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**Teaching Nursing Management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis: A description of the development of a Virtual Patient Simulation**

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Virtual simulation is an emerging educational approach around the world. Virtual patient simulation is an interactive computer simulation that recreates real-world scenarios with the objectives of training, education and assessment for healthcare providers. However, many health professions education institutions are still not using it, or misusing it may be due to ignoring the way of approaching it. This article outlines the process of creating a virtual patient simulation for teaching diabetic ketoacidosis nursing management to undergraduate nursing students in compliance with healthcare simulation standards of best practice™. After selecting the International Nursing Association for Clinical and Simulation Learning standards of best practice as guidelines for constructing a virtual simulation-based experience, an account was created on the Mediacativ platform. The guidelines for simulation design are made up of eleven criteria. These criteria concern needs assessment, objectives, simulation format, scenario, fidelity types, facilitative approach, prebriefing, debriefing, evaluation, preparation materials and simulation pilot-testing. A scenario teaching diabetic ketoacidosis nursing management was first built on the Mediacativ authoring tool and then integrated into the platform. The main components of the authoring tool include simulation data, patient interview settings, consultation information and author's information. As a result, a virtual patient with diabetic ketoacidosis has been generated and is awaiting a consultation with a nurse to identify his diagnosis and to assure his reception, conditioning, follow-up and management of his condition. The participating undergraduate nursing student will perform a history and clinical examination before completing a series of multiple-choice questions. This research provides a guide for nursing educators who hesitate to use virtual simulation as an educational tool. The next step in this research will be to conduct a randomized controlled trial on this virtual patient simulation.



**Fig. 1: Screenshot of the virtual patient.**

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## Recent publications

1. Watts, P. I., McDermott, D. S., Alinier, G., Charnetski, M., Ludlow, J., Horsley, E., Meakim, C., & Nawathe, P. A. (2021). Healthcare Simulation Standards of Best Practice™ Simulation Design. *Clinical Simulation in Nursing*, 58, 14–21.
2. Zaragoza-García, I., Ortuño-Soriano, I., Posada-Moreno, P., Sánchez-Gómez, R., & Raurell-Torredà, M. (2021). Virtual Simulation for Last-Year Nursing Graduate Students in Times of Covid-19: A Quasi-Experimental Study. *Clinical Simulation in Nursing*, 60, 32–41.
3. Shorey, S., & Ng, E. D. (2021). The use of virtual reality simulation among nursing students and registered nurses: A systematic review. *NurseEducation Today*, 98, 104662.

## Biography

Fatimazahra MAHOU is a Ph.D. student who is interested in simulation-based healthcare education in its virtual forms, such as virtual patient simulation and serious games. She is a registered anesthetist nurse who teaches nursing students from several specializations at the undergraduate level.

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**Accepted Abstracts**



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## **Assessment of Knowledge and Fear of Scabies in a Saudi Population**

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**Background and objectives:** Scabies is a common contagious parasitic dermatological illness. In 2017, the WHO recognized scabies as a Neglected Tropical Disease. The aim of the present research was to assess the level of knowledge and fear of scabies among the Saudi population.

**Methods:** This is a cross-sectional online study conducted in the western region of Saudi Arabia from January-September 2019. We used a validated, 12-questions questionnaire to assess the scabies knowledge and the Fear of Scabies Scale-10 (FSS-10) to determine the level of fear toward scabies.

**Results:** 3778 respondents were included with majorities of them were female and between the age of 15-30 years. 93.3% of the respondents were considered to have good level of knowledge towards scabies and those were more likely to be females, live in an urban area, have heard about scabies in the past, younger in age, achieved higher educational level and work for the medical and general education sector (all  $P < 0.001$ ).

The total possible scores range from 10 (less fear) to 40 (greater fear). The mean total FSS-10 score was  $33 \pm 4.46$  with 58.3% of them were considered to have greater fear and those were more likely to be female, younger in age, educated with higher educational degree, work for the general education sector and medical and ,but less likely to be unemployed (all  $P < 0.001$ ). Partial correlation adjusting for potential confounders showed significant positive correlation between FSS-10 score and the scabies knowledge score ( $r = 0.152$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Despite the good level of scabies knowledge, the level of fear towards scabies is high. Further educational programs recommended decreasing the negative effect of scabies on the community and the individuals' quality of life.

### **Recent Publications**

1. Author of Scientific paper published at Clinics in Surgery entitled (Variable Presentations of Mesenteric and Omental Cysts in Infancy and Childhood Long-Term Follow-Up). Clinics in Surgery 1 2017 | Volume 2 | Article 1725: 15 Nov, 2017.
2. Author of research entitled (Knowledge , attitude of vaccination among parent , KSA) International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research Volume 8, Issue 12, December-2017 1834
3. Author of Case report published at International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research ,online international open access peer review journal entitled Heterotaxy-Syndrome-With-Asplenia-And-Complex-Congenital-Cyanotic-Heart-Disease-In-A-38-Weeks-Neonate-A-Case-Report.pdf"Heterotaxy Syndrome with Asplenia and complex Congenital Cyanotic Heart Disease in a 38 weeks Neonate) International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 8, Issue 7, July-2017.

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## **The Impact of the Hospital Lockdown and Limited Access to Healthcare in Health Diplomacy Operations around the World**

**Jasna Karacic Doaa Alkhazaleh<sup>1</sup>, Mahmoud Al-Hussami<sup>2</sup>, Fadi Fawaris<sup>3</sup>, Rabia Haddad<sup>4</sup>**  
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The most common patient right across the globe is the right to access to health care. As the COVID-19 pandemic increases the numbers of patients flowing into the hospitals with, health professionals are being extra careful about medical consultation for outpatients. This can present an ethical and moral dilemma to health professionals who must choose between providing care or postponing already scheduled diagnostic and therapy processes. Obviously, for some patients that can be very dangerous. They may be chronic patients with unrecognized complications or acute conditions, for whom delayed reaction and emergency response will not be adequate. However, we need to keep in mind that patients have their rights and that they must get full respect of their human right to health care even in the situation of COVID-19 or any other pandemic. The responsibility for communicating COVID-19 is relying on Health Diplomacy (HD). COVID-19 transcends national boundaries and governments and calls for global action to determine the health of people. However, understanding the needs of each individual patient locally brings together the best outcome of treatment and establishes a stronger relationship of trust between patients and health workers. Now, we can see how public health is important: as an answer to the high-level question in health diplomacy.

We need to understand better the tracking statistics so that we clearly see how patients we affected in relation to their non COVID-19 health problems. Responding to emergencies, whatever the cause presents a very big challenge for successful world health management. Diplomatic rule of control emergency operation is unique and only when politics admits mistakes could learn from them. As a result, when it comes to planning for positive outcomes, we should be ready to face the new threats and sustain public confidence.

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3. Chen LH, Freedman DO, Visser LG. COVID-19 Immunity Passport to Ease Travel Restrictions? *J Travel Med*. 2020 Aug 20;27(5):taaa085.
4. Study on Cross-Border Cooperation; Capitalising on existing initiatives for cooperation in cross-border regions *Cross-border Care*, 2018.

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## **Clinical Indications for Total Abdominal Hysterectomy among Women Seen in Dar es Salaam Regional Referral Hospitals, Tanzania: A Prospective, Observational Hospital-Based Study**

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**Statement of the Problem:** Total abdominal hysterectomy is among the commonest gynaecologic surgeries observed in Africa. However, there exists a gap in published data to support this hypothesis. Information on hysterectomies reported from sub-Saharan Africa reflects mostly obstetric indications. The purpose of this study was to assess and document clinical indications for total abdominal hysterectomy in Dar es Salaam hospitals.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A prospective hospital-based study was conducted in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from March-October 2017. Women attending the facilities with clinical conditions necessitating abdominal hysterectomies were the target population. Each woman was followed from the time of planning for surgery until at most 72-hours post-surgery or discharge from the wards whichever came first. Continuous variables were summarized using median (with corresponding inter-quartile range). Categorical variables were summarized using frequency (%). Data outputs were created using SAS version 9.4. Verbal informal consent was sought from each individual prior to inclusion to this study.

**Findings:** We recruited and prospectively followed-up 107 patients. Median age of participants was 42 (IQR: 37-47) years. Uterine leiomyoma (84.1%) was the leading indication for hysterectomy. Only about a third (30.8%) of followed-up women had provisional diagnoses at the time of surgery. None of the study participants reported receipt for confirmatory histological findings of her uterus up to the hospital discharge time post-surgery.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Uterine leiomyoma was the leading indications for total abdominal hysterectomy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. No histological findings to back up diagnoses were given back to patients at the time of the study.

**Recommendations:** Regular clinical audits on surgical interventions are warranted in this setting.

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## **Effect of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation on Menstrual Symptoms among Adolescent Girls**

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Menstruation and menstrual symptoms include affective, social and somatic symptoms. Today, there is a great tendency to use alternative medicine Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS).

**Objective:** Explore the effect of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) on menstrual symptoms among adolescent girls. Setting: The study was conducted at the Technical Institute of Nursing named “Dar Ismail” affiliated with the Ministry of Health and Population in Alexandria city.

**Subjects:** The sample comprised 100 eligible female students who were suffering from moderate to severe primary dysmenorrhea. They were assigned equally into 2 groups.

**Tools:** Three tools were validated and used; Students’ Basic Data Structured Interview Schedule, Visual Analogue Scale and Menstrual Symptom Questionnaire.

**Results:** The main study findings show that before intervention there was no statistically significant difference between groups regarding the severity of primary dysmenorrhea and its associated symptoms. Yet, students who received the TENS application showed a significant reduction in the severity of dysmenorrhea pain as well as daily life activities than a control group, after the intervention. On the other hand, the severity of nausea /vomiting and dizziness/tiredness were significantly improved in the study than in the control group on the first and third day of intervention) as same as depression and loss of interest after one hour on the first and third day of intervention between the study and control group.

**Conclusion:** It was concluded that TENS application is effective in alleviating menstrual pain and its related symptoms. Recommendations: It is important to have safe TENS therapies for the relief of menstrual problems.

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