

NURSING VIRTUAL 2020

August
17-18, 2020

WEBINAR



Theme:
Exchange questions, answers and
best practices in the field of Nursing



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practices in the field of Nursing

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Thank You
All...

Keynote Speakers



Elvessa Narvasa
Canadian Council of Cardiovascular
Nurses Montreal, Canada



Carmen Herbel Spears
Independence University, USA



Sofica Bistriceanu
Academic Medical Unit - CMI,
Romania



Dan Jiang
Hallam Institute of TCM, UK



Adam Wisniewski
Nicolaus Copernicus University in
Torun, Poland

About **MAGNUS GROUP** |

Magnus Group (MG) is initiated to meet a need and to pursue collective goals of the scientific community specifically focusing in the field of Sciences, Engineering and technology to endorse exchanging of the ideas & knowledge which facilitate the collaboration between the scientists, academicians and researchers of same field or interdisciplinary research. Magnus group is proficient in organizing conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops with the ingenious and peerless speakers throughout the world providing you and your organization with broad range of networking opportunities to globalize your research and create your own identity. Our conference and workshops can be well titled as 'ocean of knowledge' where you can sail your boat and pick the pearls, leading the way for innovative research and strategies empowering the strength by overwhelming the complications associated with in the respective fields.

Participation from 90 different countries and 1090 different Universities have contributed to the success of our conferences. Our first International Conference was organized on Oncology and Radiology (ICOR) in Dubai, UAE. Our conferences usually run for 2-3 days completely covering Keynote & Oral sessions along with workshops and poster presentations. Our organization runs promptly with dedicated and proficient employees' managing different conferences throughout the world, without compromising service and quality.

About **NURSING Virtual 2020** |

Nursing Virtual 2020 will bring all the participants an opportunity to explore the recent advancements and developments in the field of Nursing . Webinar consists of talks to ensure an intense interaction amongst the researchers present at the webinar. The purpose of the Nursing Virtual 2020 is to promote interaction and discussion among academics, researchers and professionals in the field of Nursing

KEYNOTE FORUM

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2020

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Elvessa Narvasa

Canadian Council of Cardiovascular Nurses Montreal, Canada

Embracing a growth mindset in the age of medical robots

As new discoveries are being made on a daily basis, medical technology is experiencing advancements in robotic applications. These intelligent machines will progressively become part of our hospitals technological evolution and medical staff. Henceforth, NURSES will inevitably need to work closely with medical robots. We should take the necessary steps now to gain a better understanding of how these mechanical wonders enhance our practice in order to have a more significant role and for successful adoption of the technology and related changes in patterns of care.

Medical robots have some inherent advantages over humans. A machine does not need sleep or food and does not have prejudices that we humans so often have. This could change the way we treat people who are sick and vulnerable. Robotics involves designing and implementing intelligent machines which can do work considered too dirty, too dangerous, too precise or too tedious for humans. Furthermore, it has the potential to expand surgical treatment modalities beyond the limits of human ability.

In this presentation, distinct categories of robots in health care delivery such as surgical, medical, service, and rehabilitative care will be explored. The challenges, opportunities and implications of emerging technologies to the future of the nursing profession will also be discussed. While there are concerns about machines replacing people in the workforce, with some preparation and forethought, NURSES can make sure the human touch stays relevant in medicine while concurrently taking advantage of our AI friends.

Biography:

Elvessa Narvasa received Master of Science in Nursing, Montreal University and PH.D(c) U.S. Certified Critical Care Nurse. Her experiences include ICU-CCU Head Nurse Sta. Cabrini Hosp. Montreal; Cardiac Surgery ICU staff, New Jersey, USA. PACU/OR Nurse Manager, MRH, Montreal; Co-President Quality Assurance. She is a Team Leader of Hospital Accreditation, Writing Exam for Cardiovascular Certification-Canadian Nurses Association. She is In-service educator at ICU-CCU; Med, Surgical Unit; PACU/OR; Invited Nurse educator of different hospitals; and Faculty of School of Nursing as well as Public Health Nurses Association. She is Organizing Committee for Canadian Council of Cardiovascular Nurses; International Society of Pituitary Surgeons; Montreal University Multidisciplinary Perioperative Medicine. She is an Invited Speaker of Quebec Intensive Care Association, Keynote speaker and Honourable Chief Guest of different International and World nursing Conferences; 2019 International RFCCN, SAARC, Critical Care Society.



Carmen Herbel Spears

Independence University, USA

Innovative learning theory for improved education outcomes in both patients and students

Understanding how adults learn will improve the effectiveness of any instruction. Nurses are expected to understand how to instruct both patients and students who most often are adult learners. The Stratified Knowledge Development Learning Model (SKDLM) is an example of a unique adult learning model that seeks to describe adult learning by recognizing how adult learners assimilate knowledge. SKDLM identifies the characteristics that are most prevalent in adults and seeks to increase learning outcomes by addressing these characteristics. Over time recognizing the value of information increases the use of the information. The SKDLM and other adult learning theories recognize and illuminate the importance of adult learning throughout a curriculum to ensure mastery. In this presentation important components of adult learning will help nurses improve approaches to educating patients and students. Important skills will be provided to ensure any nurse can incorporate innovative learning tools in adult education.

Take away notes:

- Nurses will identify and incorporate innovative learning theory into education practices for both patients and students.
- Nurses will be provided tools that will ensure patient education is effective and exhibits increased retention of information.
- Nurse educators in licensure, and post licensure programs will be provided tools that improve student outcomes and increase knowledge retention thus increasing success in achieving licensure.
- This presentation will provide new and innovative learning theories that are not derived from child learning theories but instead address adult learning characteristics.

Biography:

Carmen Herbel Spears has over 30 years in nursing/healthcare management. She has 15 years of experience in traditional and online education. Her experience in healthcare management includes home health, hospital and critical care management. She has been director and CEO of both national healthcare and rural healthcare systems. She has been Dean of Healthcare for eight years. She holds a Doctorate in Health Care Administration and master's and bachelor's in nursing. She has published on national healthcare systems initiatives, Learning Theory, nursing mentoring programs, and organizational management of online education and healthcare systems.



Sofica Bistriceanu

Academic Medical Unit - CMI, Romania

Management insights for devastating time caused by the loss of loved ones in COVID -19 era

Background: Our varied emotional life changes the functioning of systems composing our body, according to its value. The insights into management accounting the mental activity disaster caused by the death of loved ones, and then smart decisions, partnering with key persons for the improvement model to diminish the effects of such devastating life moments represent a priority for us.

Aim: To reveal the loss of loved ones effects on their family, dear ones, and how to balance them.

Material & Methods: Qualitative study performed by the author into community, 1984 to 2019, relating to the people passing away impact on the community members. The relevant data including 24 individuals affected by definitive separation from their loved ones who passed away were used for analysis.

Findings: During and after the time of loved ones loss, the people in their 2-3 life decades reported hearth arrhythmia symptoms, those in their 4-5 life decades experienced depression, hypertension, endocrine disorders such as thyroid illness, type 2 diabetes, obesity. The people in their 6-8 decades were registered with advanced circulatory system disease, more depression; some of them died 6 weeks to 6 months later.

Action taken: The physician dealt the situation using drugs, behaviour change information. She suggested to their family, community members more attention for the verbal, nonverbal communication with the patients. The doctor advocate for the refinement into collaborative framework, taking into account the patients' preferences for group therapy or solitude not exceeding.

Results: The behaviour change, suitable drugs, communication skills enhanced the clinical outcomes in 6 to 18 or 24 months according to the initial emotional tension magnitude, individual vulnerability.

Conclusion: The medical team, community members have to pay attention to desperate life moments for the people who lost their loved ones. The use of drugs, kind words, attitudes, compassion, behaviour change with regard to their preferences for this life episode ameliorate its damage on the human existence.

Implication: Each community member will experience soon or later definitive separation from his/her loved ones. We must rarefy the destructive power of such critical life moments, to remain minimal mental, physical injuries. The alliance for designing a model to ameliorate our vulnerability in front of such unplanned situations represents our devotion in the end.

The fear of death generated by COVID - 19, as presented by media, physical inactivity for 2-3 months, financial resources disturbance make the people more vulnerable in front of the life events, including COVID ID 19 disease. In ROU at the end of July 2020, there were registered 52111 patients COVID ID 19; the mortality rate was 4.57%, and patients cured 52. 47%.

Take away notes:

- The insights about the risk factors for the diseases evolution.
- How to balance them, in order to increase the life quality in such conditions.
- The effects generated by the initial moderate or excessive distress determined by such life events.

Biography:

Sofica Bistriceanu, Family Physician, PhD is the representative of Academic Medical Unit – CMI Romania. She is working using the medical home model, private practice, and contractual relationships with the National Health System, assuring the continuity of care in Medical Centres after the daily program of her colleagues working with a team composed by 5 to 7 family physicians for each Medical Centre.

SPEAKERS | DAY
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The prevalence of sarcopenia in patients receiving peritoneal dialysis and the relationship with diet

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Background: Sarcopenia is a syndrome of muscle wasting which is primarily related with aging and secondly related with chronic disease, such as chronic kidney disease. Several researches have reported muscle wasting and muscle dysfunction in patients receiving peritoneal dialysis (PD). In China, it was also reported that shortage of appendicular muscle mass was a dependent risk factor of mortality of patients receiving PD. And deficiency of diet is always a problem in these patients.

Aim: To explore the relationship between sarcopenia and dietary intake in peritoneal dialysis patients.

Methods: A cross-sectional study. Sarcopenia was diagnosed by the consensus of Asian Working Group for Sarcopenia 2019. Muscle mass was measured by bioelectrical impedance technology and presented as the appendicular muscle mass. The muscle strength was measured by the Jamar digital hand dynamometer to test the grip strength. The physical activity was measured through 4-m usual walking speed test to assess the gait speed. Dietary intake was assessed by 24-hour recall in the past 3 days and presented as daily energy intake (EDI) and daily protein intake (DPI).

Results: Of the 162 PD patients, 26(16.0%) patients were diagnosed sarcopenia and 15(9.3%) of them were diagnosed severe sarcopenia. DEI and DPI of these patients were lower than the recommend amount of guidelines. Univariate analysis found that DPI and DEI were quite lower in patients with sarcopenia than those without. Multivariate analysis found that DEI was a predictor of sarcopenia when adjusted by age.

Conclusion: Sarcopenia is an overlooked problem in PD patients. DEI is a potential predictor of sarcopenia in these patients.

Take away notes:

- Sarcopenia has been recognized in aging people but few attentions have been paid to patients with chronic disease, such as patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis.
- DPI is usually an important point in diet counseling in PD patients. But our study suggested that DEI might be more important than DPI when predicting sarcopenia in these patients.

Biography:

Yue Lu graduated from Peking University Health Science Center and got her bachelor's degree in 2000. From 2017, she began her doctoral degree study in nursing. Her special interest is management of chronic kidney disease patients and the patients suffering chronic pain. She has published 2 SCI papers, both of which are the journal of Q1. She is also the reviewer of the journal of Pain Management Nursing.



A web-based clinical pedagogy program to enhance nurse preceptors' teaching competencies – An innovative process of development and pilot program evaluation

Yuchen Chi*, Xi Vivien Wu, Yah Shih Chan, Wenru Wang, Emily Neo Kim Ang, Shengdong Zhao, Vibhor Sehgal, Wee Fong Chi, Umadevi Panneer Selvam, M. Kamala Devi

Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Background: Nurse preceptors guide students to integrate theory into practice, assess clinical competencies, and enhance problem-solving skills. Researches have indicated that the teaching competencies of nurse preceptors can be transferred to students clinical learning.

Objectives: The aims of the study are to develop a web-based clinical pedagogy (WCP) program for nurse preceptors and conduct pilot program evaluation.

Design: A three-step process was applied to integrate the theoretical framework, evidence from the systematic review, and the content validity by the experts and pilot test with the nurse preceptors in the content and technical development of the program. The pilot evaluation of WCP program was conducted through content validity and pilot test.

Results: A committee of six content experts evaluated the comprehensiveness, appropriateness, and relevancy of the program. The item-Content Validity Index (CVI) score ranged from 0.83 to 1.00 and the scale-CVI score was 0.87, which indicated that the WCP program had a strong content validity. Ten nurse preceptors were invited to use the WCP program. Preceptors shared that the website was easy to use and navigate. They commented that the videos in each module are beneficial for nurses to understand the real situation in the clinical setting. This feature also makes the website more interactive. Feedbacks from preceptors were subsequently used to further refine the program.

Discussion and Conclusion: The WCP program is an evidence-based program that provides a comprehensive coverage on clinical teaching pedagogy and assessment strategies. The unique web-based technology and interactive features provide a platform for nurse preceptors to discuss clinical encounters with peers and consult experts. The flexible and resource-rich nature of web-based learning encourages nurses to use it for continuing education.

Take away notes:

- The audience will have a better understanding of the process of developing a web-based educational program as well as conducting content validity test.
- The presentation will also cover the key factors that would affect the usability and effectiveness of a web-based educational program.
- The presentation will also explain the advantages of using web-based educational program.
- Compared with traditional face-to-face preceptorship workshop, the developed WCP program requires lesser time for nurses to complete all the modules.
- The WCP program also allows nurse preceptors to review their learning points any time by using their electronic devices.

- The interactive features of the WCP program helps nurses to have a better perception of how to deal with certain situations in the clinical settings.
- WCP program provides a platform for nurse preceptors to have peer discussion or consult nurse educators when facing difficulties during precepting nursing students. It would help nurse preceptors to share their experiences and learn from each other.

Biography:

Chi Yuchen graduated from National University of Singapore (NUS) in 2015. She has been working as a staff nurse for 3 years before going back NUS and joining the research group of Assist. Prof. Wu Xi Vivien at Alice Lee Centre of Nursing Studies (ALCNS). After one and a half year working in research area, Yuchen is able to manage multiple research projects and publish papers in nursing journals with support of Dr. Wu Xi Vivien.



Effectiveness of a structured teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus among adolescents in selected schools of Kerala

Theyamma Joseph

Mar Sleevea College of Nursing, Pala Cherpumkal, India

Background: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is a global epidemic which has looming implications for youth. The present study was undertaken

- i. To assess and compare the knowledge and lifestyle practice related to prevention of T2DM
- ii. To find the relationship between knowledge and lifestyle practice
- iii. To compare the knowledge and lifestyle practice in urban and rural areas
- iv. To find the association between pretest knowledge and lifestyle practice related to prevention of T2DM with selected variables among adolescents attending selected schools in Kerala.

The study aimed to empower adolescents with knowledge to prevent T2DM by adopting a healthy lifestyle based on Health Belief Model (HBM).

Methods: Experimental study with pre-test, post-test control experimental groups by quantitative approach was designed. Multistage stratified random sampling was used to select 975 adolescents, studying in 9th standard of 18 selected schools from two districts, who were assigned to control and experimental groups respectively. Instrument included pretested, validated questionnaire to assess knowledge and lifestyle inclusive of food habits and activity patterns, bio-physiological and demographic profile and structured teaching program (STP) on T2DM. Ethical clearance, administrative permissions, consent from Principal and assent from adolescents were obtained before pretest, followed by STP to experimental group. Posttest was given after 30 days to both groups. Data was analyzed using SPSS v.18.

Results: Knowledge about risk factors (87.7%) was high while complications (43.53%) least. The mean knowledge score was (pre 7.89 ± 2.08, 8.21 ± 2.14 post) was high among experimental than control (pre 7.64 ± 2.11; post 7.78 ± 2.43). Experimental group had significant gain in knowledge score ($p < 0.002$) after STP. Rural subjects were better informed than urban ($p < 0.001$). Lifestyle showed unhealthy food habits were similar in both groups on pretest. Unhealthy food habits reduced (48.92 ± 6.59) significantly ($p < 0.001$) while healthy food habits (30.44 ± 7.20) remained stable ($p > 0.05$) after STP in experimental group. Adolescents (72% control & 56.2% experimental) reported physical activity < 30 min/ day and screen time < 1 hour/day (5.2% control & 7.3% experimental) and < 2 hours /day (2.4% Control & 5.2% Experimental). Majority (42.5%) spend > 4 hours while 45.7% spend ≤ 10 hours on sedentary pursuits from control; whereas from experimental group 35.6% spend 10 hours/day and 31.9% spend 24 hours /day for sedentary hobbies. Watching TV, using mobile and computer were the activities majority adolescents enjoyed. Lifestyle showed significant difference ($p < 0.001$) on unhealthy food habits, healthy activities, and sedentary activities during holidays among experimental group after intervention. Lifestyle showed association with income, maternal occupation ($p < 0.001$) and religion ($P = 0.002$) in experimental group and age, gender ($p < 0.001$) and birth order ($p = 0.002$) in control group. WHR values reduced significantly ($p < 0.001$) in experimental group after intervention; with control group from rural area showing similar result ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: The perceived possibility of prevention of T2DM had fetched significant changes in lifestyle among adolescents

in accordance with HBM. Findings appeal early childhood intervention as visceral obesity was evident in nearly 50% subjects; only tip of the iceberg.

Take away notes:

Theyamma Joseph began her career as a Staff Nurse in SJMCH, Bangalore after her GNM certification and continued her journey to complete PC B.Sc. at AIIMS and M.Sc. in Medical Surgical Nursing at PGIMER, Chandigarh securing first rank in all three programs. She received her PhD in 2017 from RGUHS, Bangalore. She has varied nursing experience from clinical nursing to teaching, administration and research. Currently she works as Principal at Mar Sleeva College of Nursing at Pala, Kerala, India. She had overseas experiences at Oman and USA besides from India. She has presented scientific papers and published articles.



Family Satisfaction with Neonatal Intensive Care Units

Sravan Kumar; Majeda Fakih Hajjar
Zulekha Hospitals, Dubai

Introduction: Maternity services in rural areas are a huge challenge and more so if the family has a sick or premature newborn who required tertiary services which are not easily available. Family experience with sick newborns is not only stressful related to infant health outcome but also due to the family separation from the newborn and their extended family due to the newborn admission or transfer to other tertiary hospital which is far from home town. Families who are expected to deliver premature or sick baby at rural area, experience more emotional stress and anxiety because they are aware that no tertiary level available in rural areas. Families experience is a critical measure of service quality of sick baby parents' point of view, support in to their overall satisfaction. Increase of sick or premature baby survival rate will increase the quality of care and family satisfaction. Monitoring this aspect of family experience will be very helpful in improving health outcomes of the newborns and family satisfaction.

Methods: A Cross sectional survey is done among the parents of newborns who had a sick or premature baby requiring tertiary neonatal services. The sample size is of 150 selected by cluster sample from five hospitals participating in this study from Jan 2019 to Aug 2019 of Al Dhafra region of Abu Dhabi and survey is done using monkey survey. Data measured used two-part questionnaire included the parent demographic information such as age, sex, education, income, and in the second part researcher questionnaire. All 150 surveys were found valid with no missing data. Numerous statistical techniques are employed in this thesis to test the statistical significance of the study such as descriptive analysis, frequency analysis, regression, and a test of statistical significance in order to come to a conclusion on the claims of hypotheses. Data analysis and conclusions are expanded using The ANOVA analysis Quantitative research design.

Results: Majority of the participants were satisfied with the care provided, information received during hospitalization from medical team and behaviors or communication of the medical team with families. However, about 43% of the parents said that transfer of babies could be improved. Communication with healthcare staff was important for families to reduce stress and increase parent satisfaction. Important to acknowledge that staff behaviors and attitudes can inhibit or encourage parenting skills and parents satisfaction with the care of their infants.

Conclusions: The most important determinants of parents' satisfaction with NICU care are being able to perform parental tasks, proficient communication, good information provision and sensitive & emotional support. However, some elements need to be considered to increase and maintain satisfaction such as be more attentive to parents with very preterm infants and parents with longer NICU stay, provide support to siblings and give greater attention to parents' needs for continuity of care, follow-up, and information.

Biography:

Sravan Kumar is a Senior Healthcare Executive with over 13 years of experience in hospitals, ambulatory care clinics, diagnostic centers and healthcare IT. He is a fellow with American College of Healthcare Executives (FACHE), Certified Professional Healthcare Quality (CPHQ) and Healthcare Accreditation Certified Professional (HACP) with expertise in quality management, management, accreditation preparation and survey process, performance improvement, Human Resource Management, Performance and Competency assessments, patient safety and environment safety, EFQM Excellence

model and process re-engineering. Championed many cost efficiency, revenue generation and quality & process improvement projects across all the departments in hospitals Have served as the accreditation coordinator and has experience in successfully completing 12 Joint Commission International final surveys, 8 JCI mock surveys from JCI consulting vertical, 5 College of American Pathologists (CAP), 3 ISO 15189 and 2 National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH), 2 ISO 14001 and 2 ISO 50001 surveys at various hospitals.



Personal protective equipment and healthcare worker safety during COVID-19 pandemic

Katia Cilene Godinho Bertoncello¹, Stefhanie Conceição de Jesus², Geline Nascente Soares Lentz³

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Personal Protective Equipment is the main protection of the Healthcare Worker who is at the front in line combating, controlling, and preventing the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic (COVID-19). The rapid global spread of the virus has resulted in an emergency demand and the continued supply of this type of equipment. Thus, it is essential to identify products in the literature and their different adaptations, such as the creation of different models of masks and face shields. In addition, it is necessary to analyze the techniques of use, maintenance, and equipment conservation, in addition to the appropriate final destination. In view of the virulence and the social pandemic impact, we have defined the following question for the systematic review: What is the evidence regarding personal protective equipment to ensure healthcare worker safety whilst providing assistance to patients with COVID-19? The protocol for this systematic review was registered in the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews number CRD42020180264. Five databases will be explored during the pandemic's validity, released by the World Health Organization. We will apply filters to three languages (English, Spanish, and Portuguese). The screening, selection, data extraction, and evaluation of the study design will be carried out by pairs and the coefficient of the agreement will be calculated. The main conclusion will be shown according to the level of quality of the evidence generated from the application of the Classification of Recommendations, Evaluation, Development, and Evaluation. The review report will be performed according to the preferred report items guidelines for systematic reviews and meta-analyses. We expected heterogeneity of the data because of that; we will carry out a narrative synthesis according to the guidelines Synthesis Without Meta-analysis.

Take away notes:

The results of this review will serve

- To support evidence-based practices in COVID-19 assistance, and in future emerging or neglected diseases that assume the characteristics of a pandemic.
- To be used by healthcare managers to subsidize safety practices to healthcare worker about the personal protective equipment availability that guarantee occupational safety.
- To support the healthcare worker to identify what are the process of placement, use and removal of personal protective equipment that is liable to a higher risk of contamination.
- To support the healthcare worker to identify what are the actions according to each kind of personal protective equipment after COVID-19 patient assistance.
- To support the healthcare worker to identify what are the personal protective equipment that gives higher vulnerability during assistance to COVID-19 patient; Consequently, this knowledge will support the healthcare worker to take actions in order to minimize risks.

Biography:

Katia Bertoncetto studied nursing at the Municipal Foundation of Higher Education of Marília, Brazil in 1991. She received her Msc. degree at the University of São Paulo, Brazil in 1999 and PhD degree in 2004 at the same institution. She joined the research group Care Management, Laboratory of Technological Production in Health and Clinical Research Group, Technologies and Informatics in Health and Nursing (LAPETEC / GIATE). She is currently Head of the Nursing Department at the Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil.



Our experience in the improvement of the reproductive health in Roma women – An overview of the standpoints

Marjeta Logar Cucek

University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia

A prospective interventional research was carried out (between December 2013 and August 2015) with the view to improving Roma women's care for reproductive health. In the initial stage, Roma women were interviewed in their settlement. An insight was obtained regarding their viewpoints on reproductive health, the behaviour of health care professionals and the consequent women's decisions whether to use the services of the women's clinic or not. On the basis of the results of the qualitative analysis of the interviews, an educational leaflet was prepared. It significantly contributed to raising the Roma women's awareness regarding reproductive health since it provided them with knowledge how to make appointments, time frame and the need for preventive check-up appointments.

A questionnaire distributed among all Roma women in the settlement, and two focus groups with health care professionals in the Trebnje health centre served to assess the effectiveness of the leaflet.

The results of the first part of the research clearly demonstrate that the Roma women's care for reproductive health is determined by their cultural tradition. However, it is apparent that particularly younger generations hold views that are much closer to the majority population.

The usefulness of the leaflet is mostly seen in the provision of urgent data regarding the women's clinic (69%) and in the training for finding a suitable time to see a doctor and make an appointment (73.5%). The answers of women in childbearing age and those before or past it are statistically significantly different. However, it needs to be emphasised that educational materials distributed among Roma women have a desired effect only if certain conditions are fulfilled, such as literacy of the target group (at least partial) and the ability of the women to identify with the materials (in this case women in childbearing age.)

Raising health literacy marked the beginnings of positive changes in the reproductive care of Roma women. The findings clearly show that the view of Roma women have been significantly changed under the influence of the majority population, however, the educational materials still have to be adapted to their particular cultural rules and customs.

Take away notes:

- The healthcare of Roma women characterised by specific lifestyles and living in communities with their own distinctive habits and customs, requires new approaches in all areas of healthcare including reproductive healthcare.
- The purpose of the study was to identify the attitudes of Roma women towards reproductive health as well as to establish the accessibility and attendance of healthcare services on the primary level.
- Development and improvements are possible through greater awareness/education regarding the possibilities offered by the healthcare services and the inclusion of Roma women into healthcare programmes adapted to their requirements and cultural specifics.
- They point to the fact that special approaches, which take into consideration cultural differences and tradition, need to be used to encourage Roma women to attend gynaecological out-patient clinics since they desire contact, equal treatment and, above all, good health. A need for education, professional advice, lectures and workshops has been observed, which will

increase women's quality of life and consequently the quality of life of whole families. The results point out the desire for genuine intercultural contacts.

Biography:

In 2016, Marjeta Logar Cucek, MSc obtained her doctoral degree from the Medical Faculty in Ljubljana. Prior to this, Marjeta Logar participated in the research into the effects of stress and its influence on medical absenteeism in employees, which provided the basis for her Master's thesis. She has participated in international conferences on healthcare. In 2015 and 2018, she organized a seminar for healthcare providers for maxillofacial and oral surgery. In 2019 she was appointed head of healthcare and midwifery research group. She was the first to start research into reproductive health of the Roma women in Slovenia.



Strengthening perceptions of ethical competence among nursing students and graduates

Samira Obeid

Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Ethical competence is part of healthcare professionals competence. It relates to moral issues and is based on the professional's knowledge, attitudes, and skills for coping with ethical dilemmas. Ethics education aims increase students ethical self-confidence and ethical competency. Previous research found many gaps in ethical education content and poor understanding of how it affects graduates. The current study aims to evaluate an advanced ethics education workshop. The workshop aimed to raise nursing students competency to cope with ethical dilemmas. Its effectiveness was evaluated among three groups at three points in time: nursing students before the workshop, nursing students after the workshop, and nursing school graduates, using the Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale.

Results: Statistically significant differences were found in overall self-efficacy between the three points in time (mean 2.42 before the workshop, 2.13 after the workshop, and 1.58 for graduates, $p < 0.000$ on a scale ranging from 1-5, 1 indicating high self-efficacy). High mean scores were presented for students after the advanced workshop and graduates (mean 7.8 and 7.25, respectively, on a scale ranging from 1-10, 10 indicating high self-efficacy). Graduates presented a high mean score regarding their ability to cope with ethical dilemmas when compared with other nurses working with them (mean 7.4, on a scale ranging from 1-10).

Conclusion: Levels of self-efficacy with regard to coping with ethical dilemmas increase over time, suggesting that the advanced workshop strengthens the self-perception of ethical competence among nursing students and graduates.

Biography:

Samira Obeid is a head of the Health Promotion Department, North District, Ministry of Health and a lecturer on at the The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Nursing department. Her research interests are mainly in: evaluation of health promotion projects, ethics competence and social epidemiology. She is involved in some research projects such as: evaluation of radio campaign in the topic of raising awareness on preventing Brucella disease, factors protecting healthy weight of children in low socio-economic situation, Arab Muslim clerics as social agents, health behaviors among Ethiopian new immigrants and violence and tolerance attitudes of Arab and Jewish students.



Sociodemographic profile and burden of caregivers of cancer patients in a tertiary care unit

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¹University of Guanajuato, Mexico.

²Hospital of High Specialty of the Bajío, Mexico.

According to GLOBOCAN estimates, by 2030, more than 20 million new cases of cancer and 1 million deaths from this pathology will occur in the countries of Central and South America, becoming an important cause of morbidity and mortality in the coming decades in all regions of the world. The above situation entails a significant challenge derived from the care that cancer patients demand, since approximately 6.9 million people diagnosed with end-stage cancer need palliative care annually.

It has been shown that the performance of the caregiver role within the framework of the activities or responsibilities described could lead to an overload situation, defined as those emotional reactions experienced by the caregiver to the demands of care and evidenced by the development of problems physical, psychological and social, that deteriorates their quality of life. Given the importance of the exposed phenomenon, the need arises to identify with greater precision the elements that are involved in the dynamics of care and to develop proposals for accompaniment, support and training for caregivers to prevent the deficit of dependent care.

In the study titled "Overload of the end stage oncological patient dependent care agent", were included 35 caregivers of adult patients cared for in the palliative care unit in 2016. The sociodemographic profile of the family caregiver that we observed was the following: Woman with a mean age of 47.9 ± 12.8 years, married marital status (94.3%) and housewife (71.4%). The majority of caregivers found themselves with intense overload (74.3%).

In another study entitled "Relationship of the level of burden and the sociodemographic characteristics of the primary caregiver of paediatric cancer patients", 84 caregivers of hospitalized patients were included in the paediatric oncology service in 2018. The results we observed were the following: leukemia was the most frequent diagnosis; the mean age of the caregivers was 38.1 ± 9.6 years with an age range of 21 to 55 years. In addition, the majority were women (86%), married (61%) and completed secondary school (45%). Regarding the level of overload, 47.6% were found without overload.

In contrast to the study we carried out in caregivers of adult patients diagnosed with cancer, on this occasion we observed that caregivers of children with cancer did not report overload despite the fact that it was evident in the eyes of observers. In the bibliographic review we carried out, we found that caregivers of children with chronic disease felt a moral obligation or duty to provide care given the paternal relationship they had with the patient.

Some thoughts to conclude my presentation: Historically, those who perform the role of caregivers have been identified, however, currently there is not enough availability of technical, psychological and physical support for them.

Take away notes:

This research will allow us to know

- The epidemiological situation of cancer in Mexico, recognize the importance of palliative care for cancer patients, as well as raise awareness among nursing professionals who provide care to these patients.

- It will provide the tools to assess the burden of caregivers of terminal cancer patients and consequently, it will improve the quality of care provided.
- On the other hand, health professionals may consider the contributions made to open new lines of research and support caregivers of cancer patients. In this way, our research serves as the basis for decision-making aimed at improving clinical practice.
- Finally, it contributes to integrating a database that includes information on patients and their families for later, to carry out a comprehensive follow-up.

Biography:

Rosa María obtained the degree of Nurse in 2009 and a Master of Science in Nursing in 2012, both from the University of Guanajuato. During the period 2009-2012 she worked in a second level of care institution and currently, in a third level of care hospital providing care to kidney transplant patients. She completed her doctorate in Medical Sciences in 2017 and since then has been a research professor at the University of Guanajuato. Her research focuses on the quality of life of the person with chronic degenerative disease and the family impact of terminal illnesses.



Pandemic nursing workforce - Brazilian standards

Inacio Alberto Pereira Costa¹, Eneida Patricia Teixeira², Maria de Lourdes de Souza², Juliana Fernandes da Nobrega¹

¹Federal Institute of Santa Catarina, Brazil

²Federal University of Santa Catarina, Graduate Nursing Program (PEN-UFSC), Brazil

The newest human coronavirus, defined as Acute Respiratory Syndrome 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has been detected by professionals at several local health facilities in the city of Wuhan, Hubei province, China. Cases of patients with unknown pneumonia have been reported and their causes could be associated with the consumption of seafood and wild animals, sold in local retail stores. Studies carried out with monitoring of individuals in quarantine, estimates that 101 each for every 10,000 cases, will develop the symptoms after the 14th day. The investment in the health workforce is lower than what is often presented by health managers, resulting in the commitment of health actions, since this underinvestment interferes with actions in continuing education and training of health workers, mainly hindering the implementation of actions aimed at health workers.

Nursing plays a key role in combating the pandemic, not only because of its technical capacity, but also because it is the largest professional category of health, and the only one that is 24 hours alongside the patient. The illness of health professionals puts the population at risk, both because of the risk of spreading the disease and because of the overload of services with quarantine. It is important to find mechanisms to protect nursing professionals so that we do not have too many professionals falling ill at the beginning of the pandemic. Team sizing is essential for quality care. Human resources sizing in nursing is a tool for the nurse to determine and evaluate the amount of personnel needed to maintain his unit/service, providing the sufficient number of workers in order to meet with quality the expectations of patients and health institutions. The technical-scientific and administrative aspects; the dynamics of operation of the units in the different shifts; managerial model; welfare model; work methods; working hours; weekly workload; performance standards of professionals; technical safety index; proportion of senior and middle level nursing professionals; and indicators of managerial and welfare quality. Faced with protocols for directing actions, the reality of assistance in Nursing is characterized by a high level of stress of professionals facing the pandemic, the Federal Council of Nursing, maximum autarchy of the class in Brazil, established by the normative opinion nº 02/2020, minimum parameters of nursing professionals to assist patients affected by COVID-19, hospitalized in General Hospitals, Campaign Hospitals, Semi-Intensive Care Units/Stabilization Rooms and Intensive Care Units. The dimensioning of human resources in nursing to act in the assistance to the pandemic, becomes an important tool to determine and to evaluate the amount of personnel necessary to maintain the service, supplying the sufficient number of workers in order to meet with quality the expectations of the patients and the health institutions.

Biography:

Inacio Alberto Pereira Costa received his PhD at the Federal University of Santa Catarina. He is Assistant Professor at the Institute Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, SC, Brazil.



Multimedia application for teaching Oscillometric blood pressure monitoring

Francisco Mayron Morais Soares

Faculdade UNINTA Itapipoca, Brazil

Introduction: The act of measuring blood pressure at home with a digital sphygmomanometer is among the most important due to the various clinical implications that may occur. The inability to detect high blood pressure levels can expose a patient to the risk of several complications, such as stroke, heart failure, kidney failure and premature atherosclerosis. Therefore, the incorporation of health technologies has caused a valuable impact on nursing, thus incorporating its use in practice.

Objective: To describe the process of developing an application on a mobile platform for monitoring the oscillometric measurement of blood pressure.

Material and Method: Methodological study that focused on the development of a multimedia application for teaching primary assessment. For the Construction of the Application, the following steps were followed; Survey of Content; Textual elaboration; Development of the Application structure; Organization of topics and creation of illustrations and construction of the prototype and first version of the application.

Results: Initially, an exhaustive search for works published on national and international bases was carried out, carrying out an integrative review, thus forming the first step, after selecting them, there was a thorough reading to carry out the second step, which was the textual elaboration of the application where studies that contemplated the proposed theme were selected and thus, the theoretical content of the scope was prepared. In the third stage, the application structure was developed, that is, prototyping, being designed in image editing programs and creating the layout and videos that guided the construction process. In the fourth stage, the topics were organized and created as follows: Definition, blood pressure measurement, risk factors for blood pressure, practical applicability and as a fixation strategy, a quiz was carried out that simulated a clinical case and the resolution was about of the procedure of oscillometric measurement of blood pressure and in the fifth stage the first version of the application was made.

Conclusion: The application was built and is in the validation phase. In summary, due to the clinical importance of obtaining accurate blood pressure, the use of technologies has demonstrated a strong educational strategy for teaching self-care practices.

Take away notes:

The audience will learn about

- Nursing Technologies
- The difference in Blood Pressure Measurements
- The importance of blood pressure

Biography:

Francisco Mayron Morais Soares received Master in Nursing from the University of International Integration of Afro-Brazilian Lusophony (UNILAB). He is specialist in Urgency and Emergency, graduated in Nursing from the University of Fortaleza (UNIFOR). He is a professor of the undergraduate nursing course at Faculdade UNINTA Itapipoca. Researcher and Leader of the Study Group on Advanced Practices and Technology in Nursing - GEPATE. He has experience with Experimental and Observational Studies, in addition to Validation studies in the panorama of the following areas: Nursing Assistance; Technology; Emergency, Infectious and Chronic Diseases; Adult Health in Complexity. He is a reviewer of national and international journals.



Clinical simulation at cardiorespiratory and cerebral stop: Effects of an educational intervention

Francisco Mayron Morais Soares

Faculdade UNINTA Itapipoca, Brazil

Introduction: For decades, health organizations have been adapting to the constant challenges faced in the clinical management of Cardiopulmonary and Cerebral Arrest (PCRC). Although it is an easy to diagnose emergency, PCRC requires specific treatment because it is a clinical emergency with numerous peculiarities. CRP is defined as abrupt interruption of respiratory and circulatory activities, followed by signs and symptoms such as apnea, absence of central pulse and unconsciousness.

Objective: To evaluate the effects of an educational intervention in the teaching of PCRC.

Material and Method: This is an experimental study, of the type before and after, in which two groups were compared: Control group (CG) and Intervention group (IG) (clinical simulation in PCRC was used as an educational intervention). A study carried out in the municipality of Redenco, with nursing students from a public university hospital internship, in October 2019. At the end, a sample of 30 students was obtained, being divided equally in both groups. the Study was developed in three phases. The first was the application of the pre-test, the second was the educational intervention and the third was the application of the post-test. They respected ethical aspects, with Opinion No. 3,434,256.

Results: In the analysis of the profile of nursing students, there was a predominance of women, with 67% (21) women in the sample. Regarding the number of correct answers and errors of the pre-test and post-test. it varied in the pre-test with a minimum of 7 and a maximum of 30 correct answers. After the simulation, during the post-test there was a variation of a minimum of 14 and a maximum of 30. For intergroup comparison, the Mann-Whitney U test was applied, with $p < 0.05$ for both test moments. To assess the evolution of the groups, the Wilcoxon test was used and it is inferred that in both groups there was a positive evolution, which is when the post-test score was higher than the pre-test, however in the intervention groups, all the participants obtained a positive evolution with a value of $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion: After the assessment of knowledge retention by students in the pre-test, when compared to the post-test, the evaluation of clinical simulation as a teaching-learning strategy proved to be effective, both for obtaining knowledge and for developing procedural skills from the students.

Take away notes:

The audience will learn about

- Nursing Technologies
- The difference in Blood Pressure Measurements
- The importance of blood pressure

Biography:

Francisco Mayron Morais Soares received Master in Nursing from the University of International Integration of Afro-Brazilian Lusophony (UNILAB). He is specialist in Urgency and Emergency, graduated in Nursing from the University of Fortaleza (UNIFOR). He is a professor of the undergraduate nursing course at Faculdade UNINTA Itapipoca. Researcher and Leader of the Study Group on Advanced Practices and Technology in Nursing - GEPATE. He has experience with Experimental and Observational Studies, in addition to Validation studies in the panorama of the following areas: Nursing Assistance; Technology; Emergency, Infectious and Chronic Diseases; Adult Health in Complexity. He is a reviewer of national and international journals.

POSTERS

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NURSING VIRTUAL 2020

AUGUST 17-18,
2020

NURSING VIRTUAL 2020



A model of self-forgiveness for women who terminated pregnancy in adolescence

Botshelo Rachel Sebola

University of South Africa, South Africa

Termination of pregnancy amongst adolescents has been linked to several physical and psychological problems. Adolescents represent a population vulnerable to numerous physical and psychological problems. Some researchers have concluded that adolescent woman, having undergone termination of pregnancy (TOP), experience severe guilt and shame that become the overarching psychological problems. The purpose of this study was to develop a model of self-forgiveness for women who terminated pregnancy. The objectives of the study were aligned into three phases as: Phase 1: Desk review; Phase 2: Lived experiences of adolescents about TOP and Phase 3: Development of a model of Self-forgiveness for women who terminated pregnancy in adolescence. A qualitative approach based on Heidegger's (1962) interpretive phenomenology guided the study. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques were used to recruit thirty (30) participants who terminated pregnancy in adolescence. The study was conducted at a Health Care Centre in Gauteng Province, South Africa. Interviews were audiotaped. The major finding of the study was that adolescents experience severe guilt and shame and these are manifested as self-condemnation and self-blame. Culture, religion and reproductive coercion were the major contributing factors. A model of self-forgiveness, based on the findings, was developed. Inclusion of a self-forgiveness module in the curriculum for basic training of student nurses was recommended. Such knowledge would enhance counselling techniques, emotional and professional maturity of nurses. It would also be beneficial to replicate this study in more ethnically diverse populations.

Biography:

Botshelo Rachel Sebola has completed her Diploma in General Nursing, BA (Cur), BA (Cur) Honours, MA (Cur) Cum Laude and D Litt et Phil from the University of South Africa, and is presently a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of South Africa, South Africa. She was a senior lecturer at SG Lourens Nursing College, lecturing in Social Sciences and Anatomy and Physiology. She has served in the Tshwane Research Committee as a reviewer of research proposals, on behalf of the National Department of Health, South Africa and also in the Research committee of the college. Her research interest is in adolescent health, specifically termination of pregnancy and its health implications.

KEYNOTE FORUM

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SESSIONS ON:

INFECTIOUS DISEASES | COVID-19 | VACCINES

NURSING VIRTUAL 2020

AUGUST 17-18,
2020

NURSING VIRTUAL 2020





Dan Jiang, MMedSci, FBAcC, FATCM

Hallam Institute of TCM, UK

Contacted principles and TCM treatment on post-syndromes of Covid-19

Covid-19 is a pandemic infective disease which has been spreading throughout whole world in the upper half year of 2020. There has been more than 11 million of cases to be infected and more than 528 thousands of cases to be died from it which is involved in 216 countries, these information is reported for Covid-19 daily situation issued in 5th Jul 2020 by WHO, and this figure is increasing daily. Due to such bigger amount of patients' appearance, some post-syndrome of Covid-19 are unavoidably leaving after they are self-healed or treated in the hospitals or anywhere else, they have not recovered completely, still remain some unwanted symptoms, some of them can be quite serious which are possible to disturb them for the rest of their life. We should do and be able doing some significant helps for them with Chinese herbal medicine (TCM). I will discuss these common occurrences of post- syndromes which I have treated: inferior function of lungs, dysfunction of gastrointestinal system, Psychiatric disorder, Post-virus-Chronic-fatigue syndrome, post inflammation of Sexual organs and how manage these post syndromes of Covid-19 with TCM here. TCM should play more effect for helping post-syndromes of Covid-19 after reopening clinics with full of our treating technologies. Key points: Covid-19, Corona Virus, Chinese herbal medicine, TCM.

Audience Take Away:

- Post-syndromes of Covid-19 have been appearing more and more which are disturb the quality of life to patients, possible remaining to rest of their life. We must have treating methods for helping them. TCM can play important effect on Post-syndrome of Covid-19.
- Introduce on how Chinese herbal medicine which is a unique, effective and easy manageable diagnosis and treating method identify and treat post-syndromes of Covid-19;
- Report on our diagnosing and treating model, and cases study;
- Analysis why TCM can play the significant effect to Post-syndromes of Covid-19? How do we evaluate the herbal superiority and inferiority?

Biography

Ms Dan Jiang, TCM consultant, MMedSci, Fellowship of British Acupuncture Council (FBAcC), Fellowship of Association of Traditional Chinese Medicine UK (FATCM), Visiting professor and special appointed TCM consultant in Beijing University of Chinese Medicine; Visiting professor and supervisor for the oversea Ph.D students in Nanjing University of Chinese medicine; TCM consultant awarded by World federation of Chinese medicine societies (WFCMS).

Ms Dan Jiang studied western scientific and traditional Chinese medicines in Beijing university of Chinese medicine in China and graduated for bachelor in 1978 and master of medical degrees in 1982 and 1987, who have been practicing TCM in UK since 1991. The chief author and editor for the book 'Principle and Practice of Chinese medicine in the West', the author for the book 'Principle and Practice of TCM on Infertility in the West' etc, more than 40 articles are published in the international medical journals in which 6 in SCI journals; TCM consultant for Euro-Sino researchers group of GP-TCM.

SPEAKERS | DAY
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SESSIONS ON:

INFECTIOUS DISEASES | COVID-19 | VACCINES

NURSING
VIRTUAL 2020

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Walk-Through screening system for COVID-19

Ji Yong Lee^{1*} and Sang Il Kim²

^{1,2}Plus Yangji Hospital, Korea

With the ongoing novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the number of individuals that need to be tested for COVID-19 has been rapidly increasing. A walk-through (WT) screening center using negative pressure booths that is inspired by the biosafety cabinet has been designed and implemented in Korea for easy screening of COVID-19 and for safe and efficient consultation for patients with fever or respiratory symptoms. Here, we present the overall concept, advantages, and limitations of the COVID-19 WT screening center. The WT center increases patient access to the screening clinics and adequately protects healthcare personnel while reducing the consumption of personal protective equipment. It can also increase the number of people tested by 9–10 fold. However, there is a risk of cross-infection at each stage of screening treatment, including the booths, and adverse reactions with disinfection of the booths. We had solved these limitations by using mobile technology, increasing the number of negative pressured booths, reducing booth volume, and using an effective, harmless, and certified environmental disinfectant. A WT center can be implemented in other institutions and countries and modified depending on local needs to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Audience Take Away:

- The audience can learn the concept and the details of WT screening system.
- They can modify their screening system more efficient and safe.
- Rapid diagnosis is the essential part of the fight against COVID-19.
- This system enables safe, efficient and rapid diagnosis for the patients and properly protects healthcare personnel as well as the COVID-19 patients.
- This research provide basic concept and detail solution for COVID-19 screening system.

Biography:

Dr. Ji Yong Lee received Medical Degree from the Eulji University. He completed internship and residency training in Internal Medicine at Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University and fellowship training in Division of infectious disease, Department of Internal medicine at Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University. Now he is the Director of the Division of infectious disease, Department of Internal medicine, and the manager of infectious control team of H Plus Yangji Hospital since 2016.



The advantage of traditional Chinese medicine in treating COVID-19

Jing-Yan Han

Peking University, China

91% COVID-19 patients in China used traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), and 90% of them recovered. TCM played an important role in the treatment of COVID-19 in China. TCM is not using one single Chinese medicine or one formula for all the COVID-19 patients, but using different therapies or formulas based on the stages and severity of the disease. When the virus is invading the respiratory and digestive tract, Yin-Qiao-San and Huo-Xiang-Zheng-Qi-San should be used to improve the symptoms in respiratory and digestive tract. When it comes to fever, cough and dyspnea, Ma-Xing-Shi-Gan-Tang or Qing-Fei-Pai-Du-Tang, which contains Ma-Xing-Shi-Gan-Tang should be used. In the stage of unconsciousness, Qing-Ying-Tang should be used. In the stage of shock, Sheng-Mai-San should be used. In the stage of hemorrhage and thrombus, Xi-Jiao-Di-Huang-Tang should be used. The above mentioned formulas inhibit leukocytes adhesion to the endothelial cells and inflammatory factors release, improve microvessel hyperpermeability and inhibit microvessel hemorrhage and thrombus, thereby exerting the therapeutic effect on COVID-19.

Audience Take Away:

- TCM played an important role in the treatment of COVID-19 in China.
- TCM is not using one single Chinese medicine or one formula for all the COVID-19 patients, but using different therapies or formulas based on the stages and severity of the disease.
- The different formulas for different stages inhibit leukocytes adhesion to the endothelial cells and inflammatory factors release, improve microvessel hyperpermeability and inhibit microvessel hemorrhage and thrombus, thereby exerting the therapeutic effect on COVID-19

Biography:

Dr. Jing-Yan Han is tenured professor and chairman of department of integration of Chinese and Western medicine, Peking university health science center. He is mainly engaged in the research of microcirculation and traditional Chinese medicine, focusing on the mechanism of microcirculatory disorder, organ injury and the ameliorating effects of traditional Chinese medicine. He has published more than 100 research articles in SCI journals. He is vice-president of China Society of Microcirculation and councilor member of International Liaison Committee for Microcirculation Research.



COVID-19 gastrointestinal and hepatological manifestations and treatment

Sarah El-Nakeep M.D.
AinShams University, Egypt

SARS-CoV-2 is the virus causing the most recent pandemic, which infected 20 million cases globally and responsible for the death of more than 600,000 patients. COVID-19 is the known disease caused by the virus as named by the WHO. Although, it primarily causes a respiratory illness with the possible progression to acute respiratory distress syndrome. It is also known to cause the cytokine storm and the hyper-coagulable state increasing the risk of morbidity and mortality from the disease. The gastrointestinal and hepatological manifestations of COVID-19 disease are important alternative presentation with associated complications especially in the extremes of age or the multisystem affected cases. Their diagnosis is mandatory and their management could be different from another case of common viral gastroenteritis or hepatitis.

Audience Take Away:

- We will discuss the gastrointestinal and hepatological manifestations of COVID-19 (literature research)
- How to be aware of them, especially if the presentation is only concerning the GIT?
- What could be the best management plan for the associated gastrointestinal and hepatological manifestations and their associated complications?
- We will discuss difficult case scenario management.

Biography:

Dr. Sarah El-Nakeep M.D. is an Associate professor in Internal medicine, Faculty of medicine, Ainshams University, Egypt. She has an M.D. degree in internal medicine and interested in the genetic background of the diseases and their clinical link.



Fever is not a symptom in covid-19 None of the diseases require fever as its symptom

K. M. Yacob (Chief Physician)

Marma Health Centre, Kochi, Kerala, India

We have been hearing for centuries that 'fever is not a disease but a symptom'. Physicians say that fever is a symptom of diseases like flu to cancer.

The conservative fever definition, diagnosis, and treatments are based on fever as a symptom.

All the studies related to fever as a symptom of a disease have been done without knowing the Purpose of the temperature of fever is. Without knowing the Purpose of the temperature of fever, how can fever included in the symptom definition? Temperature between 38o to 41o centigrade can be symptom of a disease?

Most of the diseases may not have a fever. Sometimes it disappears. Then, is fever a symptom of which disease?

Symptom Definition is the only parameter necessary for a Symptom. As with any or all other definitions, symptom definition should describe the symptom scientifically. If it cannot describe clearly, there is no use of a symptom definition. A symptom is a departure from normal function or feeling which is noticed only by a patient, indicating the presence of disease or abnormality. One cannot be understood directly the temperature is elevated in the hypothalamus. A mechanical device is necessary to measure elevated temperature in the hypothalamus. In symptom definition, fever definition can't be found. The elevation of body temperature is not included in symptom definition.

Different cause of diseases never shows the same symptoms.

Different causes of diseases like virus, bacteria, fungi, venom, horror scene, horror dream,... never shows the same symptoms. Its actions are different and sometimes opposite. No similarities can be seen between their actions.

Elevated temperature or increased temperature never make fever or symptoms of fever. It may create hyperthermia.

Biography:

A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 30 years and very much interested in basic research. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published nine books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines. After scientific studies, we have developed 8000 affirmative cross checking questions. It can explain all queries related to fever.



Artificial Intelligence-An effective tool to combat COVID-19

Amarjeet Gambhir

Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, India

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus originated in late December 2019 in Wuhan, China and over the last few months has spread exponentially to other parts of the world. In this worldwide health crisis, the medical community is desperately looking for new technologies to monitor & control the spread of the disease. Artificial intelligence is one such technology which has emerged as a powerful tool in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. AI applications such as natural language processing, speech recognition, data analytics, machine learning, deep learning & computer vision have been used to identify, predict & explain COVID-19 infections as well as help in managing the resulting socio-economic impacts. AI has played a significant role in the early detection & diagnosis of infection by quickly analyzing irregular symptoms and other 'red flags' and thus alert the patients & healthcare authorities. AI based models (COVID-Net, CAD4COVID) are used for analysis of x-ray, CT & MRI images with improved accuracy & reduced time. The terahertz radiation (t-ray) scanning unit & smart phone-based COVID-19 voice test are the latest AI based techniques under consideration for early & rapid detection of coronavirus disease. AI has helped in building an intelligent platform for automatic monitoring of the recovery of patients under treatment.

It has assisted in preventing or slowing the virus' spread through identification of clusters and 'hotspots' & surveillance and contact tracing of individuals. Intelligent drones & robots have been used to ensure compliance of individuals with recommended physical distancing & lockdown measures, broadcast information to larger audiences, disinfect public places & deliver food and medication. AI based virtual healthcare assistants (chatbots) and tele consultation have reduced the workload on already overwhelmed healthcare systems & response measures. This technology has the ability to track and forecast the nature of the virus from the available data as well as the future course of this disease and its likely reappearance. AI has been used for drug research by analyzing the available data on COVID-19 and for drug delivery design & development. It can act as a game changer for the development of antibodies & vaccines for the novel coronavirus. In a nutshell, AI has the potential to be an effective tool in the fight against COVID-19 and similar pandemics. However, its use is somewhat restricted by a lack of useful data as well as concerns for privacy & related human rights. A generous sharing of information and a more collaborative & multidisciplinary research is required to help realize its full potential to combat COVID-19.

Audience Take Away:

- Applications of artificial intelligence in combating various aspects of Covid-19 pandemic such as: Early detection & diagnosis, Monitoring the treatment, Disease prediction, Disease surveillance, Disease prevention, Development of drugs & vaccines
- Potential challenges in its application

Biography:

Dr. Amarjeet Gambhir graduated in dentistry from GDC, Indore in 2002 & completed his post-graduation in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery from NHDC, Mumbai in 2006. He completed his 3 year Senior Residency from Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi in 2009. He then worked as a faculty at different dental colleges and was promoted to Professor, Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery in 2016. He again joined Lady Hardinge Medical College as a Faculty in 2016. He has worked as a co-investigator in pilot project on school-based sealant programme 2017 under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. He is a reviewer of various international journals & has published more than 15 national & international papers in indexed journals. He has also authored 3 books for dental postgraduate entrance examinations.

Covid-19 Treated With Pseudo Active Plasma Therapy

Dr. Shrikant L. Kulkarni

Kulkarni Clinic, Maharashtra, India

Today the solution urgently needed against COVID -19 . Data suggest that BCG vaccinated countries have a lower mortality rate than the non-vaccinated countries. The BCG vaccine has been found to work by increasing the trained immunity and generating nonspecific heterologous immune response. So the immune system is boosted against other bacteria and viruses by eliciting non-specific innate and adaptive immunities. Innate immunity is the body's initial defence mechanism that comes into play immediately when a pathogen enters into the body. Adaptive immunity is the body's second level of defense, which develops as a result of infection with a pathogen or following immunization. The cells of the adaptive immune system include specialized white blood cells (B and T lymphocytes) which can contribute to either cell-mediated immunity or antibody-mediated (humoral) immunity. When pathogens enter the body, white blood cells of the immune system attack first, and handle most of the infection. If these cells fail the adaptive immune system comes forward along with T cells B cells to help fight the pathogens. Once the pathogens are eliminated a small portion of these pathogens specific cells transform into memory cells that are T cells and B cells. Immunologic memory is the immune system's ability to remember its experience with an infectious agent. Plasma therapy is convalescent plasma taken from the patient who has survived an infection in case of COVID-19. This passive antibody therapy provides antibodies immediately but lasts for a short time frame of weeks to months. They are rich with antibodies that their immune system produces to help them to eliminate viruses. The proposed treatment method, "PSEUDO ACTIVE IMMUNITY PLASMA THERAPY" works as follows. A person vaccinated with BCG in early childhood or exposed to TB but completely recovered, the T and B cells in them produce antibodies against TB and viruses and develop active immunity. This is the treatment. A healthy individual age group between 35 to 40 years whose plasma is full of T cells and B cells which can produce antibodies against nonspecific viruses as well as known TB. If you transfer this protective immunity B or T cells to the recipient as a treatment that will be secondary hosts where memory cells will survive for a long time and also protect the secondary host by producing their own antibodies. These will be used in COVID-19 patients to increase their immunity and stimulate their own antibodies with the help of transfused T and B cells. The proposed method is a very safe and effective method. This will help the patient to increase their immunity as well as producing antibodies by fighting with the virus by borrowed B cells acquired through donor plasma transfusion. Logically with the help of passive plasma therapy we are borrowing the antibodies which are short lived in the body, It is better to borrow B cells through pseudo active immunity plasma therapy will help to develop their own antibodies against viruses which stay for a long period and also increase immunity against covid- 19.

What will audience learn from your presentation?

- No definite treatment for COVID -19 on site yet. Killing of the virus antigens in the body with the help of antibodies is the choice of treatment. In serious patients the immunity is reduced so they can't kill the pathogens. So passive plasma cell therapy is used where the readymade antibodies are transfused from plasma donors to patients to increase immunity. But these antibodies are short lived, and chances of reinfection.
- So pseudo active immunization plasma cell therapy is the treatment of choice. Where the plasma donors memory cells B and T cells are transfused to the recipient. These cells produce antibodies and also increase the immunity to kill the pathogens.

Biography:

Dr.Shrikant L. Kulkarni completed his M.S.(General Surgery) in 1975 from B.J.Medical College Pune, Maharashtra, India. The bachelor's degree M.B.B.S. completed from Miraj Medical College. Since 1971 he has worked at several government hospitals like the Wanless Hospital Miraj, Sangli General Hospital Sangli, Sassoon Hospital Pune and multispecialty hospitals like Ruby Hall Clinic, Pune and Jahangir Nursing Home, Pune. For the last 35 plus year she has been working at his own hospital at Chinchwad, Pune Maharashtra India.



Impact of SARS-COV2 pandemic on the management of children with cancers – A retrospective single centre study from a developing country

Adarsh Kancharla

Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, India

Purpose or Background: Knowing that more than 80% of pediatric malignancies are curable, the main challenges for pediatric oncologists remained to be the timely delivery of chemotherapy during this SARS CoV2 pandemic. We present data from our centre on the impact of pandemic on management of children with cancers.

Method or Case: Our hospital caters to nearly 100 newly diagnosed pediatric malignancies annually. Ours is unique as we have a separate subsidized ward where same care is given through insurance and NGO support for patients from low socioeconomic status. Of the 342 admissions after the onset of pandemic, screening for the child and mother were done for 82 admissions. We studied this population with the aim of assessing the impact of management.

Results or Progress: Of the 17 new children diagnosed with various cancers, only 58% initiated treatment.

Treatment default numbers had gone up to 12 children in 3 months, whereas the previous default rate was only one in past 3 months. Financial reasons and fear of acquiring infection remained the most common reason to default despite support from NGO and cancer relief fund support from the institution. Shared care with pediatricians and nearby pediatric oncologists was sought to keep the treatment ongoing.

Those who tested positive (4.1% of those tested) were quarantined at home/ hospitalized for 2 weeks and were started on chemotherapy after repeat testing. All were asymptomatic and among those with symptoms of fever or respiratory complaints, none were positive. No morbidity or mortality was noted in this cohort.

Conclusion or Discussion: There were no increase in COVID related medical complications. The impact was indirect in form of treatment default, delay in chemotherapy and significant increase in cost of care. It is safe to run Pediatric oncology in developing countries with appropriate precautions, shared care and adequate funding.

Keywords : SARS CoV2, COVID in cancer, Pediatric Hemato- oncology, Chemotherapy during pandemic, Funding for cancer treatment, Shared Care.

KEYNOTE FORUM

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SESSIONS ON:
NEUROLOGY | PSYCHIATRY

NURSING VIRTUAL 2020

AUGUST 17-18,
2020

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Adam Wisniewski

Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland

Safety and efficacy of fibrinolytic therapy in ischemic stroke with unclear time of onset

Background: Intravenous fibrinolytic therapy within 4.5 hours of stroke symptom recognition using intravenous Alteplase can be beneficial for patients who awaken with stroke symptoms or have unclear time of onset and who have DWI lesion with no visible signal changes in Flair sequences of Magnetic Resonance. This is so called “wake up” stroke protocol that gives a chance for treatment and recovery for patients who waken with stroke symptoms. **Views:** We showed some cases of patients who underwent “wake up” stroke protocol that is recommended by American Stroke Association / American Heart Association and European Stroke Organisation. In general, we treated the patients who met the inclusion criteria developed by the primary trial, but in some cases we decided to extent the potential eligibility to include to procedure or attempt fibrinolytic treatment despite the lack of data on therapeutic possibilities in specific cases or circumstances. The results of therapy were positive- we did not observe any case of clinical deterioration or secondary intracerebral bleeding as adverse effects of intravenous Alteplase treatment. Most of the patients benefited from the treatment which translated into a lower score in National Institute of Health Stroke Scale and lower score in modified Rankin Scale. **Conclusions:** Fibrinolytic intravenous treatment with Alteplase according to wake up stroke protocol is potentially safe and beneficial for patients. Further studies analysing the extent of inclusion criteria for increase number of potentially curative patients who awaken with stroke symptoms or have unclear time of onset are needed.

Audience Take Away:

- Presenting primary wake-up protocol as a standard therapy of ischemic stroke, Report on our diagnosing and treating procedure, and cases study.
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria of primary protocol and extending proposal of authors,
- Showing some clinical cases requiring difficult therapy decisions regarding the protocol
- Highlighting the safety and effectiveness of the protocol

Biography

Dr. Adam Wisniewski is currently working as Assistant Professor in Department of Neurology at Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland. He received his Medicine Doctor degree on December, 2018 from Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland. From 1 October 2019- the Head of Stroke Intensive Unit in Department of Neurology, The University Hospital No 1 in Bydgoszcz, Poland. Dr. Wiśniewski has authored several relevant publications in respective peer-review journals. His publications reflect his research interests in relationships between stroke and platelet reactivity. He is a member of American Heart Association/ American Stroke Association- Stroke Council, European Stroke Organisation, World Stroke Organisation, and European Academy of Neurology.

SPEAKERS | DAY
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s-APP-alpha peptide as a possible new target in alzheimer's Disease treatment: A theoretical approach

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¹State University of Southwestern Bahia(UESB), Brazil

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Alzheimer disease as neurodegenerative disorders of the central nervous system shares common metabolic pathways associated with the default network (DMN) that seems to suffer imbalances in their Connectome. They also relate to an abnormal high level of peptides and catabolites, such as that derived from Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP), which plays a key role in Alzheimer's disease. In this study, we proposed to evaluate a possible interaction between sAPP-alpha peptide, derived from the original protein APP, and the insulin-signaling pathway, using computational tools (systems biology and chemoinformatics). After a set of docking simulations, we have found that sAPP-alpha (non-amyloid) binds with high affinity to the site L1 of the insulin receptor, interfering with its signal, and probably producing synaptogenic breakdown, as well as increasing their stabilization. Become an opportunity to the development of new strategies to tratmento of Alzheimer's condition.

Keywords: Autism, Alzheimer disease, Amyloid precursor protein, Insulin, System biology, metabolomics.

Fry pan paediatric mother Pune University and followed depression direction worst living against of credit social distancing of Burnside mouth

Rahul Hajare

Indian Council of Medical Research, India

Phone sex has a safe and easy way to keep the spark in a relationship alive and remain free from infection. Infection has higher side. When everyone knows has practising social distancing and self-isolation where does that leave sex? The country has in a lockdown. People have to keep themselves confined to their homes; it doesn't preclude the possibility of sex. It has unrealistic to believe that during the lockdown; billions of people won't give in to their most primal desire and abstain from lovemaking. The lockdown has intended to keep people confined to their homes; what they do inside is their own business. The threat posed by COVID-19.

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