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E -poster Presentations



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To determine the affecting factors of performing episiotomy among women delivering vaginally in King Salman Armed Forces Western Region Hospital (KSAFWRH)

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Statement of the Problem: Episiotomy is the most common surgical incision in midwifery. It's important to study the frequency of episiotomy and its associated factors in women with spontaneous vaginal delivery SVD. The factors associated with the performance of episiotomy were prim parity, fetal distress, episiotomy history, the fact that the delivery was supervised by a physician.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of episiotomy and the affecting factors of performing episiotomy among delivering women in King Salman Armed Forces Hospital in Tabuk City, Saudi Arabia.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This study is a descriptive "prospective" cross sectional design. Done among all women who are delivered with spontaneous vaginal delivery (SVD) in KSAFWRH labour and delivery ward.

Findings: Overall responders are 207 of total 300 research tools were analysed using SPSS 22 software. 132 the indication was prime parity, 66 were because of rigid perineum, while 63 were due to baby distress. The prime who had episiotomy due to prime parity were 132(91.06%), while the multi paras had episiotomy due to rigid perineum with 39(59.09%). There is a significant relation in the fetal distress and history of C/S and child birth attendance with most of the variables.

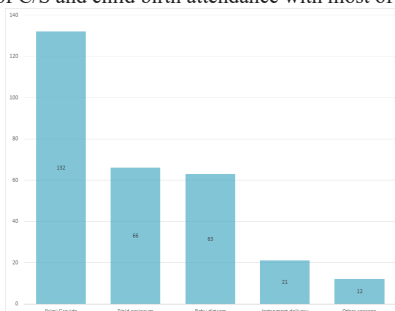


Table 1: Indications for episiotomy in relation to Patients Characteristics

Recent publications

1. Amirdelfan K, Bae H, McJunkin T, et al. Allogenic mesenchymal precursor cells treatment for chronic low back pain associated with degenerative disc disease: a prospective randomized, placebo-controlled 36 month study of safety and efficacy. Spine J. 2021;21(2):212-230. DOI: 10.1016/j.spinee.2020.10.004

Biography

Tahani S Alatawi is a certified nurse who worked in the field for more than 17 years as a primary nurse and then as nursing supervisor. She is interested in research and participate in many research's which not published yet unfortunately. Her main interest is on health promotion and maintaining. Tahani has a huge experience of midwifery and paediatrics nursing as she also worked in paediatric critical care unit.

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Accepted Abstracts



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On the importance of oral care in patients with respiratory failures related to SARS-COV2 pneumonia, in the o.b.i. operational unit

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Maintaining appropriate oral health, which apparently may seem less important in the patient care process, is on the contrary a priority phase that a professional health worker should be able to manage very easily. A correct and careful inspection of the oral cavity by the nurse, through adequate evaluation forms, has the purpose of avoiding the onset of infections at the level of the nasopharynx, both in young and elderly subjects and especially in the Intensive and Sub-intensive areas dedicated to Sars-Cov2 patients. Patients affected by Sars-Cov2 are mainly subject to severe, acute respiratory failures and are treated with high flow oxygen therapy at positive pressure, with CPAP or NIV techniques. From the experience in the O.B.I. (Brief Intensive Area) of the Melzo Hospital, during the pandemic it was seen that this continuous oxygen therapy can cause alterations or lesions of the oral cavity due to dryness of the oral mucosa and respiratory tract, with subsequent formation of secretions which, if neglected, can evolve into microbial or fungal calcifications. In addition to being one of the main causes of upper respiratory tract infections, these collections of secretions can also represent an obstacle to any invasive emergency maneuvers by the resuscitator. These airway management maneuvers are necessarily time-dependent, since the patient is interrupted from non-invasive pressure support therapy by switching from CPAP to nasal oxygen; to avoid deep and prolonged desaturations with consequent worsening of the outcome, it is mandatory that the oral hygiene maneuver, which precedes and facilitates intubation, be extremely rapid and precise. In this work we will propose a new learning approach based on scientific evidence and centered on maintaining the health of the oral cavity, since this really represents a concern, especially in this hospital emergency period. Suitable hygiene practices are introduced to maintain the integrity of the oral cavity, in order to prevent infections in patients in Brief Intensive Observation, with particular attention to patients who may later be intubated and managed in the Intensive Care Area. Referring to the state of the art, it is shown that, with optimal care initiated early on admission to Intensive or Sub-Intensive wards, it is possible to obtain an oral cavity with reduced microbial load during the entire period of hospitalization for the benefit of the patient's health suffering from Sars-CoV2. Significantly reducing the incidence of pneumonia associated with mechanical ventilation (VAP), a complication that occurs in intubated, artificially-ventilated patients.

Recent Publications

1. Gupta A, Gupta A, Singh TK, Saxsena A. Role of oral care to prevent VAP in mechanically ventilated Intensive Care Unit patients. *Saudi J Anaesth* 2016;10:95-7.
2. Prendergast V, Kleiman C, King M. The Bedside Oral Exam and the Barrow Oral Care Protocol: translating evidence-based oral care into practice. *Intensive Crit Care Nurs*. 2013 Oct;29(5):282-90. doi: 10.1016/j.iccn.2013.04.001. Epub 2013 May 20. PMID: 23702324.
3. Hua F, Xie H, Worthington HV, Furness S, Zhang Q, Li C. Oral hygiene care for critically ill patients to prevent ventilator-associated pneumonia. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2016, Issue 10. Art. No.: CD008367. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008367.pub3. Accessed 06 July 2022.

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