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Title: **Impact of an Interactive Dietary Management Program on Nephrolithiasis Patients in Taiwan**

Anas Khaleel | University Of Petra | Jordan

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Change in prevalence of meningitis among children with febrile seizure after the pentavalent vaccination

Brandon Lucke-Wold
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Introduction: One of the most significant current discussions in pediatrics is that should lumbar puncture (LP) be performed in children with FS as in the past.

Objectives: We compared the prevalence of meningitis among FS children before and after the pentavalent vaccine to determine the importance of the LP in these children

Methods: We performed a retrospective cross-sectional study on the prevalence and etiology of bacterial meningitis (BM) in 1314 children with febrile seizure (FS) before and after pentavalent vaccination.

Results: We found that complex FS was more prevalent in patients aged under 12 months compared to other patients. The peak incidence of aseptic meningitis and BM was in the age group of 12- to18- month- and 18- to 36-month-old, respectively (P value <0.001 and <0.05, respectively). Children with complex FS had a significantly higher rate of BM and a lower rate of seizure recurrence than those with simple FS (P value < 0.05). There was a significant relationship between getting the pentavalent vaccine and reducing the prevalence of BM and Hib-induced BM, but no SP-induced BM (P value <0.05 and 0.05 and 0.104, respectively). Conclusion: This study offers some insights into the effectiveness of the pentavalent vaccine. In addition, the low prevalence of BM in vaccinated FS cases does not support strong recommendations to LP in FS children.

Recent publications

1. Syrian females with congenital adrenal hyperplasia: a case series. Journal of Medical Case Reports 16 (1), 1-6

2. Frequency of the Point Mutation R356W in a Group of Syrian Patients With Congenital Adrenocortical Hyperplasia, 38(1), 2022.

Biography

Brandon Lucke-Wold was born and raised in Colorado Springs, CO. He graduated magna cum laude with a BS in Neuroscience and distinction in honors from Baylor University. He completed his MD/PhD, Master's in Clinical and Translational Research, and the Global Health Track at West Virginia University School of Medicine. His research focus was on traumatic brain injury, neurosurgical simulation, and stroke. At West Virginia University, he also served as a health coach for the Diabetes Prevention and Management program in Morgantown and Charleston, WV, which significantly improved health outcomes for participants. In addition to his research and public health projects, he is a co-founder of the biotechnology company Wright-Wold Scientific, the pharmaceutical company CTE cure, and was a science advocate on Capitol Hill through the Washington Fellow's program. He has also served as president of the WVU chapters for the American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists, Neurosurgery Interest group, and Erlenmeyer Initiative Entrepreneur group. In addition, he has served as vice president for the graduate student neuroscience interest group, Nu Rho Psi Honor Society, and medical students for global health. He was an active member of the Gold Humanism Honor Society and Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society. He is currently a member of the Young Neurosurgeons' Committee. He is married to Noelle Lucke-Wold, and has a toddler daughter named Esme. As a family, they enjoy running with their dogs, rock climbing, and traveling the world. In his spare time, Brandon frequently runs half marathons and 10ks together with is wife. Brandon also enjoys reading and discussing philosophy and playing chess. He is excited to join the neurosurgery residency program at University of Florida.

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Breast Cancer Experience and Emotional Processing: The role of autobiographical memory narratives in the process of adaptation to treatment

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Breast cancer (BC) in younger age is a critical and potentially traumatic experience that can interrupt the continuity of self-narrative during medical treatment and overtime. Within the Narrative Identity framework, the translation of memories into autobiographical narratives is an internal and external process that plays a key role in the construction of meaning-making, social relationships and self-coherence. The aim of this study is to examine the role and function that autobiographical memory narratives (AMN) play in the process of adaptation to BC medical treatment. Within a longitudinal research design, seventeen BC women below 50 years received prompts to provide autobiographical memory narratives at four turning point phases during their treatment (pre-hospitalization-T1-post-surgery-T2-chemo-radio therapy-T3-follow-up-T4). The Emotional Processing Scale (EPS) was also administered. In all, 68 AMN were collected. Starting from narratives, a three-step procedure of data analysis was conducted: the first one, an empirically-derived memory coding manual to analyze key dimensions of AMN was developed: Agency; Emotional Regulation and Interpersonal Relations. Findings show a particular vulnerability in narrative identity faced by BC women during the shift from T1-T3. In the second one, an emotional coping profile for each woman focusing on the shift from T1-T3 was created. For the third step, these profiles were compared with the EPS scores. The results suggest the capacity of the AMNs to differentiate the women's emotional adaptation over the course of the BC treatment. They support the use of AMN as clinical device to construct a deeper knowledge and profiling trajectory of how women have internalized and elaborated past encounters with illness and help providers, as well as their prior experience of bodily/psychological health and integrity. This information adds to an understanding of their current efforts at recovery, and it may help providers forecast psychological responses to treatment and aid them in assisting the women in adapting to their breast cancer experience.

Recent publications

1.	Syrian females with congenital adrenal hyperplasia: a case series. Journal of Medical Case Reports 16 (1), 1-6

2.	Frequency of the Point Mutation R356W in a Group of Syrian Patients With Congenital Adrenocortical Hyperplasia, 38(1), 2022.

Biography

Maria Luisa Martino, PhD, Researcher in Clinical Psychology at Department of Humanities, Federico II University, Naples. Actually, she works on the action-research project MRIADE "An innovative model of research-intervention for the identification of adherence profiles to cancer screening" funded by the Regional Prevention Plan (PRP Campania 2020-2025, Italy). She was Principal Investigator of the Projetc IMPRONTE "Breast Cancer Women: Innovative Model For Processing Traumatic Experience" - Star Grant 2017-2019 - funded by Federico II University and San Paolo Company Foundation Bank of Naples. Within a Clinical Health Psychology framework, her scientific interest is about the illness, in particular the cancer condition, as a critical and potential traumatic experience. She deals with research-intervention in hospital institutions regarding the use and evaluation of different narrative devices as tools to promote adaptation, integration and recovery from critical/traumatic experience. Adopting quali-quantitative methods, she deepens clinical models to support the illness experience based on the construction of narrative meaning-making processes.

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Midwives' experiences of providing women-centred culturally competent maternity care in Nigeria: a qualitative study

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Statement of the Problem: Nigeria is a multi-ethnic, multicultural, multireligious, and multilingual nation. Consequently, midwives are challenged to provide person-centred care that meets the diverse health, cultural and spiritual needs of women and their families. Midwives are also expected to provide linguistically appropriate services to people from different ethnic backgrounds. Published evidence on this topic is limited in Nigeria's context. The purpose of this study is to explore midwives' experiences of providing women-centred culturally competent maternity care in Eastern Nigeria. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Qualitative research method guided this study. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 15 purposive participants from November 2018 to January 2019. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from Research Ethics Committee of the study site and Trinity College Dublin, Ireland. Data were analysed using a qualitative content analysis approach as identified by Graneheim and Lundman, to provide new insights and more understanding of the experiences of midwives in providing culturally competent care. Steps were taken to ensure data trustworthiness. Findings: Data analysis revealed the following three themes. Midwives' understanding and appreciation of cultural differences, values, and beliefs of their enhanced the provision of individualised care. The second theme showed that midwives experienced some challenges with the provision of health education to some women because of varying levels of maternal health literacy and language barrier. The last theme dealt with ongoing cultural competency training undertaken by midwives in preparation for the provision of culturally congruent care. Conclusion & Significance: Midwives' abilities to provide culturally competent maternity care to women are dependent upon their deeper understanding and appreciation of the roles that culture, language, religion, and spiritual beliefs play in the lives of their clients. Recommendations are made on how to provide culturally congruent care to women from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Biography

Felicity Agwu Kalu Is lecturer (Education) in Midwifery in Queens University Belfast (QUB), Northern Ireland.He completed his PhD (Midwifery) in 2016 in University College Dublin (UCD). he am registered in the Nursing, Midwifery & Tutors' Divisions of the Register maintained by the Nursing & Midwifery Board of Ireland. He also a Registered Midwife & Registered Nurse – Adult with the UK Nursing & Midwifery Council. He am also a registered member of the Royal College of Midwives (RCM).

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Ethical but unprofessional: Using sentiment analysis models and text mining to analyze a nurse's workplace video on social media

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Background: E-professionalism is defined as the attitudes and behaviours of nurses through social media, regardless of HIPAA regulation compliance. Recently, escalated e-professionalism violations have led to a nurse losing her job and having her professional reputation ruined due to public backlash. Aim: Through text mining models of artificial intelligence, the study explores YouTube comments concerning a compliant nurse with HIPAA roles who filmed herself in the workplace being overwhelmed by her patient's death. Method: The present study utilises sentiment and machine learning models to analyze quantitatively and qualitatively unstructured data from 5K public comments, including 120 nurses' comments on the uploaded YouTube video published in July 2022 with 3M views and 13K comments. Result: Neural Network Machine Learning reveals that 69% of the comments were negative. Vader sentiment model shows that the negative comments are 2 times and 2.4 times the positive ones for both the public and nurses, respectively. The Liu-Hu algorithm maintains comparable results to the Vader model for both the public and nurses' samples. The Kernel-density analysis for the Vader algorithm shows that the density of negative public comments is 1.95 times that of positive opinions. The top 10 comments, which have gained over 23K likes from YouTube viewers dislike the nurse's behaviour, which was described as 'attentionseeking', 'self-promoting' and 'unprofessional', and the video as 'cringeworthy'. Conclusion: The majority of the negative opinions about the nurse's behaviour are due to a violation of e-professionalism, not a violation of HIPAA rules. In the current social media era, the introduction of an eprofessionalism curriculum in nursing schools and education modules for nursing practitioners on a global scale is a matter of time.

Recent publications

1. Hassan, M. A., Almowallad, N., Motary, M. A., Alshmemri, M. and Alghabbashi, M. (2021) "Impact of Organisational Climate on Nurses' Commitment at Public Hospitals in Saudi Arabia", Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International, 33(55A), pp. 59-71. https://doi.org/10.9734/jpri/2021/v33i55A33807

2. Al-Motary, M., Almowallad, N., Hassan, M. A., Alshmemri, M., & Alghabashi, M. T. (2022). Impact of Organisational Climate and Commitment among Nurses Job Satisfaction: A Review of Literature. Asian Journal of Medicine and Health, 20(9), 87-95. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajmah/2022/v20i930493

Biography

Magedah Alhassan has a wide clinical and leadership experience with an interest in nursing informatics and text mining.

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The Mediation effects of Psychological and Social impact on Functional Performance and Frailty Status in Community-Dwelling Middle-Aged and Older Populations

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Background: The fraction of the global population that is middle-aged and older is steadily growing. The frailty status of middle-aged and older populations is affected by functional performance. Important contributing factors to frailty in middle-aged and older populations include psychological and social effects. Middle-aged and older populations that regulate these two factors may be able to regulate their frailty state. The purpose of this study was to provide evidence for the impact of functional performance on frailty status when depression, social activity, and frailty status were all associated.

Methods: To investigate mediation models, PROCESS in SPSS was used to analyze data from the 2015 Taiwan Longitudinal Study in Ageing (TLSA) (N = 7,622). The parallel mediation model was developed to investigate frailty status in middle-aged and older persons with functional performance via depression or social activities.

Results: The direct effect of functional performance on depression ($\beta = -0.34$; < 0.001) was negative and statistically significant, and the direct effect of functional performance on social activity ($\beta = 0.57$; < 0.001) was positive and statistically significant. Depression had a positive and significant direct effect on frailty status ($\beta = 0.20$; < 0.001), whereas social activity had a negative but significant direct effect on frailty status ($\beta = -0.18$; < 0.001). The direct effect of functional performance on frailty status, on the other hand, is negative and statistically significant ($\beta = 1.03$; < 0.001). Depression and social activity partially mediated the relationship between functional performance and frailty status.

Conclusion: These findings imply that reducing depression and engaging in social activities may lessen the effect of functional performance on frailty status and reduce frailty status in the middle- aged and older population living in communities.

Key Words: functional performance, frailty status, depression, well- being, social activity, middle-aged and older adults

Recent publications

1. Khan, H.T., Population ageing in a globalized world: Risks and dilemmas? Journal of evaluation in clinical practice, 2019. 25(5): p. 754-760.
2. Angulo, J., et al., Physical activity and exercise: Strategies to manage frailty. Redox biology, 2020. 35: p. 101513.
3. Hoogendijk, E.O., et al., Frailty: implications for clinical practice and public health. The Lancet, 2019. 394(10206): p. 1365-1375.

Biography

Pei-Shan Li is a Ph. D. candidate in nursing at Taiwan's National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences. She is also a certified nurse with over 20 years of experience at Taiwan's Taipei Veterans General Hospital. In 2018, she received her Master's degree in geriatric nursing. She presently has four SCI (English) journal research publications, three Chinese and English articles, and eight Chinese and English posters to her credit.

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Status Of Clinical Handover by Nurses In A Private Hospital

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Background: The investigation of adverse clinical events, in a private health care hospital in the Western Cape, during January and February 2022, have indicated that events occur due to poor clinical handover. These investigations identified that failure to handover risk assessments such as the Morse Fall Risk Score (risk for fall) and the Waterlow score (risk to develop pressure injuries), the nursing diagnosis of the patients, pressure injuries, outcomes of tests and investigations and special instructions for the next shift, compromised patient safety.

Aim: The aim of this study was to identify the quality failures Registered Nurses and Enrolled Nurses encountered during clinical handover.

Method: The research had a descriptive mixed methodology design with a qualitative and quantitative content analysis approach. To conduct the study, two surgical nursing units were selected. The data was gathered by using an audit tool, through a two-month observation of nursing clinical handovers. The Registered Nurses and Enrolled Nurses also completed surveys anonymously, which included open-ended and scaled questions. Then, a qualitative and quantitative content analysis was used for data analysis. Two major themes (lack of structure and interruptions) and three sub themes (communication, distractions, and time management) emerged through the data analysis.

Results: The first and the second themes linked the lack of organization of the handover process and different interruptions, respectively. The researcher found that the handover processes were inconsistent and highly person dependent. The purpose of handover is to communicate one hundred percent of the critical information of the patient. This was unsuccessful as the elements of the handover were compliant with only 75%. The observation of handovers identified the quality failures as incomplete documentation, lack of standardization of the process, interruptions caused by colleagues, staff not knowledgeable about the patient and a lack of critical thinking skills.

Conclusion: In general, applying a standard approach, managing language barriers and interruptions are recommended for nursing managers to overcome handover quality failures.

Biography

Cariska Swanepoel: In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Advanced Diploma in Health Services Management and Leadership. Name of Supervisors: Kayline Coetzee and Carina Hoon

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Maternal Speech as Regulator of Neural Development in Premature Infants

Khlood Bubshait

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Introduction: Maternal speech has been shown to benefit premature infants by improving feeding outcomes and potentiating the development of the auditory cortex. To our knowledge, no prior study has addressed the benefits of exposure to maternal speech on neural development in premature infants. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of early controlled exposure to maternal recording a passage of speech on HRV (obtained before, during, and after playback of a test stimulus of a female stranger speaking the same passage) in very-low-birth-weight premature infants tracked weekly from 28 to 34 weeks. Methods: Prospective, randomized-clinical trial, longitudinal, and repeated-measures design was conducted on 49 subjects. Infants heard a recording of their mother's speech twice a day from either 28 to 34 weeks (group1) or from 32 to 34 weeks (group 2). Spectral analysis was measured weekly for 45 seconds before, during, and after playback of maternal speech. A Generalized Linear Mixed Model was conducted to examine the two-way interaction in the log high frequency power between groups, genders, sessions, and conditions. Results: It was found that there were no significant differences between groups before, during, and after playback of the stimulus. A significant difference, however, was noted between conditions (before versus during period). Conclusion: It can be concluded cautiously that playing back of maternal speech recordings to the premature infant has a beneficial impact on neural development after 32 weeks gestational age.

Recent Publications

1. DeArmond, A. C., et al. "Revisiting sound in the NICU: implications for the developmental timing, amount and type of sound." Pediatr Neonatal Nurs 2.10.16966 (2016): 2470-0983.

2. Angus, Sarah. Acute Cardiac Responses to Respiratory Muscle Unloading at Different Exercise Intensities. MS thesis. University of Waterloo, 2022.

3. Bubshait, Khlood. "Building a Conceptual Framework from Polyvagal Theory to Explore Effect of Maternal Speech on Neural Development in Premature Infants." Journal of Biology and Life Science 12.2 (2021): 27-41.

Biography

The focus of Dr. Khlood' s program of research is early developmental exposure to sound among premature infants, specifically maternal voice. She believes that her background and clinical experience obtained during completion of her master's degree, as well as in doctoral degree have prepared her well to develop feasible, important research questions applicable to the delivery of developmentally appropriate, non-pharmacologic care for premature infants to prevent serious and long-term complications. Dr. Kholod's goal is to work towards addressing NIH priorities consistent with those of my home country, Kingdome of Saudi Arabia: (1) creative discoveries, innovative research strategies, and their implementation as a basis improving health; (2) to develop scientific human resources that will ensure the Nation's capability to prevent disease;(3) to expand the knowledge base particularly among nurses and other health care providers regarding the essential relationship between infants and parents in NICU , and (4) to promote the highest level of scientific research integrity and social responsibility in the conduct of science. My unique knowledge in conducting clinical trial research will help me to expand the kind of research developed by nurses.

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Informed consent: nurses' perceptions of the quality of the informed consent process and their knowledge, attitudes, and practices about informed consent. Nurses' opportunities of expanding their scope of service

Eyad Abu Alhaijaa

Abdali Hospital, Jordan

Statement of the problem: Patient rights are becoming a fundamental aspect of providing quality healthcare services, and the essential aspect of patient rights is the right to consent and informed treatment decisions. Little is known about the nurses' perceptions of their knowledge, attitudes, practices, and the quality of the informed consent process at Jordanian hospitals. PURPOSES: To assess the registered nurses' perceptions of their knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to the informed consent process. METHODOLOGY: Descriptive, comparative, and correlational study design was adopted to conduct this study at nine general hospitals located in the central region of Jordan. The study variables were measured using the quality of the informed consent questionnaire and the survey on informed consent after validating them. A convenience sampling methodology was applied to collect data from 271 registered nurses. Descriptive and inferential statistics were conducted to answer this study's research questions. RESULTS: The registered nurses 'perceptions of the quality of the informed consent process were acceptable, and their perceptions of the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the informed consent process were satisfactory. A moderate positive correlation was found between the registered nurses' mean perceptions of the quality of informed consent and their perceptions of their knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Private hospitals were found to have higher registered nurses' perceptions of the quality of informed consent and the knowledge, attitude, and practices, whereas hospital accreditation did not. CONCLUSION: Hospitals have to train the registered nurses on the informed consent process. Undergraduate professional programs should equip the students with the needed knowledge of informed consent in specific and patients' rights in general. Implication: The nursing administrators are encouraged to revisit the role of nurses in the informed consent process, adopt evidence-based informed consent practices, and support patients with written patient educational materials

Recent Publications

1. Abu Alhaijaa E, Abumoghli F. Content Validity of the AHRQ Health Care Professional Survey on Informed Consent: A Methodological Study. The open nursing Journal. Accepted Publication –in press

2. Abu Alhaijaa E, Alblishi I, Alnaeem M, Alshraideh JA. Impact of smoking cessation counseling among acute myocardial patients on post-hospitalization mortality rates: a systematic review. Front Nurs. 2022;2:1–8.

3. Abuseif, S., Ayaad, O., & Al-Haijaa, E. A. (2018). Measuring Factors Affecting the Autonomy of Nurses Work. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, 8(12).

Biography

Eyad Abu Alhaija brings expertise as a director of quality, patient safety, risk management, patient experience and as a surveyor at the Jordanian national accreditation program. He established quality-driven systems that are evidence-based, cost-effective, cost-efficient, and drive improvement at the institution-wide besides the department and unit levels. He has more than 20 years of experience in healthcare, with extensive exposure to hospitals accreditation requirements.

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Impact of an Interactive Dietary Management Program on Nephrolithiasis Patients in Taiwan

Anas Khaleel[1], Pin-Hui Wei [2], Cindy Tu [3], Ya-Ting Chuang [4], Li-Nai Kuo[5], Hsiang-Yin Chen,[4,5]
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Objectives: To compare the knowledge, attitudes, and practices before and after a dietary management program based on a Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH)-style diet for nephrolithiasis patients in Taiwan. Design, Participants: Patients who visited clinics at Taipei Medical University-Wan Fang Hospital in 2015 for kidney stones were recruited in a dietary management program based on a DASH-style diet. The questionnaire was developed 20 dichotomous questions measuring knowledge and attitudes, and 6 questions for practices on a 5-point scale. The knowledge and attitude sections were administered before and after the program, with the practice section set as a pre-intervention test. A total of 51 subjects completed the study. Analysis, Main Outcome Measures and Results: The average scores of knowledges increased from 3.8 ± 2.43 to 7.2 ± 2.37 (p<0.001) after the intervention, and the total attitude scores also significantly improved from 38.3 ± 4.62 to 40.7 ± 3.40 (p=0.001). Interestingly, the practice score was more closely associated with the knowledge score than it was to the attitude score. Conclusions and Implications: The current dietary management program based on concepts of a DASH-style diet for nephrolithiasis patients positively impacted patients' knowledge and attitudes. Further campaigns and health-promoting education are required for ongoing prevention of the recurrence of kidney stones.

Recent Publications

1. Pathway analysis of sepsis-induced changes gene expression

2. AA Elbakkoush, A Khaleel, ANA Mohamed, A Alathamneh, Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics 23 (1), 1-8 2022

3. Pathway analysis of smoking-induced changes in buccal mucosal gene expression

4. A Khaleel, B Alkhawaja, TS Al-Qaisi, L Alshalabi, AH Tarkhan, Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics 23 (1), 1-13 2022. Pathway Analysis of Patients with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

5. A Khaleel, AB Zakariya, M Niazi, NA Qinna, WA Dayyih, AH Tarkhan, Drug Research 72 (08), 466-472 2022. Differential gene expression analysis of ankylosing spondylitis shows deregulation of the HLA-DRB, HLA-DQB, ITM2A, and CTLA4 genes.

Biography

Anas Khaleel is currently an assistant professor at the University of Petra #uop, Amman, Jordan, teaching pharmacy students applied clinical and biostatistics sciences. From personal experience in biotechnology and bioinformatics, he got to master pharmacoeconomics subjects besides biostatistics and therapeutics. Cooperating with clinicians in hospitals, He continued his passion for research targeting several disease genetics basis and clinically applied research. He is the licensed pharmacist in three countries in the middle east, UAE, Jordan, and Palestine, He practiced pharmacy in these countries for many years before going to academia. That is why he like teaching pharmacy practice subjects as well as over the counter medicines (OTC). He was trained also to teach students at the university level based on TBL and PBL, team-based learning, and Problem-based learning, which he implements in his teaching processes every day. medical education is also one of the skills he is doing right now

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