

Nursing Abstracts

Developing a Standardized Tool to Improve Patient Safety during Nursing Handover in pediatric wards

Sabet Sarvestani R¹, Moattari M², Nikbakht Nasrabadi A³, Momennasab M², Yektatalab S²

¹Student Research Committee, ²Department of Nursing, College of Nursing and Midwifery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, ³Department of Nursing, College of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: A key component in patient safety and care quality is accurate communication during handover. The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health care Organizations (JCAHO) has established standardizing handover as a priority for improving patient safety since 2006. So, the aim of this study was to develop a standardized tool to improve patient safety during nursing handover in pediatric wards.

Methods: This study conducted using a cooperative inquiry during 19 month in 2012-2013 in a pediatric ward in Shiraz in the South of Iran. The participants including 12 nurses, 2 diplomas, the head nurse and the academic researcher as a facilitator worked through two cycles of reflection and action for change. During the change program the participants designed and used a standard tool for nursing handover for about 6 months. This tool considered patient safety during nursing handover. Nurses' satisfaction and patient safety was assessed after the program using a questionnaire.

Findings: Result of the study showed that patient safety and nurses' satisfaction improved significantly. Reflection on actions in two cycles resulted in designing and implementing action plans for change and learning in both participants and facilitators.

Conclusion: This study resulted in designing a standardized tool for nursing handover for improving patient safety. Furthermore it resulted in a deep understanding of participant about principles of handover in real world and applicable knowledge through action for change and reflection on it. Finally nurses could establish the foundation of a safety nursing handover successfully.

Keywords: Nursing Handover, Patient Safety, Pediatrics

The managerial barriers to the success of Neonatal Resuscitation Program From the perspective of nurses and physicians in hospital

Poorteimoor S, Alae Karharoudy F, Safavi Bayat Z, Nasiri N, Khan L, Mojn A

Background: Despite the long history of neonatal resuscitation program and significant number of neonates' deaths due to asphyxia and special features, there are still major concerns about poor neonatal resuscitation (NR) performance in hospitals. Since addressing the barriers to successful NRP may help prevent the potential risks to future neonates, the present study aimed to identify such barriers from the perspective of nurses.

Materials: In a descriptive-analytic study in 2013, 119 nurses and 85 physicians employed at five teaching hospitals affiliated to Shahid Beheshti and Iran University of Medical Sciences were selected based on criteria for the study. Data were collected through a researcher-made questionnaire. Descriptive (frequency, mean, and standard deviation) and inferential statistics were applied for data analysis. All analyses were performed with SPSS16.

Findings: The majority of nurses (80%) and physicians (2/88%) had an experience of doing. The participating nurses and physicians failure to select team members based on work experience (80%) and skills in resuscitation (78/9%) and organize them to perform the steps resuscitation (79%), not planning on the training courses of all personnel on the basic skills of NR (76/5%), not specified tasks to team members (75%), lack of team members trained in resuscitation (74/5%) as the most important managerial barriers to successful NRP.

Conclusion: Considering the poor performance of NR by staff in hospitals, management of this challenge requires more attention of hospital officials for holding standardized retraining programs to update the staff's knowledge and improve their skills would be essential to forming a competent and cohesive NR team.

Keywords: Barriers, Managerial, Nurses, NRP, Physicians

Effects of Music Therapy on Behavioral Pain Responses Induced by Blood Sampling in Premature Infants

Shabani F¹, Karimi R², Dehghan Nayeri N², Zarei K², Khalili G², Chehrrazi M²,

¹University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Science, ²Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Premature infants are subjected to many painful procedures during their care and treatment. Therefore, nurses should assist them using various non-pharmacological methods, which can reduce effects of the pain that are produced through diagnostic and treatment processes.

Method: This study was a cross-over clinical trial, conducted on 20 infants hospitalized in the neonatal intensive care unit of a hospital affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The infants were randomly selected, once as an experimental subject and then as a control. The researcher then measured behavioral pain responses induced by blood sampling in these premature infants. To measure behavioral response factors; sleep-wake state and facial expressions of pain, were used. In the experimental group, transitions music was played from five minutes before blood sampling and this continued until 10 minutes after sampling. For each series of tests, the infant's facial expressions were recorded from 10 minutes before sampling until 10 minutes after sampling. Then, the recorded films were reviewed in a computer. Finally, the obtained data were analyzed using SAS and SPSS software packages through ANOVA and chi-square tests.

Findings: Considering the infant's sleep-wake state in the second five minutes before blood sampling, the statistical

difference was significant ($P=0.04$). This difference was also significant ($P=0.04$) during injection of the needle, in the first five minutes after blood sampling ($P=0.002$) and in the second five minutes after sampling ($P=0.005$). Finally, there were significant difference in terms of infants' facial expressions of pain in the first five minutes after blood sampling ($P=0.001$).

Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, it can be claimed that music therapy reduces behavioral responses of pain both during and after blood sampling. It is recommended to use music therapy as a beneficial intervention following painful procedures such as blood sampling in NICU.

Keywords: Premature Infant, Pain, Behavioral Responses of Pain, Music Therapy

Effect of nursing care in successful neonatal extubation of mechanical ventilation

Salimi M, Rasouli M

Nursing & Midwifery School, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Background: mechanical ventilation is one of the most common therapies in the newborn intensive care unit (NICU) and it is associated with acute complication and long-term sequelae. There are very little nursing studies published regarding the care of the baby around the time of extubation.

Method: the search was performed in English data base (Pubmed, google scholar, science Direct) between 2004 to 2014 and in Persian data bases (IranDoc, Iranmedex, Magiran, SID) between 2005 to 2014.

Findings: low gestational age and older postnatal age at extubation were the most significant predictor of failure. Reducing handling and suction before weaning and prone position after weaning are a significant factor associated with extubation success. Naso-gastric tube aspiration before extubation is effective nursing care for neonate.

Conclusion: appropriate intervention to maintain physiological stability is an essential skill of the neonatal nurses. Nursing extubation guideline is very important factor for extubation success.

Keywords: Neonatal, Mechanical Ventilation, Weaning, Nursing Care

Reasons for attention deficit of nurses to communicate with families in neonatal intensive care units

Hadian Shirazi Z, Sabet Sarvestani R

Student Research Committee, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Background: Communication is one of key principles in family centered care, a philosophy that is known as the best care strategy for children and families. Nevertheless studies show some drawback in communication between families and nurses. So, the aim of this study is to acquire insight related to reasons for attention deficit of nurses to communicate with families in NICUs.

Method: In a qualitative research, 6 in-depth interviews conducted with nurses working in NICUs of Shiraz University of medical sciences for about 30-45 minutes.

Each interview was immediately transcribed verbatim and simultaneously Constant comparative analysis was used for data analysis. Member and external checking were done for trustworthiness.

Findings: Data analysis resulted in identification of three major themes and seven subthemes. The first theme was organizational factors with two subthemes of educational domain (Inadequate education, lack of a system for nursing student selection and poor professionalization) and clinical domain (Difficult working condition, lack of an efficient system for ongoing education and evaluation and Authoritarian management). Second theme was families' factors with three subthemes of socio-cultural, psychological and economical domains. The last theme was nurses' factors with two subthemes of socio-cultural and psycho-physical domains.

Conclusion: knowing reasons for attention deficit of nurses to communicate with families help health care systems and managers to plan and eliminate the challenges of communications. It is recommended that based on these factors, appropriate strategies determine and use in hospitals.

Keywords: NICU, Communication, Nurses, Families

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder comorbidity and psychosocial dysfunction from childhood to adolescence

Maleki S, Fatahmoghadam L

Azad University, Medical Branch, Nursing and Midwifery school, Iran

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a developmental disorder that characterized primarily by "the co-existence of attentional problems and hyperactivity, and symptoms starting before seven years of age. It is the most commonly studied and diagnosed psychiatric disorder in children. When ADHD classified by age, rates of ADHD were 84% in children ages 0 to 7 years, 66% in children ages 8 to 12 years, and 39% in children ages 13 to 18 years. Studies of children with ADHD consistently document high rates of comorbid psychiatric conditions, including conduct disorders, depression and other mood disorders, anxiety disorders, and tic disorders. Also ADHD is a familial disorder that places the siblings of ADHD children at high risk for ADHD, conduct, mood, and anxiety disorder. Also in ADHD children we have psychosocial dysfunctions. Children with ADHD display more impairment in social and academic functioning, problems with parents, impairments in peer relation and fewer close friendships and greater peer rejection compared with the non-ADHD group. Several studies have demonstrated that the presence of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in childhood increases the risk of antisocial behavior, occurrence of substance abuse and alcohol use in adolescence and adulthood 30 to 50 percent of ADHD children diagnosed in childhood continuing to have symptoms into adulthood. Therefore early diagnosis and treatment of the disorder is very vital/ important because the successful treatment of the disorder in childhood and/or adolescence will have a protective impact against the occurrence of the ADHD-related disorders which occur in the patient's adulthood. Moreover, due to comorbidity of the disorder with other psychological disorders, correct diagnosis of both main and accompanying disorder is also very important. This paper deals with diagnosis and

treatment of the ADHD and its accompanying disorders and dysfunctions.

Keywords: ADHD, Psychosocial Dysfunctions, Psychiatric Co-Morbidity, Childhood, Adolescence

Silent scream: Iranian parents' suffering experiences as caregivers of children with thalassemia: a qualitative study

Pooraboli B¹, Abaszadeh A², Aliabadi H¹, Kazemi M¹
Kerman university of Medical sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Thalassemia is associated with severe blood disorders and hemolysis. As with other chronic diseases, parents who care for these children tolerate insufferable pains. Given the importance of suffering in nursing, understanding this concept seems necessary in order to provide appropriate care, based on parents' experiences. This study aims to understand the experiences of parents who suffer as caregivers for children with thalassemia.

Methods: This was a qualitative study conducted with a content analysis approach. A total of 21 participants selected from patients admitted to the Thalassemia Department of a university hospital in Southeast Iran were chosen by the theoretical purposive sampling method. Data were collected through recorded semi-structured interviews that were transcribed verbatim and analyzed by the Lundman and Granheim content analysis method.

Findings: According to data analysis, four categories emerged: immersion in suffering, stigma and labeling, uncertainty, and absence of a support network all of which were incorporated into the parental suffering theme.

Conclusion: The results indicate that parents, as caregivers for children with thalassemia, undergo intense, quiet suffering. Perhaps the results of this study can attract the attention of authorities to provide assistance for these parents.

Keywords: Suffering of Care, Parents, Thalassemia, Qualitative Study

Spiritual and Mental Health

Shirinabadi Farahani A,
Nursing & Midwifery School, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Adolescents are vulnerable to mental health problems. It is noted that 10% to 25% of adolescents experience severe mental distress during adolescence. Adolescent mental health is related to behaviors learned within a sociocultural context. Spirituality is associated with health and Spiritual health is affected on mental health. We intend to investigate the relationship between spiritual and mental health in children and adolescents.

Review of literature, was done. A number of relevant articles were selected. The variety of studies indicated that spirituality may be important correlates of adolescent health attitudes and behaviors. Adolescents with higher degree of spiritual health, manifest less degree of mental health such as stress, depression or risky behavior. Studies show that children and adolescents with mental health problems are at risk of disorder later in the life course, developing negative outcomes later in life consequently decreasing quality of

life in adulthood. Parish nurses can assess and improve the spiritual health. Spiritual health has a significant impact on enhancing the mental health of children and adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent, Child, Parish Nurse, Spiritual and Mental Health

The role of nurses in prevention of child abuse and neglect in disasters

Fatahmoghadam L, Abdolrezaghabagh L
Azad University, Medical Branch, Nursing and Midwifery School, Iran

Children are considered as vulnerable group during occurrence of disaster. This vulnerability continued after accident as well. One of the threatening dangers is physical, mental, sexual and emotional abuses. Statistics demonstrated that the sexual violence has increased up to 300%. There is double pain for children who are abused in addition to losing their home, school or parents. Also, they experience physical and mental adverse complications that may affect their whole life. Parents and nurses are obligated to provide the physical, mental and social security of children. As parents may neglect or even abuse children due to stresses and tensions result from crisis, so nurses should consider the children in these families and provide them the necessary protection. Also, they should have special focus to children's who live in the temporary shelters or therapeutic centers. Conclusion: in this article, we try to state not only the preventive method of child abuse and neglect in the shelters, emergencies and therapeutic centers during accident, but also the methods of identifying the children who expose in higher danger as well as the sign and symptom of child abuse. Also, we describe the method of dealing with victims and abusers as well as reporting the cases. As it is important to regulate either the necessary rules for dealing with abuser or regular planning for preventing of child abuse, so we provide the required recommendations in this field.

Keywords: Child Abuse, Disaster, Nurse

Assessment the corelation between the ESI triage level and outcome of children admitted to emergency ward.

Taheri L, Kargarjahromi M, Talebzadeh M
Jahrom University of Medical Sciences, Iran

The emergency Severity Index (ESI) triage algorithm is a five level triage acuity tool used by emergency department (ED) triage nurses to rate patient from level 1 to 5. The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between the ESI triage level with waiting time and outcome of children admitted in emergency ward. setting: emergency ward in Motahari hospital of jahrom results: from 1128 children admitted in emergency ward, most children were placed in level 3. the correlation between the triage level and waiting time and also outcome (transfer to pediatric ward, discharge from emergency ward or death) were statistically significant. there was no correlation between level of triage and time of admission ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: triage is a keystone of good emergency practice. Emergencies must be prioritized according to need to avoid unacceptable delays, and for some patients poorer outcomes.

Keywords: Triage, Emergency Ward, Child, Outcome

Hand hygiene in neonatal intensive care units

Usefinezhad Z

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Science, Iran

Hand hygiene protocols in hospitals, particularly in intensive care units, is recognized as one of the most important means to prevent and control the spread of health care-associated infections. Newborns in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) are at especially high risk of health care-associated infections because of a combination of innate characteristics including their fragile integumentary and underdeveloped immune systems as well as the frequent need for instrumentation (e.g. central venous catheters), invasive procedures and frequent contact with staff. Best practices for hand hygiene for such high risk patients include the cleaning or degerming of hands before and after patient contact, after touching patient equipment or environmental surfaces, before performing invasive procedures and after removing gloves. Because numerous factors could contribute to appropriate hand hygiene practices, it is critical to understand current behaviors of health care workers who contact high risk patients to develop appropriate, targeted interventions that might improve hand hygiene practices. These factors include the frequency of patient contact by different types of personnel, frequency of handwashing and gloving, the frequency of contact with the patients' environment and equipment and the impact of different hand hygiene products. Conclusion: unfortunately, Hand hygiene of physicians and nurses in NICUs is low. Hand hygiene is significantly higher pediatric nurses than neonatal. Gloves and alcohol rub are not used according to recommended guidelines. Incorporating effective education programs that improve adherence to hand hygiene guidelines into the continuing education curriculum of health professionals is recommended.

Keywords: Hand Hygiene, NICU, Nurse

The effect of music therapy on the creativity of students with mobility impairment in state special schools for girls in Tehran in 2013

Lavafpour F

Department of Art Research, Tehran, Iran

Background: Experts believe that intelligent and creative staffing is the basic condition of progress and achieve sustainable productivity. Therefore fostering creativity in educational systems has long been on the agenda. The purpose of this quasi-experimental pre-test and post-test was effects of music therapy on creativity on 29 sixth grade students who have a physical disabilities at governmental an exceptional schools for girls in Tehran.

Methods: Research objectives were completely explained to the participants and their teachers. Information review was conducted using a demographic data questionnaire. Study was performed by the first, Torrance Creativity Test by students with a researcher and teacher in the class completed. Intervention was using the classic music that approved by the Ministry of Culture in Classroom painting and arts and sports for a month the two sessions per week

30 minutes. Again Torrance Creativity Test from subjects was collected in three consecutive days and the effect of music therapy on the creativity of students with physical disabilities to analyze information on both descriptive and inferential statistics were used. The researcher compared the creativity of the students before and after music therapy by the total score for each student and investigated the effect of music therapy.

Findings: Total score of Torrance creativity test showed that before intervention, creativity in 12 students (41.4%) were very low, in 12 students (41.4%) were low and in 4 students (13.8 %) were medium and one student has high creativity. None of them prior music therapy have not a very high creativity. After the music therapy, 2 children (6.9%) had very low, 15 students (51.7%) had low, 5 students (17.2%) had medium, six students (20.7%) had high and one (4/3%) had very high creativity.

Keywords: Music Therapy, Creativity, Physical Disabilities, Exceptional Schools

Knowledge regarding neonatal jaundice among delivered postnatal mothers in Yazd Shohada Kargar Hospital

Rahimi A, Tavana N

Iran Social Security Organization, Shohada Kargar Hospital, Iran

Background: The most common condition for which the newborns are hospitalized is neonatal jaundice. During the first week of life, nearly 1 to 4% of full-term infants are admitted to the hospital for neonatal jaundice. Lack of knowledge about high bilirubin levels among mothers as the main pediatric care providers can lead some major health problems. Therefore, to implement goal-directed educational programs the present study was designed and performed to assess knowledge level of delivered postnatal mothers in Shohada Kargar hospital about neonatal jaundice.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among delivered postnatal mothers in Shoha Kargar hospital in Yazd between 15 to 30 Of May 2014. Data were collected using a self-administrated questionnaire prepared by the researchers in view of the relevant literature via a convenient sampling method. The questionnaire included 6 closed ended questions about knowledge regarding the neonatal jaundice and 7 items about their socio-demographic characters. Data was processed and analyzed using SPSS (version 20) program.

RESULTS: 96 mothers participated in this study (Response rate= 93.2 %). Their age of participants ranged between 15 to 39 years old, while their Mean age were 27.3 ± 5.15 years old. Most of the participants were in the group of 25-29 years old. The highest percentage of the participants had finished high school. Most of them were unemployed with 90.6% housewife. Almost 48% of the participants were new mothers. The Participants mean knowledge score was 6.81 ± 2.16 (out of 12). About 50% of the participants had poor knowledge and 16.7% of them had good knowledge about Neonatal Jaundice.

Conclusion: The present study determined a poor knowledge level of mothers about the neonatal jaundice. An interventional program is required to improve mothers' knowledge about neonatal jaundice.

Keywords: Knowledge, Neonatal, Jaundice

Reasons for Discharge against Medical Advice: A Study of a General Hospital in Iran

Azam Rahimi A, Khabbazzadah F

Social Security Organization, Yazd Shohada Kargar Hospital, Iran

Background: Discharge Against Medical Advice (DAMA) is a critical problem in hospitalization of patient in which a patient despite medical advice leaves the hospital earlier than due time. The outcomes of self-discharge for the patients can be deterioration of their situation or imposing extra costs on the health care system because of their severe condition. So failure to complete the hospitalization can lead to re-lapse of disease, re-admission, and increase in medical costs for the patient. This study was conducted to explore the underlying reasons behind self-discharge in a general hospital in Yazd, Iran.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study through Universal Sampling among patients who chose to leave hospital against medical advice. Data was collected from October 2013 till end of January of 2014 using a self administration questionnaire. The questionnaire contained demographic characteristics (sex, job and insurance status of the patient) and questions about reasons of the DAMA, divided into 2 sections of patient's related factors, medical related factors.

Results: There were 282 cases of DAMA out of the total admissions of 8930 cases. The rate of DAMA in the study hospital was found to be 3.16%. Among them 125 cases (44.5) were male. The main reason of AMA discharges was patient related factors (74.6%) include; feeling better to leave the hospital (54.3%), that personal problems (9.1%), family problems (e.g. having a child in home) (8.62%) and patient's unaffordability to pay hospital expenses (2.58%) and 25.4% of DAMA was because medical related factors include; dissatisfaction with treatment (19.4%), not visiting by specialist (3.44%) and long stay in hospital (2.58%).

Conclusion: In comparison to studies conducted in other countries, the rate of DAMA is markedly higher in Iran. The study suggests increasing patient awareness of the potential side effects of DAMA and creating the necessary culture for this, improving hospital facilities, and a more careful supervision of medical staff performance.

Keywords: Self-Discharge, Medical Advice, Hospital, Patients

An Assessment of knowledge on newborn care among delivered postnatal mothers in Shohada Kargar Hospital, Yazd

Tavana N, Rahimi A

Iran Social Security Organization, Shohada Kargar Hospital, Iran

Background: Despite some remarkable improvements in neonatal health in recent years, the high mortality rates remain unchanged in many countries. Children may die due to infections caused by harmful practices at home. This study was conducted to determine the knowledge level of delivered postnatal mothers in Shohada Kargar hospital in Yazd regarding primary care of the newborn.

METHODS: Between 15 to 30 of May 2014, a cross-sectional study was conducted among delivered postnatal mothers in Shohada Kargar hospital in Yazd. Data were

collected using a self-administrated questionnaire prepared by the researchers in view of the relevant literature via a convenient sampling method. The questionnaire included 16 closed ended questions about knowledge regarding primary care of new born baby and 7 items about their socio-demographic characters. Data was analyzed using SPSS (version 20) program.

Findings: Response rate (96/103) 93.2 % yielded 96 questionnaires for analysis. Their age of participants ranged between 15 to 39 years old, while their Mean age were 27.3 ± 5.15 years old. The highest percentage of participants were in the group of 25-29 years old. Regarding the educational level, the highest percentage of the participants had finished high school. Most of them were unemployed with 90.6% housewife. The most of the participants (47.9%) of the participants were new mothers. Their mean knowledge score was 19.94 ± 4.78 out of 32. Their knowledge score ranges from 10 to 30. Only 11.5% of participants (11 persons) have good knowledge regarding newborn care, while 28.1% of them had poor knowledge level and 60.4% of participants had fair knowledge level. About 53.1% of participants had received information about newborn primary care. The Media were the major source of their information followed by relatives.

Conclusion: Mother had moderate level of knowledge about newborn primary care. Awareness program and newborn care education efforts are required to improve mothers' level of knowledge about newborn care.

Keywords: Knowledge, Newborn Care, Postnatal Mothers

The Effect of Massage with Sunflower Seeds oil on the Length of Hospitalization in Pre-term Neonates: A Clinical Trial Study

NikZinat Matin E¹, Alizadeh P², Godarzi Z³, Shariat M⁴, Sajjadian N⁵

¹Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, ²Department of Pediatrics, Bahrami Children Hospital, ³Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Research Center, ⁴Department of Pediatrics, Arash Hospital, ⁵Department of Pediatrics, Shariati Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Neonates are the most sensitive and vulnerable groups in society and maintaining their physical and mental health require special attention. Based on many studies, one of interventions in lowering the complications of long hospitalization in intensive care infants is massage therapy especially with herbal seeds oils with an old history in Asian countries such as Indo-china. The methodology employed in reviewed studies is of certain limitations such as RCT with large sample size or different methodology.

Methods: The present study is a clinical research performed on 44 pre-term neonates of 30 to 37 weeks' weighed 1000 to 2500 grams and hospitalized in the NICU of Arash and Shariati Hospitals affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences from May 2012 to August 2012. The infants of each hospital were divided into two groups of intervention and control, each consisting 11 neonates. The massage was performed in afternoon shift, one hour after lactation in the physiologically stable condition, along with heart and respiratory and skin color Monitoring. Massage therapy was done for 15 minutes in three times with, two hours intervals and for five subsequent days. The Chi square, t test and SPSS software, version 16 were used to analyze data.

Findings: In this study, the process of weight gaining was more significant in intervention group than control group. The mean weight gaining of study group was 75 grams versus 120.91 grams in control group ($P \leq 0.001$). The mean duration of hospitalization in control group was 36.37 days versus 24.5 days ($P = 0.04$) in interventions one. The gender of patients had no effects on the duration of hospitalization.

Conclusion: In this study, there was a statistically significant difference between the duration of hospitalization and weight gaining in intervention and control group. Performing similar studies in larger sample with the same results could lead to propagating this method in pre-term neonates.

Keywords: Massage, Pre-Term Infant, Sunflower Seeds Oil, Hospitalization Period, Intensive Care Unit

The Effect of education on child's family anxiety whom hospitalized in PICU

Mohammadreza Mostafaei MR, Esmaeilzadeh H
Ghazvin University of Medical sciences, Iran

Background: One of the results of the child's hospitalization is family's anxiety & anxiousness. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of trains on mother's anxiety whom child Childs were hospitalized in p.ICU.

Methods: This study was Semi – experimental one which was carried out on 60 mothers as one pre-test post-test group. Data gathering device was a zong questionnaire with demographic information, relief anxiety and practice intervention which was completed for the subjects. Results categorized in 4 groups (normal-mild to moderate - severe-very severe). T-Test used, the gathered data was analysed by SPSS/ 16.

Findings: Comparing the subjects' anxiety before and after intervention revealed that subjects with severe anxiety (48%) reduced to mild (20%). Majority of subjects reached mild to moderate anxiety (70%) and good level of practice overall, data analysis showed that anxiety education has positive effects on subjects's relief anxiety and anxiousness ($p < 0/001$).

Conclusion: According to this study anxiety education leads to parent's quiescence prevents from distress & perturbation, contributes to child healing and progress relationship between couples.

Keywords: Anxiety Education, Pediatrics, Family Members

Assesment of KAP about neonatal phototherapy in Nurses (Arbil, Iraq)

Kaka Mirza H
Arbil, Iraq

Background: Neonatal Jaundice (NNJ) is the most common health hazards problem it requires medical attention in new-borns. Neonatal Phototherapy is a non-invasive easily available therapy has been widely used for the treatment of neonatal jaundice. The aim of this study was to determine the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of neonatal nurses about phototherapy and relationship between neonatal nurse's knowledge, attitude and practice with socio-demographic background.

Methods: This study based on cross-sectional descriptive was conducted from 1 January 2014 to 25- February-2014,

in selected hospitals in Kurdistan- Iraq. Census method was used for recruiting samples ($n=110$). The instruments for data collection was questionnaires which it had (4) parts included:(9 items about socio-demographic background, 19 items were constructed to determine the level of knowledge, 4 items were constructed to determine the level of attitude and 15 items were constructed to determine the level of practice of neonatal nurses about phototherapy. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistical analysis (chi-square and multiple regressions).

Findings: The highest percentages 81.8% of the respondents were female, and more than half 50.9% of them aged between 20 - 30. The present study found 70% of the neonatal nurses had moderate knowledge about phototherapy; 90.9% of them had positive attitude toward phototherapy and 63.6% of participants performed moderate practice for babies under phototherapy. And this study showed that there was a highly significant association between neonatal nurses' KAP with their years of experience as nurse, years of experience as a neonatal nurse, and previous training at p -value less than (0.05).

Conclusion: The present study determined moderate of knowledge and practice of neonatal nurses about the phototherapy, and this finding showed that training , work - shop for all level of education and continuing education programs are very important for increasing knowledge, attitude, and practice on phototherapy among neonatal nurses.

Keyword: Neonatal Nurse, Phototherapy, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice

Self-medication for infants with colic in Qom

Hoda Ahmaritehran H, Kachoie A, Dehghani Z, Kazazloo Z, Fatahi HA
Qom University of Medical Science, Iran

Background: Infantile colic is a self-limiting condition that is distributed worldwide. It is often misdiagnosed as an organic disease for which an infant is admitted to the hospital. Many studies have described the aetiopathogenesis, pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic management of colic but none has evaluated self-medication for infants with colic. The aim of this study was therefore to the use of traditional medication for the treatment infantile colic by Qom mothers.

Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study 100 mothers who had infantile colic and had been referred to Health Centers in Qom city were randomly selected and then interviewed through a questionnaire

Findings: The results indicated that 23/6% of the mothers under the study had previously committed traditional medication and %67 they use only doctor recommended .The most common traditional medication for infantile colic were %4 uses of oral peppermint, lack of flatulent foods by mother %3, lack of Consumption of cow's milk by mother 2%. Also 78% of mothers believed in the efficacy of traditional medication.

Conclusion: This study showed that a high percentage of families use the traditional method of Infantile colic. Therefore, further studies are recommended to be done in this field.

Keywords: Self-Medication, Infantile Colic, Mother