

GLOBAL NURSING SYMPOSIUM

ABSTRACTS

January 17-18, 2014

Sponsored by

SCHOOL OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
UNIVERSITY OF RIVERSIDE
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BOOK OF ABSTRACT

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ISBN 978-0-989-8625-5-4

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



It is with great pleasure, I want to welcome presenters, organizing committee members, reviewers and session chairs to our conference dealing with global nursing issues. This conference is designed to serve as an important meeting for the discussion and exchange of ideas and information to enhance understanding, appreciation, and cooperation among diverse groups of professionals. The sessions and the abstracts deal with opportunities and challenges faced by professionals in the new global environment.

This document contains abstracts in several important subject areas of nursing. The collection exhibits an excellent selection of quality submissions. The authors are from various educational institutions located in different parts of the world. Please note that book of abstract of this symposium are distributed globally.

I want to extend my sincere thanks to conference organizers and participants for their support.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Raj K. Singh'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

Raj K. Singh, Ph.D.
Conference Chair

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Dr. Mohannad AbuRuz got his BSN from University of Jordan in 1996 with the honor degree, then worked as an ICU nurse and a clinical instructor at Jordan University Hospital and Arab center for heart and special surgery in Jordan for 4 years. After that he got his master degree in critical care with the honor degree from the same university during which he was working as a teacher assistant. In 2003 he was enrolled in the PhD program at University of Kentucky, KY, USA. He got the PhD within 3 years with a subspecialty in cardiovascular nursing.

Dr AbuRuz worked as a clinical instructor, teaching and research assistant in Jordan and USA. Moreover, he worked as an assistant professor at College of medicine and health sciences at Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman and Dammam University, Dammam, KSA. He also worked as the director of nursing education at King Fahad specialist hospital dammam, KSA where he was the acting chairman for the IRB committee at the Saudi MOH. Currently he is working as an assistant professor at applied science university in Amman, Jordan and teaching Master student, physical examination, critical care nursing and nursing research

Dr. AbuRuz has co-authored the textbook of cardiac nursing edited by Debra Moser and Barbara Reigel. Dr. AbuRuz has different publications in nursing and science journals and he is a reviewer for the Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing. Dr. AbuRuz will be promoted to an Associate Professor within the coming month.

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Mrs. Bozdogan graduated with School of Health Sciences Nursing Department, Cukurova University in 2004 and Psychiatric Nursing Master's Programme at Mersin University in 2007. Now, she is working as research assistant at Hacettepe University faculty of Nursing, and she is PhD candidate at the same university at Psychiatric Nursing department.

She worked as a nurse in Niğde in 2001, in Adana provincial ambulance service between the years 2001-2007, and in School of Health Sciences Nursing Department, Cukurova University as a lecturer between the years 2007 – 2010. She has been working as a research assistant at Hacettepe University Faculty of Nursing.

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Dr. Ahmad Saifan with a BS in Nursing and completed a Master Degree in Clinical Nursing from the University of Jordan. After completing Master Degree in Jordan, I worked for about one year in Jordan and came to the UK in 2006. In the UK, I joined the University of Nottingham where I completed my PhD in Nursing.

I worked for several organizations such as The University of Jordan Hospital, King Hussain Cancer Center, the University of Nottingham and the Applied Science Private University. I taught at the graduate level for 5 years. I participated in several international conferences.

I have published several articles in the field of nursing. I also served as a reviewer in three nursing journals. My experience includes lecturing in Jordan and the UK.

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Global Nursing Symposium

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ANXIOLYTIC MEDICATION USE DOES NOT HAVE A PROTECTIVE EFFECT AGAINST COMPLICATION AFTER ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

By

**Mohannad AbuRuz, Ph.D., RN
Applied Science Private University
Amman, Jordan**

Abstract

Anxiety is very common after acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and has been associated with higher complication rates and longer length of stay (LOS). The protective effect of anxiolytics against these complications is conflicting. The purpose of this study was to check the effect of anxiolytic medications use on complication rates after AMI. Sociodemographics, clinical variables, use of anxiolytic and beta blocker medications were extracted from medical records after patients have been discharged. A total of 200 participants were included in the study. Only 15% of the sample received anxiolytic medication and 23.5% developed complications. The use of anxiolytic medication did not decrease or independently predict in-hospital complication. Moreover, they did not decrease the LOS. Being smoker or has a previous AMI were independent predictors of in-hospital complications. In conclusion, the use of anxiolytic medication does not have any protective effect against the complications.

Key words: Acute myocardial infarction, anxiety, anxiolytics, and in-hospital complications

TURKISH VALIDATION AND RELIABILITY OF PRESENCE OF NURSING SCALE

By

Saliha Bozdogan, MSN, RN

Hacettepe University

Ankara, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Background

Paterson and Zderad (1976) defined presence as “a mode of being available or open in a situation with the wholeness of one's unique, individual being; a gift of the self which can only be given freely, invoked or evoked”. Although there is an instrument in English language to assess presence, there is not any valid and reliable tool/instrument for assessing Turkish patient’s perceptions of nursing presence.

Aim

The aim of this methodological study was to conduct the validation and reliability study of Presence of Nursing Scale (PONS) to Turkish language.

Methods

For content validity, eleven experts examined the scale. After their recommendations, the final version of the scale was created. The number of items was 27 assessed with a five point scale. The validity and reliability study sample consisted of 300 patients with cancer from two Oncology Hospitals in Turkey. Data was collected through Presence of Nursing Scale between April-September 2013. Item-total correlation test, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis and Alpha coefficient were used for psychometric examination.

Results

According to item-total correlation test, correlation was found upper than 0.30 and statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). Item-total correlation test coefficients were found between 0.51-0.81. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value of 0.96 indicated adequate sampling and Barlett Sphericity test showed correlation between the items ($X^2:6040,916$, $P < 0,01$). Exploratory Factor Analysis identified 1 factors explaining 57.7% of total variances. The one factors were classified as presence. All items had factor loadings more than 0.40. Cronbach’s α for the entire scale was 0.96.

Conclusion

When all of these values were taken into account, the “Presence of Nursing Scale” was found reliable and valid for measuring Presence of Nursing. The psychometric quality of the instrument proved satisfactory.

Keywords: Presence of Nursing, reliability, validity.

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' CONCERNS REGARDING FAMILY WITNESSED RESUSCITATION IN ADULT CRITICAL CARE SETTINGS

By
Ahmad Saifan, Ph.D.
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Amman, Jordan

ABSTRACT

Background: The issue of family witnessed resuscitation (FWR) has developed dramatically in the last three decades. There is a global trend to give family members the option to witness their loved ones' resuscitation. The traditional practice of excluding family members during CPR had been questioned. FWR has been described as good practice by many researchers and health organisations. However, FWR has been supposed by some practitioners to be unhealthy and harmful to the life-saving process. They have raised concerns regarding family presence.

Aim: Adopting a qualitative design, this study explores Jordanian health professionals' fears and concerns regarding FWR in adult critical care settings.

Methods:

A purposive sample of 31 health professionals from several disciplines was recruited over a period of six months. An individual semi-structured interview was utilised. These interviews were transcribed and analysed using thematic analysis.

Findings:

The study findings revealed five main categories. The health professionals raised concerns and fears regarding FWR. These included increased levels of stress, being attacked, distracted when working, and litigation.

Conclusion:

Health professionals raised several concerns about allowing this practice. Some of these concerns have been raised in the existing literature. However, using a qualitative design helped in producing a more detailed picture of these concerns, and a better understanding of them in the Jordanian context.

Relevance to practice:

To implement family witnessed resuscitation in Jordan, health professionals suggested improving health professionals' knowledge and skills, and preparing family members by providing good education and sufficient support.

Keywords: Critical Care, Family Witnessed Resuscitation, Health Professionals, Jordan, Qualitative.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COPD COMPUTER GAME ON NURSING STUDENTS

By

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&

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Abstract

The 2004 nationwide survey of all direct costs spent in treating pulmonary disease in the United States showed COPD ranks first in the direct costs (14.7 million). Strategies to improve the symptoms of this disease in the progressive duration might reduce the medical cost. The research team had developed a series of caring strategies of patients with COPD. The caring strategies could be designed as a computer game to facilitate learning of nursing students and patients with COPD.

In this first year study, nursing students as participants, a COPD computer game was designed by the research team. Participants would learn assessment and care of phlegm , dyspnea episodes (including the use of inhalants) , weather changes, positive and negative emotions for patients with COPD. The game focused on nursing students' dialogue with patients. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of this game.

There were 68 participants attend this study during April 15 to May 22, 2012. The research team assigned 35 participants in the control group, 33 participants in the experimental group with random assignment in advance. Experimental group played COPD game 20 minutes, the control group played Fever Frenzy game. Through VB programming code, this interface could show pretest questionnaire file and control game play for 20 minutes, then showed post-test questionnaire file.

The pretest and posttest questionnaire for these two groups were COPD care knowledge questionnaire. Satisfaction questionnaire was added to the posttest of experimental group. COPD care knowledge questionnaire included ten questions and satisfaction questionnaire consists of eight questions.

There are scenarios descriptions before each game. Game scene is set for outpatient clinic (First to the 6th clinic). Participants at each clinic selected the right answers among five response options.

Results of this study found that the COPD care knowledge score was not significantly different before and after the game in the control group. But the COPD care knowledge score was significantly different before and after the game in the experimental group ($p = 0.033$, $P < 0.05$). The satisfaction scores in the experimental group showed that the highest items were "attending this computer game could reduce the strangeness of facing COPD patients which enhanced adequate learning " and " this game could help

participants to establish confidence in outpatient care for patients with COPD". In addition, the experimental group responded that the computer game could help them clearly understand ways to take care of patients with COPD. The demonstrated actions of breathing exercise in the game were concise and allow patients or caregivers to learn how to do those breathing exercises.

Keywords : COPD patients, computer game for patients with COPD