
Accepted Abstracts

Nursing Forum 2022



11th World
Nursing Forum
May 16, 2022 | Webinar

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Nursing Forum

May 16, 2022 | Webinar

Received date: 02 November, 2021 | Accepted date: 09 November, 2021 | Published date: 23 May, 2022

Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers/caregivers on infant and young child feeding in Assosa Woreda, Assosa Zone, Benshangul Gumuz Region, Western Ethiopia: A cross-sectional study

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Through the health extension package, Ethiopia had practised infant and young child feeding. However, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practise has been poor. Hence, in this study, the knowledge, attitude and practise of the mothers/caregivers about infant and young child feeding were assessed.

A cross-sectional study was carried out among 486 mothers and caregivers from Assosa Districts in the Assosa Zone of Benshangul Gumuz Region, Western Ethiopia. A semi-structured interviewer-administered questionnaire was used. Multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to isolate independent predictors for good knowledge, good practice and favourable attitude of the mothers/caregivers related to child feeding.

Out of 486 study participants, 456 (93.8%) of mothers had good knowledge, 432 (88.9%) had a positive attitude and 380 (78.2%) of mothers had good practise of IYCF practise recommendations. Furthermore, mother's age, educational status, place of delivery, father's educational status, involvement & support, previous knowledge about IYCF, discussion with their husband about IYCF and ANC follow up were all significantly related to mother's knowledge of IYCF recommendation.

Overall, mothers had good knowledge and a positive attitude about IYCF practices. To support IYCF practices, behaviour change communication intervention strategies should be introduced in mothers to bridge the gap between knowledge and practices.

Recent Publications

1. Utilization of long acting and permanent contraceptive methods and associated factor among women of reproductive age in west Guji zone, Southwest Ethiopia. *Reproductive Health Journal*
2. Community-based new born care practice and its associated factors among women who give birth at home in Ethiopia: cross-sectional study. *Current Medical Research and Opinion*
3. Safety of dihydroartemisinin-piperazine versus artemether-lumefantrine for the treatment of uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria among children in Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized control trials *Malaria Journal*.

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11th World
Nursing Forum

May 16, 2022 | Webinar

Received date: 30 March, 2022 | Accepted date: 06 April, 2022 | Published date: 23 May, 2022

Visual impairment and its predictors among people living with type 2 diabetes mellitus at Dessie town hospitals, Northeast Ethiopia: institution-based cross-sectional study

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Visual impairment is a functional limitation of the eyes that results in reduced visual acuity, visual field loss, visual distortion, perceptual difficulties, or any combination of the above. T2DM is one of the common causes of visual impairment. The current study aimed to determine the prevalence and predictors of visual impairment among people living with diabetes at Dessie Town Hospitals, Northeast Ethiopia. An institution-based cross-sectional study was carried out and SRS was applied to recruit study participants with type 2 diabetes. Visual impairment was measured using a visual acuity test. We used Epi Data 3.1 and SPSS version 22 for data entry and statistical analysis, respectively. To identify statistically associated factors of visual impairment, both binary and multivariable logistic regression are used. The degree of association was determined using an adjusted odds ratio with a 95%CI. In the final model, statistical significance was declared at $p < 0.05$.

The current study findings revealed that the prevalence of visual impairment was 37.58%. Age, poor regular exercise, duration of DM above 5 years, insulin treatment and poor glycemic control were statistically associated with visual impairment. In conclusion, the proportion of patients with

visual impairment in Dessie town hospitals accounted for more than a third of patients living with T2DM. Visual impairment is associated with increased age, poor regular exercise, longer duration of DM and insulin treatment. Thus, early detection of VI through screening and regular follow-up is recommended to reduce the risk of VI and vision loss.

Recent Publications

1. Predictors of poor plasma glucose maintenance in Type II Diabetic people with ophthalmic complication: The case of Dessie Hospitals in Ethiopia. *Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: Targets and Therapy*
2. Microvascular complications and its predictors among type 2 diabetes mellitus patients at Dessie town hospitals, Ethiopia. *Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome*
3. Visual impairment and its predictors among people living with type 2 diabetes mellitus at Dessie town hospitals, Northeast Ethiopia. *BMC Ophthalmology*.

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