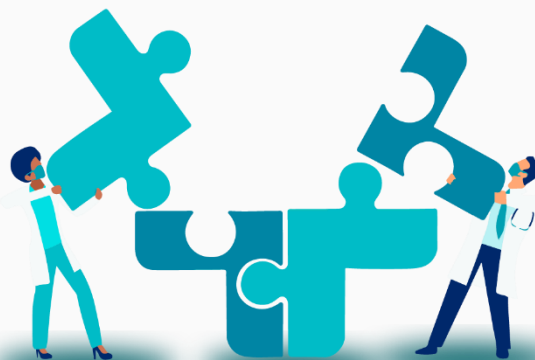




كلية التمريض

The 10th International Nursing Conference and 6th Postgraduate Studies and Research Conference Academic Health Care Institutional Partnerships: "A Win-Win"





Dean's Welcome Speech



The 10th International Nursing Conference and 6th Postgraduate Studies and Research Conference Academia-Health Care Institutional Partnerships: "A Win-Win"

Dear esteemed guests and participants, it is my pleasure to welcome you all to our 10th International Nursing Conference and the 6th Postgraduate Studies and Research Conference under the title of "Academia- Healthcare Institutional Partnerships: A Win-Win". This conference aims to bring together experts from both academia and healthcare organizations to discuss the importance of collaboration between these two sectors.

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need for closer collaboration between academia and healthcare organizations. By working together, these two sectors can achieve more than they could alone, resulting in better outcomes for patients, improved research outcomes, and more efficient use of resources.

This conference will provide a platform for discussions on how academia and healthcare organizations can work together to achieve these goals. We will explore topics such as the benefits of collaboration, best practices for successful partnerships, and strategies for overcoming challenges.

I encourage you all to engage in lively discussions and exchange ideas with your fellow participants. Let us take advantage of this opportunity to learn from each other and explore new ways to improve healthcare outcomes through collaboration between academia and healthcare organizations.

Thank you for joining us today, and I wish you all a productive and enjoyable conference.

اسمها

The 10th International Nursing Conference and 6th Postgraduate Studies and Research Conference
Academia-Health Care Institutional Partnerships: "A Win-Win"



***The 10th International Nursing Conference and 6th Postgraduate
Studies and Research Conference***
**Academia-Health Care Institutional Partnerships:
"A Win-Win"**

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Conference Agenda

Wednesday, May 3, 2023	
9.00 – 10.00 am	<p>Registration</p> <p>National Anthem</p>
10.00–11.10 am	<p>Opening and Welcome Speech</p> <p>Prof. Nahed Kandeel Vice Dean of Postgraduate Studies and Research Conference Vice President</p> <p>Prof. Amina El-Nemer Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University Conference President</p> <p>University of Misan Representatives Prof. Abdulbasit Mohsin Ayyal, President of Misan University, Iraq Prof. Rashid Rahim, Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Misan University, Iraq</p> <p>Prof. Ashraf Tarek Hafez Vice President of Postgraduate Studies and Research</p> <p>Prof. Sherif Youssef Khater President of Mansoura University</p> <p>Honoring the University Leaders Who Support the Educational, Research and Community Services of the Faculty of Nursing</p>
11:10- 12:30 pm	<p>Session 1: Academia-Healthcare Institutional Partnerships: Challenges and Supportive Strategies</p> <p>Chair Persons Prof. Amina El-Nemer, Prof. Nahed Kandeel & Prof. Wafaa Fathy</p>
11.10-11.20 am	<p>Egyptian Policies in Health Care Development including Social Accountability and Casuality Prof. Elsharawy Kamal Mousa Executive Director of Mansoura University Hospitals and Medical Centers, Egypt</p>
11:20-11.30 am	<p>Health Education for the Community Wellness Prof. Nesrene Salah Omar Professor of Medical Microbiology & Immunology (Infection Control) Faculty of Medicine-Mansoura University, a Member of Parliament, Egypt</p>
11:30-11.40 am	<p>Artificial Intelligence, Green Health, and the Future of Nursing Prof. Amina El-Nemer Dean of Faculty of Nursing-Mansoura University, Egypt</p>

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11:40-11.50 am	<p>Is It the Time to Establish a Midwife-physician Interprofessional Collaborative Practice in Egypt?</p> <p>Prof. Rafik Ibrahim Barakat, M.D Professor of Gyn-Oncology, Mansoura Faculty of Medicine, Egypt</p>
11:50-12.00 pm	<p>Mansoura Gynecologic Oncology Unit: Role of Nursing</p> <p>Prof. Reda Hemida Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology Chairman of Mansoura Gynecologic Oncology Unit, Egypt</p>
12:00-12.10 pm	<p>Step by Step from A to Z: How to be a Good Researcher: Advice from an Editor</p> <p>Prof. Ahmed Shokeir Professor of Urology, Urology & Nephrology Center, Mansoura University, Egypt</p>
12:10-12.30 pm	Open Discussion
12:30 –1.20 pm	Session 2: Building Research Capacity in Health Care
<p>Chair Persons Prof. Karima Elshamy & Prof. Rabab El Sayed</p>	
12:30-12.40 pm	<p>Building a Multi-disciplinary Research Team: A Case Study</p> <p>Dr. Marian Wilson, PhD, MPH, RN, PMGT-BC Associate Professor, Washington State University, USA Dr. Rasha Gad, Pediatric Nursing, Lecturer, Mansoura University, Egypt</p>
12:40–12.50 pm	<p>Reaching out for Research Collaboration</p> <p>Dr. Nashwa Ibrahim Assistant Professor of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt</p>
12:50 – 1.00 pm	<p>Challenges and Facilitators of Establishing and Maintaining Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Research</p> <p>Prof. Azza Hussein Ahmed, DNS, CPNP, IBCLC, FAAN, FILCA Associate Professor of Pediatric, Nursing School of Nursing College of Health and Human Sciences, Purdue University, IN. USA</p>
1:00 – 1.10 pm	<p>Partnering with an Academic Medical Center to Incorporate an Electronic Medical Record into Nursing Education</p> <p>Dr. Syeda Thomas, PhD, RN, CCRN Associate Professor of Instruction, University of Iowa College of Nursing, USA</p>
1:10 – 1.20 pm	Open Discussion
1:20 – 1.40 pm	Coffee Break
1:40 – 2.30 pm	Session 3: Building an Effective Preceptorship for Nursing Students
<p>Chair Persons Prof. Wafaa Gameel, Prof. Fawzia Abusaad & Prof. Hanan Elsayed Mohamed</p>	
1:40-1.50 pm	<p>Implications of Preceptorship in Nursing: Opportunities and Challenges</p> <p>Prof. Hala Gabr Mahmoud Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University</p>
1:50 –2.00 pm	<p>Building an Effective Preceptorship for Nursing Students</p>

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	Prof. A. Jayasudha, Principal, PSG College of Nursing, Peelamedu, India
2:00 –2.10 pm	Precepting Nursing Students: The Essential Guidelines for Best Practice Prof. Karima Elshamy, Former AORTIC Vice President of North Africa Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt
2:10– 2.20 pm	Under the Mode of Physical, Mental, Social, Spiritual, and Holistic Nursing: Research on the Cultivation of the Social Care Ability of Nursing Students Prof. Shi Jinyu, & Tang Jiaohua, Chongqing City Management College, China
2:20–2.30 pm	Open Discussion
2:30– 4.00 pm	Session 4: Applying Evidence into Clinical Practice
Chair Persons Prof. Abeer Zakaria, Prof. Samar Elhoseiny Abdelraouf & Prof. Nahed Kandeel	
2:30–2.40 pm	Clinical Evidence in Management of Diabetic Foot Focusing on Negative Pressure Therapy Professor Habil. Monica Marilena Țânțu, Department of Medical Assistance and Physical Therapy, Faculty of Sciences, Physical Education and Informatics University of Pitesti, Romania
2:40–2.50 pm	Evidence-Based Messages to Unravelling the Mystery of Prevention of Alzheimer Disease Prof. Raefa Refaat Alam, Professor of Gerontological Nursing, Department, Mansoura University, Dean and Founder of Technical Institute of Nursing Affiliated to Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
2:50–3.00 pm	Study on the Accessibility Path of Long-term Care for the Elderly in Chongqing Prof. Yi Dan, Shen Ju & Zheng Yi, Chongqing City Management College, China
3:00–3.10 pm	Educational Component for Nurse Competence Dr. Viktorija Kiele & Sanna Koskinen, University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Turku, Finland Natalja Istomina, Vilnius University, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Vilnius, Lithuania Helena Leino Kilpi, Vilniaus kolegija/Higher Education Institution, Faculty of Health Care, Department of Nursing, Vilnius, Lithuania
3:10–3.20 pm	Translating Research Findings and Getting Evidence into Clinical Practice for Postgraduate Nursing Students Assistant Prof. Marwa Ibrahim Mahfouz Khalil, Dr. Dina Metwally Sorour, Assistant Prof. Abeer Abd El Galeel Abd El Moneam, Gerontological Nursing Department Assistant Prof. Reem Farag Mahrous Menessy, Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing-Alexandria University
3:20–3.30 pm	Evidence-Based Practice in Critical Care Nursing Dr. Eman Yasser Hammouda Lecturer, Critical Care & Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing-Mansoura University
3:30–3.40 pm	Systematic Review: The Top Evidence Dr. Nagwa Ibrahim El-Feshawy Lecturer, Woman’s Health and Midwifery Nursing, Faculty of Nursing-Mansoura University, Egypt Visiting Scholar, School of Nursing, Purdue University, IN, USA

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3:40–3.50 pm	Nurses' Performance of Peripheral Neonatal Cannulation in Khartoum State Hospitals Dr. Kawther Mohammed Mokhtar, Associate Professor of Pediatric Nursing Aida Osman Jabro, Assistant Lecturer, Pediatric Nursing
3:50–4.00 pm	Open Discussion
4:00 – 5.00 pm	Session 5: Learning Journeys: Postgraduate Students' Stories
<i>Chair Persons</i>	
Prof. Mona Elbilsha, Prof. Ahlam Mahmoud El-Shaer & Prof. Soad Hassan Abd Elhameed	
4:00–4.10 pm	Scientific Life Experience Hussien Alshumrani PhD Student in Nursing Administration Doctoral Program
4:10–4.20 pm	Sharing a Traveller Experience Mohamed Eid Assistant Lecturer, Critical Care & Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University, a PhD Student at Plymouth University, UK
4:20–4.30 pm	My Journey as a PhD Student in Woman's Health and Midwifery Doctoral Program Eman Hassan Ragab Elshrqawy Assistant Lecturer, Woman's Health & Midwifery Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing-Mansoura University
4:30–4.40 pm	Postgraduate Studies: Challenges and Benefits Noura Mohamed Othman Abd El-meguid Assistant Lecturer, Critical Care & Emergency Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing-Mansoura University
4:40– 5.00 pm	Conference Recommendations
Closing	



Theme 1

Academia-Healthcare Institutional Partnerships: Challenges and Supportive Strategies



Mansoura Gynecologic Oncology Unit: Role of Nursing

Prof. Reda Hemida, MD, PhD
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Chairman of Mansoura Gynecologic Oncology Unit, Mansoura University

Abstract

There is no doubt that cancer patients in developing countries need more care. The prognosis of cancer patients depends greatly on early diagnosis and standard methods of treatment. To improve the survival of gynecologic cancer patients, the management should be performed in specialized units by specialized gynecologic oncologists, working in a "**multidisciplinary team**" together with medical oncologists, radiotherapists, pathologists, radiologists, oncology nurses, and other specialties. The role of nursing in the flow of work is fundamental. Oncology nurses should monitor and record patients' data in the in-ward sheet. Each nurse should be responsible for a few number of patients. ***Oncology Nurses should be educated and specialized in cancer care.*** Oncology nurses play an important role in counseling and psychological and social support for gynecologic cancer patients. Therefore, oncology nurses should attend periodic training courses on the nursing care of cancer patients.

Keywords

Oncology nurses, Cancer patients, Gynecologic oncology, Multidisciplinary team



Step by Step from A to Z How to be a Good Researcher: Advice from an Editor

Prof. Ahmed A. Shokeir, MD, PhD, FEBU
Professor of Urology, Mansoura University, Egypt

Abstract

For any university staff to be a good researcher, he has to fulfill 3 fundamental aspects that I define as the Triad of Scientific Research. **The first aspect** of the Triad of Scientific Research is preparing the infrastructure necessary for the research including obtaining research funds, constructing a system to collect the database of all activities of the scientific department, creating a research laboratory, and collecting a research team.

The second fundamental aspect of the Triad of Scientific Research is the presence of dedicated researchers with internal motivations to be good researchers. Those dedicated researchers have to build themselves by learning the fundamentals of research. Researchers should learn the types of study designs, the different levels of evidence, the principles of scientific writing, and the fundamentals of biostatistics together with the ethics of research including ethics of human studies, animal studies, scientific writing, and ethics of international publishing. Researchers have to know how to do ranking of journals and ranking of scientists and should be trained on how to critically appraise a research article starting from the title and ending with the references.

The third aspect of the Triad of Scientific Research is to know how to find and catch research gaps and find new subjects by continuously reading periodicals, keeping regular meetings with the staff of the same department every day, every week through organizing a journal club, every month through meeting with the staff of the other departments, and every year by organizing national and international conferences.

Keywords

Good researcher, Triad of scientific research, Research skills



Artificial Intelligence, Green Health, and the Future of Nursing

Prof. Amina Elnemer

Prof. of Women's Health and Midwifery Nursing
Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare is not new. In fact, it is currently used in many ways that are relevant to nursing. AI is a type of technology that can learn and adapt to support and supplement human tasks. It helps healthcare providers and nurses work more efficiently and increase their capabilities. In addition, with the help of AI-powered systems and devices, such as IoT, nurses can significantly improve patient care and the future of nursing practice.

AI cannot replace healthcare workers entirely; it can significantly improve their daily lives and the lives of their patients. It reduces the chances of errors or mistakes by helping nurses better manage their workload, health environment and monitor their patients. AI in nursing can reduce the overhead costs associated with waste management and help maintain physical integrity. Nurses could use their trusted skill sets and lead the way for sustainable, healthy communities and environments in which they serve reaching green health for the sake of our planet, and for the safety of our health care.

As health care continues to evolve, nursing education must also evolve to keep moving with the changes. One significant development in higher education has been the integration of Artificial Intelligence technology, which has the potential to transform education by providing more personalized and efficient learning experiences for students.

AI in education and research should be implemented according to proper guidelines and used ethically to ensure academic integrity and intellectual property also, academic nursing staff should be provided with guidance on how to use AI-based tools effectively and integrate them into existing teaching practices to make the most of their potential. AI can significantly improve learning experiences and prepare students for the future workforce.

Keywords

Artificial intelligence, Green health, Future of nursing



Theme 2

Building Research Capacity in Health Care



Building a Multi-disciplinary Research Team: A Case Study

Dr. Marian Wilson, PhD, MPH, RN, PMGT-BC
Associate Professor, Washington State University, USA
Dr. Rasha Gad, Pediatric Nursing, Lecturer, Mansoura University

Abstract

Aim: This presentation provides an authentic experience of a multi-disciplinary research team project. The "equalizing access to non-opioid strategies with community-embedded online pain management tools" was a project funded by the National Science Foundation in the United States. A multi-disciplinary research team approach allowed us to be more comprehensive in our pain assessment. We followed a bio-psychosocial, spiritual model to consider pain's emotional, social, contextual, cognitive, cultural, and spiritual components. We brought a team together to lead a collaboration of patients, healthcare providers, and community members to identify treatment priorities and barriers. We had 11 community partners in a team that represented different disciplines. The main three leads were from nursing, psychology, and health services research. We were representing the College of Nursing in the Academic Setting Goalistics, a small business, and urban nova, a small nonprofit. We developed and administered a survey to assess patient needs and pain treatment barriers. We conducted focus groups to explore issues identified in the survey, and then we developed a plan for the online resources and the design of a pilot test. Besides the nursing and medical elements, expertise in the nonprofit and private sector priorities and research collaborations. We created this Pain Advisory Council with the help of the civic partners and our very engaged diverse research team. The team grew over time. We did have that pack membership with many people on our council who helped us with the dissemination. We collected 154 surveys within a concise timeline: forty-five healthcare workers and seven community members.

Conclusion: Because of our multi-disciplinary research team, we met our study aims. In the six months, we completed our online survey, collected the data and we also were able to conduct the focus groups on our community pain survey.

Keywords

Multi-disciplinary research team, Non-opioids, Pain management



Reaching out for Research Collaboration

Dr. Nashwa Ibrahim
Assistant Professor of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing
Mansoura University, Egypt

Abstract

As interdisciplinarity is increasing in health care research, establishing good practice in research collaboration is essential. Researchers aspire to achieve research integrity which can be maximised through research collaboration. This presentation **aims to** achieve some goals; help academics understand why international collaboration is important in health care research. Additionally, this presentation will shed the light on the best practice for successful research collaboration in health care field and how to find research collaborators. Dissemination strategies and intellectual property rights' protection will be discussed in the presentation. Finally, the presentation will address some strategies to avoid conflict of interest during collaboration.

Keywords

Research collaboration, Health care research, Dissemination strategies



Challenges and Facilitators of Establishing and Maintaining Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Research

Azza Hussein Ahmed, DNS, CPNP, IBCLC, FAAN, FILCA
Associate Professor of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing
College of Health and Human Sciences, Purdue University, IN. USA

Abstract

Emerging literature confirms that healthcare teams that practice collaboratively enhance the delivery of person-centered care and improve patient and systems outcomes. Collaboration in research is becoming essential due to increasing specialties, methods, and innovation in research. This presentation will discuss the importance of collaboration, define collaborative research and types of collaboration, model for creating a collaborative team, characteristics for effective team and it will also explain the Sunnybrook framework for interprofessional team collaboration. Challenges in collaboration will also be discussed and provide an example of interdisciplinary collaboration.

Keywords

Interdisciplinary collaboration, Collaborative research, Challenges, Facilitators



Partnering with an Academic Medical Center to Incorporate an Electronic Medical Record into Nursing Education

Prof. Syeda Thomas, PhD, RN, CCRN
Associate Professor of Instruction
University of Iowa College of Nursing, USA

Abstract

Key Points:

- Partnered with an Academic Medical Center to use a playground version of the hospital's Electronic Medical Record (EMR)
- Learn how to incorporated EMR into an undergraduate nursing program

The majority of acute care hospitals have integrated some form of an Electronic Medical Record (EMR) to chronicle a patient's hospital stay from admission to discharge. As a result, nursing students need to be highly skilled professionals who can balance hands-on nursing cares with technological skills. Despite the significance of the EMR in healthcare practice, few nursing programs teach students how to document their assessment findings. After collaborating with an academic medical center, access was granted to use their EMR for student learning at no cost. Once access was granted, the EMR was incorporated into the undergraduate nursing program curriculum. The EMR has become a common teaching modality in the classroom to assist students on how to document their assessment findings, challenge their critical thinking, and gain immediate feedback from their instructor on their documentation. Incorporating the EMR in the classroom setting also allows them to practice their documentation skills in a pressure-free environment that does not compromise patient safety.

Keywords

Partnering with an academic medical center, Electronic medical record, Nursing education



Theme 3

Building an Effective Preceptorship for Nursing Students



Implications of Preceptorship in Nursing: Opportunities and Challenges

Prof. Hala Gabr Mahmoud

Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University

Abstract

Background: Nursing is a practice-based profession. The changes in healthcare systems are ongoing, leading to a need for new competencies among healthcare professionals to deliver safe, high-quality patient care and be enterprising. Preceptorship is one method to ensure continuous professional development and the delivery of safe, ethical, and effective care. Preceptorship is a concept that has been used within the nursing profession for many years and evolved in response to the 'reality shock' experienced by newly qualified nurses entering the profession for the first time. Preceptorship is a closed-ended relationship of a fixed duration, where support is provided by a more experienced to a less experienced colleague who is new to the profession or new to a particular field within a profession. Nursing preceptorship is a strategy widely used in undergraduate and postgraduate clinical nursing education to provide students and novice nurses with reality-based knowledge alongside skill acquisition, confidence, and professional socialization. Preceptorship aims to develop the clinical skills, competence, and confidence of the less experienced colleague, and to facilitate orientation to the new field and socialization within the role. It helps nursing students to become accountable, independent, knowledgeable, and skilled practitioners. Other important benefits include the nurturing and socializing of the student to the role of a registered nurse; the opportunity for the student to discuss professional conflicts and develop self-confidence and a decrease in the theory-practice gap. Preceptorship experiences in nursing have gained much popularity as a teaching/socializing strategy. Preceptorship programs should be designed to prepare and support not only the newcomer nurses but also the nurse preceptor to effectively perform their roles.

Keywords

Nursing profession, Nursing education, Preceptorship program, Nursing preceptorship, Preceptor



Building an Effective Preceptorship for Nursing Students

Prof. A. Jayasudha, Principal, PSG College of Nursing, Peelamedu, India

Abstract

Background: The mentoring/preceptorship program was widely implemented in several institutions. Mentoring nursing students have slowly become a strategy in supporting nursing students so they successfully transition from students to nurses and are also able to function in their new roles as nurses. The main aim of this study is to assess the existing level of perception of mentoring among nursing students. **Method:** A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional research design was used with a sample size of 378 students selected by a convenience sampling technique. Gloria Crisp Modified College Student Mentoring is a five-point rating Scale (CSMS) used to assess the students' perception of mentoring. It consists of four components: psychological and emotional support, professional support, academic subject knowledge support, and the existence of a mentor as a role model. **Results:** The findings showed that 49.5% of the students had a strongly positive perception, 44% had a positive perception whereas 5% had a negative perception and 1% had a strongly negative perception of mentoring. Concerning the psychological and emotional support of the mentor, 36.7% of the students strongly agreed that the mentor was accessible and approachable. Concerning the professional support of a mentor, 34.3% of students strongly agreed that the mentor provided them with professional support. Regarding the academic subject, 30.4 % strongly agreed that the mentor recognized their academic accomplishments and 33.3% strongly agreed that the mentor encouraged them to discuss their coursework problems. Similarly, 34.6% strongly agreed that a mentor served as a role model. The results also revealed a significant association between students' level of perception and their years of study (X^2 33.459) significant at p 0.005 level. **Conclusion:** The findings strongly suggest the need for Mentorship/ preceptorship program for nursing students to improve their knowledge, skills, and attitude and to overcome emotional issues.

Keywords

Mentoring, Preceptorship, Perception, Nursing students



Precepting Nursing Students: Essential Guidelines for Best Practice

Prof.Dr. Karima Elshamy

Medical Surgical Nursing Department

Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt

Former AORTIC Vice President of North Africa

Abstract

Introduction: In clinical settings, preceptors act in formal support roles, to ensure patients' safety and facilitate a learning environment that encourages professional growth, career development, and high-quality patient care. One of the most effective mechanisms for teaching undergraduate nursing students is the partnering of students with nurses who are in the role of a clinical preceptor. Since the 1980s, it has become a cornerstone of clinical nursing education. The preceptorship is a formal one-to-one relationship between a student and a nurse that extends over a pre-determined length of time. As a way to bridge theory and practice, and facilitate the transition from student to nurse role in professional practice, the preceptor-student partnership is a vital component of the educational system. Nurses new to the role of preceptor share concerns about taking on the challenge and responsibility of supporting and guiding the education of a student. Effective preceptorship can positively impact the workplace as it creates a continuous learning environment. For the preceptor, it provides the opportunity to teach, influence practice, and broaden his or her knowledge. For the learner, it provides the opportunity to develop and practice clinical skills with a clinical expert on a one-to-one basis, which leads to increased confidence. **Conclusion:** The roles and responsibilities of the preceptor require specific preparation and support. Understanding the essential guidelines for best practice and addressing key questions related to the healthcare setting and school of nursing policies and procedures are critical to role satisfaction and a successful preceptorship. Effective preceptorship can positively impact the workplace as it creates a continuous learning environment which will increase satisfaction and retention of the professional and new graduates.

Keywords

Precepting Nursing Students, Guidelines, Best Practice



**Under the Mode of Physical, Mental, Social, Spiritual, and Holistic Nursing:
Research on the Cultivation of Social Care Ability of Nursing Students**

Prof. Shi Jinyu & Prof. Tang Jiaohua
Chongqing City Management College, China

Abstract

Background: To respond to the increasing demand for palliative care caused by the deepening population aging, Chongqing City Management College has opened palliative care courses for majors in elderly care professionals, such as social work, civil affairs management, elderly services, and nursing. The teaching team follows the holistic care model of body, mind, and spirit. It divides the palliative care course into four modules: death and death education, physical care, psychological care, and social care. **Method:** A survey of nursing students in their second year was conducted. **Results:** The survey showed that most nursing students know and recognize the holistic care model of body, mind, and spirit. However, there is a significant deviation in their understanding of social care. They are not familiar with the specific content of social care, nor do they recognize its importance. They even feel that social care is not closely related to their profession. **Intervention:** The teaching team has restructured the course content according to the holistic care model of body, mind, and spirit. In the social care module, six social care tasks were formulated including policy advocacy, resource exploration, social advocacy, organizational support, family and friend support, and resource capacity building and connection. The teaching team has set explicit knowledge, ability, and attitude goals; and adopted diverse teaching methods such as policy seminars, situational simulations, and resource list compilations. **Outcome:** After systematic learning and training, the students have developed the habit of listing resource inventories, can directly point out policy terms that may apply to the patients, and actively encourage the patients to form partnerships. This lays a foundation for nursing students to bring the holistic care model of body, mind, and spirit into their future service positions.

Keywords

Nursing students, Holistic care model of body, mind, and spirit, Social care



Theme 4

Applying Evidence into Clinical Practice



Clinical Evidence in Management of Diabetic Foot Focusing on Negative Pressure Therapy

Professor Habil. Monica Marilena Țânțu, PhD
Department of Medical Assistance and Physical Therapy
Faculty of Sciences, Physical Education and Informatics
University of Pitesti, Romania

Abstract

Background: Diabetic foot is a current public health problem and a late consequence of diabetes. Treatment of diabetic foot is a long-lasting, highly resource-consumption process. Using negative pressure therapy leads to shorter hospitalization periods, and better functional outcomes, significantly contributes to decreasing the number of amputations and improving patient's quality of life. **Aim:** Evidencing the advantages of negative pressure therapy in the treatment of the diabetic foot. **Method:** a case study of a 49-year-old patient, who was hospitalized with necrotizing right foot and shank, neglected type II diabetes. An amputation was performed of a typical necessity, right leg, transtarsal, open stump. After successive debridement, negative pressure therapy was installed for 24 days. This favors the formation of the granular bed, the remission of the infection, and allowing grafting. The graft is partially integrated and plantar reconstruction was performed with a sural reversal flap. The local and functional results were satisfactory, with the flap viability and the possibility of moving with support on the right leg, preventing the amputation of the shank. **Conclusions:** Negative pressure therapy has a multitude of advantages, it is preferable to conventional therapies, and it can have higher costs, but accelerates healing and improves the quality of the patient's life.

Keywords

Diabetic foot, Negative pressure therapy, Quality of life



Evidence-Based Messages to Unraveling the Mystery of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease

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Abstract

Background: Of the top five terminal diseases in the developed world, Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the only disease with no known etiology, treatment, or definitive premortem diagnosis and accounts for between 50 and 70% of all cases of dementia. At best, the few available treatment options only target symptoms of the disease. This overall dearth of options to treat and ultimately prevent the onset of AD lies primarily with the disease's heterogeneity and comorbidity. This high level of complexity creates the overriding challenge of understanding the disease mechanisms that conventional research methodologies have to date been unsuccessful in unraveling. Scientists continue to unravel the complex brain changes involved in the onset and progression of Alzheimer's disease. It is thought that changes in the brain may begin a decade or more before memory and other cognitive problems appear. By the final stage of Alzheimer, the damage is widespread, and brain tissue has shrunk significantly affecting all cognitive and emotional functioning, and has many terrible symptoms. Therefore, family caregiving is a crucial informal care resource to lessen the burdens associated with symptoms. Alzheimer's disease is not a preventable condition. However, many lifestyle risk factors can be modified. Evidence suggests that taking steps to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease may also lower the risk of developing dementia. **Conclusion:** Researchers around the globe are exploring ways to prevent Alzheimer's disease. Although there are now no effective treatments for preventing Alzheimer's disease, research has shown that we can take precautions to lower our chances of getting the disease. Although research is still in its early stages, there is strong evidence that people can lower their risk by changing important aspects of their lifestyle, such as getting regular exercise and maintaining good heart health.

Keywords

Alzheimer's disease, Evidence-based prevention, Elderly



Study on the Accessibility Path of Long-term Care for the Elderly in Chongqing

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Abstract

Background: Currently, the Chinese elderly population has increased significantly, and the society has fully entered an aging society. According to the China Health Commission in 2022, by the end of 2021, there were 267 million elderly people aged 60 and above in China, accounting for 18.9% of the total population. Among them, the population aged 65 and above reached 200 million, accounting for 14.2%. As people age, they are at risk of decreased intrinsic abilities, the impact of chronic diseases, and nursing dependency. Therefore, to continuously meet the growing needs of the elderly, it is urgent to research the practice of long-term care for the elderly. **Aim:** This article aimed to investigate the present situation of promoting long-term care service paths for the elderly in Chongqing, China from three aspects: physical accessibility, service accessibility, and economic accessibility through literature research and field investigation. **Findings:** Our investigation revealed that, in terms of physical accessibility, Chongqing has provided sufficient infrastructure for the long-term care of the elderly in the process of promoting the old-age care service system with the coordination of home community institutions and the combination of medical care and health care. The main providers of long-term care services for the elderly in Chongqing are the government and non-profit organizations. Concerning economic accessibility, Chongqing has created a centralized care platform to ensure the care needs of the elderly in extreme poverty, improved the efficiency of fund utilization such as support funds and disability care subsidies, and carried out pilot projects for long-term care insurance. However, some problems were noted including inadequate long-term care service facilities, an imbalance in elderly care services between urban and rural areas, and lacking a complete long-term care service system. **Recommendations:** There is a need for establishing systems for long-term care service for the elderly, enhancing institutional cooperation, improving the coordination of nursing staff at different levels, providing personalized long-term care, and promoting full coverage of long-term care insurance.

Keywords

Long-term care, Elderly, Physical accessibility, Service accessibility, and Economic accessibility



Educational Component for Nurse Competence

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Abstract

Background: This study was established in connection with ProComp-program (<https://sites.utu.fi/nursingscienceresearchprogrammes/pedagogic/procompnurse/>). Research studies that are focuses on nurse competence usually do not explicitly define what the educational component is, but usually, it is possible to observe that nurse competence relates to the learning course, the content of curricula, the teaching principles, the learning methods, and tools, the communication, and reflection between teacher and student. **Aim of the study:** 1) To identify educational components in nursing education related to the development of competence and 2) to develop an instrument for assessing these components. **Method:** Thematic analysis by applying an inductive, data-driven approach was used to synthesize nurse competencies and educational components. **Results:** The study found 46 educational components, which were grouped into 10 main components and combined into 2 categories: (1) EU directive-regulated curricula and (2) innovations in curricula. After, the development of the new instrument took place from September 2021 to April 2022, after which the instrument was translated into Lithuanian language and the validation process was initiated by researchers. **Conclusion:** Following this study, the categories of educational components reflected essential relationships with the nurse competencies acquired by graduating nursing students which led to the development of the initial version of the EduCompNurs instrument. EduCompNurs instrument will be available to use only with additional instruments which assess the level of the competence of the sample.

Keywords

Educational component, Nurse competence, Nursing education, Graduating nursing student



Translating Research Findings and Getting Evidence into Clinical Practice for Postgraduate Nursing Students

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Abstract

Aim: This presentation aims to 1) raise awareness of postgraduates to the changes needed in their clinical practice to improve care through integrating evidence-based research, 2) describe the importance of successfully translating research into clinical practice 3) design plans to overcome barriers to the translation of research evidence into practice for postgraduates. **Background:** There is a universal acknowledgment that the clinical care provided to individuals should be informed on the best available evidence. Knowledge and evidence derived from robust scholarly methods should drive postgraduates' clinical practice, decisions, and change to improve the way they deliver care. Translating research evidence to clinical practice is essential to safe, transparent, effective, and efficient healthcare provision and meeting the expectations of patients, families, and society. Successful dissemination and uptake of research evidence require identifying the appropriate audience and tailoring messages via appropriate mediums. When analyzing and interpreting the results, researchers must address the study aims and answer the research question(s) in view of the background research problem and its significance. Despite its importance, translating research into clinical practice is challenging. There are more postgraduate nursing students in the frontline of health care than any other healthcare profession. As such, nurse-led research is increasingly recognized as a critical pathway to practical and effective ways of improving patient outcomes. However, there are barriers to the translation of research evidence into practice. Successful strategies to change practice are needed to be adequately resourced and require postgraduates with appropriate knowledge and skills. **Conclusion:** Any systematic approach to changing professional practice should include plans to monitor and evaluate, and to maintain and reinforce any change. The translation should be considered in the research design, including an evaluation of the research implementation. The success of research implementation in health care is dependent on clinician/consumer behavior change.

Keywords

Research findings, Evidence, Practice, Postgraduates

**The 10th International Nursing Conference and 6th Postgraduate Studies and Research Conference
Academia-Health Care Institutional Partnerships: "A Win-Win"**



Critical Care Nursing: Current Evidence

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Abstract

Background: Intensive care is a specialty characterized by its complexity, the frequency of life-threatening conditions, and the need for rapid decision-making. Evidence-based practice is now widely recognized as the key to improving healthcare quality and patient outcomes and decreasing healthcare costs. Implementing evidence-based practice was recognized as the core competency that should be held by all healthcare professionals, especially nurses, as front-line healthcare providers. In critical care nursing, current evidence is an approach that integrates clinical expertise, the latest and best available research evidence, as well as the patient's unique values and circumstances. This form of practice is essential for critical care nurses as well as the nursing profession to build their own body of knowledge, minimize the gap between nursing education, research, and practice, and standardize nursing practices. It is critical to teach nursing students not only the value of evidence-based knowledge, but also how to access this knowledge, appraise it, and apply it correctly as needed. Thus, clinical decision-making by critical care nurses should be based on the best and most up-to-date, available research evidence. **Conclusion:** Integrating evidence-based practice into the daily practice of critical care nurses has the potential to improve the practice environment as well as patient outcomes.

Keywords

Critical care nursing, Evidence-based practice, Critical care nurses, Patient outcomes



Systematic Reviews: The Top Evidence

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Abstract

A systematic review is a review that provides an answer to a focused question following a comprehensive search for relevant studies on a specific topic, and those identified are then appraised and synthesized according to a pre-determined and explicit method. Systematic reviews aim to identify, evaluate, and summarize the findings of all relevant individual studies, thereby making the available evidence more accessible to decision-makers. When appropriate, combining the results of several studies gives a more reliable and precise estimate of an intervention's effectiveness than one study alone.

A systematic review is a review that reports or includes; a research question; sources that were searched, with a reproducible search strategy (naming of databases, naming of search platforms/engines, search date, and complete search strategy); inclusion and exclusion criteria; selection (screening) methods; critically appraises and reports the quality/risk of bias of the included studies; and information about data analysis and synthesis that allows the reproducibility of the results.

The reasons for conducting a systematic review include uncertainty in the research literature where there are conflicting results; an identified gap in knowledge; an area in which research and interest are growing; and to prove effectiveness.

Conclusion: Systematic reviews are considered the highest level of evidence on the hierarchy of evidence pyramid. Systematic reviews are conducted following rigorous research methodology so; they provide the most reliable source of evidence to guide clinical nursing practice.

Keywords

Evidence based-practice, Systematic review, Top evidence



Nurses' Performance of Peripheral Neonatal Cannulation in Khartoum State Hospitals

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Abstract

Background: Peripheral intravenous cannulas are the most common vascular access devices used to provide medication or fluids. If the insertion is improper, cannulation can severely damage a small vein, necessitating professional assistance. **Aim:** The study aimed to assess nurses' performance of peripheral venous cannulation for neonates in Khartoum State Hospitals. **Method:** A descriptive cross-sectional design was used with a sample of 105 nurses. A self-administered questionnaire and an observational checklist were used to collect data for this study. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyse the data, and the p-value was less than 0.05. **Results:** The findings showed that 54.3% of nurses were between 21-30 years old, 67.6% had master's degrees and 55.2% attended neonatology training courses. The mean of nurses' performance of hand hygiene was 90.0%. The mean of nurses' performance of using personal protective equipment was 96.6%. The mean of nurses' performance of skin preparation was 92.2%. The findings showed that, after more than three tries, 37.1% of participating nurses successfully inserted the cannula, while 31.4% did so with the second try and 18.1% inserted the cannula in the first try. The overall mean of nurses' compliance with the peripheral cannulation procedure was 68%. **Conclusion:** Although nurses' preparation for peripheral intravenous cannulation was satisfactory, their practice of cannula insertion in some paediatric health settings was not satisfactory. There is a positive correlation between nurses' level of education and their performances. More training programs on peripheral intravenous cannulation for neonates are recommended for nurses to enhance their practice.

Keywords

Nurses' performance, Peripheral intravenous cannulation, Neonates



Theme 5

Learning Journeys: Postgraduate Students' Stories



My Journey as a PhD Student in Woman's Health and Midwifery Doctoral Program

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Abstract

Introduction: A PhD (Doctorate of Philosophy) is the highest level of postgraduate qualification available that can be studied. A postgraduate degree is an excellent approach to specialize, retrain and develop new skills in career path. Graduate students Join postgraduate studies for a variety of reasons, including job advancement, research opportunities, and a desire for lifelong learning. On the other hand, PhD students face many challenges through the research process including formulating the research title and objectives, reviewing related literature, and collecting and analyzing data for which student researchers require additional guidance and assistance. They also experience personal challenges due to time constraints and lack of support during the research process. An academic workforce is required for the nursing and midwifery profession to continue to provide leadership and enhance the implementation of evidence-based research into clinical practice. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that PhD experience has an impact on an individual's well-being, both positively and negatively, depending on how they handle the experience. **Recommendations:** Academics need to critically examine current supervision strategies and consider new approaches to more effectively integrate teaching time into supervision, thereby optimizing students' completion of their Nursing and Midwifery PhD degree.

Keywords

A postgraduate degree, PhD student, Midwifery nursing



Postgraduate Study: Challenges and Benefits

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Abstract

Introduction: Postgraduate study can be a viable option for those who want to advance their knowledge in a particular field, explore new interests after earning an undergraduate degree, or advance their career. Prospective students must be ready for an intense learning experience that includes their undergraduate studies and/or the experience gained through clinical work experience. However, earning a master's degree is not a simple process. Researchers may face difficulties stepping up to the postgraduate level. These could show up as having to deal with all the negativity, feeling overwhelmed by all options, worrying about the ability to pay for it, managing all the paperwork required for the application process, and facing the fear of failure. The main advantage of earning a master's degree is that it equips researchers with the analytical and critical thinking skills needed to undertake their independent research projects. Researchers need to comprehend the existing body of knowledge in the field of research and identify the knowledge gap to provide a strong rationale for the study. In addition, throughout the research process, researchers develop communication skills, scientific writing skills, presentation skills, project and time management, and problem-solving skills. **Conclusion:** Research is crucial to expanding our body of knowledge. A bachelor's degree is generally considered the minimum qualification to be able to enter into a profession. **Recommendations:** Postgraduate students can improve their scientific research skills, enrich their experience, and manage the challenges they face during their studies by being adequately prepared, qualified, and trained on how to write a thesis.

Keywords

Benefits, Challenges, Postgraduate Study, Postgraduate students



Posters



Guiding Principles for Academia-Practice Partnership

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Abstract

Aim: This poster aims to identify key principles guiding relationships between academia and practice for advancing nursing practice to improve the health of the public. **Background:** Transforming the nursing profession is a crucial element to achieving the nation's vision of an effective, affordable healthcare system that is accessible and responsive to all. Academia-practice partnership is an important mechanism to strengthen nursing practice and help nurses become well-positioned to lead change and advance health. Through implementing such partnerships, both academic institutions and practice settings will formally address the recommendations of the Future of Nursing Committee. Such intentional and formalized relationships are based on mutual goals, respect, and shared knowledge. An academic-practice partnership is developed between a nursing education program and a care setting. Such relationships are defined broadly and may include partnerships within nursing, and other professions, corporations, government entities, and foundations. Effective partnerships will create systems for nurses to achieve educational and career advancement, prepare nurses of the future, especially postgraduates to practice and lead, provide mechanisms for lifelong learning, and provide a structure for nurse residency programs. **Conclusion:** Mutual respect and trust are the cornerstones of the practice-academia relationships. A commitment is shared by partners to maximize the potential of each registered nurse to reach the highest level within his/her scope of practice. Working together is important to determine an evidence-based transition program for under and postgraduate students and new graduates that are both sustainable and cost-effective. The partnership is also essential to develop, implement, and evaluate organizational processes and structures that support and recognize academic or educational achievements.

Keywords

Principles, Academia, Practice, Partnerships, Nurses



An Innovative Academic-Practice Partnership: A Win-Win Pediatric Academic Partnership

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Abstract

Background: The gap between theory and practice is reduced by the sharing of expertise and increasing evidence-based practice. Academic-clinical partnership improves competencies among students and the safety and health outcomes of children. So, collaboration, respect, trust, sharing knowledge, and commitment are the hallmark of a strong and enduring academic practice partnership and would be a win-win for both entities. Building these relationships takes time and creativity to find chances that mutually support both entities, especially in a non-academic health center setting. As well, they are challenged to be efficient and effective in light of an ever-changing healthcare system. As a result, the researchers performed a systematic search of the Web of Science, PubMed, Medline PsychINFO on EBSCOhost and Google Scholar databases for articles on academic-clinical partnership, college hospital partnership, or/and nursing and concluded that practice partner relies on strong partnerships to accomplish the goals of excellent patient care, support for professional growth of nurses, and preparing pediatric nurses for the future. Academic partner relies on strong partnerships for successful clinical education and support for research and evidence-based projects. **Conclusion:** Working together, academic and clinical practice can strengthen each organization's ability to accomplish goals, while being good stewards of hospital, community, and University resources.

Keywords

Academic-Practice Partnership, Pediatric Academic Partnership, Evidence-based practice



Stem Cell Transplantation and Donation Willingness among Nursing Students

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Abstract

Background: Hematopoietic stem cell transplantations (HSCTs) are a lifesaving treatment for many paediatric patients, but still there is a shortage in the number of stem cell donors in the Arab world. Despite the Stem cell transplantation was an enduring procedure that can improve the future of pediatric patients with chronic disease; there are many factors associated with stem cells donation willingness and resistance. Deliberation about HSCTs therapy is extreme since of the concern of scientific, spiritual, social, and political opinions. The chief reason for the insufficient number of donors for HSCT is inadequate public awareness about the importance of HSCT. Increasing public knowledge and sensitivity about solid-organ transplantation has enhanced donor recruitment in many countries. Still, little data are available in developing countries concerning the efficacy of public education to increase the number of stem cell donors. Nursing students are considered the forthcoming healthcare leaders. They play a vital role in providing health education and spreading information and correcting misinformation to the public regarding hematopoietic stem cell therapy, which in turn influences the patient's behavior and willingness to donate. Moreover, they also exemplify the perfect donor demographic for stem cells as young, diverse, and motivated individuals. Nursing students requisite to embrace a proper knowledge and attitude regarding stem cell therapy through appropriate education during their study. **Conclusion:** The nursing syllabus needs to remain up to date to meet the standards of nursing practice. Therefore, improving nursing students' knowledge and attitude about donation behaviour will positively help in increasing the number of stem cell donors.

Key words

Awareness, Donation Willingness, Hematopoietic stem cell transplantations



Latest Evidence Developments Related to CIPO

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Abstract

Background: Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction (CIPO) is a type of intestinal dysfunction presenting as a symptom of intestinal obstruction but without actual mechanical obstruction. It is a rare disorder in which intestinal nerve or muscle problems prevent food, fluid, and air from moving through the stomach and intestine. The patient experiences the symptoms of an intestinal blockage, though no actual physical blockage exists. An extremely low incidence, non-specific clinical symptoms, strong heterogeneity, and no definitive cause in some patients make CIPO very difficult to diagnose correctly. Imaging and gastrointestinal manometry are commonly used. Most patients have progressive worsening of their symptoms and require intervention, and nutritional assessment and treatment are very important to determine the prognosis. With improvements in surgical techniques, small bowel transplantation is a feasible treatment option for patients with advanced CIPO; however, the long-term prognosis for CIPO patients remains unsatisfactory. Generally, the disease is rare and difficult to diagnose, which leads to clinicians' lack of understanding of the disease and results in a high rate of misdiagnosis. Depending on the severity of the blockage, patients will need to receive IV fluids to maintain hydration and nasogastric suctioning to allow the bowel to rest and recover. Nurses play a vital role in educating patients about risk factors, symptoms, and management of their condition. **Aim:** This poster aims to describe the characteristics of CIPO and the latest developments in its diagnosis and treatment to improve clinicians' understanding of CIPO so that the disease is identified quickly and accurately, and treated as early as possible to improve patients' quality of life.

Keywords

Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction, Latest evidence, Intestinal obstruction, Intestinal transplantation, Nurses' role



Enhancing Clinical Education Through The Use of Incisions, Sim X and JoVE Platforms: A Feasibility Study

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Abstract

Aim: This feasibility study aims to explore the potential of using Incisions Sim X and JoVE platforms to enhance clinical education and academic performance. **Sample:** The study involved a sample of nursing students who were exposed to Incisions, Sim X and JoVE platforms and given d feedback on their experiences. **Results:** Data will be collected through surveys, focus groups, and performance assessments. While results are not yet available, this study has the potential to provide valuable insights into how technology can be used to enhance clinical education and improve patient outcomes. **Conclusion:** Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the feasibility of using these platforms in clinical education and highlights areas for further development and improvement.

Keywords

Clinical education, Academic performance, Incisions, Sim X and JoVE Platforms



Digital Education for Building Health Workforce Capacity

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Abstract

Health workforce challenges (especially the shortage of personnel) are recognized as an important barrier to the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC) and sustainable development goals (SDG). At the same time, changing population health needs, a renewed emphasis on primary health care and UHC, and evolving health care delivery models, such as team-based and patient-centered care, require health workers with the right competencies to deliver safe and effective services. Physicians, nurses, and other medical professionals globally are obliged to engage in continuing medical education (CME) program to retain their certifications. Staying up-to-date on scientific developments offers professional satisfaction, leading to better practice behavior and clinical practice outcomes. Many training technologies are available for CME today, and all approaches stand to enhance knowledge, skills, and attitudes including smartphone applications, video, podcasts, and online written materials. The increasing use of digital health technologies in health care is an upcoming, evolving, and currently underserved area for health workforce training and capacity building. Some of the main policy options in digital health include utilizing information and communication technologies (ICT) through systematic and evidence-based integration into health systems, and developing standards and interoperability infrastructure for health data while addressing current implementation barriers and developing evidence-based guidelines for digital health interventions to help health systems select, adopt, manage and evaluate digital health solutions. It also includes building a repository of knowledge, best practices, and tools to help health systems implement their digital health strategies and improve population digital literacy to support healthier lives, and digitally enabled.

Keywords

Digital education, Health workforce capacity, Digital health, Evidence-based integration