

Keynote Forum



WORLD NURSING FORUM
&
13th International Conference on
RHEUMATOLOGY & TRAUMA CARE

September 02-03, 2019 | Vienna, Austria



Elizabeth Simon

New York Institute of Technology, USA

Influence of age, ethnicity and life span issues in abnormal thrombosis

There is a direct relationship between unusual thrombotic episodes and deficient natural anticoagulants. Thrombotic episodes are the result of a genetic and environmental factors as well as an imbalance between procoagulant and anticoagulant factors. Such imbalance cause either hemophilia or thrombophilia. Thrombophilia is precipitated by various causes, predominantly genetic factors. Deficiency of Protein C (PC) and Protein S (PS) is the principal etiopathology for this anomaly (Hernandez, Zamora, 2016). The prevalence of PS deficiency among Caucasians is 0.03%-0.13% where as it is 1-2% in Asian population. The common hereditary type of thrombophilia seen in Caucasian population is Factor V Leiden and Prothrombin mutation that are not common in Asians. Whereas, deficiencies related to natural anticoagulants are higher in Asians (Satpanich & Rojnuckarin, 2019). Among Asians, the Japanese have a higher incidence related to a special gene mutation called PS Tokushima manifested as a qualitative PS deficiency. In addition to the race and ethnicity, age and gender also influence PS levels. PS is found high as the age advances, and PS level is relatively high in males compared to females. During the third trimester of pregnancy, there is a transient reduction in PS (Carroll et al, 2017). Abnormal venous or arterial thrombosis found in unusual sites in relatively young may be due the Protein C and S deficiency. Such thrombotic episodes cause morbidity and mortality and therefore it is important for to understand the anomaly. The significance of Protein S (PS), Protein C (PC) and other factors will be introduced through discussion of multiple cases. Natural anticoagulants' deficiency, types, normal levels, lab diagnosis, thrombosis management, prevention and long-term care will be included in the presentation.

Biography

Elizabeth Simon, R.N., A.N.P.-B.C., Ph.D., is a professor of nursing. Prior to coming to NYIT in 2018, she was a professor of nursing and dean of the School of Nursing at Nyack College. She also previously served as faculty and post-master's nursing education coordinator at Hunter-Bellevue School Nursing at Hunter College and as a critical care nursing consultant for Corporate Nursing Services of NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation (NYCHHC).

Simon has more than 25 years of nursing education experience and more than 30 years of clinical experience. She is a board certified adult health nurse practitioner who has authored, reviewed, or edited books on critical care nursing; book chapters on transcultural issues; and a book on non-communicable diseases. She has published several articles in peer reviewed journals and periodicals and has presented at various national and international forums. Simon's academic degrees include B.Sc. (N.) from the College of Nursing, Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, Punjab University, India; M.S. in Critical Care Nursing from School of Nursing, Columbia University; Ed.M. in Nursing Education from Teachers College; M.S. in Adult Health Nurse Practitioner from Hunter College; and Ph.D. in higher education from Walden University. A specialist in nursing education, Simon was a Fulbright Scholar in India, where she taught critical care nursing during the 2015-16 academic year.

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Anthony Galea

Galea Professional Medical Inc., Canada

Cytorich: A novel anti-inflammatory/catabolic and regenerative autologous blood-derived product for osteoarthritis treatment

Statement of the Problem: Osteoarthritis (OA) is degenerative joint disease characterized by cartilage damage and synovial inflammation. Autologous blood-derived products target special inflammatory molecular pathways and have a beneficial therapeutic effect for inflammatory pathologies. The purpose of this study was to assess the *in vitro* and *in vivo* anti-inflammatory/ catabolic and regenerative potential of a novel autologous blood product (Cytorich).

Materials and Methods: Blood samples from healthy donors were incubated using different techniques for 24h and analyzed for the presence of anti-inflammatory (IL-1ra), anti-catabolic (tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases, TIMPs), regenerative, pro-inflammatory (TNF- α , IL-1) and catabolic (matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs) molecules. Double-blinded controlled clinical study was conducted to evaluate clinical effectiveness and safety of the final product using VAS (Visual Analog Scale) and WOMAC (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index) scales.

Results: The highest concentration of therapeutic molecules targeting inflammatory and degeneration pathways in OA, as well as platelet-derived growth factor, was found in 24h 37°C incubated blood. However, the increased production of catabolic MMP9 and TNF- α and IL-1 was detected in the product. We have found that this negative effect could be blocked by adding citric acid making future OA treatment safer and more effective. Double-blinded controlled clinical study has shown a safety and efficiency of this new product. The analysis of WOMAC and VAS scores revealed improvement in pain and daily activities parameters.

Conclusion and Significance: Cytorich is an efficient and safe autologous product for OA treatment since it has been reported as a source of human bioactive molecules playing a key role in the fundamental processes stimulating tissue repair and regeneration.

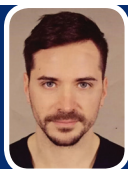
Biography

Anthony Galea practices sport medicine in Toronto and is considered one of the pioneers in the uses and applications of platelet rich plasma in musculoskeletal disorders. He has functioned as a sport physician for many professional and Olympic competitions and his clients includes some of the world's best athletes. He is also an author and researcher; his current research focuses on autologous cytokines for the treatment of osteoarthritis. He is married with seven children.

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Olivier Morenon

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Nursing students: A training between vulnerability and resilience

Nursing training seems to make students vulnerable, sometimes leading them to suffer from stress or burnout. Nevertheless, most of them succeed in this training. This positive resumption of learning, despite a deleterious study context in many cases, raises questions about the vulnerable potential of this learning, and about possible resilient mechanisms promoted by resilience tutors, among others. Our proposed communication will begin with the results' synthesis of publications on vulnerability factors during these studies. Then, we will present the results of the thematic analysis of 30 semi-directive interviews. The majority of them confirms: the vulnerable potential of this training; resilient processes can be observed; the identification of resilience tutors' characteristics of these vulnerable students. After the presentation of the analysis of the results, we will discuss the links between vulnerability, post-traumatic stress disorder and psychological burnout. We will explore the concept of compassion as one of the predominant attributes of tutors, and we will see the pedagogical and relational tools for trainers that could be part of a professional support of resilience.

Biography

Olivier Morenon is a Doctor of Education Sciences. His research areas are mainly about educational psychology and resilience. Concerning his professional experience, he started his career as a psychiatric nurse. He then taught for five years in a French nursing training institute and for one year at the University of Aix-Marseille in the Department of advanced nursing practice masters. He is currently a professor at the University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland ARC (HES-SO ARC) in the health department, still working with nursing students.

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Holly Kooi

UShine Vienna, Austria

Why you should take care of you before me

Aim: Educating nursing students on how to regularly evaluate their personal wellness and develop tools of resilience and self-awareness to better care for current and future patients.

Problem Statement: Research shows nursing students are at high level-risk for the development of mental disorders and workplace errors due to sleep deprivation, burnout, stigma, and a lack of mental health support.

Approach: With the aid of case studies, students will learn how to spot early symptoms of burnout, depression, and anxiety, and will be taught coping mechanisms to increase their self-awareness and resilience.

Discussion: It is strongly recommended that nursing students be given the tools necessary to love and support themselves to manage stress and personal wellness better so that they can care for patients without error.

Conclusions: Nursing students must be equipped with self-awareness tools and encouraged to take care of their mental and emotional wellbeing to successfully and thoroughly give their patients the proper care required without error.

Biography

Holly Kooi, after recovering from a severe bout with a mental illness, she noted the distinct silence on the topic as well as the lack of global understanding. She founded U! Shine Vienna in the hopes of bringing the subject of mental illness to the forefront of conversation to raise awareness, create community, encourage resilience and roll out a welcome mat of unconditional acceptance.

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Florian Trummer

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Optimal practice for emergency ‘front-of-neck’ airway in trauma setting: Words of European Trauma Course Austria instructors

Purpose of the study: The essence of trauma airway management is to establish and/or maintain adequate oxygenation, ventilation, and airway protection. Unanticipated difficult airway (DA), accompanied with cervical immobility, represents a major challenge in trauma emergencies, and may result in significant morbidity and mortality. Therefore, all trauma personnel must be familiar with well-established framework for unanticipated DA management. Emergency ‘front-of-neck’ airway (FONA) represents ‘end-of-algorithm’ following ‘can’t intubate, can’t oxygenate’ (CICO) rescue scenario. For the purposes of these, the 2015 Difficult Airway Society (DAS) guidelines propose ‘scalpel-bougie’ (SB) technique. However, recent scientific evidence, depending on individual experience, training, and comfort of use, advocate other techniques, such as needle cricothyroidotomy (CCT). In our study we aimed to investigate European Trauma Course (ETC) instructors’ optimal practice for emergency FONA.

Materials and methods: A total of 44 (69%) instructors, actively teaching on ETC during 2016, completed an online survey, consisted of demographic data, and 13 open questions regarding their practice for emergency FONA.

Results: There were 29 (66%) male instructors, aged from 30 to 71 years (median 42). The majority of instructors were anesthetists (57%) followed by emergency physicians, trauma surgeons, and nurses. Almost two thirds (73%) of instructors are familiar with emergency FONA algorithms instituted in their trauma rooms. Despite the 2015 DAS guidelines, promoting SB technique, nearly half of instructors are still in favor of CCT technique. They expressed the strongest agreement with the statement that cannula techniques, when compared to surgical ones, potentially offer advantages from a human factors perspective.

Conclusions: Our results suggest ETC instructors have a strategy of utilizing optimal emergency FONA algorithms in CICO scenarios. Directing resources towards demystification of the scalpel techniques, may improve willingness of performing SB interventions. Training in both techniques remains warranted, and the option to use either technique should continue to be advocated.

Biography

Florian Trummer has his expertise in anesthesiology nursing and major trauma management. He has experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions. The society of European Trauma Course Austria is based on education for medical personal, who is involved in treatment of major trauma patients.

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Sejran Abdushi

UBT- High Education Institute, Republic of Kosovo

Nurses' role during healthcare continuum for cardiovascular diseases

Statement of the Problem: Cardiovascular Diseases are a global health challenge. They represent about half of all deaths from the non-communicable disease in Europe. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), nine targets should be reached in lifestyle, risk factors, and medicines, in order to reduce the premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 25% until the 2025 year. Nurses represent most health professionals. So, their commitment to taking responsibility in cardiovascular disease management is the best guarantee for achieving the target set from WHO. The purpose of this review article was to address the role of nurses during healthcare continuum for cardiovascular diseases.

Methodology: For this review, a search on Medline, PubMed, PubMed Central, and Google are used to identify the right literature. Literature research is done using keywords: Nurses role, healthcare continuum, vascular diseases.

Findings: The activity of nurses with civic sense is important to public health interventions in the community. Being near to the patient, the nurse is in the best position to undertake measures for the management of emergent cardiac events. It is known that cardiovascular rehabilitation improves the well-being of patients with cardiovascular disease. However, less than half of those with cardiovascular disease attend rehabilitation programs for cardiovascular disease. Nurses have an integral role in caring for and assisting patients who are recovering cardiovascular diseases. Preventive and therapeutic education as well and self-management performed by nurses are the winning elements of the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease. Lack of knowledge, work overloads, and unclear roles are some of the barriers in the role of nurses.

Conclusion & Significance: The involvement of nurses in the middle of the multidisciplinary team during healthcare continuum is necessary for the achievement of the goals set by the WHO.

Biography

Sejran Abdushi experienced in clinical medicine and in the teaching process. He is an active researcher most interested in cardiovascular concerns. Actually, is a part of the accademic staff at Nursing School of UBT – High Education Institute of Prishtina.

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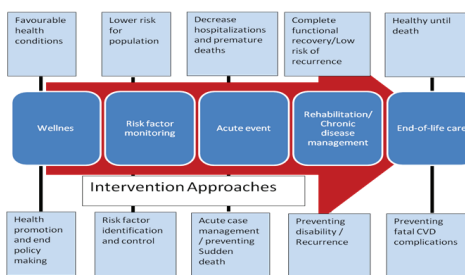


Figure 1: Nurses interventions during health care continuum for cardiovascular diseases