

World Congress on

NURSING AND

ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France



Hosted by:

Elena John

Program Manager | Nursing World 2023

Scholars Conferences

21 Clifton Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

United Kingdom, NE4 6XH

E: organizer@nursingworldcongress.com

P: +447426060443

W: <https://nursingworldcongress.com/>

09:00-09:30 Registrations

Keynote Forum

09:30-10:10



Chandra Veer Singh

Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education and Research Wardha, India

Title: Functional and Anatomical Outcome of Inside out Technique for Cholesteatoma Surgery

Biography: Chandra Veer Singh DLO, DNB, Fellowship In Head and Neck Cancer Surgery, Fellowship in Otology and Base Of Skull Surgery from some of the most prestigious Institutes like Bombay Hospital, Mumbai and Sir HN Reliance Foundation Hospital, Mumbai.

10:10-10:50



Somaia Altawalbeh

Dr. Somaia Altawalbeh Clinic, Jordan

Title: A Double-Blind, Randomized, Intra-Individual Controlled Feasibility Trial Comparing the Use of 1,470 and 940 nm Diode Laser for the Treatment of Hyperplastic Inferior Nasal Turbinates

Biography: Somaia Altawalbeh Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Member of the Jordanian Association of Head and Neck Surgery and Member of the Jordanian Society of Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons.

Group Photo & Networking and Refreshments Break @ 10:50-11:10

Speaker Session:

Session Chair: Somaia Altawalbeh, Dr. Somaia Altawalbeh clinic, Jordan

Session Introduction

11:10-11:35



Abeer Dyoub

University of L'Aquila, Italy

Title: Ethics of Conversational Agents in Healthcare

Biography: Abeer Dyoub is a researcher fellow at the Department of Engineering, Computer Science and Mathematics (DISIM), University of La'Aquila. Her Research interest focuses on Artificial Intelligence, with special focus on Computational Logic including Intelligent Agents and Multi Agent Systems.

11:35-12:00



Maria O'Malley

Atlantic Technological University, Ireland

Title: Quality Improvement initiative: Introduction of a Cross-Disciplinary Safety Briefing in the Operating Theatre before Operating List Commences.

Biography: Maria O'Malley is Band Irish Nursing Board PIN 117395 registered Nurse with extensive expertise providing first-class care in a Theatre Department. Meticulous attention to detail in the monitoring and treatment of patients for continued positive progress and results. Attentive nursing professional presenting high level of care, patient assistance during anaesthesia.

12:00-12:25

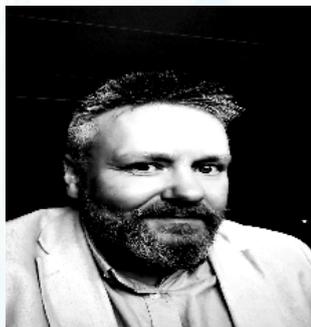


Seyed Ziaeddin Rasihashemi
Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Title: Outcomes and Pathological Features of Total Thyroidectomy in Patients with Multifocal Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma

Biography: Seyed Ziaeddin Rasihashemi, M.D., is a chest surgeon in Iran and is affiliated with Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. He received his medical degree from Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences.

12:25-12:50



Martin Sornes
Hearoll Medical Inc, Norway

Title: New Audiometry, the time has come!

Biography: Sornes was a late bloomer and finished his bachelor of audiology in 2008, vaguely describing the clinical audiometric device of the future in his thesis. In 2007 he was awarded an entrepreneurial scholarship for his idea of mobile audiology.

Lunch Break: 12:50-13:30 @ Restaurant

Keynote Forum

13:30-14:10



Dimitra Kalimeri
Athens Medical Center, Greece

Title: Infection Control and Prevention in Private Sector Hospital

Biography: Dimitra Kalimeri Efficient registered nurse with over 25 years of clinical, education and managerial experience. Collaborative and motivational with expertise in training new nursing staff while providing top-notch service to patient populations. She is the Infection Control Supervisor and Associate Director for Nursing of Athens Medical Center.

Speaker Session

14:10-14:35



Lei Huo
The University of Texas, USA

Title: PTEN Expression and Copy Number Variation in Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

Biography: Lei Huo is a practicing pathologist. She is actively involved in clinical and translational research in the field of breast cancer. Her research interests include high risk breast lesions, molecular and immuno histochemical markers in the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer, among others.

14:35-15:00



Haim Kaplan
Haim Kaplan Ltd, Israel

Title: A Single Surgeon's experience with Motiva Ergonomix Round Silk Surface Silicone implants in breast reconstruction over a 5-year period

Biography: I graduated from Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where I have also completed a specialization in plastic surgery, at the Hadassah Ein Kerem Hospital. Currently, I serve as a plastic surgeon in the Department of Plastic Surgery at the Asaf Harofe Hospital, a member of The Israeli Society and The American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Plastic Surgery.

15:00-15:25

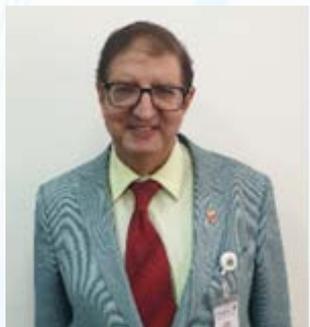


Ghizela Ana Maria Salagean
TopMed Medical Center, Romania

Title: Comparison of Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy Vs. Helical Tomotherapy Treatment Planning in A Case of Implanted Breast Tissue Expander

Biography: Ghizela graduated from UBB with both a bachelor's and a master's degree in medical physics. Her area of expertise is Radiation oncology. She joined many working groups (WGs) run by ESTRO and EFOMP in recent years.

15:25-15:50



Hamdi Al Shenawi
Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain

Title: Is laterality in breast Cancer still worth studying? Local experience in Bahrain

Biography: Hamdi Mohd Al Shenawi is currently employed as a laproscopic surgeon at King Abdullah Medical City in Bahrain and as an assistant professor of surgery in the college of medicine and medical sciences at Arabian Gulf University.

Networking and Refreshments Break @ 15:50-16:10

16:10-16:35



Atziri Corin Chavez Alvarez
University Laval, Canada

Title: Development of Novel Antimitotic Prodrugs Targeting Cyp1a1-Expressing Breast Cancer Cells Exhibiting Improved Rodent Liver Stability

Biography: Atziri Corin Chavez Alvarez is currently completing a Ph.D. program in Sciences pharmaceutics at University Laval in Quebec City, Canada. Corin completed her undergraduate program in pharmacy at the Faculty of chemistry, pharmacy, and biology at the Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo in Mexico.

16:35-17:00



Vincent Ouellette
University Laval, Canada

Title: Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of 4-(3-alkyl-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide salts as novel hydrosoluble antimitotic prodrugs selectively bioactivated by cytochrome P450 1A1 in breast cancer cells

Biography: Vincent Ouellette obtained his undergraduate degree from University du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres with a Bachelor of Science (BSc) in Chemistry (Forensics profile) in 2016. He then continued his studies to graduate school and received his Master's degree (MSc) in Chemistry at the same university in 2019.

17:00-17:25



Sadie Elisseou
Harvard Medical School, USA

Title: Trauma-Informed Clinical Care: Fostering Healing and Resilience

Biography: Sadie Elisseou, MD (she/her) is a primary care physician in the VA Boston Healthcare System, a Clinical Instructor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Adjunct Instructor of Medicine at Boston University School of Medicine, and a nationally recognized expert in the field of trauma-informed care (TIC).

Keynote Forum

09:30-10:00



Eman Salman Taie
Helwan University, Egypt

Title: Emerging of Greening Hospitals is Future Challenge for Nurse Manager: Designing and Validating Protocol

Biography: Eman Salman Mohamed Salman Taie is professor of Nursing Administration - Faculty of Nursing- Helwan University- Cairo- Egypt. She was Head of Nursing Administration Department in Faculty of Nursing – Helwan University.

10:00-10:30



Armando Masucci
AORN San Giuseppe Moscati, Italy

Title: Measurement of Anxiety and Stress levels of Nurses involved in the Covid-19 Emergency in Italy. Factors associated with outcomes on change in quality of life and possible occupational repercussions.

Biography: A. Masucci has completed his degree in Medicine and Surgery at the age of 24 years from 1th Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the Second University of Naples. He is full Professor of occupational Medicine at Pegaso Telematic University.

Speaker Session

10:30-10:55



Sandra McDade
Capella University, USA

Title: Case-Based Patient Scenario Learning Activity on Medication Administration Safety

Biography: Sandra McDade recently graduated with the highest honors from Capella University with a PhD in Nursing Education. She received a master's degree in nursing education and a baccalaureate in nursing with the highest honors in both programs from Benedictine University.

10:55-11:20



Aydanur Aydin
Gumsuhane Universtiy, Turkey

Title: Mobile Care App Development Process: Using the ADDIE model to Manage Symptoms after Breast Cancer Surgery (Step 1)

Biography: Aydanur Aydin is a faculty member at Gumushane University, Faculty of Health Sciences. Her doctoral thesis includes the effect of mobile-based care support products on symptom management in Breast Cancer patients.

11:20-11:45



Samantha Senarath

KAATSU International University, Sri Lanka

Title: Factors associated with the presence and reporting of medication administration errors among nurses at Avissawella Base Hospital, Sri Lanka

Biography: She is lecturer at KIU, Sri Lanka. She is graduate with a BSc. Hons in Nursing at the University of Ruhuna and Postgraduate Diploma in Social Statistics (PgDSS) at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka.

Refreshments Break @ 11:45-11:55

11:55-12:20



Elvira Habermann

Freelance RN Continence and Stoma Care, Austria

Title: Entrance gate for germs

Biography: After her graduation from the nursing school in Klagenfurt, She worked, apart from a baby break, on a neurological ward on a regular basis for 9 years.

Then she switched to the urological department. There, for nine years, She also looked after people with incontinence problems.

12:20-12:45



Silas Adjei-Gyamfi

Ghana Health Service, Ghana

Title: Maternal risk factors for low birthweight and macrosomia: A cross-sectional study in Northern Region, Ghana

Biography: Silas Adjei-Gyamfi is a young Global (Public) Health specialist and researcher whose interests are limited to population health, community health, maternal and child health, epidemiology, statistics, health systems, and health policy.

12:45-13:10



Leila Ahmadnezhad

Independent Researcher, Iran

Title: The effect of immediate and eight weeks inspiratory muscle training on rehabilitation of low back pain

Biography: Leila Ahmadnezhad received her PhD degree in 2020 in course of Physical Education and Sport Science. Her main area of research is rehabilitation in low back pain. Her specific research interest is inspiratory muscle training. She teaches rehabilitation courses at the college.

Refreshments Break @ 13:10-13:25

13:25-13:50



Joseph Galukeni Kadhila

University of Namibia, Namibia

Title: Clinical Learning Experiences of Nursing Degree Students At The Public Training Hospitals: Khomas Region, Namibia

Biography: Joseph Galukeni was completed my Masters of Nursing Science at the University of Namibia in April 2023, In December 2018 completed Postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Instruction at the University of Namibia, In December 2012 completed my Degree in Bachelor of nursing science (clinical) honours at the University of Namibia.

13:50-14:15



Constance Moore
US Army, Retired, USA

Title: In Their Own Words: Army Nurses Remember the 2003 Iraqi Invasion

Biography: COL (R) Constance J. (CJ) Moore served as an Army nurse for twenty-five years. She was assigned in various psychiatric nursing positions, and in five hospital education and nursing academic roles, culminating in the assignment, Chief of Education, William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso, Texas.

14:15-14:40



Junaid Sarfraz Khan
Lady Reading Hospital MTI, Peshawar, Pakistan

Title: Neo-Colonization of Medical Education in the Developing Countries: A Cause for Concern?

Biography: Junaid Sarfraz Khan is an eminent Medical Educationist holding two PhDs and is also a practicing Breast Cancer and Reconstructive Surgeon, being a fellow of both the Royal College of Physician and Surgeons, UK and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan.

14:40-15:05



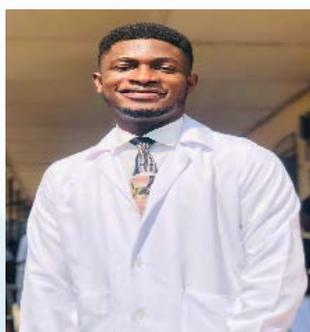
Ahmed Ashour
Cairo University, Egypt

Title: Is Music Intervention Effective in Reducing Anxiety and Pain During Breast Biopsy Procedure? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Biography: Ashour studied MEDICINE at Cairo University, Egypt, and graduated as MBChB in 2005. He then joined the obstetrics and gynecology residence program at obstetrics and gynecology hospital, faculty of medicine, Cairo University, from 2007-2010. He obtained Master's degree in OBGYN, at Cairo University in 2011, then MD degree in OBGYN in 2013.

E-Poster

15:05-15:20 SCP0101



Sochima Obiekwe
Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Title: Evaluation of Anthropometric and Hematological Parameters in Symptomatic HIV Male Subjects Not Enrolled In Anti-Retroviral Therapy Attending Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital (Nauth) Nigeria; A Cross-Sectional Study

Biography: Obiekwe Johnmark Sochima, a clinical Physiotherapy student at Nnamdi Azikiwe University, College of Health Sciences. Sochima is a researcher, an author, a data analyst enthusiast, a Public Health advocate, a Healthy Girl child advocate, and a public speaker with years of experience in project initiation and management.

15:20-15:35 SCP0102



Ezenwa Robinson Modum
Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Title: Medical Students Understanding, Perception, and Attitudes Towards Amputation as a Medical Procedure

Biography: Dr Robinson Ezenwa Modum (PT) is a youth activist and a public health enthusiast, with a demonstrated history of participation in public health advocacies, health and wellness exercises across his abode.

Panel Discussions & Closing Ceremony

World Congress on

NURSING AND ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France

A large red circle with a white border is suspended from a thick red horizontal bar above it by a thin red vertical line. The circle contains the text "KEYNOTE SPEAKERS Day 1" in white, bold, sans-serif font. To the left of the circle is a large, stylized graphic in shades of pink and yellow, resembling a graduation cap and a diploma.



Chandra Veer Singh

Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education & Research
Wardha, India

Functional and Anatomical Outcome of Inside Out Technique for Cholesteatoma Surgery

To study the efficacy of inside-out technique in completely eradicating the cholesteatoma from middle ear and mastoid, preservation of hearing & and quality of life post mastoidectomy with regards to recurrent discharge, wax, granulations.

Material and methods: In the study we included 100 patients presenting with chronic suppurative otitis media with cholesteatoma, they underwent inside out mastoidectomy and were followed up till the end of the study to evaluate the efficacy of inside out mastoidectomy in eradicating the disease from the middle ear cleft.

Results: Of the 100 patients, 98 patients had a total clearance of disease by the inside out approach, and 2 patients, had doubtful clearance. Thus, the overall success rate was 100% in our study. A significant improvement in the mean air conduction ($p < 0.01$) and the mean air bone gap ($p < 0.01$) was seen in all postoperatively at 3rd month PTA. Only one pa-

tient had conductive hearing loss one and a half years postoperatively after initial improvement. A dry self-cleansing cavity was achieved in 95% of the patients and only 5% required regular cleaning of wax the cavities.

Conclusion: Inside out mastoidectomy is a better alternative in canal wall down procedures as it not only clears the disease from the middle ear cleft, but also leaves behind a small postoperative cavity, which will preserve the hearing, decrease the cavity problems and increase the quality of life of such patients.

Biography

Chandra Veer Singh DLO, DNB, Fellowship In Head and Neck Cancer Surgery, Fellowship in Otology and Base Of Skull Surgery from some of the most prestigious Institutes like Bombay Hospital, Mumbai and Sir HN Reliance Foundation Hospital, Mumbai. Chandra Veer Singh, Senior Consultant Otorhinolaryngologist, Head and Neck Onco surgeon and Base of skull surgeon. He specialises in Robotic and Endoscopic Surgeries.

With an experience of around 25 years in the medical field and expertise gained by performing over 5000 surgeries, Chandra Veer Singh aptly is also an Associate Professor at the Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Onco sugery at Datta Meghe Institute Of Medical Sciences, Wardha, Maharashtra.

He deserves praise for pioneering several surgical techniques and earning their patents thereof. He is the current editor of The International Journal of Otology and Laryngology and Cureus. He has over 85 Publications to his credit and is the reviewer of several reputed International Journals including The American Journal of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck cancer surgery. He has been cited over 200 times.



Somaia Altawalbe

Dr. Somaia Altawalbeh Clinic, Jordan

A Double-Blind, Randomized, Intra-Individual Controlled Feasibility Trial Comparing the Use of 1,470 and 940 nm Diode Laser for the Treatment of Hyperplastic Inferior Nasal Turbinates

Introduction: Various laser systems have been used for volume reduction of hyperplastic nasal turbinates. For endonasal application, fiber controlled diode lasers are preferred over conventional laser systems for reasons of cost and practicability. This study compares coagulative tissue effects using 1¼ 1,470 nm and 1¼ 940 nm lasers in treatment of hyperplastic inferior nasal turbinates in an intra individual manner.

Methods: Twenty patients underwent laser coagulation for hyperplastic inferior nasal turbinates in this prospective, randomized, double-blind, clinical feasibility trial. In each case, one nasal cavity was treated using 1,470 nm laser (4–5 W power), the other one with 940 nm laser (12 W power), endoscopically controlled in noncontact mode. Clinical presentation and patients symptoms were documented preoperatively

and on day 1, 3, 7, 14, and 21 postoperatively using rhinomanometry, standardized questionnaires including SNOT 20 GAV (German adapted version), and separate endoscopic examination, respectively.

Results: No infections, hemorrhages, or other complications occurred intra- or postoperatively. The mean operation time was significantly shorter using the 1,470 nm diode laser as compared to the 940 nm laser. There was a significant reduction of nasal obstruction on day 21 postoperatively compared to the preoperative condition on both sides regardless of the laser system used. Evaluation of the SNOT-Scores as assessed before and 3 weeks after surgery showed significant subjective improvements.

Conclusions: 1,470 nm diode laser system offers an efficient method for tissue reduction in hyperplasia of inferior nasal turbinate. Compared with our standard practice (940 nm diode laser), 1,470 nm diode laser application provides an equivalent tissue reduction in shorter operation time using less total energy and a comparable relief of nasal obstruction postoperatively.

Biography

Somaia Altawalbeh Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Member of the Jordanian Association of Head and Neck Surgery and Member of the Jordanian Society of Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons.

Dr. Somaia Altawalbeh holds a Jordanian Board Certificate in Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery from King Abdullah University Hospital. She completed her medical studies at the University of Science and Technology and completed her residency in Ear, Nose and Throat specialization at King Abdullah University Hospital and Ministry of Health.



Dimitra Kalimeri

Athens Medical Center, Greece

Infection Control and Prevention in Private Sector Hospital

- Infection control screening process and protocols
- A database about nosocomial infections
- Evaluation, assessment, and monitoring of infections take place on a regular basis.
- The healthcare provider has protocols including respective assignment of clear responsibilities for infection control and prevention.
- Determination of interventions for infection control are based on risk assessment and adequate planning by infection control committee experts.
- Measures are taken regularly evaluated for their effectiveness leading to review or further adjustment by the committee.
- The hospital has implemented an antimicrobial stewardship program which is described in a policy or similar document.
- The program requires and defines the leadership commitment, accountability, and the involvement of a multidisciplinary team.
- Evidence justifying the rating (Reference to your policies, SOPs, (inter-)national protocols, etc.):
- Isolation rooms and respective infrastructure
- A proper infrastructure of isolation rooms is based on international standards including the maintenance

of negative pressure (if applicable).

- Protocols for isolation and similar standard practices are available and implemented for the treatment of infectious patients including postmortem procedures of infectious patients/contagious patients/epidemic plagues.
- Protocols for isolation and similar standard practices are available and implemented for the treatment of immune suppressed patients.
- Staff training according to the implemented protocols

Biography

Dimitra Kalimeri Efficient registered nurse with over 25 years of clinical, education and managerial experience. Collaborative and motivational with expertise in training new nursing staff while providing top-notch service to patient populations. She is the Infection Control Supervisor and Associate Director for Nursing of Athens Medical Center.

Graduated with nursing degree and has completed a Master's degree in health Unit Management and Hospital Waste management. She is also a member of the Nurses training office, member of the Quality office, member of the Infection Control Committee of the hospital and has participated in the Management Committee of Pandemic COVID-19.

Has a well-rounded knowledge of infection control techniques and standard medical procedures. Adept at evaluating patient conditions and identifying signs of infection. Specializes in implementing effective infection control procedures and providing staff training in such procedures. Eager to contribute to success and quality-focused, she is also an active participant in all accreditation assessment processes (internal/external audits) that take place in AMC. Furthermore, she lectures on global health at the University of Nursing and Health Sciences with many publications of scientific articles reviewed in various scientific journals.

World Congress on

NURSING AND ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France

A decorative graphic on the left side of the page. It features a stylized pink podium with a microphone on top, and a pink graduation cap with a tassel to its right. Below these elements is a large, stylized 'S' shape composed of pink and yellow geometric lines.

**SPEAKERS
Day 1**



Abeer Dyoub

University of L'Aquila, Italy

Ethics of Conversational Agents in Healthcare

Conversational Agents (CA) are artificial intelligent software which can simulate a conversation with a user in natural language via auditory or textual methods. They are typically used in dialogue systems for various practical purposes including customer service or information acquisition, and even in tele-healthcare, by enabling better accessibility, personalization, and efficiency, conversational agents have the potential to improve patient care. They are often described as one of the most advanced and promising expressions of interactions between humans and machines. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the introduction of virtual healthcare delivery in many countries, it

also prompted the rapid development of many other diverse technology enabled systems and processes for delivering virtual healthcare to patients. One new technology development is the widespread uptake of conversational agents in people's lives, and these now also have many health applications. However, despite of the potential benefits of the technology, CA raise many ethical questions and concerns that limit their wide spread use especially in healthcare domains where human lives and well-being are concerned. In this talk I discuss the ethics of CA in healthcare then I present a proposal for designing ethical conversational agents in healthcare.

Biography

Abeer Dyoub is a researcher fellow at the Department of Engineering, Computer Science and Mathematics (DISIM), University of La'Aquila. Her research interest focuses on Artificial Intelligence, with special focus on Computational Logic including Intelligent Agents and Multi Agent Systems, Knowledge Representation and Reasoning, Interpretable Machine Learning, and Machine Ethics. She is a fellow of ACM, GRIN, AIXIA, and GULP. She holds a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering from Tishreen University, Syria 2000, a master's degree in computer science 2004 from JMI university, India, and a PhD in ICT from the University of L'Aquila, Italy, 2019.



Maria O'Malley

Atlantic Technological University, Ireland

Quality Improvement initiative: Introduction of a Cross-Disciplinary Safety Briefing in the Operating Theatre before Operating List Commences.

The purpose of this research was to find a way to improve the communication skills within the Operating Theatre (OT). Effective communication benefits all team members but at times it can be challenging. With the involvement of my colleagues, nurses, health care assistants, managers, surgeon consultants, and anaesthesiologist consultants, this project can improve our care, listening skills, team dynamic, satisfaction,

collaboration and understanding what and how we can all communicate better within the work place. The qualitative and quantitative methodology, which was used in the questionnaire, gave the participants the opportunity to write the free text as feedback and assess by using 'Likert Scale' value of the research. These participant's outcomes have indicated that good communication skills saves time, reduces frustration, and improves the patients care within the OT. By using preoperatively Safety Briefing (SB) as the 'First Step of Five Steps to Safer Surgery' the outcomes confirmed that perioperative briefing improved the team climate, dynamic and communication of the surgical teams.

Biography

Maria O'Malley is Band Irish Nursing Board PIN 117395 registered Nurse with extensive expertise providing first-class care in a Theatre Department. Meticulous attention to detail in the monitoring and treatment of patients for continued positive progress and results. Attentive nursing professional presenting high level of care, patient assistance during anaesthesia. Considered hardworking and driven. Ready for new opportunity to apply exceptional nursing skills in management setting.



Seyed Ziaeddin Rasihashemi

Tabriz University of Medicine Sciences, Iran

Outcomes and Pathological Features of Total Thyroidectomy in Patients with Multifocal Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma

Background: The incidence of thyroid cancer has increased dramatically in recent decades. Multifocality is considered a poor prognostic factor for PTC. Patients with MPTC are at high risk for local recurrence, as well as lymphatic and distal metastases. This study examined the features and outcomes of multifocal papillary thyroid carcinoma

Material and Method: This retrospective study was conducted on 300 patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). Patients were classified into a multifocal PTC group and a unifocal PTC group. The pathological features of the PTC and the patients' outcomes were analyzed and compared.

Results: The occurrence of multifocality was higher in females than in males: odds ratio (OR): 2.37, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.2–4.67. Patients in the

multifocal group had a larger tumor size ($3.63 \text{ cm} \pm 1.66 \text{ cm}$) than patients in the unifocal group (2 cm , $p = 0.02$), and higher lymph node metastasis: OR: 2.37, 95% CI: 1.49–3.77. In addition, most patients in the multifocal group had a moderate risk of recurrence than in the unifocal group: OR: 1.63, 95% CI: 1.01–2.6. At follow-up, the thyroglobulin plasma levels ($p = 0.03$) and disease recurrence were significantly higher in the multifocal group than in the unifocal group (OR: 2.73, 95% CI: 1.15–6.44).

Conclusions: Patients with MPTC had a higher risk of disease recurrence, and multifocality was considered to be an independent prognostic factor for overall disease recurrence.

Biography

Seyed Ziaeddin Rasihashemi, M.D., is a chest surgeon in Iran and is affiliated with Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. He received his medical degree from Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and has been in practice for more than 21 years. He specializes in surgical techniques to treat lung and esophageal cancers, as well as other conditions such as achalasia, mediastinal tumors, post intubation tracheal stenosis and endocrine surgery. Dr. Rasihashemi pays special attention to thyroid surgery in the thoracic surgery department. For the first time endoscopic thyroid surgery has been performed by him since 2015 in Iran.

Dr Rasihashemi has been the head of the thoracic surgery department since 2018. He is also a member of the Board of Thoracic Surgery.



Martin Sornes

Hearoll Medical Inc., Norway

New Audiometry, the time has come!

A field is never stronger than its source of information. That also applies to audiology. That's why it is a shame that we still test hearing about the same way today as in the birth of audiology in the years after WW2. ENT's never test hearing, you only interpret the results, and I believe that's part of the reason why this is still the same. We need an audiometry that collects the relevant information for the clients. And that evolves around how well they can function in noisy surroundings. We need to measure this clinically. The way to do that is to measure auditory discrimination in noise. Not only for those with APD, but for everyone. Auditory discrimination does not automatically correlate with pure tone thresholds.

We need an audiometry that reflects the technological progress of the rest of the world. Pure-tone-audi-

ometry have become a bottleneck for audiology. We need to develop an audiometry with less limitations and more relevant measurements. This needs to be developed in a free field test environment, as this is the natural way we hear and thereby more authentic. We also need to look towards other fields of medicine to develop the audiometry of the future. I believe the new audiometry can be found in the intersection between free field audiology and neuroscience.

I am just an audiologist perhaps blessed with some traits of creativity and an ability to think outside the box, I am definitely not the smartest man attending this conference, so this is a call for cooperation and endorsement of the initiative. If we bring the best minds together, we can produce a more accurate and relevant information for you to interpret in the future. This will help the 430 million people with a disabling hearing loss, and our self when we join that group.

Biography

Sornes was a late bloomer and finished his bachelor of audiology in 2008, vaguely describing the clinical audiometric device of the future in his thesis. In 2007 he was awarded an entrepreneurial scholarship for his idea of mobile audiology, as one of, if not the first audiologist connecting audiology and telemedicine, today the world has proven him right on this point.

Sornes interest in free field testing never withered as he instantly knew this was the future of audiology. Today he is working to develop the new standardization for audiometry through his company Hearoll Medical Inc.



Lei Huo

The University of Texas, USA

PTEN expression and copy number variation in triple-negative breast cancer

With recent advances in targeting the PI3K pathway, it is essential to understand the changes of PTEN expression over the course of the disease in patients with triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) and whether PTEN copy number variation by next generation sequencing can serve as an alternative to immunohistochemistry to identify PTEN loss. We compared PTEN expression by immunohistochemistry between pre-treatment tumors and residual tumors after neo-adjuvant chemotherapy in 96 patients in a TNBC clinical trial. A correlative analysis between PTEN expression and PTEN copy number by next generation sequencing was also performed. PTEN ex-

pression was discordant between pretreatment and post treatment primary tumors in 5% of patients, and between post treatment primary tumors and lymph node metastases in 9%. Intratumoral heterogeneity for PTEN loss was observed in 7% of the patients. Among pre-treatment tumors, PTEN copy numbers were significantly higher in the PTEN-positive tumors by immunohistochemistry compared with the PTEN-loss tumors ($p < 0.0001$). However, PTEN-positive and PTEN-loss tumors overlapped in copy numbers. Testing various specimens by immunohistochemistry may generate different PTEN results in a small proportion of patients with TNBC, therefore the decision of testing one versus multiple specimens in a clinical trial should be defined in the patient inclusion criteria. Although a distinct cutoff by which copy number variation differentiated PTEN-positive tumors from those with PTEN loss was not identified, our findings suggest that higher copy number of PTEN may confer positive PTEN, whereas those with lower copy number of PTEN would need additional testing to assess PTEN loss.

Biography

Lei Huo is a practicing pathologist. She is actively involved in clinical and translational research in the field of breast cancer. Her research interests include high risk breast lesions, molecular and immunohistochemical markers in the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer, among others.



Haim Yoel Kaplan

Haim Kaplan Ltd, Israel

A Single Surgeon's experience with Motiva Ergonomix Round Silk Surface Silicone implants in breast reconstruction over a 5-year period

Background: Numerous breast implants are used for breast reconstruction. Each has its advantages and disadvantages. Recent data regarding the link between BIA-ALCL and implant texture caused a significant paradigm shift toward the use of smooth round implants. Motiva Ergonomix, a silk-surface breast implant, is classified as a smooth implant. Up to date, there is little data regarding the use of this specific

implant in breast reconstruction.

Objective: Describe a single surgeon's experience with Motiva Ergonomix, silk-textured, round implant for breast reconstruction.

Patients and methods: A retrospective chart review of all patients undergoing primary or revisionary breast reconstruction procedures, using Motiva Ergonomix, from Jan 2017 to Jan 2022. Patient demographics and medical status were extracted. Surgical data, including reconstructive technique, implant size, plane, use of ADM and complications were recorded. BREAST-Q questionnaires were completed.

Results: 156 consecutive patients were retrieved (269 breasts). 257 were direct-to-implant reconstructions and 12 expander-to-implant. Complications were described per breast. Capsular contraction, baker grade 3-4, was seen in four breasts (1.49%) in the non-irradiated group and six (2.24%) in the irradiated group. Rippling was seen in eleven breast (4.08%), skin ischemia in 17(6.31%), hematoma in four (1.49%), seroma in six(2.23%). BREAST-Q: satisfaction with breast increased by a mean of 9.175(60.7 points pre-operatively to 69.875 post-operatively). Satisfaction with the implant was 6.52 out of 8.



Ghizela Ana Maria Salagean

TopMed Medical Center, Romania

Comparison Of Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy Vs. Helical Tomotherapy Treatment Planning In A Case Of Implanted Breast Tissue Expander

Purpose/Objective(s): With the advent of novel breast reconstruction techniques, adjuvant radiotherapy must be administered with breast implants or tissue expanders, leading to difficulties in treatment planning. The aim of this study was to evaluate the optimal radiotherapy (RT) technique for a case of postmastectomy expander breast and nodal volume irradiation.

Materials/Methods: For this study, we made a retrospective comparison between volumetric modulated arc therapy (VMAT), used in our service, and helical tomotherapy (HT) used at a different academic institution. We analysed the case of a patient with right sided breast cancer, who underwent bilateral radical surgery with sentinel lymph node biopsy with implantation of a right sided air tissue expander and a left sided permanent implant. Adjuvant RT was given up to a dose of 50 Gy in 25 fractions, to the breast, axilla, supraclavicular and internal mammary lymph nodes.

Results: In both VMAT and HT techniques, our goal

was to obtain a coverage of $D_{95} < 95\%$. In the VMAT technique we had to use bolus material, to obtain better coverage at the skin region, this procedure was not necessary for the HT scenario. With the VMAT plan we obtained $D_{95\%}\text{-PTV_BREAST} < 93.34\%$, $D_{95\%}\text{-PTV_NODES} < 96.53\%$, $D_{95\%}\text{-PTV_IMN} < 95.75\%$, whereas, with HT, values of $D_{95\%}\text{-PTV_BREAST} < 96.15\%$, $D_{95\%}\text{-PTV_NODES} < 98.21\%$, $D_{95\%}\text{-PTV_IMN} < 98.93\%$ were obtained. Differences were observed for the dose for organs at risk (OAR) structures, as well. Mean heart doses were: $D_{\text{meanVMAT}} = 5.79\text{Gy}$, $D_{\text{meanHT}} = 4.73\text{Gy}$; right lung doses were: $V_{\text{VMAT}20\%} = 58.47\%$, $V_{\text{HT}20\%} = 53.7\%$, $V_{\text{VMAT}5\%} < 28.08\%$, $V_{\text{HT}5\%} < 20.60\%$ and left lung doses were: $V_{\text{VMAT}5\%} = 57.14\%$, $V_{\text{HT}5\%} = 51.20\%$, $V_{\text{VMAT}20\%} < 0.57\%$, $V_{\text{HT}20\%} < 4.00\%$. Similarly, significant differences were observed when comparing the spinal cord max doses: $D_{\text{maxVMAT}} = 32.32\text{Gy}$, $D_{\text{maxHT}} = 26.81\text{Gy}$. While the treatment time with the HT technique was 538.2 seconds, compared with the VMAT technique, where we obtained 338.3 seconds, HT showed improvements of target coverage and dose to OARs.

Conclusion: Here we report a head-to-head comparison of VMAT and HT approach from a dosimetric point-of-view for a case with breast tissue expander. Despite our results showing a benefit of the HT approach, due to logistics reasons the patient was treated in our centre with the VMAT technique. Our long-term objective is to create a regional network of breast cancer patient referral and to create a database of patients with breast reconstruction.

Biography

Ghizela graduated from UBB with both a bachelor's and a master's degree in medical physics. Her area of expertise is Radiation oncology. She joined many working groups (WGs) run by ESTRO and EFOMP in recent years.



Hamdi Al Shenawi

Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain

Is laterality in breast Cancer still worth studying? Local experience in Bahrain

Background: Laterality in breast cancer means an increased frequency of left-sided breast cancers compared to right-sided breast cancers ranging between 1.05 and 1.26. It was first described in 1935 by Fellenberg, Sweden. The explanation of this phenomenon is not clear, but the association with other factors was found. This study aimed to explore the laterality of breast cancer in Bahrain as a model for Arabian countries. The association of laterality with the clinicopathological characteristics of the tumor was also analyzed to explore any applied clinical value.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional, retrospective review of a particular ethnic population to study laterality of breast cancer versus a number of clinicopathological factors, as well as prognosis. The study analyzed 228 breast cancer patients treated in Arabian Gulf University facilities in Bahrain between 1999 and 2020. Three bilateral breast cancer and two malignant phyllodes patients were excluded. The follow-

ing variables were analyzed: laterality ratio (Lt/Rt) and the association between laterality and clinicopathological characteristics (age at diagnosis, family history of malignancy, size of the tumor, tumor grade, histological type, hormonal receptors and HER2, axillary lymph node status, tumor stage, five-year survival rate, nulliparity, and multifocality).

Results: The laterality ratio (Lt/Rt) was 1.06 and was 0.97 for patients below 50 years of age, and 1.19 for patients 50 years of age and above. Analysis of our data showed a statistically significant association between laterality and tumor stage (p. value =0.025) at presentation, and laterality and family history of malignancy (p. value =0.052). Right-sided breast cancer was associated with a higher positive family history of malignancy and an increased ratio of locally advanced and metastatic disease, and a reduced 5-year survival in relation to size and stage. Left-sided breast cancer was associated with higher early tumor stage.

Conclusion: This is the first study exploring the issue of breast cancer laterality in a defined Arabian population. The laterality ratio in this study was 1.06, which is consistent with the globally published range (1.05 to 1.26) and is increasing with increasing age. The association between breast cancer laterality, and the hormonal and HER2 is still not widely addressed in the available literature, although other clinicopathological characteristics were extensively analyzed.

Biography

Hamdi Mohd Al Shenawi is currently employed as a laproscopic surgeon at King Abdullah Medical City in Bahrain and as an assistant professor of surgery in the college of medicine and medical sciences at Arabian Gulf University.



Atziri Corin Chavez Alvarez

University Laval, Canada

Development of Novel Antimitotic Prodrugs Targeting Cyp1a1-Expressing Breast Cancer Cells Exhibiting Improved Rodent Liver Stability

Breast cancer is a major health problem as it is the second most common cause of death in women in industrialized countries. It is thus crucial to develop new therapies targeting breast cancer to improve the outcome of this disease. In this context, we developed a family of prodrugs named phenyl 4-(2-oxo-3-alkylimidazolidin-1-yl)benzenesulfonates (PAIB-SOs) that are new molecules cytotoxic on breast cancer cells expressing cytochrome P450 1A1 (CYP1A1) and harmless on normal cells underexpressing that enzyme. CYP1A1 is then responsible for the bioactivation of PAIB-SOs by N-dealkylation into potent antimitotics. Our preliminary studies using the promising PAIB-SO designated as CEU-818 selected from in vitro assays evidenced that it is biodistributed throughout the mouse body but exhibiting too short half-life. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to improve

the rodent liver stability of PAIB-SOs for pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies in rodents. To this end, we evaluated the effects of the homologation of the alkyl sidechain of the imidazolidin-2-one moiety of PAIB-SOs. Our study leads to the synthesis of 45 new PAIB-SOs bearing a n-pentyl, a n-hexyl or a n-octyl side chain. PAIB-SOs bearing a n-pentyl sidechain exhibited antiproliferative activity in the nanomolar to the low micromolar range and high selectivity towards CYP1A1-expressing cancer cells through their N-dealkylation. Conversely, PAIB-SOs bearing a n-hexyl or a n-octyl side chain were shown inactive and poorly hydrosoluble. Moreover, the most potent and selective n-pentyl-substituted PAIB-SOs exhibited significantly improved stability towards mouse and rat liver microsomes. They arrested the cell cycle progression in the G2/M-phase and disrupted the cytoskeleton leading to cell death. In addition, they displayed significant antitumor activity and low toxicity in the chick chorio-allantoic membrane assay. Our study confirms that the homologation of the alkyl sidechain is a suitable approach to improve the rodent hepatic stability of PAIB-SOs.

Biography

Atziri Corin Chavez Alvarez is currently completing a Ph.D. program in Sciences pharmaceutiques at University Laval in Quebec City, Canada. Corin completed her undergraduate program in pharmacy at the Faculty of chemistry, pharmacy, and biology at the Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo in Mexico, from which she graduated with high honors. She was an intern for a year at the faculty of veterinarian medicine's oncology research laboratory at the same university in Mexico.



Vincent Ouellette

University Laval, Canada

Design, Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of 4-(3-Alkyl-2-Oxoimidazolidin-1-Yl)-N-Phenylbenzenesulfonamide Salts as Novel Hydrosoluble Antimitotic Prodrugs Selectively Bioactivated by Cytochrome P450 1a1 in Breast Cancer Cells

Our research group developed new potent prodrugs designated as 4-(3-alkyl-2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-N-phenyl benzene sulfonamides (PAIB-SAs) that are bioactivated by cytochrome P450 1A1 (CYP1A1) expressed in breast cancers into their potent 4-(2-oxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-N-phenyl benzene sulfonamides (PIB-SAs) antimitotic metabolites. One of the predominant problems is the poor solubility of PAIB-SAs in aqueous solutions which is hampering their galenic formulation and administration in animal studies. To circumvent that impediment, salt formation is a widely used strategy to improve hydro solubility. In this study, we report the design, synthesis, evaluation of the aqueous solubility, antiproliferative activity and mechanism of action of 18 new Na⁺, K⁺

and Li⁺ salts of PAIB-SAs. Our results evidenced that the new PAIB-SA salts are up to 39 000-times more soluble in aqueous solution than their neutral counterparts. Moreover, they still exhibit cytotoxic activity and selectivity against CYP1A1-expressing MCF7 and MDA-MB-468 cancer cells compared to MDA-MB-231 and HaCaT cells that are devoid of CYP1A1. The most potent PAIB-SA salts arrest the cell cycle progression in the G2/M phase and disrupt the cytoskeleton dynamic assembly leading to cell death. Finally, they still bioactivated by CYP1A1 via their N-dealkylation into their potent PIB-SA metabolites. In conclusion, our results show that we have significantly increased the hydro solubility of PAIB-SAs by designing new salts. Our results show notably that sodium salts still exhibit potent antiproliferative efficacy and that they remain prone to CYP1A1 bioactivation. This important achievement will allow us to optimize our galenic formulations in view of further biopharmaceutical and pharmacodynamical studies.

Biography

Vincent Ouellette obtained his undergraduate degree from University du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres with a Bachelor of Science (BSc) in Chemistry (Forensics profile) in 2016. He then continued his studies to graduate school and received his Master's degree (MSc) in Chemistry at the same university in 2019 working on the development of new testosterone-platinum hydrids for the treatment of prostate cancers. Afterwards, he started his doctorate (PhD) in Sciences pharmaceutics at University Laval in 2019 under the supervision of Dr Sebastien Fortin.



Sadie Elisseou

Harvard Medical School, USA

Trauma-Informed Clinical Care: Fostering Healing and Resilience

The Covid-19 pandemic and national movements for health equity over the past few years have highlighted the impact of trauma on health as well as on provider well-being. Rates of depression and anxiety in the U.S. have climbed above 40%, and burnout rates among clinicians are reaching 60%. In this ripe climate, trauma-informed care (TIC) a rapidly growing social movement. TIC is an evidence-based, strategic framework for providing high-quality clinical care to survivors of individual, interpersonal, collective and structural trauma. Entire public school districts and healthcare systems are becoming trauma-informed, and Oprah's new book, "What Happened To You?" is firmly rooted in TIC principles. Internet searches for "trauma" have never been higher, and yet TIC remains novel to most clinical nursing professionals.

In this session, a top expert in the field will highlight specific examples of how nurses can apply the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service (SAMHSA)'s "4 Rs" and "6 principles" of TIC to daily clinical care and their own well-being. Participants will leave with simple, actionable steps to ensure that the care we provide is safe, collaborative, and avoids retraumatizing our patients.

What will the audience learn from your presentation?

- This session will meet the following learning objectives:
- Define trauma and the principles of trauma-informed care
- Practice using trauma-informed communication for routine clinical encounters
- Describe components of a trauma-informed physical assessment
- Define vicarious trauma and name strategies for resilience

Participants will come away with simple, specific, actionable items that they can implement immediately when taking care of patients. These strategies come from published and award-winning research that has already been implemented at medical schools and healthcare institutions across the United States. There is vast potential to expand upon these principles for implementation in various sectors and specialties of healthcare. Trauma-informed care is a form of patient-centered care that can enhance both patient and health worker safety, empowerment, and satisfaction.

Biography

Sadie Elisseou, MD (she/her) is a primary care physician in the VA Boston Healthcare System, a Clinical Instructor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Adjunct Instructor of Medicine at Boston University School of Medicine, and a nationally recognized expert in the field of trauma-informed care (TIC). Dr. Elisseou's award-winning curriculum on 'trauma-informed physical examination' is now taught at medical schools across the country. Dr. Elisseou partnered with colleagues to publish the first framework on trauma-informed telehealth. She is the co-founder of the National Veterans' Health Administration TIC Collaborative and a member of the Harvard Medical School TIC Steering Committee.

World Congress on

NURSING AND ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France

A large red circle with a white border, containing the text 'VIRTUAL KEYNOTE SPEAKERS Day 2'. A thin red line connects the top of the circle to a thick red horizontal bar above it. To the left of the circle is a stylized graphic of a graduation cap and a diploma, rendered in light pink and yellow colors.

**VIRTUAL
KEYNOTE
SPEAKERS
Day 2**



Eman Salman Taie

Helwan University- Cairo- Egypt

Emerging of Greening Hospitals is Future Challenge for Nurse Manager: Designing and Validating Protocol

Background: Green hospital promotes public health by continually reducing their environmental impact and ultimately eliminating its contribution to the burden of disease.

Aim: To design and validate protocol for Greening Hospitals in Egyptian hospitals. Method: It is a quasi-experimental study. The study subjects consisted of managers (112) and (45) jury groups. It was conducted in two private internationally accredited hospitals. Three tools were used for collecting data (Managers' knowledge about green hospital questionnaire, Green Hospital Checklist, and opinionnaire).

Results: (91.07%) of managers had unsatisfactory knowledge about the green hospital before awareness sessions. While, post-awareness sessions (86.6%) had satisfactory knowledge levels. (51.785%) of managers perceived practice of green health poor. All managers accepted suggested steps of greening hospital protocol. Regarding, validation of the designed greening hospital protocol as reported by a panel of experts, all agreed upon the designed protocol.

Conclusion: Managers lacked knowledge about the green hospital before awareness sessions. Compared to post-awareness sessions they had a satisfactory knowledge level. Managers perceived the practice of green health as poor. Finally, a protocol for greening hospitals was designed and validated.

Biography

Eman Salman Mohamed Salman Taie is professor of Nursing Administration - Faculty of Nursing- Helwan University- Cairo- Egypt. She was Head of Nursing Administration Department in Faculty of Nursing – Helwan University. She is International Certified Trainer and Human Resource Development Consultant in International Board for Certified Trainer (IBCT). She has more than 35 international published researches and four international published books. She is reviewer and member in the editorial board in many of the international journals.



Armando Masucci

Aorn San Giuseppe Moscati, Italyww

Measurement of Anxiety and Stress levels of Nurses involved in the Covid-19 Emergency in Italy. Factors associated with outcomes on change in quality of life and possible occupational repercussions.

Summary. The Covid-19 emergency has put a strain on all Healthcare Professionals. Not only because it has led to an increase in workload and a sudden upheaval in professional activities, but, above all, due to the emotional load it has caused, considering the repercussions on private life as well. Indeed, the psychological impact of the Pandemic on Healthcare Workers has been considerable.

Objective. Assess the extent of mental health outcomes and associated factors among nurses involved in the COVID-19 emergency in Italy. Highlight the difficulties and problems encountered by healthcare workers during the COVID-19 epidemic, support their role, and produce results that can guide support actions and policies aimed at the operators themselves and the reorganization of services.

Materials and methods. A cross-sectional study survey, stratified by region, was conducted. The sample examined consists of 2186 Italian nurses recruited

randomly. Personal data, demographics and data relating to mental health, the professional repercussions and the quality of life and relationships caused by the Covid-19 pandemic were collected. The observation period was between 01 June 2020 and 31 December 2021. In the study in question, the prevalence of symptoms such as anxiety, loss of concentration, communication difficulties, job dissatisfaction, stress, agitation, frustration and awareness of one's strengths and weaknesses were represented through a grid with check boxes, where the operator indicated the presence of symptoms by specifying the appearance of the same before and after the periods of greater pandemic wave.

Results. The survey was conducted by enrolling 2186 nurses aged between 22 and 64, of whom 972 were male and 1214 were female. 100% of the participants are nurses who work in Italian healthcare facilities and local authorities, of these 1179 employed in departments specialized in the care of patients affected by the SARS CoV-2 virus, the remaining 1007 were employed in all the other departments which, although not on the "front line", have nonetheless been affected, albeit in various ways, by the pressure of the pandemic waves. A considerable percentage of participants reported the appearance of symptoms such as: anxiety (1597), insomnia and sleep disturbances (1667), stress (1548), changes in quality of life (1774), occupational repercussions (483).

Biography

A. Masucci has completed his degree in Medicine and Surgery at the age of 24 years from 1th Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the Second University of Naples. He is full Professor of occupational Medicine at Pegaso Telematic University. Currently, he is Director of the Structure of Preventive Medicine and Radiation Protection of AORN "S.G. Moscati", Avellino, IT.

World Congress on

NURSING AND ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France

A large red circle with a white border, containing the text 'VIRTUAL SPEAKERS Day 2'. A thin red line connects the top of the circle to a thick red horizontal bar above it. To the left of the circle is a stylized graphic of a graduation cap and a diploma, rendered in light pink and yellow colors.

**VIRTUAL
SPEAKERS
Day 2**



Sandra McDade

Capella University, USA

Case-Based Patient Scenario Learning Activity on Medication Administration Safety

Over 50 percent of nursing students make medication errors worldwide (Dehvan et al., 2021; Spector, 2023). Medication errors range from near-misses to giving the wrong dose, medication, time, route, and environmental issues (Spector, 2023). In the United States, an alarming 400,000 medical errors are made annually, which medication errors are the most common (Tsegaye et al., 2020).

The scope was for nursing faculty to teach critical thinking skills and clinical reasoning on medication administration safety to prevent medication administration errors to associate degree nursing students.

The method utilized is case-based patient scenarios (CBS). CBS are effective, innovative learning activities, which focus on the cognitive learning domain, and are underpinned in andragogy. CBS is utilized to increase

clinical judgment, critical thinking skills, and clinical reasoning in onsite and online educational settings.

The medication administration CBS objectives are (1) learner will assess the patient scenario accurately, (2) learner will identify normal findings, (3) learner will identify abnormal findings, and (4) learner will apply appropriate clinical judgment to give or hold medication.

CBS based on medication administration safety was conducted in a medical-surgical course. The last 20 minutes of the course was dedicated to CBS activity. The results were an increase in active learning and engagement with the duration of the activity. The learners asked for CBS to be part of each class with various content from the weekly content taught. The learners stated they felt more prepared for exams and clinical rotations with the CBS activities implemented in the classroom.

In conclusion, CBS is an effective method utilized to practice critical thinking skills on medication administration in a safe learning environment for nursing students.

Biography

Sandra McDade recently graduated with the highest honors from Capella University with a PhD in Nursing Education. She received a master's degree in nursing education and a baccalaureate in nursing with the highest honors in both programs from Benedictine University. Her passion and focus is directed at enhancing nursing education and patient safety. She has an extensive nursing background in the emergency department and home health.



Aydanur Aydin

Gumshane Universtiy, Turkey

Mobile Care App Development Process: Using the ADDIE model to Manage Symptoms after Breast Cancer Surgery (Step 1)

With its varied features and communication services that make our lives easier, the smartphone app is quickly becoming an integral commodity in our lives. It is employed in fields such as health check monitoring, step tracking, and data transfer, in addition to communication. Aside from these tasks, the mobile app is a great tool for aiding in the illness process. To take advantage of this mobile app function, medical professionals are developing apps for different types of diseases. We developed and tested a mobile application based on a standard educational model (ADDIE) to train breast cancer patients during and after

surgery for their symptoms using. ADDIE is a systematic method to create educational materials. This article explains the procedures involved in the creation of the mobile app produced using this design model. The mobile app was evaluated against design criteria. Users and product developers consider apps that meet these requirements “usable”. This study, which describes the phases of the product design process for mobile apps, offers information that might help researchers who are working on similar products.

Biography

Aydanur Aydin is a faculty member at Gumushane University, Faculty of Health Sciences. Her doctoral thesis includes the effect of mobile-based care support products on symptom management in Breast Cancer patients. With this investment, his entrepreneurial adventure started and he received Tübitak-supported innovation training. Aydin, who is called the “innovation ambassador” throughout the province of Trabzon, has started to give training in hospitals. With the start of the education period, Aydin, who is both on the organizing committee and a speaker of an innovation panel that includes all health personnel. Aydin, who carries out technology-based projects, works with his team on new projects to reach the goal of quality care. It can be stated that the common feature of these projects is software, that they are carried out jointly with different disciplines, and that the multi-disciplinary approach gives a different impetus to the name of nursing.



Samanthi Senarath

KAATSU International University, Sri Lanka

Factors associated with the presence and reporting of medication administration errors among nurses at Avissawella Base Hospital, Sri Lanka

A variety of factors are contributing to medication administration errors and reporting them in the health care setting. Thereby current study aimed to identify associated factors for the presence and reporting of medication administration errors among nurses. A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among all nurses at Awissawella Base Hospital Sri Lanka and 300 volunteered. A self-administered questionnaire consisting of a 34-item and 20-item 5-point Likert scale was used to assess the factors contributing the medication administration errors and reporting them respectively. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 25 and Minitab version 18 and the study was ethically approved.

The majority were female (93%), married (66%), and educated above the diploma level (73.3%). Mean values were examined for age (36.64 ± 8.93 years), working experience (11.75 ± 9.31 years), number of patients (32.76 ± 12.02), and nurses (17.86 ± 6.92), length of a work shift (10.93 ± 7.28 hours), sleeping hours (6.023 ± 1.15), and night shifts per month (9.11 ± 2.98).

Data related to two common dimensions was satisfied with the reliability and validity requirements. Factor analysis reported nine common factors [pharmacist/drug list-related (21.83 ± 5.47), similarity of medicines/packages (8.29 ± 3.26), work pressure (13.49 ± 4.02),

personal factors (15.12 ± 3.58), communication (8.89 ± 3.27), knowledge/ training deficit (12.65 ± 4.16), physician-related (7.69 ± 2.25), unclear dosing (5.7 ± 1.66), clarify doubts from peers (2.46 ± 1.26)] and five common factors [attitude (13.4 ± 5.82), fears (10.87 ± 4.41), knowledge deficit (6.32 ± 3.58), administration-related issues (5.82 ± 2.50), having negative impression rather than taking measures for error (2.18 ± 1.23)] respect to the medication administration errors and reporting them. Higher mean values indicated the highly contributing factors.

Age and education level were associated with all common factors of reporting errors and all common factors of medication administration errors except the knowledge deficit. Furthermore, many common factors of administration errors and reporting them were associated with working experience, number of patients and nurses, length of work shift, average sleeping hours, number of night shifts per month, and gender (CI – 95%).

Safe and effective drug usage is important. Strategies need to be taken to minimize medication administration errors and barriers to reporting them.

Biography

She is lecturer at KIU, Sri Lanka. She is graduate with a BSc. Hons in Nursing at the University of Ruhuna and Postgraduate Diploma in Social Statistics (PgDSS) at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. Currently, She is following MPhil in Health Science at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura and following Postgraduate Diploma in Professional Practice in English (PgDPPE) at Open University in Sri Lanka. She interested in research on occupational health, anti-cancer treatment, safe use of medicine and adverse drug reactions, and Nursing research in oncology. Also, She is a registered Pharmacist at Sri Lanka Medical Council (SLMC) and a registered nurse at Sri Lanka Nursing Council (SLNC). Furthermore, She have acted as a volunteer First aider and a First aid instructor at the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS). As an academic researcher, lecturer, and health care worker, She contribute towards enlightening research interests, nursing education, and community health.



Elvira Habermann

Freelance RN Continence and Stoma Care, Austria

Entrance gate for germs

Every catheter always represents a port of entry for pathogens. As a result, a catheter-related urinary tract infection can develop (see Liedl 2017, p. 28) which in the worst case leads to urosepsis (see Norsworthy, Pearson 2017, p. 305; Bublak 2016, p. 17).

Encrustations, which are generally formed by the pathogen *Proteus mirabilis*, represent a major challenge in catheter management. *Proteus mirabilis* produces the enzyme urease which splits urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide. The process leads to an increase in the pH of the urine which becomes alkaline as a result and thus encounters the ideal conditions for the development of crystals (see Norsworthy, Pearson 2017, p. 304-305; Getliffe et. al. 2000, p. 60). NOTE: Acidification of the urine. These crystals lead to catheter blockages. Due to inefficient therapies, there are frequent catheter changes.

If encrustations occur repeatedly, a urine culture

and resistance testing should be performed. In most specimens, the pathogen *Proteus mirabilis* is found (see Liedl 2017, p. 28). A targeted antibiotic therapy with a sufficiently long period of treatment should be provided as treatment. In the case of a symptomatic urinary tract infection and indwelling catheter, antibiotic therapy without an immediate catheter change is not sufficient; rather, this leads to frequent failures or even death (see *ibid.*, p. 32).

The applicable guidelines for urinary drainage must be strictly observed. Flushing via the catheter in place is to be performed only if there is a special urological indication, due to the risk of infection.

Biography

After her graduation from the nursing school in Klagenfurt, She worked, apart from a baby break, on a neurological ward on a regular basis for 9 years.

Then she switched to the urological department. There, for nine years, She also looked after people with incontinence problems. This taboo topic was initially a stepchild. Due to she beginning love for this job, She was very interested in deepening herself in this area. To complete it, She attended further training as a specialist nurse for continence and ostomy advice in Innsbruck. Since bladder and / or bowel emptying disorders are very often associated with sexual disorders, She attended basic sex medicine training at the Academy for Sexual Health in Vienna in 2011 in order to expand my knowledge. Years of professional experience in dealing with those affected has shown me that incontinence is a massive intrusion into the private sphere. So one should offer space for rest and time.



Silas Adjei-Gyamfi

Ghana Health Service, Ghana

Maternal risk factors for low birthweight and macrosomia: A cross-sectional study in Northern Region, Ghana

Background: Abnormal birthweights are critical public health challenges accountable for most non-communicable diseases and perinatal mortalities. Regardless of the myriad of mixed evidence on maternal factors responsible for abnormal birthweight globally, most of these findings are attained from urban and rural settings. This study serves as one of key pieces of evidence in view of the increasing prevalence of abnormal birthweight particularly in some parts of semi-rural Ghana.

Purpose: To estimate the prevalence of abnormal birthweight and identify some possible maternal risk factors for abnormal birthweight in Northern Ghana.

Methods: Retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in Savelugu municipality from February-March 2022. A total of 356 mothers aged 16–46 years and having a child born during the last four weeks, were recruited. Data were collected from maternal and child health record books and through structured interviews. Bivariate (Chi-square and Wilcoxon

rank-sum tests) and multivariate (logistic regression) analyses were employed to identify maternal factors for abnormal birthweight at 95% significance level.

Findings: Prevalence rates of low birthweight and macrosomia were 22.2% and 8.7% respectively. Maternal anaemia in the first and third trimesters of gestation were strong predictors for low birthweight. Mothers belonging to minority ethnic groups; mothers who had ≥ 8 antenatal care; and mothers having neonates whose birth length was > 47.5 cm had reduced odds for low birthweight. Alternatively, mothers with gestational weeks ≥ 42 had higher risk of giving birth to macrosomic neonates. Maternal socioeconomic status (wealth quintile) increased the risk of macrosomic births.

Conclusion: Recommends health policies to improve nutrition counseling, community health education, and promotion of lifestyle improvement coupled with strengthening of health service delivery.

Biography

Silas Adjei-Gyamfi is a young Global (Public) Health specialist and researcher whose interests are limited to population health, community health, maternal and child health, epidemiology, statistics, health systems, and health policy. He believes that providing solutions to public health challenges is vital to contributing to Sustainable Development Goals.

Adjei-Gyamfi graduated from the University of Ghana and worked as a registered nurse for more than seven years. He developed love for public health and its research when he started questioning the reasons behind neonatal and maternal mortalities and morbidities during his clinical period. This motivated him to further his education to attain Master of Public Health with speciality in International Health Development at Nagasaki University, Japan.



Leila Ahmadnezhad

University of Valencia, Iran

The effect of immediate and eight weeks inspiratory muscle training on rehabilitation of low back pain

Low back pain (LBP) has a remarkable prevalence in all societies. One of the rehabilitation methods in CLBP is respiratory training. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to investigate the effect of immediate and eight weeks of respiratory training on local and global muscle activity in athletes suffering from CLBP.

Materials and methods: A total number of 49 individuals (men & women) were selected as the statistical sample available in accordance with the inclusion criteria. The experimental group performed the immediate (RMSIT) which consisting of 6 sets of 30-second fast-paced breathing exercises (with two minutes rest between sets) with constant current volume starting at 60% of maximal respiratory pressure and increasing intensity to 90% and the intensity increase was 5% per set and 8 weeks respiratory training using Power-Breathe KH1 device. This protocol includes a load-bearing workout program that involves increas-

ing the load at a range of %50 -%90 of maximum respiratory pressure performed for eight weeks, seven days a week, two sessions per day, and 30 breaths per session with a respiratory rate of 15 breaths per minute. The surface electromyography (sEMG) muscle activity of erector spinae (ES), multifidus (MF), transverse abdominis (TVA), rectus abdominis (RA) were also measured during performing overhead squats at pre and post interventions in both groups.

Results: The findings of the study revealed that MF & TVA activity as well as MIP had significantly increased in the experimental group after RMSIT & 8 weeks respiratory training ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, a descending trend was observed in the VAS score in the experimental group after 8 weeks respiratory training ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: According to the results obtained from the present study, respiratory training could lead to increased activity of local trunk muscles and increase MIP in athletes suffering from CLBP; thereby, reducing pain intensity in these individuals.

Biography

Leila Ahmadnezhad received her PhD degree in 2020 in course of Physical Education and Sport Science. Her main area of research is rehabilitation in low back pain. Her specific research interest is inspiratory muscle training. She teaches rehabilitation courses at the college.

She wrote 2 books with her professor and her teammate in the field of rehabilitation and aquatic therapy. She is a co-author of +20 research publication and conference papers. She is reviewers of several national journals. Now she is independent researcher and collaborates with researcher and professor in University of Valencia-Spain. They recently publish papers in the field of cross cultural.



Joseph Galukeni Kadhila

University of Namibia, Namibia

Clinical Learning Experiences Of Nursing Degree Students At The Public Training Hospitals: Khomas Region, Namibia

Introduction: Clinical placement provides an opportunity for socialization of students into the health system, and to acquire practice clinical skills in a real life setting while observing the deliverance of care by others.

Aims: of the study were to explore and describe the clinical learning experiences by nursing degree students in general wards at the public training hospitals

Khomas.

Methods: In this study, the researcher selected a qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual design, 71 participants for individual interviews Focus Group Discussions using semi structured interviews. Data was manually coded and analyzed using the Tesch's method of data analyzes.

Results: Four themes emerged from. These were non-conducive learning environment, negative staff attitude, communication as barrier and shortage of staff.

Conclusion: The study revealed that students encountered several constraints during their clinical placement that negatively affect their clinical learning during their placement.

Biography

Joseph Galukeni was completed my Masters of Nursing Science at the University of Namibia in April 2023, In December 2018 completed Postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Instruction at the University of Namibia, In December 2012 completed my Degree in Bachelor of nursing science (clinical) honours at the University of Namibia. In October/November 2009 awarded a Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate (NSSC) Grade 12 from Immanuel Shifidi Senior Secondary.



Constance Moore

US Army, Retired, USA

In Their Own Words: Army Nurses Remember the 2003 Iraqi Invasion

This is the twentieth anniversary of the invasion into Iraq by 200,000 American and coalition forces. This paper argues that Army nurses were front and center during the first six weeks of the offensive to capture Baghdad. Through the prism of their words, we gain a perspective about the fast-moving, dangerous aspects of their work, while jumping out of airplanes, and driving Humvees, often when they were under fire. Army nurses erected and dismantled their tents multiple times in support of coalition troops rampaging toward the Iraqi capital. Each place they established operations, they attended the wounded and injured. Army nurses cared for war-damaged civilians and enemy prisoners of war, contacted loved ones in the U.S. for blinded soldiers, and transported critically wounded to safer facilities. So that enlisted soldiers could rest, they pulled guard duty either at the bedsides of

Iraqi soldiers or in foxholes at the camps' perimeters.

This paper is a part of a larger qualitative study which describes the changes in the Army Nurse Corps over the course of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan from 2001-2021. This narrative approach draws on oral histories, journals, emails, and text messages. Context is provided by military lessons learned and after action reports.

The telling of the individual nurses' stories constructs a narrative that reflects the multiplicity and serendipity of their deployment experiences. These documented memories elucidate the resourcefulness, and the can-do attitudes of military nursing professionals.

Biography

COL (R) Constance J. (CJ) Moore served as an Army nurse for twenty-five years. She was assigned in various psychiatric nursing positions, and in five hospital education and nursing academic roles, culminating in the assignment, Chief of Education, William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso, Texas. Other military assignments include the Army Nursing Corps Historian, and Pentagon Crisis Management Team Member where she provided support for the military and civilian staff after the 9-11 bombing. After retiring from active federal service in 2008, Moore telecommuted as a government contractor for the Defense Center for Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury. She has maintained her passion for history by serving as the Army Nurse Corps Association Historian. She also has published a biography in 2019 entitled Maria Longworth Storer – from Music and Art to Popes and Presidents.



Junaid Sarfraz Khan

Lady Reading Hospital MTI, Peshawar, Pakistan

Neo-Colonization of Medical Education in the Developing Countries: A Cause for Concern?

The World Federation of Medical Education on its website identifies accreditation as:

“Accreditation is the certification of the sustainability of medical education programs and of the competence of medical schools in delivering medical education”.

On the same site, they identify WFME recognition status as:

“Regulatory Status is awarded by WFME to an accrediting agency working to an internationally accepted high standard and confers the understanding that the quality of accreditation of undergraduate medical schools is to an appropriate and rigorous standard”

WFME bases its legitimacy for recognition of accreditation status or regulatory agencies worldwide on three premises; moral, legal, and statutory recognizing patient safety as its ultimate goal in line with the WHO objectives 1.1 (2016) Global Strategy on Human

Resources for Health: workforce 2030,& that by 2020, all countries will have established regulation mechanisms for health training institutions.

It supports its legal and statutory role on the premise that the WHO partnered with WFME and similar agencies in developing ‘The Guidelines of Accreditation of Basic Medical Education (2004)’ and published finally in 2005.

Moreover, the relationship of WFME with ELFMG and LCME is identified by WFME to provide further moral, legal, and statutory authority to WFME to be satisfied that “the physicians’ medical schools must be accredited through a formal process that uses criteria comparable to those established for the US Medical Schools by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) or uses other globally accepted criteria, such as those put forth by the World Federation of Medical Education.”

Biography

Junaid Sarfraz Khan is an eminent Medical Educationist holding two PhDs and is also a practicing Breast Cancer and Reconstructive Surgeon, being a fellow of both the Royal College of Physician and Surgeons, UK and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan. He has more than 50 publications in peer-reviewed national and international journals and has been instrumental as a change agent in the Medical Education environment nationally and internationally.

He has also served as the Vice Chancellor and the pro-Vice Chancellor in the University of Health Science, Lahore and as Registrar in National University of Medical Sciences, Islamabad.

Currently, he is serving as the Dean/CEO of Lady Reading Hospital MTI Peshawar.



Ahmed Ashour

Cairo University, Egypt

Is Music Intervention Effective in Reducing Anxiety and Pain During Breast Biopsy Procedure? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Background: Music therapy is a non-pharmacological method of relieving anxiety in various medical and surgical procedures. Our objective was to evaluate the evidence from randomized clinical trials (RCTs) about the effectiveness of music intervention in reducing patient's anxiety and pain during breast biopsy.

Materials and methods: we searched four electronic databases; PubMed, Cochrane Library, Scopus, and Web of Science, from inception to May 2021 using the relevant Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms. We included All RCTs that compared music therapy (intervention group) to no music intervention (control group). The extracted outcomes were; anxiety, pain during breast biopsy evaluated by the State anxiety scale and Visual Analogue Scale, respectively. Outcomes were pooled as mean differences with

corresponding 95% confidence intervals and meta-analyzed in a fixed-effects model, using RevMan software. The methodologic quality of included studies was evaluated using the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions.

Results: The final analysis included five RCTs (401 patients). We found a positive effect of music therapy in reducing the anxiety levels compared with control group (MD = -2.11; 95% CI [-4.16 to -0.06]; p = 0.04). The anxiety decrease outcome was significantly larger in music group than control group (MD = 3.37; 95% CI [0.17 to 6.57]; p = 0.04). No difference between music and control groups regarding pain associated with breast biopsy (MD = 0.22; 95% CI [-0.81 to 1.25]; p = 0.68).

Conclusions: Music therapy could be an effective, simple, non-pharmacological option of relieving anxiety during breast biopsy; however, it has no effect on procedure-associated pain. More trials with a larger sample size are needed to investigate the influence of music therapy on the overall women satisfaction score and postprocedure analgesic requirements.

Biography

Ashour studied MEDICINE at Cairo University, Egypt, and graduated as MBBCh in 2005. He then joined the obstetrics and gynecology residence program at obstetrics and gynecology hospital, faculty of medicine, Cairo University, from 2007-2010. He obtained Master's degree in OBGYN, at Cairo University in 2011, then MD degree in OBGYN in 2013. He worked as a lecturer in OBGYN at Cairo university from 2013 to 2019 and as an assistant prof. OBGYN from 2019 till now. He has published more than 30 research articles in indexed journals.

World Congress on
NURSING AND ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France

A large red circle with a white border is suspended from a thick red horizontal bar above it by a thin red vertical line. The text 'VIRTUAL POSTERS Day 2' is centered within the circle in white. To the left of the circle is a large, stylized graphic in shades of pink and yellow, resembling a graduation cap and a stylized 'S' or 'V' shape.

**VIRTUAL
POSTERS
Day 2**



Sochima Obiekwe

Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Evaluation Of Anthropometric And Hematological Parameters In Symptomatic Hiv Male Subjects Not Enrolled In Anti-Retroviral Therapy Attending Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital (Nauth) Nigeria; A Cross-Sectional Study

Nigeria is one of the African countries with higher number of HIV cases (>1,700,000 cases) in 2022. Malaria is one of the treatable diseases that poses a greater challenge to Global Health. It is a major health condition that challenges nearly half of the global population. The study aimed at evaluating various anthropometric and hematological parameters on HIV seropositive not enrolled on Anti-retroviral therapy (ART), and to analyze the effect of malaria parasitemia on the parameters. This study was done between October to December, 2022. 200 adult males aged 35.5 ± 8.76 years were conveniently recruited from the voluntary counselling and Testing (VCT) Centre Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital (NAUTH) Nnewi, South-Eastern Nigeria. HIV subjects who were on ART were 100, 50 of them tested positive to malaria parasitemia. The other 100 were seronegative controls and 50 of them were positive to malaria parasitemia. The anthropometric parameters such as Body Mass Index (BMI), Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP), Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP), and the hematological parameters such as CD4+ cell count, Packed Cell Volume (PCV), Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Hemoglobin (Hb), and Absolute neutro-

phil (Ab.neu) were analyzed using routine laboratory analyses. The data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21, independent Students'-test and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to compare means. The SBP and DBP mmHg of HIV+ symptomatic subjects with malaria infection were significantly higher than in those HIV+ subjects without malaria infection at $p < 0.05$ respectively. The BMI kgm^{-2} was significantly lower in HIV+ symptomatic subjects not on ART with malaria infection than in the control group with or without malaria parasitemia at $p < 0.05$ respectively. There was a significantly lower Hb g/dl level but higher ESR mm/hr, WBC $\times 10^8$ and Ab.neu $\times 10^8$ in HIV positive symptomatic subjects with malaria parasitemia than in those HIV subjects without malaria parasitemia $p < 0.05$ respectively. In conclusion, malaria infection might have raised the blood pressure, reduced the hemoglobin concentration and elevated the blood ESR, WBC and Absolute neutrophil in HIV+ symptomatic subjects not on ART.

Biography

Obiekwe Johnmark Sochima, a clinical Physiotherapy student at Nnamdi Azikiwe University, College of Health Sciences. Sochima is a researcher, an author, a data analyst enthusiast, a Public Health advocate, a Healthy Girl child advocate, and a public speaker with years of experience in project initiation and management. He is a certified Global Health Monitoring and Evaluation officer, and Emergency care provider, and has experience in Key Population community facilitation in HIV/AIDS care, Distribution Hub Mobilization, Adolescent Healthcare consultation, and caregiving. He is a volunteer reviewer at some international journals such as; the Journal of Correctional Healthcare, Journal of Neurology Clinical Practice, and Journal of Neurology Education, and at the American Public Health Association 2023 annual meeting, where he engages in peer-reviewing of clinical research papers. The fleeting nature of life fascinates him; hence he is ardent in advancing practices that promote healthy living. He advocates for youthful engagement in achieving the SDGs. Sochima has over 13 years of leader-

World Congress on

NURSING AND ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France

ship in different capacities and currently serves as the President of the Africa Education Initiative-UNIZIK chapter among others. He has volunteered with different organizations, especially in line with his interests; he is the Technical Advisor at St. Lawrence Relief Centre, a Member of the medical and welfare team at iLift foundation, is the research coordinator at Robin-

son Modum Foundation. Sochima is an activist and engages efficiently in anything that interests him. He is a member of many prestigious bodies as but not limited to the American Academy of Neurology, American Geriatrics Society, Fellow-African ChangeMakers Initiative, Nigerian Association of Physiotherapy students, Nigerian Federation of Catholic students, etc.



Ezenwa Robinson Modum

Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Medical Students' Understanding, Perception, And Attitudes Towards Amputation as A Medical Procedure

Background: Amputation is a medical procedure that significantly impacts the lives of individuals both physically and psychologically. Understanding the knowledge, perception, and attitudes of medical students towards amputation is crucial for improving their education and fostering empathetic care for amputees.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study conducted at College of Health Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University within April and May 2023. 613 students aged 18-26 who met the inclusion criteria were recruited for this study using a convenience sampling technique. A pre-tested self-administered structured questionnaire was employed. Microsoft excel and SPSS version 26 were used for data entry and analysis respectively.

Results: 85.6% of our participants reported knowing amputation as a medical procedure, and majority attested having seen an amputee. 97.8% reported knowing amputation to be beneficial in preventing the spread of infection. 71% reported amputation not beneficial because of the permanent disability it proffers. 84.8% of our respondents had a good perception of amputation. With majority 54.1% of our respondents reporting feeling empathetic and pitiful among amputees, 41.6% reported seeing amputation as a barrier

to unleashing one's potential. However, 80.3% had poor attitude towards amputees as a subset 15.5% of them avoid contacts with amputees. A significant association existed between course of study and knowledge of amputation ($p < 0.05$) as students who studied medicine and surgery had better knowledge than students of environmental health sciences. Age, course of study, ethnicity, and religion was associated with the participants' perception of amputation and attitude towards amputees with $p < 0.05$. Knowledge had a positive relationship with perception ($R = 0.253$; $p < 0.05$) and attitude ($R = 0.119$; $p < 0.05$) respectively. Also perception showed a positive (direct) relationship with attitude ($R = 0.279$; $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: This study suggests a poor attitude towards amputees by the study population, hence it is suggested that medical and health schools consider incorporating comprehensive education on amputation, promote empathy and patient-centered care, collaborate with rehabilitation specialists to proffer better understanding of amputation among medical students.

Biography

Robinson Ezenwa Modum (PT) is a youth activist and a public health enthusiast, with a demonstrated history of participation in public health advocacies, health and wellness exercises across his abode.

He is skilled and has been certified in Public speaking, Freelance writing, Media content development, Health and wellness advocacy, Organizational leadership, Writing Tutorship, Graphics and Web Designing, Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, as well as impacting knowledge.

He attained his bachelor's degree in Physiotherapy Nnamdi Azikiwe University in 2022 and is currently undergoing his internship programme at the Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital Nnewi.

He is very passionate about youth development and has hosted wonderful seminars/webinars for youths across the country, which included secondary school advocacies and youth symposia.

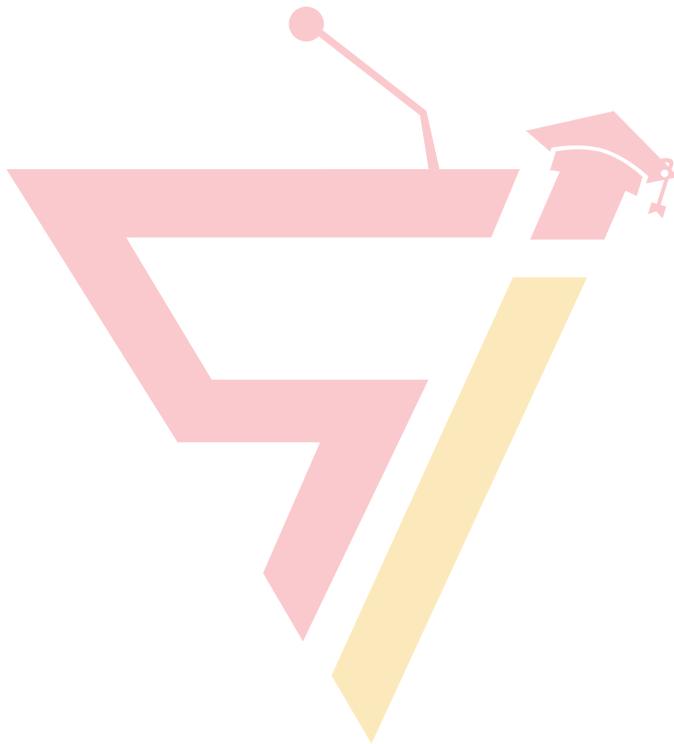
World Congress on

NURSING AND ADVANCED HEALTHCARE

12-13 July 2023 | Paris, France

A large red circle with a white border, containing the text 'Accepted Abstracts' in white. A thin red line connects the top of the circle to a thick red horizontal bar above it.

**Accepted
Abstracts**



Euclides Sacomboio

Agostinho Neto University, Angola

Vaccination and Immunity in Health Professionals in Angola

Background; Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection is a public health concern. Until 2021, more than 2 million cumulative deaths were reported worldwide. Aims: Herein, we investigated the immune profile of healthcare professionals 6 months after vaccination or exposure to SARS-CoV-2 in Angola.

Methods: This was a prospective study conducted with 1068 Angolan healthcare professionals between August and December 2021. Participants were screened for the presence of IgG and IgM against SARS-CoV-2.

Results: About 9.6% and 98.2% of the participants had prior exposure to SARS-CoV-2 or vaccination against it, respectively. Participants aged between 20 and 40 years (11.2%), female (12.4%), with higher educational level (12.8%), from Luanda (60.3%), and nonhealthcare professionals (8.1%) were the most affected by the SARS-CoV-2. Gender, education, and local residence were related to SARS-CoV-2 exposure ($p < 0.05$). About 7.3% and 98% of the exposed population developed IgM and IgG after 3 months of exposure, respectively. The AstraZeneca vaccine was the most used, followed by the Johnson & Johnson and Sputnik. Almost all (98%) participants vaccinated with AstraZeneca had immunity >3 months. Individu-

als who received only the first dose regardless of the type of vaccine had a higher immunity duration (>3 months) than those who received two doses. For individuals who received the Sputnik and Johnson, the average immunity was lower (<3 months), especially among those who were older (over 40 years old) and exposed to SARS-CoV-2.

Conclusion: We observed a high adherence rate to vaccination and a long immunity duration. The immunity duration depended on the type of vaccine. Further studies on the immunity profile in the population exposed to SARS-CoV-2 must be carried out in the general population from Angola to assess antibody-waning periods.

Biography

PhD in Health Sciences from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica Do Paraná. Master's Degree in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology from the Universidade Federal Do Paraná. Postgraduate (Specialization) in Clinical Microbiology by Pontifícia Universidade Católica Do Paraná. Postgraduate (Specialization) in Sanitary Surveillance in Health by Faculdade De Ciências of Wenceslau Braz. Graduated in Nursing from the Superior Institute of Health Sciences of the Agostinho Neto University. Graduated in Pedagogy from the Faculdade De Ciências of Wenceslau Braz. Post-doctoral student in Health Sciences at the Pontifical University of Paraná. Professor of Institute of Health Sciences/Agostinho Neto University. 34 papers, 78 citations, h-index-5.

Hemmen Jutla

Livaware, United Kingdom

Harnessing Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Directions

Hemmen Jutla, a registered nurse and trailblazing healthcare professional, has dedicated his career to the evolution of patient care. With a master's degree in nursing, he seamlessly integrates profound clinical knowledge with his passion for technology in healthcare. Hemmen is the founding clinician of Livaware, a nursing start-up that has radically modernised conventional nursing practices. Through Livaware, he employs artificial intelligence to enhance patient care, leading to superior outcomes and diminished hospital readmissions. Hemmen's pioneering work, bridging the gap between technology and healthcare, has been recognised for its visionary approach.

His unwavering dedication to improving patient experiences and advancing healthcare innovation positions him as a transformative leader in contemporary nursing.

Biography

We present an in-depth examination of the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in nursing, focusing on its integration into patient care and administrative processes. AI's transformative role in healthcare, particularly in enhancing patient outcomes, streamlining administrative tasks, and promoting preventive care is assessed. A balanced approach is advocated for AI adoption, where its strengths are harnessed while addressing its weaknesses. The discussion contributes to the understanding of AI's potential in nursing and encourages mindful AI adoption.

Iqbal Majeed Abbas

Baghdad College of Medical Sciences, Iraq

Health Belief Model Concerning Pap Smear to Enhance Preventive Behaviour Against Cervical Cancer Among Nurse And Midwives in Iraqi.

Background: Nurses and midwives are the most visible, frontline health care providers for education, counselling and promotion of women health. Cervical cancer is the one of leading causes of women morbidity and mortality especially in many developing countries and Iraq one of them due to limit cervical screening only for few women who need it.

Objective: To assess nurses – midwives' health belief model toward pap smear and to find out the association between nurses – midwives health belief model and studies variables.

Methodology: A cross section descriptive study was conducted on "non-probability" purposive sample of (80) nurse-midwives which was selected from (four) hospitals in Baghdad city which include (Al- Yarmok Teaching Hospital, Al-Karkh Maternity Hospital, Al-Elwia Maternity Teaching Hospital, Baghdad Teaching Hospital). Data were collected through the use of the constructed questionnaire and the process of interview techniques as mean for data collection. Questionnaire is comprised of two main parts which including: socio-demographic, reproductive variables and health belief model concerning Pap Smear was consisted 26 items in five main domains (five items related to benefits of Pap. Smear, 11 items related to barriers of Pap. Smear, three items related to probability , four items related to cues to action and three items related to severity). The validity of the questionnaire was determined through a panel of experts in the specialist nursing fields while Reliability was secured through the application of alpha correlation coefficient by using split half approach which was statis-

tically acceptable. . Thereafter, the data were analyzed through the application of descriptive and inferential statistics approaches.

Results: Most of the study sample their age 40 years and more and more than half them are graduated from secondary midwifery / nursing schools, most of them are married and most of the study sample was exposed to indirect smoking, more than three quarter of the study sample are not having family history of cancer. Most of them did not attended training sessions related to cervical cancer. The mean score of health belief model concerning Pap Smear were in moderate level in all domains except in some items of barrier domain. There are no statistical significant of attitudes with all socio-demographics and nursing and midwifery experiences variables

Conclusion: The study findings were indicated that most of the nurse-midwives had not implemented pap smear test for themselves due to many reasons feeling healthy, physician does not request to do this test, don't have discomfort or pain and lack encouragement from husband, family and friends.

Recommendations: Improving positive attitudes of nurses- midwives concerning Pap. smear and motivation them for regular screening. Pap. Smear should be availability and accessibility of for all target population for early diagnosis of cervical precancerous, and cancer lesions. Initiation and screening pap. smear for all female health team

Biography

Iqbal Majeed Abbas is Professor Emeritus - Nursing department – Baghdad College of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research – Iraq. Iqbal involved in teaching undergraduate and postgraduate nursing students and research focus on women health, reproductive health and issues related to midwifery.

Paulo Moreira

Shandong Provincial Qianfoshan University Hospital, China

Is there a Gap between Artificial Intelligence and the real needs of Healthcare and Nursing Management?

The presentation is based upon the speaker's article recently published and it aims to outline a contrast between three priorities for nursing management proposed a decade ago and key features of the following ten years of developments on Artificial Intelligence for healthcare and nursing management. This analysis intends to contribute and update the international debate on bridging the essence of healthcare and nursing management priorities and the focus of Artificial Intelligence developers.

Artificial Intelligence research promises innovative approaches to supporting nurses' clinical decision-making and to conduct tasks not related to patient interaction, including administrative activities and patient records. Yet, even though there has been an increase in international research and development of Artificial Intelligence applications for nursing care during the past ten years, it is unclear to what extent the priorities of Nursing Management have been embedded in the devised Artificial Intelligence solutions.

Starting from three priorities for Nursing Management identified in 2011 in a Special issue of the Journal Nursing Management, we went on to identify recent evidence concerning ten years of Artificial Intelligence applications developed to support healthcare management and nursing activities since then.

The session will discuss to what extent priorities in healthcare and nursing management may have to be revised while adopting Artificial Intelligence applications or, alternatively, to what extent the direction of Artificial Intelligence developments may need to be revised to contribute to long acknowledged priorities of healthcare and nursing management.

Our published analysis has identified a conceptual gap between both sets of ideas and provides a discussion on the need to bridge that gap, while admitting that there may have been recent field developments still unreported in scientific literature.

Implications for healthcare and Nursing Management? Artificial Intelligence developers and Healthcare Nursing managers need to be more engaged in coordinating the future development of Artificial Intelligence applications with a renewed set of Nursing Management priorities.

Biography

Paulo Moreira holds a PhD in Healthcare Management from the University of Manchester (Faculty of Biology, Medicine and Health). He is currently the Editor-in-Chief of the International Healthcare Review (<https://internationalhealthcarereview.com/index.php/home>) and the Founder and Emeritus Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Healthcare Management, which he placed as one of the top 10 Journals in Nursing Management and Leadership (Quartile 1, JCR). He is currently director of an international healthcare management center in China and author of over 50 scientific articles related to healthcare management.

Vienna Kamis

Mount Royal University, Canada

Addressing Barriers for Surgical Wait Times

Surgical wait times in Canada are an increasing issue and cause negative impacts on the health care system. The Canadian public health system has great benefits such as access to essential healthcare which are at no cost. Although this positive health system offers many benefits, the demands for health services outweigh the accessibility. In British Columbia, the vast population is elderly and has frequent needs for hip and knee surgeries due to physical impairments. The

ortho-surgical floor in Victoria has demonstrated the extent of surgical wait time challenges, as a large portion of these patients are non-elective and require urgent care. The increase of non-elective patients competing for surgical treatment is causing immense challenges as it expands demands for medical staff and hospital space. Many patients wait extensive time to be treated by a surgeon and are battling pain and emotional stress, which may worsen their health conditions. The additional surgical occupancies are not cost-effective and burden the sustainability of the Ca-

nadian healthcare system. As the population grows in Canada, it causes higher demands for medical staff and resources. The objective of this paper discusses the surgical barriers and potential alleviating strategies that will improve the function of the healthcare system. The strategies discussed are health promotion, examining patient care, hospital occupancies and use of services. Literature reviews and phenomenology are the methods used throughout the exploration of these findings. The purpose of this paper is to explore the barriers Canadians face when managing surgical wait times and to promote awareness of these issues to make improvements in the healthcare system.

Biography

Vienna Kamis she is a highly knowledgeable registered nurse with a Bachelor's of Science in Nursing from the University of Victoria. She have several years of nursing experience caring for immunocompromised and physically disabled individuals. In addition, two years of acute medical care pertaining to the ortho-surgical unit at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital. She is currently enrolled in pre-medical courses at the Mount Royal University located in Calgary, Alberta in aspiration to become a general practitioner.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

World Congress on Cancer Research and Oncology

October 23-24, 2023 | Tokyo, Japan

cancerscience@scmeetings.org

<https://scholarsconferences.com/cancer-oncology/>

International Conference on Gynecology, Obstetrics & Women's Health

October 23-24, 2023 | Tokyo, Japan

gynecology@frontiersevents.com

<https://scholarsconferences.com/gynecology-obstetrics/>

World Heart Congress

October 23-24, 2023 | Tokyo, Japan

heartcongress@scholarsconferences.org

<https://cardiologymeet.org/>

2nd Edition World Nursing and Healthcare Summit

October 25-26, 2023 | Tokyo, Japan

healthcare@scholarsevents.org

<https://scholarsconferences.com/nursing-healthcare/>

2nd World Congress on Otolaryngology, Rhinology & Laryngology

May 20-21, 2024 | London, UK

otorhino@scholarconferences.org

<https://otorhinolaryngology.scholarsconferences.com/>

6th Edition Global Summit on Breast and Women's Cancer

May 20-21, 2024 | London, UK

cancerscience@scmeetings.org

<https://breast-womens-cancer.scholarsconferences.com/>

4th World Congress on Nursing and Advanced Healthcare

May 20-21, 2024 | London, UK

<https://nursingworldcongress.com/>

organizer@nursingworldcongress.com