collected through a practice check list and attitude likert scale distributed among first time fathers attending antenatal OPD with their female partner. Qualitative methods (N=25) used to collected data through interviews scheduled for participants. Statistical analysis of data was done using Microsoft excel and SPSS version 22.

Result: Result of the study revealed that 91.5% subjects had good practice and 8.5% subjects had bad practice during pregnancy. And 92% of participants had positive attitude and 8% of participants had negative attitude of care in pregnancy. Significant association of practice was seen in Age, Education, and Area of residence & Significant association attitude was seen in Age, Education, Occupation and Area of residence as p value was <0.05 level of significance. The chi-square test was used to determine statistical significance.

Conclusion: The role, need and attitude of regarding care during pregnancy among first-time fathers in SGT Hospital were instigated in this study. According to the findings of the study, involvement of fathers during pregnancy was effective and improving the health status of mother as well as child.

Keywords

First time father, Role, Need, Opinion

Biography

Myself Ritu Tomor pursuing my M.Sc Nursing (Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing).I did this research project under the guidance of Ms. Deepak Associate Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram.

Assess the effectiveness of a structured training program on knowledge and skill regarding basic neonatal resuscitation program among student nurses

Prachi Yadav
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Objective: The objectives of the study are: To compare the knowledge score of student nurses regarding Basic Neonatal Resuscitation Program before and after the administration of basic neonatal resuscitation program;To compare the skill score of the student nurses regarding Basic Neonatal Resuscitation Program before and after the administration of training program on Basic Neonatal Resuscitation Program.

Study Design: one group pre-test post-test design

Study Setting: Rufaida College of Nursing Jamia Hamdard, Delhi

Study period: October 2021-February 2022

Result: The findings of the present study revealed that 10 % of the student nurses in the pre-test were skilled and 90 % of student nurses were unskilled in Basic Neonatal Resuscitation where as in the post-test ,100 % of student nurses were skilled. The findings of the present study is shows that in the pretest, 35 % of student nurses had inadequate knowledge, 55 % of student nurses had moderately adequate knowledge and 10 % of student nurses had adequate knowledge where as in the post-test, 15% of the student nurses had inadequate knowledge, 45% had moderately adequate knowledge and 40% had adequate knowledge.

Conclusion: The current study revealed that the Basic Neonatal Resuscitation Program was effective in improving the knowledge and skill of student nurses.Majority of student nurses have moderately adequate knowledge regarding Basic Neonatal Resuscitation Program.

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Biography

I am Prachi Yadav and i am pursuing a Masters in Child Health Nursing from Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. My I was born and raised in the capital of indie. I aspire to receive Ph.D degree from a well-reputed institute. My desire is to reach a higher standard and prove to myself that i have the talent and skills to realize my dreams, while also setting a positive example for those that come behind me.

Mobile phone usage among adolescents and young adults: A review on pattern, self esteem, academic performance, and effectiveness of various interventions

[1]Jahanara Rahman, [2]Dr Shanti Ida
[1] *Ph D Scholar,School of Nursing Sciences and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida, U.P, India*
[2] *Professor, School of Nursing Sciences and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida, U.P, India*

Abstract

Mobile phones are one such technology that has been around us since many years but its impact on society especially on the young adults has been noticed recently. Also, addiction to mobiles phones can be defined as a psychologicalstate, in which mental, and emotional states are alteredand scholastic, occupational, and social interactions are impairedby the overuse of the Smartphone. According to a study by (Dinesh B, 2021) on smart phone usage and addictions,' today's young regard mobile phones as a "symbolic and affective investment," with only a handful choosing mobile phones above television and the internet. Furthermore, to find the impacts of smartphones on adolescents many research's have done many assessments. These assessments are basically done to understand the psychological and physiological changes mostly in young adults caused by the over usage of smartphones. For such assessments many behavior dependent or independent variables have been used with different other methods or interventions. Hence this is a review study which focuses on the prime effects caused by the use of smartphones and how different interventions have helped people to reduce these impacts. This paper reviews the detrimental causes of smartphone usage, their effects on the physical and mental well being of teenagers. Also, how different interventions can be used as a method to reduce such effects among adolescents and young adults. An extensive literature review was executed by browsing databases namely PubMed, Scopus, web of science, Google scholar,associations webpages, with keywords.We also screened the reference list of selected articles to find out other relevant articles or studies. Selected literature was assessed and findings were synthesized and included in this review under following sub themes based on objectives of the review- pattern, self esteem, academic performance and effectiveness of various interventions among adolescents and young adult

Keywords

Mobile phone usage, pattern, Self esteem, academic performance, interventions

Biography

Ms.Jahanara Rahman is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Nursing at Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, has obtained her master's in nursing (Paediatric Nursing) from West Bengal University of Health Science (2009- 2011).She has to her credit over 18years of experience in the areas of research, academic and clinical service.She has published over 20 research papers in National and International indexed journals. She is an Associate Editor in editorial board of reputed Journal. She has presented research papers in national forums as well organized various conferences at National and International level.She holds membership in various professional bodies.

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Diwali Wreath on Window

VINAYAKA MISSION'S
KIRUPANANDA VARIYAR
MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITALS

Dr.Binayak Bibek Das
University/Organization: Vinayaka Mission's Kirupananda Variyar Medical College & Hospital, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract:

A 49 years old woman who is a known case of Rheumatoid Arthritis on immunosuppressants for past 3 years have a history for insect fall over left eye 2 days back, now complain of defective vision left eye, pain, redness, lid swelling.

On examination, Left eye had conjunctival congestion, 4*4 mm anterior patchy stromal infiltrate, classical wreath like pattern on the central cornea, hypopyon measuring 2 mm, flare 2+, cells 2+,pupils sluggishly reacting to light, vision 6/36 NIP, fundus view was not clear, hazy view. Right eye findings were normal with only early lens changes, both eyes' ducts were patent

Investigations

Corneal scrapings were collected under topical anesthesia O.5% paracaine, direct microscopy revealed gram-positive rod-shaped bacilli with branching filaments and beaded appearance.

Random blood sugar was 136 mg/dl

Treatment

Based upon the clinical and microbiological features diagnosis of nocardia keratitis was made. She was initiated on Topical amikacin 2.5%- 4 times a day- 2 weeks, Topical 1% atropine eye ointment at bed time Oral NSAIDS for symptomatic relief. On review after 2 weeks, anterior chamber inflammation and size of ulcer infiltrate decreased.

Discussion

Nocardia aerobic gram positive, non-motile, rod shaped bacteria showing branching filaments less than 1.5 microbes. Belong to bacterial order actinomycetales. Indigenous microflora of soil, dust, decaying vegetation. Nocardia is a rare cause of ocular infections. Ocular infections caused by nocardia include keratitis, scleritis, conjunctivitis, dacryocystitis, orbital cellulitis and endophthalmitis Ocular nocardia needs to be differentiated from Moraxella, non-tuberculous mycobacterium and fungal keratitis Gram stain- gram positive branching beaded filaments. Culture-blood agar, chocolate agar, SDA-tiny white dry colonies, takes 5 to 7 days to grow Confocal bio-microscopy/biochemical methods-PCR, gene sequencing

Conclusion

Ocular nocardia is a very rare condition and usually misdiagnosed. Nocardia organisms show good susceptibility to amikacin and sulphonamides Early diagnosis and treatment shows good prognosis

" Biography

Dr.Binayak Bibek das is an emerging eye resident surgeon. He has many international paper and poster to his name. He has attended many conferences all over India. He has participated in many quizzes. He is very enthusiastic budding eye surgeon with good theoretical and clinical acumen

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A study to assess the effectiveness of Helfer skin tap technique on level of pain and physiological parameters during intramuscular injection among infants in a selected hospital at Durg (C.G.).

Vijeeta Lal

Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Background: Every infant goes through routine immunization in which the child face lots of pain during each immunization. Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus immunization is one of them. During the clinical experience, the investigator found that immunization causes iatrogenic pain in the infants which causes them discomfort. Considering in mind it is very important to find the effectiveness of helfer skin tap technique in reducing pain in children during immunization.

Materials and Methods: The research design selected for the study is a quasi – experimental research design with post-test only non-randomized control group. The conceptual framework was based on Nola Pender's Health promotion model. A self-structured socio-demographic data was used in the study. A neonatal / infant pain scale and duration of cry was used to assess the level of pain or distress in infants. A portable pulse oximetry was used to assess the physiological parameters in infants. The sample size consist of 60 infants, 30 each in experimental and control group. The helfer skin tap technique was done on infants of experimental group in which the investigator taps at the vastus lateralis site with the palmer aspect of fingers 16 times before insertion and 3 counts during the procedure. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used for data analysis.

Results: It was computed that 't' value in relation to neonatal / infant pain score was 4.2 which was highly significant i.e., greater than the table value (2.00) at 0.05 level of significance. In relation to the duration of cry the computed 't' value was 3 which was significant i.e., greater than the table value (2.00) at 0.05 level of significance. The 't' value in relation to heart rate was 2.2 which was significant i.e., greater than the table value (2.00) at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion: It was found that Helfer skin tap technique is effective on the level of pain and physiological parameters among infants during intramuscular injection.

Key word

Helfer skin tap technique, level of pain, physiological parameters and Infants

Biography

Myself Vijeeta Lal , I have more than 6 (six) years of Teaching Experience in both government and private Nursing colleges of Chhattisgarh and U.P and currently teaching at Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I have a master's degree in Nursing specializing in Child health Nursing and a bachelor's degree in Nursing from P.G College of Nursing , Bhilai, Chhattisgarh under Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Memorial Health Sciences and Ayush university, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

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A retrospective analysis of stoma complications in ostomy patients visiting at level – II tertiary care center in north India

[1]**Rajendra Kumar Sahu,** [2]**Priyathama Yadav,** [3]**Dr. Meena K. Krishnan,** [4]**Raman P**
[5]**Avadhesh Kumar Yadav**

[1][2][3][4][5] *Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Cancer Centre BHU Campus, Sunderpur Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India*

Abstract

Background of the study -A stoma is a surgically created opening in the bowel that brings the bowel onto the surface of the abdomen. Patients who have stoma may experience certain physiological and psychological deleterious problems associated with a stoma.

Objective: The study's primary objective was a Retrospective analysis of the prevalence of early and late stoma complications, and the Secondary Objective was to find an association between prevalence and sociodemographic variables.

Methodology: This Retrospective study was done on All stoma patients who visited the stoma clinic from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021.

Result: The median age of participants was 42 years, and the standard deviation was 17.17. The complication rate investigated in this analysis was 9.85 % (20). Early stoma complications contribute 7.39 % (15), whereas late stoma complications contribute 2.46 % (5). There is no association found between socio-demographical variables and stoma complications.

Conclusion: In this study, the majority of Complication was early Complication that could be managed by good stoma site marking pre-operatively and proper training of caregiver and duty nurses in handling stomas. The most common Complications investigated in our analysis were skin problems that can be managed by adequate and skilled stoma care. This study is done only on oncology patients, so there is a need to conduct this study in all stoma s patients for better identification and management of complications.

Keywords

Stoma Complication, Early stoma Complication, Stoma Stenosis, Stoma Prolapse.

" Biography

Myself Rajendra Kumar Sahu, I have 6 Years' Experience in field of nursing Clinical and teaching area. I have, Master's Degree M.Sc. Nursing under Mental Health Nursing Specialty. I have published many Original articles, Review article in international and national Journals. I have also done Research paper and poster presentations at international and national Conferences. I won 3rd position secured in National nursing conference organized by Glorious Nursing research foundation and Secured 3rd position in paper presentation organized by Datta Meghe College of Nursing.

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An Experimental Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Concept Mapping as a Teaching Strategy to Improve the Critical Thinking Skills of Nursing Students in Selected Nursing Institutes Of Delhi

Smitha R T

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing, New Delhi, India

Abstract:

An experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of concept mapping as a teaching strategy to improve the critical thinking skills of nursing students in selected nursing Institutes of Delhi. The objectives of the study were: to assess and evaluate the critical thinking skills of under- graduate nurses before and after administration of concept mapping as teaching strategy, to develop teaching plan using concept mapping on the topic Mental Status Examination, to assess the of satisfaction towards concept mapping as a teaching strategy.

The conceptual framework of the present study is based on Modified Ludvig von Bertalanffy (1969); General System Theory. The research approach adopted was experimental research approach and the research design was true experimental research design. In this study the independent variable was concept mapping as teaching strategy and dependent variable was the critical thinking skills. Data collection tools used for the study were Tool 1, Structured questionnaire to find out the demographic data of sample, Structured questionnaire to assess the improvement in critical thinking skill and Tool No 2: Structured opinionnaire to assess the satisfaction towards concept mapping as a teaching strategy. The present study was conducted in St. Stephen's Hospital College of Nursing and Sant Parmanand School of Nursing. The

sample consist of a total of 60 students (30 undergraduates GNM students (whole class) from St. Stephen's Hospital College of Nursing as experimental group and 30 undergraduates' students (whole class) from Sant Parmanand School of Nursing as control group) with mental health nursing as their subject. Sample were selected by random sampling technique used for allocation of experimental and control group and Enumeration sampling technique for sample. The data were organized and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics according to objectives and hypothesis of the study.

The major finding of the data revealed that the highest frequency of sample in both groups were in the age group of 18-20 years of age. In the experimental group 83.33% and in the control group 86.66% were in this age group. All participants are female (100%) undergoing diploma course, got their mental health psychiatric nursing experience from PVT hospital. According to the data majority of the students (76.67%) in Experimental group and 80% in control group were spending 2-3 hours for self-study on regular basis. In experimental group majority of the students (80%) were not having prior knowledge regarding concept mapping.

This study shows that concept mapping as a teaching strategy is effective to improve critical thinking of undergraduate nurses with the mean post -test score on improvement in critical thinking as the effect of concept mapping as a teaching strategy in experimental group (7.266) was higher than control group (5.066) with mean difference 2.2.It is also showing there is moderately high correlation exist between gain in critical thinking score and satisfaction and

conclude that concept mapping is an effective teaching strategy.

The finding of the present study has implications for nursing practice, nursing administration and management, nursing education and nursing research. Based on the experience gained during study and result of the study, recommendation made for the future study Are-Similar study may be replicated for larger sample, concept mapping teaching strategy can have compared with other modern teaching strategies and more studies can be done to assess the knowledge and practice of nurse educators regarding concept mapping teaching strategy.

Biography

My name is Ms. Smitha R T. I was born in Kerala. I graduate from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing in 2009 after graduation I worked as nursing officer in Medanta Medcity for 7 months and then I got opportunity to works as clinical instructor in St. Stephen's Hospital College of Nursing for 10 years.

I post graduate from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing in 2022. Currently I am working as a nurse educator in PSRI hospital.

Effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding Prevention and Management of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) among B.Sc. Nursing students in selected college of Bhopal- An Evaluative Approach

Bincy Shiju Kuriakose
Assistant Professor, Kasturba College of Nursing, BHEL, Bhopal, India

Abstract

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is the major common reproductive age endocrine disorder among young women. Quality of life is affected by physical appearance menstrual irregularity as well as infertility. In which infertility is considered as a sole cause of mental distress in young women. Various studies have revealed that in India PCOS ranges from 3.7 to 22.5 percent among women. The prevalence of PCOS is increasing rapidly worldwide but the females don't have adequate knowledge about this syndrome. During the clinical posting investigator observed that many youngsters are coming to the gynecology OPD's for consultation and treatment and are diagnosed as PCOS. The prevalence of PCOS is increasing rapidly, but the youngsters don't have adequate knowledge about this syndrome. Nursing students do play an important role in providing health education to the general public. Their knowledge can be utilized in prevention and early management of this condition which will reduce the morbidity due to PCOS. Thus the investigator felt the importance of conducting a study to evaluate the knowledge regarding Prevention and Management of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) among nursing students.

Methods: Evaluative research approach with one group pre test and post test design was adopted for the study. The study population comprised of 60 nursing students who were selected by simple random sampling technique. The self structured questionnaire was used as tool for data collection. Data collected was analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The findings of the study revealed that out of 60 samples, 42 (70%) had average knowledge, 12 (20%) had good knowledge and 6 (10%) had poor knowledge regarding PCOS. None of the subject had excellent knowledge. However, in the post test it was found that 52 (86.6%) subjects were having excellent knowledge, 6 (10%) had good knowledge, 2 (3.3%) had average knowledge and none of them had poor knowledge. The calculated value of paired't test is 17.22 which was found to be greater than the tabulated value of 2.05 $p < (0.05)$. Thus planned teaching program was found to be effective and statistically significant.

Conclusion:

The study concludes that planned teaching program was effective in increasing the knowledge among the nursing students. The enhanced knowledge among the nursing students can be utilized for promoting healthy life style and early interventions can be planned to prevent early and late sequel of the syndrome.

" Biography

Mrs. Bincy Shiju Kuriakose is an Assistant Professor in Kasturba College of Nursing BHEL Bhopal. She completed her Bachelor and Master degree from Pragyan College of Nursing. She was gold medalist in her bachelor degree. Now she is pursuing her PhD in Nursing from People's University, Bhopal. She had attendant many national and international conferences and presented papers.

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A study to assess the Knowledge of Students and Faculty members regarding Plagiarism

[1]Anjali Kaushik Tutor, [2]Smriti Arora

[1] *Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University New Delhi India*
[2] *Principal, College of Nursing, AIIMS, Rishikesh, India*

Abstract

Plagiarism has been defined by the Encyclopedia Britannica as "the act of taking the writings of another person and passing them off as ones own." It is an act of forgery, piracy, and fraud and is stated to be a serious crime of academia . Plagiarism cannot be accepted in any form and it's a punishable act. The objectives of todays study were to assess the knowledge of students and faculty members regarding plagiarism. For present study, sample comprises of 118 students and faculty members from various streams and purposive sampling technique was used. A structured Questionnaire was prepared to assess level of knowledge regarding plagiarism. A descriptive survey design was adopted. Majority (72%) of sample subjects had good Knowledge and 20% had average knowledge and only 8% had poor knowledge regarding plagiarism.

Keywords

Knowledge, Plagiarism, Structured knowledge questionnaire, Faculty, Students

" Biography

Myself Anjali Kaushik, presently working as Tutor in Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. I have teaching experience of more than 20 years. Currently pursuing Ph.D nursing from Amity College of Nursing, Amity University. I have done my Masters in Nursing (M.Sc. Pediatric Nursing) Rufaida College of Nursing, New Delhi and Masters in Ecology and Environment, Sikkim and Manipal University, Gangtok. I have done my B.Sc. (Hons) in Nursing from College of Nursing, CMC Ludhiana Punjab and held the position of University topper.

A Quasi -Experimental study to assess the Effectiveness of Jacobson's Progressive Muscle Relaxation Technique on Social Anxiety among adolescent girls of selected schools of Kashipur, Uttarakhand

Harshita Gloria Didacus

CMP College of Nursing, KSV University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India

Abstract:

Introduction: Adolescence means to grow up is a transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. The unique nature and importance of adolescent's mandates explicit and specific attention in Health.

Aim: This study was carried out to assess the level of social anxiety among the adolescent girls in selected schools of Kashipur.

Objectives: To demonstrate the Jacobson's Progressive Muscle Relaxation Technique to the adolescents. To compare the Post-test social anxiety scores in both the groups. To associate the social anxiety Post-test, mean scores with the demographic variables of both the groups.

Methodology: A Quantitative, Quasi-experimental, Non-equivalent pre and Post-test only design was used in the study. A total of 271 adolescent girls were screened for social anxiety, among them 68 adolescents were found to have social anxiety, which was categorized as Mild, Moderate and Severe on the basis of anxiety scores on the 1stday. Adolescent girls were divided into experimental (30) and control group (30), Jacobson's progressive muscle relaxation technique was administered for 10 days, twice a day and social anxiety was assessed on the 11thday.

Results: Difference in the mean scores were found in the Experimental group (213.3) and the Control group (140.1). Their was significant loss seen in the Post-test social anxiety scores of the adolescent girls after the administration of the Jacobson's Progressive Muscle Relaxation technique as p<0.01 at 0.05 level of significance. There was no association found between the Post-test social anxiety scores with the socio demographic variables in both the groups.

Conclusion: Based on the findings the following conclusion can be drawn that Jacobson's Progressive Muscle Relaxation Technique is effective in reducing social anxiety among adolescent girls.

Key words
Social Anxiety

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" Biography

Ms Harshita Gloria Didacus, Post graduate in Medical Surgical Nursing(Critical Care Nursing), worked as an RN,RM in NICU at St John's Medical College Hospital Banglore, Has also worked as a nurse educator and coordinator in a National Research Qualitative Research study funded by Queen Elizabeth trust under PFHI at PGI Chandigarh, in collaboration with AIIMS, Delhi and GMCH Chandigarh among four states of India. Currently working as a Nursing Tutor at CMP CON, KSV university Gandhinagar past one year.

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Clinical outcomes of hypertensive disorders in pregnancy in the offspring during perinatal period, childhood, and adolescence

Anitha B

Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Deemed University, Puducherry, India

Abstract

Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (HDP) can have a significant clinical impact not only on the health of the mother, but also on the health of the offspring. The clinical impact of HDP may be evident early in the perinatal period or during childhood and adolescence. The cardiovascular system appears to be primarily affected by the higher rates of congenital heart defects reported from cohort studies in the offspring of mothers with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. HDPs are associated with changes in heart and vascular structure and higher BP during childhood. HDP can also affect brain development and could lead to an increased prevalence of adverse cognitive outcomes and neuropsychiatric disorders in children and adolescents. Abnormalities of the kidney, immune, endocrine, and gastrointestinal systems may also result from HDP exposure. The aim of this narrative review is to examine the clinical impact of HDP on the offspring, focusing on the perinatal period, childhood and adolescence.

" Biography

Myself Anitha B, completed my M.Sc (Nursing) – Obstetrics & Gynaecology and currently Pursuing Ph D in Nursing Since 2019 in Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Puducherry, India. I have 11 Years of Experience in Nursing Education and Administration. I was a "Academic Topper" in M.Sc (Nursing) in the year of 2012 at RASS Academy College of Nursing. I was awarded with "Selfless Dedicated Services towards Slow Learners" – Award in the Year of 2016 &2017 from Kasturba Gandhi Nursing College, Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Deemed University, Puducherry. I also received a "Best Faculty Award" from Lions Club of Pondicherry Excellence, Puducherry. I received "Topper Award" in One-week Workshop on Emerging Trends in Life Skills Management and One-Week Webinar on Research Methodology which was organized by REST Society for Research International (RSRI) and "Young Achiever Award-2022" from International Research Awards on Science, Technology, and Management.

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding antibiotic resistance among student nurses in selected college of Delhi

Anju Hooda
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction

Antibiotic resistance occur when the bacteria develops production against the effect of an antibiotic. Antibiotic resistance is a global public health problem. The resistant bacteria impact human and animals leading to infections harder to treat, increasing medical cost, prolonging hospital stays and increased mortality.

Objectives

The objectives of the present study were to assess the knowledge regarding antibiotic resistance among student nurses in selected nursing colleges of Delhi and to find association between the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Method

A quantitative non-experimental research approach and descriptive research design was used to conduct the study. Sample consisted of 115 student nurses of final year batches of undergraduate courses studying in selected college of nursing at Delhi selected through non-probability convenience sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge regarding antibiotic resistance. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result

Out of 115 participants, 57% of the participants were having poor knowledge level regarding antibiotic resistance, 37% were having average knowledge and only 5% students were having good knowledge regarding antibiotic resistance.

Conclusion

This study emphasized the need of raising awareness and thus improve practice regarding the global health problem of antibiotic resistance.

Keywords

Antibiotic resistance, student nurses, knowledge.

" Biography

Name: Anju Hooda
Institute name: Rufaida College of Nursing
University: Jamia Hamdard
Professional qualification: M.Sc. Nursing
Specialty: Community Health Nursing

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and practice regarding worm infestation among mothers of under 5 year children with a view to develop and disseminate informational pamphlet in a selected area, Haryana.

Sartaj Parveen
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction: Worm infestations is the one of the most common health problems among children in developing countries because of low socioeconomic status and poor environmental sanitation in communities. It majorly effects children as many risk factors are associated them like they are more likely to be infected after playing in contaminated soil and putting their contaminated hands into their mouths. Globally, 2 billion people are infected with helminths (worms). According to WHO 241 million children between 1&14 years are at risk of parasitic intestinal worms in India. The incidence has increased among school children. The children especially under the age of 5 years are affected mostly with worm infestation due to the lack of knowledge of the mother and poor practices regarding health care.

Objectives: The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and practices of mothers of under 5 year children regarding worm infestation, with a view to enhance their knowledge on prevention and management of worm infestation, by distributing pamphlets.

Method: The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach with descriptive research design. The study was conducted on 100 mothers of under 5 year childen of Khungai village district Jhajjar of Haryana. The data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire and 3-pointer likert scale was used to assess the knowledge and practice regarding worm infestation.

Result : Out of 100 mothers 39% of women had poor knowledge, 40% of women had average knowledge and only 21% of women have good knowledge regarding worm infestation. Overall mean knowledge score was 9.12 (SD-4.16). Practice level of mothers regarding worm infestation revealed that majority of mothers (70%) had good practice towards, 27% mothers had fair practice and 3% mothers had poor practice.

Conclusion: This study contributes to understanding the level of awareness regarding worm infestation and practice regarding it. A healthier environment with healthy practices like using sanitary laterines and following hygiene practice is the key to prevent worm infestation.

Keywords

Knowledge, Practice, Worm infestation, Mothers of under 5 year children.

" Biography

Name: Sartaj Parveen
Institute name: Rufaida College of Nursing
University: Jamia Hamdard
Professional qualification: M.Sc. Nursing
Specialty: Community Health Nursing

An exploratory study to Assess the Prison Environmental Factors for Young Children Co-detained with their Mothers in a Selected Prison of Delhi

[1]**Shilpi Sarkar**, [2]**Sandhya Gupta**

[1] *corresponding author, Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India*
[2] *Former acting principal and Associate professor, College of Nursing, AIIMS, New Delhi, India*

Abstract

Background of the study: Children are vulnerable members of society and are dependent on others for their care and protection and more so if the mother gets imprisonment. What happens to children in their initial years of life is the foundation for later development and will affect their outcomes. Environment inside a correctional centre is socially and emotionally depriving and when an innocent child is co-detained with imprisoned mother, the child is likely to be affected by prison restrictions, lack of freedom and influence of other prisoners. The prison facility has to ensure healthy development of child. The conceptual framework used for the study was based on 'The best interest framework for children and youth'.

Aim of the study: The present study was aimed at assessing the prison environmental factors for young children co-detained along with imprisoned mothers in a selected prison of Delhi.

Materials and methods: Quantitative approach and exploratory research design was used for the study. Imprisoned mothers having co-detained children with them and staff members of prison were the study population. The study was conducted in women prison of a prison complex located in Delhi. Total enumeration technique was used for the selection of imprisoned mothers having co-detained children with them. Total 31 imprisoned mothers who met the sampling criteria were enrolled in the study in February, 2017. The staff members working in prison were chosen by purposive sampling technique, those who were judged to be impacting the life of co-detained children in prison. Self structured and validated Participant information sheet, observational Checklist, Structured Interview schedule and Hand written narrative anecdotes were used for data collection. Permission was obtained from prison head quarters for data collection after proposal presentation. Informed written consent was obtained from imprisoned mothers and from staff members of prison prior to data collection for their voluntary participation in the study.

Data analysis: Data was analysed using SPSS version 20 using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical tests.

Results: Two third co-detained children were female and one thirds were males. The prison has met just bare minimum standards for the care of co-detained children, Barracks were overcrowded and were characterized by poor provisions of natural light, privacy, facilities in toilet-bathroom, child-appealing walls, toys, games or other play equipments, child-cot, space for child to play, noise and problems of insects and rodents etc. The prison policies did not support co-detained childs' bonding with family members. Children could only converse with their family members who visited them in prison through a toughened glass barrier. Prison policy never permitted co-detained children to go out and spend time with their family members outside prison. So, their life was confined to prison only.

Co-habitants along with imprisoned mothers and prison staff members were expressing wide range of aggressive and negative behaviour during their daily routine and children were found to be mute observers of such expressions, which could make them more vulnerable to be aggressive in future.

Some of the common deprivation in prison were missing parental role modelling by imprisoned mother, restricted physical environment, high criminogenic influence of co-habitants, deprivation of love and affection of family, deprivation of learning about traditional and cultural aspects, poor personal grooming and deprivation from various external exposures and stimulations.

Conclusion: The prison environment for the care of co-detained children had met just bare minimum standards as per the criteria. The co-detained children had to follow various restrictions and live in the same prison barrack conditions meant for adult prisoners and were isolated from outside world and inevitably exposed to the environmental influences of negative nature. Co-detained children were found to be deprived of love, affection and bonding with family and were inevitably exposed to the aggressive and violent behaviour of other imprisoned women who were co-habitating with them. The harsh and discipline oriented behavior of staff of prison also might have affected the psychological development of co-detained children. Prison environment was found to be deficient in various opportunities for stimulation which are otherwise present in normal home situations.

Keywords: Prison, imprisoned mother, co-detained children, parent-child relationship, children in prison, vulnerable group of children, growth and development, behaviour pattern of children, sleep problems in children.

" Biography

She has completed Ph.D Nursing (National consortium for Ph.D Nursing) in 2020, M.SC Nursing (Paediatric Nursing) from AIIMS, Delhi and B.Sc Nursing from ABCON, Delhi in 2007. She is having more than 13 years of teaching and research guidance experience in reputed nursing colleges. She has received ICMR travel award for presenting paper in USA. She has written book chapter on nursing care of elderly under a project of GOI. She is the Reviewer in one national and one international nursing journal. She has presented a scientific paper at Las Vegas, USA, 2017. She has Published 18 scientific papers/case studies in national and international journals. She has organized more than 10 state, national and international level workshops and conferences She has taken several scientific sessions at state/national/international level seminars, conferences and workshops. Presently, she is working as senior faculty at Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.

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A descriptive study to assess the level of job satisfaction among nursing faculty working in selected colleges of nursing, New Delhi.

Vandana Dagar
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Introduction

Job satisfaction refers to one's feelings towards one's job. It has been defined as the fulfillment of an employee's expectations for the work in any organization. If the job satisfaction increases, organization commitment will get increased. This results in higher productivity.

Objectives

The objectives of the study were to assess the level of job satisfaction among nursing faculty and to find association between the level of job satisfaction with selected demographic variables.

Method

A quantitative non-experimental research approach and descriptive research design was used to conduct the study. Sample consisted of 50 nursing faculty working in selected colleges of Nursing, New Delhi and were selected through non-probability convenience sampling technique. Structured rating scale was used to assess the level of job satisfaction.

Result

Out of 50 participants, 56% of the participants were moderately satisfied, 44% were highly satisfied with their job. It was found that there is no significant association between level of job satisfaction and selected demographic variables at 0.05 significance level.

Conclusion

This study contributes to understanding job satisfaction level according to selected demographic variables, and effect of age, experience, and employment status on job satisfaction. A healthier working environment with certain aspects for the personal and professional growth is vital for job satisfaction.

Keywords
Job satisfaction, Nursing faculty.

" Biography

Name: Vandana Dagar
Institute name: Rufaida College of Nursing
Unicersity: Jamia Hamdard
Professional qualification: M.Sc. Nursing
Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Knowledge and Practice on Personal Protective Equipment among Student Nurses in a Selected College of Nursing, New Delhi

Uzma Anjum

Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

Personal protective equipment refers to protective clothing, helmets, gloves, face shields, goggles, facemasks and respirators or other equipment designed to protect the wearer from injury or the spread of infection or illness. If used appropriately, PPE can protect people and health care workers from infections. The main objectives of this study were to assess the knowledge and practice on Personal Protective Equipment among student nurses. A Quantitative Research approach along with Descriptive Research design was used. Total of 110 student nurses were selected through Convenient Sampling Technique from DGNM 3rd Year, B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing 2nd Year and B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing 4th Year of Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi in the month of July-August 2020. Structured Questionnaire was used via online platform (Google forms) to due to Covid 19 lockdown to assess the knowledge and practice on PPE. Out of 110 samples, 66 (60%) had good knowledge, followed by 44 (40%) having average knowledge and none were having poor knowledge on PPE, whereas 67 (60.9%) had an average practice, followed by 41 (37.3%) having good practice and only 2 (1.8%) had poor practice on PPE. Findings suggest that there is need for practice-based knowledge assessment in clinical areas and thus improvement in practice of PPE while working in hospitals.

Keywords

Personal protective equipment (PPE), Knowledge, Practice.

Biography

Uzma Anjum currently working as a Nursing Tutor at Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard. I completed my B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing and M.Sc. Nursing from Rufaida College of Nursing in Medical Surgical Nursing. I have total 8 years of Experience, 5 years of Clinical Experience and 3 years of Teaching experience

A Pre-Experimental Study to assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge regarding selected Obstetrical Emergencies during Labour among Staff Nurses in selected hospitals, Bhopal, M.P

Gifty Bijoy
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi

Abstract:

Obstetrical emergencies are life-threatening conditions that occur in pregnancy, during or after labor and delivery. It may also occur during active labor, and after delivery. Therefore, a pre-experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching on knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies during labor among staff nurses in selected hospitals of Bhopal, MP. The objectives were to assess the pre-interventional knowledge and post interventional knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies during labor among staff nurses, and compare the pre and post interventional knowledge score and to find out the association of the pre-interventional knowledge level with their selected demographic variables (age, qualification, years of clinical experiences, years of experience in labor unit, previous knowledge exposure). Thirty staff nurses working in Jawaharlal Nehru Gas Rahat Hospital and Jai Prakash Hospital, Bhopal, were selected for the study using purposive sampling technique. One group pre- and post-test design was used to observe the effect of video-assisted teaching among the staff nurses. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection in the form of multiple-choice answers. The results of the study revealed that the mean pre-interventional knowledge score of staff nurses was 9.63, which was apparently less than the mean post-interventional knowledge score of 23.46. The positive mean difference of knowledge score shows that video-assisted teaching was effective. The calculated 't' value of 16.17 at $p < 0.05$ level shows that there was a significant difference in knowledge level of staff nurses regarding selected obstetrical emergencies during labor, such as cord prolapse, shoulder dystocia, uterine rupture, and amniotic fluid embolism.

Biography

Gifty Bijoy, working as Tutor in Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard. Completed B.Sc. Nursing and M.Sc. Nursing from Obstetrics and Gynecology from Pragyan College of Nursing, Bhopal, M.P. having 8 years of experience. Worked in reputed institutions like Vidyanta skills India-Medanta, Breech Candy Hospital etc.

Artificial intelligence in cancer diagnosis and prognosis Opportunities and challenges

Prof.Dr.Geetha.C
Associate Dean Research, Kasturba Gandhi Nursing College Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Pondicherry

Abstract

Cancer is the Second leading cause of death worldwide. Despite significant progress in the fight against this disease, it remains a critical public health problem and a substantial burden on our society. New cancer cases are expected to increase by about two-third over the next 20 years. It is predicted that by 2040, there will be 2,750 new cases of cancer worldwide each year. As a class of clinical diseases with complex diagnosis, treatment and prognosis, researchers have not found a practical and feasible strategy so far. Meeting this challenge will be one of the major tasks for health care providers.

Developments in statistics and computer engineering over the years have encouraged many scientists to apply computational methods such as multivariate statistical analysis to analyse the prognosis of the disease, and the accuracy of such analyses is significantly higher than that of empirical predictions. Furthermore, as artificial intelligence (AI), especially machine learning and deep learning, has found popular applications in clinical cancer research in recent years, cancer prediction performance has reached new heights.

This article reviews the literature on the application of AI to cancer diagnosis and prognosis, it explores how AI assists cancer diagnosis and prognosis, and also demonstrate ways in which these methods are advancing the field. Finally, opportunities and challenges in the clinical implementation of AI are discussed.

Hence, this article provides a new perspective on how AI technology can help improve cancer diagnosis and prognosis, and continue improving human health in the future.

Biography

Dr.Geetha.C has completed Ph.D. in Nursing at Annamalai University, Tamilnadu. She is working as a Professor cum Associate Dean Research in Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University, Puducherry with more than 21 years of teaching and Research experience. She has published 35 papers in national and international journals. She is a research coordinator for doctoral students and recognized PhD nursing guide at SBV University. She is an examiner for UG, PG and PhD nursing in various medical universities, India. She registered published copy right and patent. She has been serving as a member secretary in various committees and editorial member in the journals

Knowledge Assessment of Nursing Students Regarding Lesbian, Gay,Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ+) Community

Saliqua Sehar
Rufaida College of Nursing, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.

Abstract

Introduction: Lack of knowledge regarding the community among health care providers is an important factor in the discrimination experienced by LGBTQ+ in health care facilities which affects their health and wellbeing. Healthcare providers knowledge and awareness regarding LGBTQ+ community can reduce or eliminate prejudices and discrimination against them.

Objective: The objective of the study was assessment of the knowledge of students regarding Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ+) community in a selected college of Nursing of Delhi.

Method: The present study has adopted quantitative approach and descriptive research design. A structured knowledge questionnaire was developed and validated by seven experts. Purposive sampling technique was used and formal permissions were obtained from the authorities. A total number of 68 students of DGNM 1st year and 2nd year has participated in the study after giving informed consent. Pilot study and final study was conducted. Data was analyzed using descriptive studies.

Result: The study found that majority of Nursing Students (67.64%) had average knowledge and 32% had poor knowledge and none of the subject had good knowledge regarding LGBTQ+ community

Conclusion: The study concluded that majority of the students have average knowledge and rest have poor knowledge and none of the students have good knowledge regarding LGBTQ+ community.

Keywords

Knowledge, LGBTQ+ community, Nursing students.

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" Biography

Myself Saliqua Sehar, completed my B.Sc(Hons) Nursing and Post graduate in Medical Surgical Nursing from Jamia Hamdard. University. I hold total 7 years' experience in clinical practice and Nursing education and training and 3 years' experience in Teaching. I have contributed and presented various scientific papers. I won best paper got Paper presentation at International E-conference 2021Comprehensive health care (Sharda University). I have participated and Organized various Workshops and Conferences at State and National level.

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Reminiscence therapy to enhance the QOL among older adults residing in senior living homes of Delhi NCR

Naveena J H.
Amity College of Nursing, Amity University, Gurugram, Haryana. India.

Abstract

Background: Reminiscence therapy has been implemented over the years on a variety of conditions to determine its impact self-esteem, self isolation, undermined socialization, physical well-being, and cognitive competencies (Stinson & Kirk, 2006). This research specifically focused on developing a structured reminiscence therapy which would target older adult population living at senior age homes with less accessibility to a better quality of life.

Aims/Objectives: The main objective was to develop a structured reminiscence therapy with a view to improve quality of life among older adults residing in senior age homes of Delhi NCR India.

Design: Cross sectional single point in time design.

Setting: In this study the setting selected senior living homes of Delhi NCR, India.

Participants: Older adults residing at senior living homes

Methods: The structured reminiscence therapy was proposed under group sessions for a eight-week period. Cross sectional single point in time design was used for testing the prepared intervention on selected population on a small scale preliminary study. Population of the study was older adults living in senior living homes of Ashiana Utsav Phase Senior living homes and Bhiwadi and Ashiana Nirmay, Senior living Homes, Bhiwadi, 30 samples were selected using purposive sampling technique. WHO – quality of life checklist and structured reminiscence therapy were used as tools to assess, validate and draw definitive conclusion regarding relative risks, absolute risks and confounding variables impacting the study.

Results: The small scale preliminary study found that the absolute risk outcome was (0.15) i.e. (15%) and the relative risk ratio was found to be (0.25) i.e. (25%) and absolute risk outcome at 95% CI showed it to be 0.7. which was statistically significant, i.e. it indicates a protective effect, the statistical significance states a reduced risk with exposure to the intervention.

Conclusion: Reminiscence therapy was found to be effective strategy in improving quality of life. Furthermore, confounding variables like self-esteem of older adults and few selected physiological precursors came to light like pulse rate, respiratory rate and blood pressure.

Key words

Reminiscence therapy, quality of life, older adults, Senior living homes.

" Biography

Naveena J H is a Ph.D Nursing Scholar in Amity University, Haryana and working as a Vice Principal in Government college of Nursing, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. His area of Specialization is Department of Community health nursing. More than 13 years of teaching experience in Nursing. He did M.Sc Nursing and B.Sc Nursing from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore Karnataka. He received gold medal for I rank in M.Sc Nursing from N.D.R.K. College of nursing, Hassan. Karnataka and Received Meritorious award for PG distinction from AVOPA, Davanagere, Karnataka. He received Best paper presentation for his research on knowledge and attitude of nursing students on Eye donation at Shardha University, Greater Noida, UP during the year 2018. He has published 23 research papers in international journals and 3 papers in national journal. He is connected with 5 major International Journals as a Reviewer and Editorial board member. He hold 3 patents and 1 design copyright in his hands.

Prevalence of Shift Work Disorder among Nursing Officers in a Selected Tertiary Care Hospital

Pragyanshree Nanda

Kalinga institute of nursing sciences, KIIT DU, Bhubaneswar odisha

Abstract

Introduction: Shift work disorder (SWD) among health workers has deleterious effects on health. The early detection of SWD can prevent health problems among nursing officers. Objective of this study was to assess the occurrence of SWD and quality of sleep among nursing officers in a selected tertiary care hospital .Methods & Materials : We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study in a tertiary care hospital in Bhubaneswar, odisha between January to September 2022. Based on purposive sampling technique, 60 nursing officers were selected for the study. After obtaining written informed consent from the participants, structured interview schedule using structured demographic tools and Standard Bergen Shift Work Sleep Questionnaire (BSWSQ) was administered. Results: The prevalence of SWD was found to be 46.02%. Headache, back pain, gastritis, and menstrual disorders were the most common complaints, which are found in 40(66%), 32 (53.3%), 36 (60%), and 26(43.3%) cases, respectively. Anxiety and depression was found in 13 (21%) and 15 (25%) individuals, respectively. The study found a significant association of SWD with increasing age, more number of nights worked in a year, and longer duration of working hours. Discussion: Based on above research findings there is a supportive study on prevalence of SWD among nursing officers was found to be 43% According to the BSWSQ, in this study 34 (56.6%) nursing officers were found to have sleep problems. There was no statistically significant association between the presence of SWD and marital status, place of stay, number of years of shift duties. Conclusion: the study concluded that majority of nursing officers having SWD. Early detection of SWD can be reduce the chance of having health problems, SWD can be reduced behavioural changes, clockwise rotating shifts, counselling and treatment.

Keywords

Shift work disorder, prevalence

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" Biography

Presently working as Tutor dept of of medical-surgical nursing at KINS, KIIT UNIVERSITY, BBSR, Odisha. Completed my M.SC NURSING Medical-surgical Nursing {super speciality in NEUROSCIENCES NURSING} from KIIT DU. Worked as a nursing officer in dept of CRITICAL CARE UNIT , AT Tata Main Hospital Jamshedpur. Got 1st prize in collage competition in nurses day 2022. Presented paper in National E-Conference on Emerging Trends, Career Opportunities and Current Pratices in Nursing Care-2020

Effect of Spirituality on Performance of Employees in Service Sector in India

[1]**Chhavi Goel,** [2]**Dr. Amit Seth Sir**

[1][2] *Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies*

Abstract

Spirituality has growing interest day by day. It's the most emerging concept in business world. Spirituality is being explored in different business, educational and social groups. In this the relationship between spirituality and performance of employees being measured through statistical analysis. Questionnaire has been prepared to measure the relationship between different variables. Correlation and regression analysis has been used. Sample of 80 working employees in different organisation has been collect through convenience sampling. Result of the study shows a significant relationship between spirituality and working performance of employees.

" Biography

Chhavi Goel- Assistant professor and visiting faculty, IHM Faridabad. Done my Masters in Commerce and Education (Net Qualified for both subjects). Pursuing Ph.D. from Manav Rachna Deemed to be University.

A study to explore lived experience and quality of life of thalassemia children in selected hospitals of Gujarat state

Janki Patel
Ganpat University- Kumud & Bhupesh Institute of Nursing, Kherva.
PhD Scholar, Geetanjali University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract

Introduction: India, considered to be the capital of thalassaemia, sees some 10,000 children born with the condition every year. Reportedly, about four million Indians are thalassemia carriers and over 1, 00,000 patients. The carrier rate for β-thalassemia gene varies from 1 to 3% in Southern India to 3% to 15% in Northern India.The level of HRQoL of thalassemic children is influenced by so many factors. Material & Method: mixed method research approach and explanatory sequential research design were adopted for this study, 200 quantitative samples were taken by using purposive sampling technique from them 20 qualitative were taken by systematic random sampling technique. Data collection was done from the thalassmia children by using structured quality of life assessment scale and semi structured interview questions.

Result: Majority 51% of thalassemia children had average quality of life and 29% of thalassemia children had good quality of life and 20% children have poor quality of life, Mean score is 170 ± 30.51 and mean percentage is 56.73%.Lived experience identified five theme and subtheme Physical distress, psychological suffering, emotional exhaustion, frustration with treatment, learning impact for thalassemia children

Discussion: Most of the Thalassemia children having average quality of life they have lot of burden of treatment this burden affect their physiological, physical, emotional, psychological social health. Their educations get disturbed due to treatment it may lead to school dropout.

Keyword

Health related Quality of Life, lived experience, thalassemia children

" Biography

B.Sc. Nursing From Gujarat University, Gujarat, India in year 2011
M.Sc. Nursing From Sumndeep Vidyapeeth, Gujarat, India in Year 2014
Pursuing PhD from Geetanjali University, Udaipur, Rajsthan
Total 9 Years of Teaching Experience in Nursing Institute,
Published many articles in international journals,
Life time member of TNAI, NRSI, IANN, SOMI, NNF

Assess the Knowlegde and Attitude Regarding Respiratory Problems Amongs Petrol Pump Worker

Dipti Raut

M.Sc. Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Introduction: Occupational health is the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of employees in all professions through the avoidance of health departures, the management of risks and the adaptation of work to people and their jobs. As the petrol pump workers work constantly for more than 8 hours per day for 6 days a week and thus being constantly exposed to petrol/diesel fumes, are at a high risk of developing respiratory problems.

Objectives:

1) To assess the knowledge of petrol pump workers regarding respiratory problems.

2) To assess the attitude towards respiratory problems among petrol pump workers.

3) To find out the association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables

4) To find out the association between attitude towards respiratory problems with selected demographic variables.

Methods and materials: A descriptive study was used with a sample size of 100 petrol pump workers was selected by Probability simple random sampling technique. Modified structured questionnaire and likert scale was used to assess knowledge and attitude of petrol pump workers respectively. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis.

Result: findings shows that 3% of the petrol pump workers were having poor level of knowledge score, 13% had average, 49% had good and 35% of them had excellent level of knowledge score.87% of petrol pump workers had positive attitude. There was positive correlation between knowledge score and attitude score of petrol pump workers (r=0.283, p=0.0001)

Conclusion: findings suggest that petrol pump workers were aware about the respiratory problems due to occupational hazards and somewhat their attitude was positive towards their health.

Keywords

airway obstruction, pulmonary disease, fuel worker, pump attendant

" Biography

Ms. DIPTI RAUT
M.Sc Nursing, 1st Year
Department of Medical Surgical Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
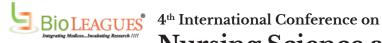Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Assessment of Knowledge Regarding Teenage Pregnancy, Its Effecfts and Complications among Adolescents in a Selected Area in Aizawl, Mizoram

Emmanuel Lalrinchhana
M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Teenage pregnancy is a global problem occurring in both developed and developing countries. Teenage mothers faced substantially higher maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity than adult women. Teenage pregnancy refers to female adolescents becoming pregnant between the ages 13-19. Teenage pregnancy may be linked to such as lack of education and information about reproductive health, peer pressure and early engagement to sexual activity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the knowledge of adolescents regarding teenage pregnancy, its effects and complications.

2. To find out association between knowledge of adolescents regarding teenage pregnancy, its effects and complications with selected demographic variables.

METHOD AND MATERIAL:

A quantitative Survey Research Approach was conducted in order to achieve the research objectives. A Descriptive Survey Research Design was chosen for this research. In this study, the sample consisted of 55 female adolescents. The Sampling technique used is Non-Probability Convenience Sampling Technique. A semi-structured questionnaire methods through Google forms was selected as the most appropriate tool for data collection. The collection of data was analysed by employing descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

RESULTS:

The study shows that 7% of the samples had an excellent knowledge,47% of the sample had very good knowledge, 38% had good knowledge, 5% had an average knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy, its effects and complications. The computed Chi Square value to find the association between knowledge score and age of the samples was22,78, which was statistically significant at df =16 at 0.5 level of significance. Thus, the research hypothesis (H1) had been accepted and the null hypothesis (H01) had been rejected.

CONCLUSION: The study shows that majority of the students have very good knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy, its effects and complications. There is a significant association between the level of knowledge of samples with selected socio demographic variables.

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Mr. Emmanuel Lalrinchhana
M.Sc Nursing, 1st Year
Community Health Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

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A study to assess the Nutritional Status among the Elderly Population in the Selected Setting Maharshi Karve College of nursing, Nagpur, India

Leuri Yadorao Ukey

M.Sc. Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University) Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Food is an essential or vital component of survival. Nutrition is the basic need of all human beings irrespective of age .A well balanced diet is highly essential to lead a healthy life. Aging causes more physiological changes in human beings. Physical disabilities, lack of appetite, losing interest in taking a well – balanced diet, associated illness. Maintaining an appropriate nutritional status will prevent many illness and promotes healing. The Population of the elderly is increasing in India .Healthy population of all age contributes to the healthy nation. Food is vital component of survival. Old age people are at risk of many health problems. There was a significant association found between the height and the nutritional status of the elders.

OBJECTIVE:

1)Assess the nutritional status of the elderly population.

2)Find the association between the nutritional status and the selected demographic variables.

Methods and materials: Descriptive study design 100 samples was used.

RESULT: The collected data were assessed .The results reveal that majority of the elders were female between the age group of 60 and 70 years. The average weight was 45 kg . The nutritional status was classified based on the scores obtained in the nutritional assessment scale. It was observed that only 24% of the elders were in the normal nutriotional status, around 52% of the elders were in the risk of malnutrition category.

CONCLUSION:

Malnutrition among the elderly population is common but the magnitude is under reported. There is no no relevant information of exact nutritional status of the elderly population .The result of this study revels that the malnutrition is prevalent among the elderly population.

Key Words

elderly population, nutritional status.

" Biography

Leuri Yadorao Ukey M.Sc.1st year nursing Mental Health Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

A study assess the effectiveness of lecture cum demonstration on first aid for selected minor injuries among school teachers at yavatmal

Pranita Subhash Bhongade

M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Objective
1. To assess the post test knowledge on lecture cum demonstration among school teacher at Yavatmal.
2. To find the association between post test knowledge scores of teachers regarding First Aid Management selected socio demographic variables.

Conceptual Frame:- Conceptual Frame work was based on king's Goal attainment theory (1997) to assess the effectiveness of lecture cum demonstration on first aid for selected minor injuries among school teachers.

Design:- Pre experimental one shot case study used in this study.

Setting of the study :- At selected school of yavatmal.

Sample Size:- 40 school teachers were taken as a sample.

Sample Technique:- Purposive sampling technique.

Method of data collection:- Data collected from 40 school teachers teaching at selected primary school at yavatmal. structured questionnaires are used for collecting data and each sample take 15 minutes for questionnaire.

Result:- The study revealed that 0% of degree teachers were having inadequate level of knowledge score, 43% of school teachers had moderate level of knowledge. And 35% of school teachers were having highly positive level of attitude score, 62% of school teachers had positive level of attitude score, 3% of school teachers had neutral level of attitude score, 0% of school teachers had negative level of attitude, 0% school teachers had highly negative attitude score.

Conclusion:- The study concluded that 57% had adequate level of knowledge about first aid. And 35% of school teachers were having highly positive level of attitude about first aid for selected minor injuries.

Keyword
lecture cum, demonstration, first aid

" Biography

Miss. Pranita Subhash Bhongade
M.Sc Nursing, 1st Year
Mental health nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

A Pre-experimental study was under taken to assess the knowledge regarding personal protective equipment among G.N.M (N) students in a selected college of Wardha

Pranjali Ramesh Dhawane
M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Introduction

Personal protective equipment (PPE) refers to protective clothing, helmets, gloves, face shields, goggles, face masks and/or respirators or other equipment designed to protect the wearer from injury or the spread of infection or illness. Protecting ourselves so that we can continue to help others, is a priority for health care providers around the world.

Objective of the Study: -

•To evaluate the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding personal protective equipment among G.N.M.(N) students by comparing pre and post-test knowledge scores.

•To test the association between post-test knowledge scores of G.N.M.(N) students with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology; -

•Methodology is a science of method; it is a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity. The selection of research design is an important step in research as it is concerned with the overall framework of conducting a study. This design gives a structure and strategy for investigators. This chapter deals with research design, setting of the study, independent and dependent variables, population, sample, sampling techniques, data collection method, validity development and description of tool.

 Result: -Demographic variables of students. Majority of the students (86.66%) in the age group of (22-24) years. Larger portion of adolescents (56.66%) knowledge from health personnel. Most of the students (23.33%) had gained knowledge from printed materials.

Conclusion:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is a necessary part of laboratory safety in addition to engineering controls (i.e., laboratory ventilation) and good work practices when properly selected and used Personal protective equipment can be effective in minimizing individual exposure. Always inspect personal protective equipment prior to use, and if found to be defective, notify your instructor and replace gear as appropriate. There was a significant increase in knowledge of students after the administration of self- instructional module.

Keywords

A comparative study can be conducted between the knowledge and practice of students regarding personal protective equipment.

" Biography

Pranjali Ramesh Dhawane M.Sc Nursing 1st yr
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University)

Knowledge and skills on Breast Self-Examination among students of selected nursing college, Aizawl, Mizoram

Ramdinmawii

M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Breast Cancer is a global health concern and a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among women. It has been identified as a major public health problem in both developed and developing nations because of its high incidence – prevalence, over-burdened health system and direct medical expenditure. OBJECTIVES:1) To assess level of knowledge on Breast-Self Examination among students.2) To assess level of skills on Breast- Self Examination among students.3) To determine the association between the knowledge and skills regarding Breast Self- Examination with selected variables.4) To find the correlation between the knowledge and skills regarding Breast- Self Examination. MATERIALS AND METHODS: In view of the nature of problem selected and objectives to be accomplished, a quantitative research approach was considered appropriate to asses knowledge and skills regarding Breast-self Examination among students of selected nursing college, Aizawl, Mizoram. A non-experimental descriptive (cross-sectional) design was used which involves a group of subjects with purpose to identify and assess. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 30 samples based on inclusive and exclusive criteria. A self-structured knowledge questionnaire and observational checklist were used to assess the knowledge and skills of students regarding Breast Self- Examination respectively. Data was collected and analyzed using descriptive statistics and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. RESULTS: The study shows that the overall assessment of knowledge indicated that 17% of students had good knowledge, 83% had fair knowledge and no students with poor knowledge. The overall assessment of skills shows that 90% of students had good skills and 10% has moderate skills and 0% of poor skills regarding BSE. There is significant association found between knowledge and skills with age, sex, family history of Breast Cancer. The correlation between knowledge and skills of selected sample was - 0.11.CONCLUSION: The whole study and its findings were correlated with predetermined objectives. The study shows that majority of the sample had moderate knowledge and good skills regarding Breast-Self Examination. The association between knowledge and skills regarding BSE with selected socio demographic variables is at 0.05 level of significance. There is a moderately negative correlation between knowledge and skills. Null hypothesis was accepted and research hypothesis was rejected.

" Biography

Ms. Ramdinmawii M.Sc Nursing, 1st Year
Community Health Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

To Assess the Psychological Readiness to the Pandemic Among Adults

Sagar Kamble
M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Introduction: - According to the world health organization, the word pandemic refers to the worldwide spread of a new disease. A pandemic is also defined as an "epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people". the world has experienced different cases of pandemics and epidemics throughout the years. Some of the most common cases are Ebola virus The kind of global scenarios can cause condition or exacerbating existing ones. Many people may be facing increased level of alcohol and drug use insomnia and anxiety thus healthy psychological status is essential during this global crisis.

Objective of Study

• To assess the level of stress, anxiety and depression to the pandemic among adults.

• To assess the psychological readiness to the pandemic among adults.

• To associate level of stress, anxiety and depression to the pandemic among adults with their selected demographic variables.

Method and Material: - In this research, screening model was used, from quantitative research methods. 100 samples were selected for the study

Conclusion It is found that the levels of anxiety, stress and depression are low in the adults. Thus, it can be concluded that the adults were psychologically ready for the pandemic. None of the demographic variables were associated with level of anxiety, stress and depression except gender and occupation of adults with depression.

Keyword

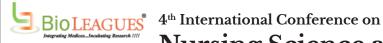psychological readiness, adult, pandemic

" Biography

Sagar Nilkanth Kamble
1st Year M.Sc. Nursing, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

A Study to Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programming on Knowledge Regarding Selected Behaviuoral Problem of Primary School Children Among Primary School Teachers at Samarth Public School, Akola

Shraddha Patil

M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Introductions: Children are the gretest gift of god to humanity Behavioral problems among school going children are of significant concern to teacher and parents .based on the screening instrument results and parental interview, 45.6% of the children were estimated to have behavioral problems of which 36.5% had significant problem. To assess pretest and knowledge and provide structured teaching program on knowledge regarding selected behavioural problem of primary school teachers .A Qusiexperimental experimental techniques was used for Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding selected behavioural problem of primary school children among primary school teacher in selected community area at akola.sample size 30 primary school teacher was selected simple randam technique and the setting of the study was Samarth public school situated in akola dist.

Objectives: 1.To assess the pre-test knowledge scores regarding selected behavioural problems of primary school children among primary school teachers.

2. To assess the post-test knowledge scores regarding selected behavioural problems of primary school children among primary school teachers.

3. To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected behavioral problems of primary school children among primary school teachers.

4. To determine the association between the pre-test knowledge scores of Primary School teachers with their selected demographic variables.

Method and Material: Sampling technique adopted for the study was simple random sampling technique. The sample are selected by lottery method .sample size was 30 primary school teacher

Result:1. The finding of the present study also shows 51.72% of subjects were having Average knowledge, 43.33% were having poor knowledge and 7.14% of subjects were having good knowledge.

2. The findings shows that 28.57% of subjects have achieved average knowledge and72.41% of subjects have achieved good knowledge and 3.33% of subjects have poor knowledge.

 Conclusion:

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: The Primary School teachers do not have 100% knowledge regarding selected behavioral problems in Primary school children. There was a significant increase in the knowledge of subjects after the introduction of structured teaching program.

Keyword

Behavioral and emotional problems, strength and difficulties questionnaire(SDQ),School children.
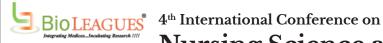
" Biography

Shraddha Bandu Patil M.Sc. nursing 1st year Child Health Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

A Study to Assess The Effcctiveness of Plan Teaching Programme Regarding Knowledge And Attitude on Blood Donation Amoung Undergaduate Students of Selected College of the City

Shubham Dahake

M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Introduction – Blood is a whole world in itself, each component having a specific job. During a blood donation, one unit 350 or 450 ml of blood is withdraw. This blood is replaced by the body and the donation does not affect one's regular activity at all. Blood and blood component save lives in various condition. In India there is a need of about 8 million unit of blood per year and only one-third of this is obtain from voluntary blood donors. Assessment of awareness and designing effective health education strategy to improve knowledge and attitude about blood donation.

The Objectivev of Study:

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude of undergraduate student regarding blood donation

2. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude of undergraduate students regarding blood donation.

3. To find out the association between post- test knowledge score and post -test attitude score of undergraduate college student with their selected demographic variable.

Method and Material: Simple random sampling technique was used. 80 undergraduate students were the sample size for this study.

Result:

1. Majority of undergraduate students (63.7%) were at the age group of 18-19 years.

2. Majority of females (73.7%) were participated in the study.

3. Maximum number of student's mothers (48.8%) were having secondary education.

4. Most of the undergraduate students (68.8%) belonged to nuclear family.

Conclusion:

This chapter deals with the conclusion, implications, recommendations and limitations drawn for the study. The study has been taken to assess the effectiveness of plan teaching programme regarding knowledge and attitude on blood donation among undergraduate students of selected college of the city.

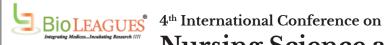## Keywords

Effcctiveness, Teaching, Programme.

" "

Biography

Mr.Shubham Gajanan Dahake MSc 1st year nursing
Child Health Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Assess the Effectivness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan among Parent in Slum Area

Sumit Rangari

M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Introduction: - The government attend to extend the primary education to mask in the rural area on primary. India is one of the larger democratic countries in the World. For the development of every nation the quality basic education the future of the nation is the hand of young generation because the quality and overall education at primary level Is very essential. Universalization of education in India implies. elementary education for all (classes I to VIII) and not for a selected few. This concept accept that education is the birth right of every child. This means that all children belonging to the rich and the poor living in town as well as rural area and in place which are accessible with difficulty have to be provided with facility for elementary education.

Objective of the Study:

1) To assess the knowledge regarding sarva shiksha abhiyan among parents in slum area.

2) To evaluate the effectiveness of self-instruction module regarding sarva shiksha abhiyan among parent in slum area.

3) Find out the association between the demographical variable with the post-test knowledge of sarva shiksha abhiyan among parent in slum area.

Method and Material: Study design is pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design participant of the study was 100 parent selected area non probability sampling technique study conduct in selected area of wardha city

Result: the post test score was significantly higher at 0.05 level than that of pre-test score thus the self- instructional module on knowledge regarding sarva shiksha abhiyan among parent in slum area was found effective there is no significant association between gender, type of family and resident their significant association between the age in years religion occupation education.

Conclusion: The slum area people do not have sufficient knowledge regarding sarva shiksha abhiyan according to study findings it was concluded uncostly that the written prepared material by the investigator in the form of self-instructional module helped the slum area parent to improve their knowledge on sarva shiksha abhiyan

Key words

effectiveness, assess, sarva shiksha abhiyan ,slum area parent. poverty area, urban area

" Biography

Sumit Pramod Rangari Msc. 1st year nursing Mental Health Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Warning Signs Of Stroke Among Patients in a Selected Hospital

Swati Ramesh Rathod
M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

Introduction

Stroke is a major public health concern and it is a leading cause of serious long-term disability. It is caused by the interruption of the blood supply to the brain, usually because of bursts of blood vessel, or by a clot blocked in the blood vessel. This cuts off the supply of oxygen and nutrients, causing damage to brain tissue

Objectives of the Study

Method: -Descriptive Design will was used to achieve the objective of the study. Convinient sampling method was adopted to select patients. Sample size was 60. Knowledge of patients on prevention and waming signs was assessed by using structured interview schedule which consist of 20 items for knowledge. Descriptive and Inferential statistics was used to tabulate and analyzed the data.sampling method was adopted to select patients. Sample size was 60. Knowledge of patients on prevention and warming signs was assessed by using structured interview schedule which consist of 20 items for knowledge. Descriptive and Inferential statistics was used to tabulate and analyzed the data.

Results:-The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the subjects were in the age group of 31 to 40 yrs (53.33%) and majority were males (70%). Most of the subjects were self employed (53.33%). With regards to education 53.33% of the subjects had Secondary education. Majority of the subjects (56.66%) were non vegetarian Findings revealed that majority of the subjects (83.33%) had no family history of stroke. Regarding previous knowledge of stroke 83.33% of subjects had no no previous

knowledge of stroke. Findings also revealed that 57.89% received source of information regarding stroke from health personnel.

Conclusion:-The major conclusion drawn from this study was that structured teaching programme found to be effective in improving the knowledge of patients regarding warning signs and prevention of stroke.

Keywords

Stroke, Brain vascular accident; Cerebrovascular Apoplexy; Cerebrovascular Stroke

" Biography

SWATI RAMESH RATHOD
M.Sc (n) 1st yr
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Effectiveness of Roleplay on Knowledge Regarding Dyslexia Among The Parents of Preschooler

Yogesh Premdas Zamare
M.Sc Nursing Student, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Introduction:

Learning to read is extremely difficult for about 10% of children across cultures because they are affected by developmental dyslexia (DD). According to the dominant view, DD is considered an auditory- phonological processing deficit. Our aim is to review the literature supporting a possible role of perceptual learning (PL) in helping to solve the puzzle called DD .

Objectives of Study

• To assess the existing knowledge regarding dyslexia among the parents of pre-schoolers

• To assess effectiveness of roleplay on knowledge regarding dyslexia among parents of pre-schoolers

• To find out the associate post-test knowledge scores of parents with their demographic variables.

Materials and Methods:

An experimental pre-test, post-test research design was used to study the effectiveness of roleplay on knowledge regarding dyslexia among the parents of reschooler. 60 samples were selected with purposive sampling technique by providing structured questionnaires. After collecting pre-test data, roleplay was done in front of parents of pre-schooler. Post-test was conducted after seven days from the day of intervention (role play).

Result:

The mean pre-test knowledge score was 6.18 ± 1.26 and mean post-test knowledge score was 18. There was a statistically significant improvement in the level of knowledge regarding dyslexia among parents of pre-schooler. There was a significant association of knowledge score in relation to age of parents and education on roleplay on dyslexia among pre-schooler parents. There was no significant association of knowledge score in relation to gender, of pre-schoolers.

Conclusion:

The study was effective because the post-test knowledge score improved than the pre-test knowledge score. So, the roleplay on dyslexia has proved to improve parents of pre-schoolers knowledge regarding dyslexia.

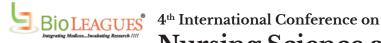## Keywords

Dyslexia, Significant, Knowledge

" Biography

Mr. Yogesh Premdas Zamare M.sc Nursing 1st year Community health Nursing
Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (deemed to be university)
Wardha, Maharashtra, India

A Study to Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Prevention of Neonatal Infections Among the Postnatal Mothers in Selected Hospitals at Kolar,Karnataka

Gadhi Kavitha
AE&CS Pavan College of Nusing, Kolar, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction and Objectives:Neonatal infections are major cause of morbidity and mortality in children, particularly significant in developing countries like India. Patient attendance attributed to neonatal infections is high 20-40% of all out patients, 12-35% of in patients. Hence the investigator felt the need to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers in selected hospitals at kolar,karnataka through this study investigator also focused on imparting knowledge regarding prevention of neonatal infection among post natal mothers and to aid the help of post natal mothers to preventing and identifying neonatal infections. The study aims to assess the pre-test knowledge level regarding the post-natal infections on prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers selected hospital kolar to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding the On prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers To find out the association between pre-test knowledge level regarding on prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers in selected hospital,bangalore.

Methodology: The conceptual framework adopted for the study was Ludwig Von Bertalanffy's general system theory (1968). An evaluative approach was used under this study. A pre experimental study with one group pre and post test design was undertaken on 60 of post-natal mother by convenient sampling technique in a SNR Hospital, kolar to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of selected neonatal infections. Data collected from 15-12-2009 to 31-01-2010, structured interview schedule was used to assess the postnatal mothers knowledge. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: During pre test, most (95%) of mothers had inadequate knowledge, (3.33%) of mothers had moderate knowledge and none of mothers had adequate knowledge. Where as in post test (86.67%) of mothers had adequate knowledge (10%) of mothers had moderate knowledge and (3.33%) of mothers had inadequate knowledge. There is highly significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores at (P<0.01). There is significant association between post test knowledge scores of the mothers with their selected demographic variables like mothers age, source of health information, type of feed to the baby at (P<0.05). Conclusion: The study reveals an inadequate knowledge. Hence there was a need to conduct structured teaching programme.

" Biography

Myself GADHI KAVITHA currently working as Asst.Professor at South East Asian college of nursing. I Completed Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Shri Venkateshwara college of nursing, Affiliated to N T R University of Health science Andhra Pradesh and completed Master of Science in Nursing (2008-2010) from AE&CS PAVAN , College of Nursing Bangalore, Affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University Bangalore. I have total 13 years of experience, I Worked as Nursing tutor In Pavan college of nursing, Kolar and as a Lecturer In Sneha college of nursing From May 2010 March 2014. I have Presented many Research Article in international and national conferences.

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4th International Conference on
Nursing Science and Healthcare

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A Study to Find the Effectivness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Academic Stress and Its Coping Strategies among Tenth Standard Students In Selected High School At Hassan

Madhura B S

SEA College of Nusing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction and Objectives: Teenage years can be stressful and challenging. Adolescents feel all kinds of pressures to do well in school, to be popular with peers, to gain the approval of parents, to make the team, to be cool. In addition, many teenagers have other special problems. It may be due to parent's marital problems, parent being out of work or the family's financial problems, parent's alcoholism and poverty. It was found out that, academic work load, inadequate resources, low motivation, poor performance in academic, continuous poor performance in academic overcrowded lecture halls and uncertainty of getting job after graduating from the university leads to stress among students. Coping style may play an important role in the way students manage stressful academic events and perform at college. As expected, greater academic stress co-varied with lower course grades; however, students who engaged in problem-focused coping were more likely to be motivated and perform better than students who engaged in emotion-focused coping. College students confront many challenges in pursuit of their educational goals. When such experiences are perceived as negative, they can have an adverse effect on students' motivation and performance. Difficulties in handling stress can lead to mental health problems. So there is a need to educate the high school students regarding academic stress and coping strategies. Hence the present study was undertaken to assess the "Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge regarding Academic Stress And Coping Strategies Among Tenth Standard Students in Selected High School at Hassan''. The study aims to assess the existing knowledge regarding Academic Stress and Coping Strategies among 10th standard students, to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on knowledge regarding Academic Stress and Coping Strategies among 10th standard students, to find the association between post-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Methodology: The study involved single group pre-test and post-test without a control group using pre-experimental design, with non probability purposive sampling. Knowledge questionnaire was administered to 30 tenth standard students. Pre-test was conducted on first day then the structured teaching programme was given in a classroom. Post-test was conducted after seven days using the same questionnaire. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The overall pre-test mean knowledge score was 43.9% followed by post-test 81.8% with mean enhancement of knowledge score of 37.9% which is statistically significant. The paired 't' test was computed and it was 24.42 which is statistically significant at 0.05 level degree of freedom. The study reveals that there is a significant association between the knowledge level and certain demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study reveals an inadequate knowledge. Hence there was a need to conduct structured teaching programme.

"Biography"

Myself Madhura B S currently working As Associate Professor In South East Asian college of nursing. I Completed Diploma in Nursing from School of nursing, K R Hospital Mysore and Post Basic B. Sc Nursing from H D Devegowda college of Nursing, Hassan and my Master of Science in Nursing from Govt College of Nursing Hassan. I Worked As Lecturer In Manjushree college of nursing, Bangalore and I have total 8 years of experience.

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A Study to Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Post-Operative Complications of Anterior Cervical Discectomy Among 3rd Year B.Sc Nursing Students In Selected Nursing Colleges, Bangalore

Anu.K.Wells
SEA College of Nusing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction and Objectives: Anterior cervical discectomy is the most common surgical procedure to treat damaged cervical discs. There are many complications followed by ACD. Each surgery is unique and nursing care to be provided is also different with respect to the type of surgery, patient condition, potential complications and etc .Nurse should be vigilant to identify post operative complications and to care it along with medical team. Hence the investigator felt the need to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding post-operative complications of anterior cervical discectomy among 3rd year B.Sc nursing students in selected nursing colleges, Bangalore. Through this study investigator also focused on imparting knowledge regarding post-operative complications of anterior cervical discectomy among 3rd year B.Sc nursing students and to aid student nurses in preventing and identifying complications of ACD and fasten the recovery of ACD patients. The study aims to assess the pre-test knowledge level regarding the post-operative complications of anterior cervical discectomy among 3rd year B.Sc nursing students in selected nursing colleges, Bangalore to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding the post-operative complications of anterior cervical discectomy. To find out the association between post-test knowledge level regarding post-operative complications of anterior cervical discectomy with selected demographic variables among 3rd year B.Sc nursing students in selected nursing colleges ,Bangalore.

Methodology: Evaluative research approach was selected; one group pre test and post test design was adopted. Sample size was 60 and sample was 3rd year B.Sc nursing students in selected colleges, Bangalore.Samples were selected by purposive sampling techniques. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data from the participants.Data was analyzed by both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The pre test mean knowledge score was 37.06% and the post test mean knowledge score was 74.04%. The paired' test value between pre-test and post-test was 22.83% which is statistically significant at 0.05 level degree of freedom. The study reveals that there is a significant association between the knowledge level and certain demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study reveals an inadequate knowledge. Hence there was a need to conduct structured teaching programme

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" Biography

Myself Anu.K.Wells currently working as a Asst.Professor at South East Asian college of nursing. I Completed Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Al-Shifa college of nursing, Affiliated to Calicut University of Health science Kerala and Completed Master of Science in Nursing (2016-2018) from South East Asian College of Nursing Bangalore, Affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University Bangalore. I have Total 8 years of Experience, Worked As Staff Nurse In Kims Al-Shifa super specialty Hospital Malappuram, Kerala and Worked As Asst Lecturer Cum Clinical Instructor In South East Asian college of nursing From May 2013 Till August 2016. I have published many Research Article in international and national journals.

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Music Therapy on Sleep Among Hospitalized Children In Selected Hospital Bengaluru.

P.Parvathi
SEA College of Nusing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Background: Music -therapy is the functional application of music towards the attainment of specific therapeutic goals. The therapeutic potential of sound was first recognised by doctors in the late 19th century. Sound vibrates in waves at different frequencies and is said to influence both the emotions and certain physiological functions such as heart rate and breathing. The heavy sound impact on hearing, sound instruments can restore balance in the body and promote self-healing.

AIM: The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of music therapy on Sleep among Hospitalized children in selected hospital

Objectives

The objectives of the study are to:

1.)To assess the pre-test level of sleep among hospitalized children.

2.)To assess the post-test level of sleep among hospitalized children.

3.)To find significant association between music therapy and demographic variables.

4.)To evaluate the effect of music therapy on sleep.

Methodology

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a quasi-experimental study with non-randomized pre-test post-test control group design was adopted for the study. The sampling technique used was non probability purposive sampling. Data collection was done using sleep scale.

Result

The result of the study revealed that 33.4% of the children had severe sleep in the pre-test whereas no sleep in the post test. It is observed that 53.3% of the children has moderate sleep in pre-test whereas in post-test 33.3% of them has moderate sleep and 13.3% of the sample had mild sleep in pre-test whereas 66.7% of the sample in post-test had mild sleep.

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" Biography

Myself P.PARVATHI
Completed Bachelor of Science in Nursing (2014) from PG College of Nursing, BHILAI, Chhattisgarh.
Completed Master of Science in Nursing (2021) from BRITE COLLEGE OF NURSING BANGALORE, Affiliated to RGUHS, Bangalore, Karnataka.
Total Years of teaching Experience: 3 years of experience.

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A Study to Assess the Effectivness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Knowledge on Practice of Staff Nurses Regarding Early Initiation if Breast Feeding in Labor Room in a Selected Hospital, Bangalore

Rajashree Kar

Vydehi Institude of Medical Sciencs and Research Centre, Bangalore, India

Abstract

Background of the study: WHO recommend early initiation of breastfeeding, within one hour of birth. Although it is one of the core indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Therefore, the researcher, during her experience, rightly feels the importance of teaching on breast- feeding as early as possible, in order to reduce the mortality and morbidity rate among neonates and feels the importance to conduct a teaching program among staff nurses regarding early initiation of breast- feeding.

Objectives:

•To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding early initiation of breast feeding

•To assess the knowledge on practice of staff nurses regarding early initiation of breast feeding

•To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of staff nurses regarding early initiation of breast feeding

•To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge on practice of staff nurses regarding early initiation of breast feeding.

Methodology: An evaluative research approach was used for the present study to accomplish the objective of determining, the effectiveness of planned teaching programme, among staff nurses on early initiation of breast-feeding. Purposive sampling technique is used. Sample size was 40.Data analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics

Results: The findings reveal that prior to the administration of planned teaching programme, none of them had excellent knowledge, but in the post test there was a marked improvement in knowledge level of staff nurses with majority (87.5%) obtaining excellent score and also there was a marked improvement of knowledge on practice level of staff nurses with majority (97.5%) obtaining excellent score. There was no association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables. There was a strong correlation(r=0.81) between the pre test knowledge score and pre test knowledge on practice score and also there was a strong correlation between post test knowledge and knowledge on practice score of staff nurses regarding early initiation of breast feeding.

Conclusion: The study reveals inadequate knowledge, hence there was a need to conduct planned teaching programme.

" Biography

Myself Mrs. Rajashree Kar currently working as a lecturer in Child Health Nursing, in South East Asian college of nursing. I completed my General nursing at Christian hospital Berhampur and my Post Basic B.Sc nursing at M.K.C.G medical college and my M.Sc nursing at Vydehi institute of nursing and research centre. I have total 5 Years of professional experience and also worked as a staff nurse in M.K.C.G. Medical College, Odisha and Christian Hospital, Behampur

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Alcoholic Cirrhosis among Alcohol Users in Selected De-Addiction Centre, Bangalore

Ramya A R
SEA College of Nusing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction and objectives: Regular alcohol abuse can cause serious health effects, with the liver as one of the main organs being affected. Alcoholic cirrhosis is the most serious form of Alcoholic liver disease and a cause of many deaths and serious illnesses. This study was intended to assess the knowledge regarding alcoholic cirrhosis among alcohol users and to determine the association between these as well as with selected demographic variables.

Methods: In the present study, a pre experimental evaluative approach was selected; one group pre- test and post- test design was adopted. Sample size was 30 alcohol users who were admitted in de-addiction center, were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected through structured knowledge questionnaire.

Results: The pre- test knowledge score shows 19 (63.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 11 (36.7%) had moderate knowledge while none had adequate knowledge. Whereas post- test knowledge score shows 17 (56.7%) had adequate knowledge, 13 (43.3%) had moderate knowledge while none had inadequate knowledge on alcoholic cirrhosis.

Conclusion: The study showed that video assisted teaching is effective in increasing the knowledge regarding alcoholic cirrhosis among alcohol users.

" Biography

Myself Ramya A R currently working as a Lecture in SEA College of nursing. I Completed Bachelor of Science in Nursing from Al-Shifa college of nursing, Affiliated to Calicut University of Health science Kerala and Completed Master of Science in Nursing (2016-2018) from South East Asian College of Nursing Bangalore, Affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University Bangalore. I have Total 8 years 5months of Experience. I worked as an Asst. Lecturer in Bahubali School of Nursing, Hassan. I have published many Research Article in international and national journals.

A study to assess the effectiveness of self-directive module on knowledge with regard to assessment of delirium in ICU patients among staff nurses in selected hospitals, Bangalore

S. Ilayaraja
SEA College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction and Objectives: Nurses give direct care to patients and spent much time with patients during hospitalization. Nurses should be vigilant to identify the delirium in ICU patients and to assess it along with medical team. Therefore , the investigator felt the need to assess the effectiveness of the self-directed module on knowledge with regard to assessment of delirium in ICU patients among staff nurses in selected hospitals, Bangalore. Through this study investigator also focused on imparting knowledge regarding assessment of delirium in ICU patients among staff nurses and to help them to assess the delirium and also providing a quality nursing care. Methodology: In the present study, sixty staff nurses in selected hospital, Bangalore Objective sampling techniques was used and the data was collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire. A group pre-trial pre-experimental design was adopted. Descriptive and inferential statistical data used for analysis.

Results: The pre-test mean knowledge score was 32.30%. The paired t-test value is17.86% which was statistically significant at the 0.05 level of independence. self-directed module on knowledge with regard to assessment of delirium in ICU patients is highly effective in achieving the knowledge level of the staff nurses

Conclusion: The study shows that the self-directed module was effective in increasing the knowledge level of staff nurses regarding assessment of delirium in ICU patients.

Keywords

Assess, Effectiveness, Self Instructional Module, Knowledge ,Assessment , Delirium , ICU, Patients Among Staff Nurses.

Biography

Myself S.Ilayaraja presently Working As Asst. Professor In South East Asian college of nursing. I completed Bachelor of Science in Nursing from AE&CS Pavan college of nursing and Master of Science in Nursing from South East Asian College of Nursing Bangalore. Total Years of Experience is 5 years. I have published mu research papers in international and national journals. I have received Appreciation of Honor for Contribution to India's Covid-19 Forefront, Life Saving Mission.

A Study to Assess the Effect of Structure Teaching Programme Regarding the Effect of Playing Violent Video Games Among Children in the age Group of 13-18 Years in Selected School at Bangalore

K.Baby Shalini
SEA College of Nusing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction : India is the 2nd most populated country in the world. Violent video games related problems are on an increase in India most of the problem can be minimized if not completely prevented by making the public aware of the complication related to violent video games.

Objectives : To asses the level of knowledge regarding effect of violent video games among the children of PU College before and after structure teaching programme.

2. To evaluate the effect of structure teaching programme regarding effects of violent video   games among the children of PU College.

3. To find out the association between post test knowledge scores of children of PU college regarding effects of violent video game with selected socio demographic variables

Methodology: A descriptive evaluator approach was for the study. The sample was by non probability convenient sampling technique.

Results: This study reveals a statistical significance in the enhancement of knowledge score, indicating the significant impact of the structure teaching programme.

Conclusion: The study reveals an inadequate knowledge. Hence there was a need to conduct structured teaching programme.

Description: This research work was done to assess knowledge of PU students in selected schools, Bangalore regarding the effect of playing violent video games.

" "

Biography

Mrs.K.BABY SHALINI, Completed B.SC(N) 2005-2009 from SKIMS, Affiliated to NTR University of Health science AP.& M.SC(N) 2011-2013 from CAPITOL College of Nursing Bangalore, Affiliated to RGUHS Bangalore. Total Years of Experience: 10 years.

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Assess the Level of Family Support and Quality of Life of Patients With Epilepsy at Selected Hospitals in Chennai

Surekha Appireddygari

SEA College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction: Epilepsy is one of the most common serious disorders of the brain that affects people in every country of the world. Epilepsy affects 65 million people worldwide. It strikes most often among the very young and the very old, although anyone can develop epilepsy at any age. It not only affects the individual but also has an effect on their family. Family support and Quality of life plays a vital role in patients with epilepsy.

Objectives:
• To assess the level of family support of patients with epilepsy.
• To assess the quality of life of patients with epilepsy.
• To correlate the level of family support and quality of life of patients with epilepsy.
• To associate the level of family support of patients with epilepsy with selected demographic variables and clinical variables.
• To associate the level of quality of life of patients with epilepsy with selected demographic variables and clinical variables.

Methodology: A descriptive evaluator approach was used for the study. Samples were selected by Non probability purposive sampling techniques. Semi-Structured interview schedule used to collect data from the participants. Data was analyzed by both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: There is a statistically significant correlation between the family support and quality of life of patients with epilepsy. The assessment of the overall family support showed that Majority 83.3% of the samples had moderate level of family support,16.7% of the samples had high level of family support. The assessment of the overall quality of life showed that majority 81.7% of the samples had moderate quality of life whereas 18.3% of the samples had poor quality of life.

Conclusion: The study concluded that patients with epilepsy had moderate level of family support and their quality of life is moderate. There is a positive co-relation between family support and quality of life.

" Biography

Mrs. SUREKHA APPIREDDYGRI, currently working as Associate Professor in SEA College of Nursing, Bangalore completed my B.SC(N) 2006-2010 from Sri vignan Nursing Academy college of Nursing, Affiliated to DR.NTR University of Health sciences, Andhra Pradesh and my M.SC(N) 2012-2014 from M.A Chidambaram College of Nursing, Affiliated to DR.M.G. R University of Health Sciences, Chennai. Total Years of Experience: 9.5years. Worked as Staff Nurse in Global Hospital, Hyderabad and also worked as Associate professor in Sri Venkateshwara college of Nursing, Bangalore.

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Advance Infertility Management Among Women of Reproductive AFE in Selected Area in Selected area At Bangalore

Swarna Jyothi.S
Ragiv Gandhi University of Health Science, Bangalore, India

Abstract

Background: Infertility is a major reproductive health concern. It affects an estimated 50 to 80 million couples globally. Improved methods of treating infertility continue to become available and about 40% to 50% of infertile couples can be rendered fertile. The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge among the women of reproductive age (15-45) regarding advance infertility management.

Objectives:

• To assess the pre test knowledge among women of reproductive age regarding advance infertility management.

• To evaluate the effectiveness of the structured teaching programme among women age (15-45) by conducting post test

• To identify the association between the post test level of knowledge on advance infertility management among women age (15-45).

Methodology: A descriptive and evaluative approach with one group pre test post test design was used for this study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 reproductive age women. Data was collected with the help of a structured knowledge questionarraie.

Result: The results revealed that 38(63.3%) have average knowledge, 18(30%) have good knowledge and 04(6.6%) have poor knowledge. The study was effective in increasing the knowledge among women. There was significant association between the pre-test knowledge scores and selected variables such as age, educational status occupation, type of family, marital status and family history of infertility.

Interpretation and Conclusion: The overall findings of the study showed that there is knowledge deficit among women age (15-45) regarding advance infertility management. The result has proved that STP was significantly effective in improving knowledge.

Biography

Myself SWARNA JYOTHI.S, completed Bachelor of Science in Nursing from OWAISI College of nursing, HYD, Affiliated to DR.NTRUHS, Andhra Pradesh. I have completed Master of Science in Nursing from Bangalore City College of nursing, Affiliated to RGUHS, Bangalore, Karnataka. I have Total 5 Years of teaching Experience

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Breast Milk Expression and Storage Among Postnatal Mothers In Selected Hospitals at Kolar

Yashodamma.R
Ragiv Gandhi University of Health Science, Bangalore, India

Abstract

Background: Knowledge about importance of exclusive breast feeding, advantages of breast milk, various methods of breast milk expression and storage was found to be inadequate among postnatal mothers hence there is need of education. It will help the postnatal mothers to cope up with the situation and can establish good bonding with baby.

Objectives:

•To assess the pre test knowledge level on breast milk expression and storage among postnatal mothers.

•To evaluate the effectiveness on video assisted teaching programme on breast milk expression and storage among postnatal mothers.

•To identify the association between the post test level of knowledge on breast milk expression and storage among postnatal mothers.

Methodology: A descriptive and evaluative approach with one group pre test post test design was used for this study. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 postnatal mothers. Data was collected with the help of a structured knowledge questionarraie.

Result: The mean post-test knowledge score ($x2= 25.18$) was higher than the mean Pre-test knowledge score ($x1= 11.8$). The 't' value computed ($t (59) =12.4$, ($P<0.05$)) Showed a significant difference suggesting that the video Assisted Teaching (VAT) programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of postnatal mothers on breast milk expression and storage. There was an association between the pre-test knowledge scores and selected variables such as Parity, Educational status of mother, and religion.

Interpretation and Conclusion: The overall findings of the study showed that there is knowledge deficit among postnatal mothers regarding breast milk expression and storage. The result has proved VAT was significantly effective in improving knowledge.

Biography

Mrs.Yashodamma.R, presently working as Associate Professor in SEA college of nursing. I completed Bachelor of Science in Nursing (2005-2005) from ETCM College of nursing, Kolar, Affiliated to RGUHS, Bangalore, Karnataka. And completed Master of Science in Nursing (2012-2014) from Sri Channegowda College of nursing, Kolar, Affiliated to RGUHS, Bangalore, Karnataka. Total Years of teaching Experience: 11 years of experience. Worked As Nursing Tutor In Sri Channe Gowda College of Nursing, Kolar, Bangaloreand also worked as Lecturer in Sri Channe Gowda College of Nursing, Kolar and worked as Associate Professor in SMT. Lakshmidevi college of nursing.

Effectiveness of communication skills training programme on competence of undergraduate nursing students in providing psychosocial support to patients with cancer: A pilot study approach.

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[1]Viji Prasad C, [2]Dr. Poonam Naik, [3]Dr. (Sr). Alphonsa Ancheril

[1] Department of Mental Health Nursing, Yenepoya Nursing College, Yenepoya Deemed to be University, Deralakatte, Mangaluru , India, [2] Professor & HOD, Department of Community Medicine, Yenepoya Medical College, Yenepoya (Deemed to be) University, India, [3] ormer Vice Principal, Athena College of Nursing, Falnir Road, Mangaluru, India

Abstract:

Objective of the study: The main objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of communication skill training program on competence (knowledge, skill and self-efficacy) of under graduate students in providing psychosocial support to patients with cancer. Methodology: Quasi experimental pre-test-post-test with control group research design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in selected nursing colleges at Mangaluru. A total of 32 particpants (intervention group- 16, control group-16) were selected by using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Base line proforma, Structured Knowledge Questionnaire on communication skills, BAS, Basic Communication Skills Checklist, and Self efficacy (SE-12) were used for collecting data from undergraduate students. Baseline proforma, Structured Knowledge Questionnaire and Basic Communication Skills Checklists were developed by the researcher; BAS and SE-12 scales were standardized scales and tools were validated by 11 subject experts. Communication skill training was provided for 16 hours (4 hours of theory & 12 hours of skill training) to participants. Knowledge level was assessed before and after one week of the communication skill training whereas skill (Basic communication skills and conveying diagnosis) and self-efficacy were assessed before, one week and two weeks of the training program.

Results: A total of 32 participants were participated in the study. III year B.Sc nursing students were chosen from selected colleges at Mangaluru. The mean age of participants in the intervention group was M=20.56 and of control group was M=20.94. All participants (100%) of both in intervention and control group were females. All students (100%) in intervention group and majority students in control group (93.8%) were resided at hostel. Majority (68.8%) of the students did not have any significant one affected with cancer and 31% of them had relatives who are affected with cancer in intervention group whereas in control group 50 % of them were having significant one affected with cancer. More than average percent (56.3%) of them in both groups felt difficulty in conveying information related to diagnosis and treatment to patients whereas 43.8 % did not feel difficulty in sharing information to patients.

The study results showed that there was a significant improvement in knowledge scores in the intervention group after communication skill training (Pre-test: Mean ± SD= 14.19 ± 2.45; post-test: Mean ± SD= 24.19 ± 2.26). The study results showed that there was a significant difference in knowledge scores within the intervention group (IG: t=-17.11, p=0.000) and between the intervention and control group (t=8.517, p=0.000) at p<0.05. There was

a highly significant difference in skill scores on conveying diagnosis within the groups, pre-post 1- pre-post2 & post 1-2 (IG: MD= -55.81, SD =4.98; MD= -53.50, SD = 6.11; and between groups, (pre- post1: p= 0.000; pre-post 2: p= 0.000) at p<0.05. Post hoc analysis showed a statistically significant difference in basic communication skills within the intervention group, post1 & post 2 (IG: MD=1.69, SE=0.65, p=0.04; p<0.05) and between the group (p=0.024); there was significant difference in self-efficacy scores between control and intervention group (pre- post1: p=0.000; pre- post2: p=0.000; post1-2: p=0.046) after skill training program. There was no significant association between pretest knowledge scores, skill scores and selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study results revealed that communication training program was very effective for improving the knowledge on impact of cancer and importance of communication; improving the basic communication skills and conveying diagnosis skills; and also self-efficacy in providing quality care to patients with cancer in terms of communication.
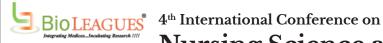
" Biography

I am Mrs.Viji Prasad C. Currently working as an Assistant Professor Stage II in Department of Mental Health Nursing, Yenepoya Nursing College, Yenepoya (Deemed to be University). I have completed 11 years of teaching experience after my post- graduation. I am a PhD Scholar of Yenepoya Deemed to be University. I completed Post Graduate Diploma in Counseling (PGDC) and Post Graduate Diploma in Bio-Ethics and Medical Ethics (PGDBEME). I am a member of Yenepoya Ethics Committee (YEC-1), Yenepoya (Deemed to be University).

Efficacy of Aerobic Exercise on Primary Dysmenorrhoea among Adolescent Girls at Selected nursing College, Bhubaneswar –A randomized controlled trial

Elina Jena
Kalinga Institute Of Nursing Science, KIIT (Deemed to be University) Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

Abstract

Aerobic exercise use used as a preventive, or therapeutic approach to control dysmenorrhea and other menstrual disorders.

Objectives

1.Evaluate the efficacy of aerobic exercise on dysmenorrhea among the adolescent girls in experimental group

2. Associate the post test score of dysmenorrhea among adolescent girls with selected demographic variables in experimental group and control group.

Methods

Quasi experimental approach with RCT design was used for the study simple random techniques was used for selection of 80 number of nursing students from a private nursing college in Bhubaneswar Odisha India. out of 80 students 40 were administered aerobic exercise. Effect of exercise on dysmenorrhea was evaluated and compared against 40 samples

Result

It was found that the mean pre aerobic exercise or 1st week of menstruation score was 32.5 ± 1.68 and 28.9 ± 4.8 in the experimental and control group. After aerobic exercise at 4 weeks mean score in the experimental and control group was 24.3 ± 1.60 and 30.3 ± 3.8 Results- The study shows that aerobic exercise has significant impact on dysmenorrhea

Discussion

The present study findings shows that aerobic exercise has significant impact on

Dysmenorrhea which is almost similar with the findings of a quality improvement study was conducted by After analysis pain score of dysmenorrhea before intervention was 6.26 decreased to 3.26 after aerobic exercises and the results showed the significance value of $(p<0,05)$. So, aerobic exercise has a significant influence in reducing the level of pain of dysmenorrhea

Key words

dysmenorrhea, aerobic exercise,adolsent girl

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" Biography

Elina Jena,Tutor, Department Of Obstetrics And Gynaecological Nursing Of Kalinga Institute Of Nursing Sciences, KIIT-Deemed To Be University, An Institution Of Eminence. I Have Completed B.S

c Nursing From KINS ,KIIT (DU) UNIVERSITY in 2015 and M.Sc. Nursing (Obstetrics And Gynaecological Nursing) From KIIT (DU)University, Odisha In 2021 . I have 2 years clinical experience and 3 years teaching experience. I have Published Research Articles In Various National And International Journals. I have Life Membership in Various Professional Associations Like TNAI, SNA, SOMI

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A Comparative Study To Assess Effect Of Discontinuation Of Proton Pump Inhibitors (Ppis) After 48 Hours On Admission In Critical Care Unit On Incidents Of Nosocomial Pneumonia

Besty Varghese
Krishna Institue of Medical Sciences, "Deemed to Be University", Karad, India

Abstract

Aim and Background: -The aim of this study was to determine whether the use of gastric acid-suppressive agents increases the risk of nosocomial pneumonia (NP) in the Critical care unit population.

Methods: -The methodology adopted for experimenting with the effectiveness of the use of proton pump inhibitors in two study groups and evaluated the result with the help of APACHE II and CPIS calculator.The researcher performed an experimental study with a non-probability purposive sampling technique in a multi-critical care unit that included 60 critically ill patients fromJanuary 2021 to October 2021 at Krishna Hospital, Karad. The researcher divided patients into two groups after initiation of enteral feeding on a random basis, one group of patients with PPI and another group without PPI. Both of the groups were evaluated the risk of suspected HAI with the guidance of medical classification tools,APACHE-II, GCS, and CPIS at the time of admission and followed by consequent times irrespective of their diagnosis and treatment.

Results: -Overall, out of 60 patients included, which was further divided into two groups for further evaluation, Pre-operative ICU mortality for patients from PPI group (11.13) was lower than patients from No PPI group (12.77). Mean Post-operative ICU mortality for patients from PPI group (5.43) was lower than patients from No PPI group (6.77).Mean APACHE II score for patients from PPI group (7.83) was lower than patients from No PPI group (9.13). CPIS I score for patients from PPI group (1.83) was lower than patients from No PPI group (2.13). CPIS II score for patients from PPI group (2.23) was higher than patients from No PPI group (1.90).CPIS III score for patients from PPI group (2.20) was higher than patients from No PPI group (1.90).From the above findings, an unpaired t-test was done to compare between patients with Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPI) till discharge and study group stopping of Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPI) after 48 hours. There was no significant difference between the two groups for any of the scores (P>0.05) indicates very few cases of nosocomial pneumonia in Krishna hospital, Karad.

Conclusion: -In short, prior use of a proton-pump inhibitor did not correlate with a significant increase in the risk of developing Nosocomial Pneumonia (NP).Apart from Proton Pump Inhibitors, there are a plethora of treatments, nursing care received by critical care patients with various physical illnesses & symptoms. It is also important to treat different pre-disposing and existing clinical conditions because those factors affect the functional outcome of the patient. Further studies are required for more clarification related to correlating the effect of PPIs

and early detection of HAI. For this, a standard group selection is suggested on matching diagnoses with similar hemodynamic status.

Keywords: -Proton Pump Inhibitor, Clinical pulmonary infection score, nosocomial pneumonia, Hospital-acquired infection, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation score.

" Biography

Qualified with MSc in Nurse Practitioner (Critical Care) and MBA in Health Care Management having 10+ Years of experience, seeking to leverage extensive experience and passion to the next phase of a rewarding nursing career.

Previously Affiliated   Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Deemed to be University, Karad Sciences (Accredited with NAAC A+ grade with CGPA 3.39)

Presently Afflicted   Nursing Superintendent in Dr. PK Saha Hospital, Pvt. Ltd

1st NABH Entry level Certified Hospital, Cooch Behar, West Bengal

Background

• MSc Nurse Practitioner (Critical care), 2019-2021
• Post BSc in Nursing, 2012-2014
• Diploma in General Nursing & Midwifery, 2003-2006
• MBA - Health Care Management, 2011-2012 (Part-time)
• ACLS Instructor

Highlights

• Organized & implemented various ART/CCC Nurses Training in collaboration with National AIDS Control Organization & Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society.
• Recourse person, Speaker and trainer in various National & International Programs
• Volunteer in Echo, NACO, I Tech, Red Cross, WHO, Uniceif Programs
• Presented Cipla national program
• Participated Delegate & presented poster in various National Conferences –RTI, WHO, NACO

Past Experience

•Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences (Accredited with NAAC A+ grade with CGPA 3.39), Critical Care Nurse
• Sevis Facility Management LLC, Executive, HR and admin, Abudhabi, UAE
• Universal Hospital, Abu Dhabi, UAE
• Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society (Govt. Of Maharashtra Ministry of Family & well-fare), Asst. Director Nursing
• Bel-Air Hospital Panchgani of Red Cross Society, Maharashtra, HIV Specialised Nurse

To study the role of Phosphodiesterase inhibitors in Arsenic Induced Memory Impairment in Experimental Rats models

[1] **Sonia Bhatt,** [2] **Dr. Noorul Hasan**

[1][2] *Lingaya's Vidyapeeth, Faridabad*

Abstract:

Arsenic toxicity is one of the major health issue worldwide. Chronic exposure to arsenic in the form of drinking water is a cause of cognitive impairment in developing and developed brain, and is one of the cause for neurotoxicity. The current study have investigated the effect of rolipram and vinpocetin in sodium arsenite induced memory impairment in SD rats. The sodium arsenite was administered at a dose of 50ppm for 90 days. The rolipram and vinpocetin were given after a chronic exposure to sodium arsenite via drinking water. The spatial, short and long term memory were assessed by using Morris Water Maze. The oxidative stress markers (lipid peroxidation, GR activity and NOS activity) levels was investigated. The CREB and p-CREB expressions in the cerebral cortex region was also analyzed by immunohistochemistry. Administration of rolipram and vinpocetin ameliorates the behavioral responses and motor impairment caused by the arsenic exposure. Also, the CREB and pCREB expression in the cortex region was significantly increased by rolipram and vinpocetin, which suggests an improvement in the behavioral response might be due to the increased expression of CREB and p-CREB neurons.
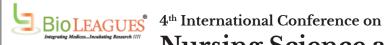
" # Biography

Currently I am working as an assistant professor in IEC group of Institutions and teaching Masters and bachelor students. I am M.Pharm (Pharmacology) and B.Pharm from Uttar Pradesh Technical University, pursing Ph.D in Pharmaceutical Sciences. I am having 5year experience in teaching and research and having 4 publications in intenational Journals indexed in Scopus and SCI Journals. During my Ph.D work I worked on the memory impairment model and have a keen interest in neuroscience domain.

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding BABY Bottle syndrome Among Mothers of infants ,in in a selected community area Bangalore

Geetha.K

SEA College of Nusing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction God created the earth and this is the only planet, where one can experience faith, touch, affection, emotion, caring relationship, sacrifice, endurance and dedication. A woman becomes mother when she gives birth to a child who is most precious to her and she whole heartedly.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding baby bottle syndrome among mothers of infants.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of baby bottle syndrome among mothers of infants.

3. To find out the relationship between posts test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Methodology: A descriptive evaluator approach was for the study. The sample was by non randomized purposive sampling technique.

Results: This study reveals a statistical significance in the enhancement of knowledge score, indicating the significant impact of the structure teaching programme.

Conclusion: The study reveals an inadequate knowledge. Hence there was a need to conduct structured teaching programme.

Methodology: A descriptive evaluator approach was for the study. The sample was non randomized purposive sampling technique.

Results: This study reveals a statistical significance in the enhancement of knowledge score, indicating the significant impact of the structure teaching programme.

Conclusion: The study reveals an inadequate knowledge. Hence there was a need to conduct structured teaching programme.

Description: This research work was done to assess knowledge of mothers in a community area.

" Biography

Mrs.K.GEETHA, Completed Diploma Nursing in Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital in 1995 to 1998 completed PCBSC nursing in Sarvodaya College Of Nursing University of Health science, completed my M.SC(N) 2011-2013 from sea college of Nursing Bangalore, Affiliated to RGUHS Bangalore.Total Years of Experience: 20 years. Worked as   CCU INCHARGE In Mallya hospital for 10 years, and Working as a professor in SEA College of nursing from 2012 to till date.

Post-anaesthetic Discharge Scoring Scales: A systematic review

Bharti Sachdeva Sahni

Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, India

Abstract

Background

There are a no. of scales available to determine safe recovery from anaesthesia and patient discharge readiness from Post Anaesthesia Care Unit (PACU) but there is no consensus available on the clinical parameters essential to decide upon the same.

Design

Systematic literature review

Methods

Retrieved literature from 6 databases was evaluated and organised as per PRISMA* approach

* Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta Analysis

Findings

Many tools take blood pressure, pulse rate and respiratory rate either solely or combinedly into consideration along with others such as oxygen saturation, pain, nausea and vomiting etc. There are still others who propose to consider oral intake, urine output, bleeding, activity, temperature and laboratory parameters as critical ones in deciding the discharge readiness of a person.

Conclusion

Owing to the limited consensus on the parameters to be included in a PACU discharge scoring criteria, there is a need of development and psychometric testing of the tool and its association with patient safety.

" Biography

The author is a nurse academician, holding master's degree in Medical Surgical Nursing and pursuing Ph. D Nursing. She is currently working as an Associate Professor in Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, India.

Risk Factors Associated with Infertility among Women's visiting selected infertility clinics of Pune City

Poonam Yadav
Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram. India

Abstract

Introduction:
Infertility has taken its hike in the current generation and it has become common among the IT couples. There are certain hidden causes which can be identified and prevented at early stage to have a health and fertile reproductive health .There are various researches done to rule out such causes keeping this concept the researcher conducted this study to assess and identify the causative risk factors of infertility in the current generation.

Methodology: It was a Non-Experimental Descriptive study was conduct in the infertility clinics of Pune City. The samples were selected with the Non Probability Purposive sampling technique

Objective: To Identify the Risk factors of infertility among women visiting in infertility clinics.

Result :The result of the risk factors was recorded for various parameters as described to rule out the main cause of infertility 62 % Women were unable to conceive in marriage duration of 3 to 4 Year were as 24 % of them unable to conceive since 5 to 6 years of their marriage.52 % of the women had sever Menstruation irregularity were as 28 had moderate Menstruation Irregularity. The result on Frequency of Sexual Intercourse says that 50 % of the women had occasional intercourse were as 24 % of the women had the intercourse weekly once

Conclusion: There are various hidden risk factors of infertility the current generation need to rule out and focus on those factors for early detection and prevention of the increasing cases of infertility in the current generation.

Key Words

Risk Factors ,Infertility ,Women's infertility clinics.

" Biography

Ms Poonam Yadav is post graduated from Symbiosis College of Nursing , SI(DU)Pune. Secured 1st and 2nd Rank in respective years. Has Total 3.7 years of experience in education and practice. She specialized in Obstetrical and Gynecological Nursing and Have good hands on skills in the field of Maternal Care. She has to her credit many publications in National and International Scopus indexed Journals .She has received the best outgoing, the best all-around student awards in both her UG and PG studies and recognition for her outstanding artworks. Also bagged awards and appreciations in co-curricular activities. She is been recognized by her punctuality and hard work. Compassionate and motivated individual with excellent skills in Microsoft Office, critical thinking, decision making and time management . Possess an excellent work ethic that is easily transferred into any job. Strong ability to multitask while maintaining accuracy and efficiency. Highly organized and able to prioritize workloads for maximum effectiveness as well as a solid track record of exceeding expectations in a fast-paced environment. Outstanding written and verbal communication skill along with superior Customer Service abilities. Currently working as Tutor in Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing ,Faculty of Nursing Sgt University Gurugram, Haryana.