Proceedings of
28th World
Nursing Care and Cancer Science Congress
April 29-30, 2019 Seoul, South Korea

CONFERENGE SERIES LLC LTD
47 Churchfield Road, London, W3 6AY, UK
Email: nursingcaresummit@conferenceseries.org | cancersciencecongress@conferenceseries.org
sponsorship@conferenceint.org
### Keynote Forum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:55-09:00</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00-09:40</td>
<td>Title: The evolution of patient classification systems and nurse-to-patient ratios</td>
<td>Linda C Hofmann</td>
<td>University of Utah College of Nursing, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:40-10:20</td>
<td>Title: Group meetings after critical illness: Giving and receiving strength</td>
<td>Carl Backman</td>
<td>Vastra Gotalandsregionen, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20-11:00</td>
<td>Title: Making better lives with Cycling without age</td>
<td>Ole Kassow</td>
<td>Cycling Without Age, Denmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Group Photo

Networking and Refreshments Break: 11:00-11:20

### Session: Nursing Education | Nursing Care | Nursing Practice

**Session Chair: Linda C Hofmann, University of Utah College of Nursing, USA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:20-12:05</td>
<td>Title: Globalization of rural nursing students at an HBCU</td>
<td>Jan Rodd</td>
<td>Albany State University, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:05-12:30</td>
<td>Title: Characteristic analysis of the Braden scale for predicting pressure sore risk in critical care patients</td>
<td>Karry Ming Liu</td>
<td>Macao Polytechnic Institute, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-12:55</td>
<td>Title: Public views about preconception use of folic acid for birth defect prevention</td>
<td>Soon Lean Keng</td>
<td>Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lunch Break: 12:55-13:45

### Session: Nursing Research | Nursing Care Management | Healthcare in Nursing | Nursing Care

**Session Chair: Linda C Hofmann, University of Utah College of Nursing, USA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:45-14:10</td>
<td>Title: Application of mixed teaching strategies and process evaluation in the teaching reform of nursing education</td>
<td>Shi Zhengyan</td>
<td>Sichuan University, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:10-14:35</td>
<td>Title: Development of a competency scale for cardiovascular nurses at a university hospital</td>
<td>Saowanee Naowapanich</td>
<td>Mahidol University, Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:35-15:00</td>
<td>Title: The relationship between activities of daily living and quality of life in the elderly persons with BPSD</td>
<td>Somsook Sommaluan</td>
<td>Suansaranrom Psychiatric Hospital, Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-15:25</td>
<td>Title: Research progress of factors influencing stent thrombosis and nursing intervention after percutaneous coronary intervention</td>
<td>Xinwen Du</td>
<td>Sichuan University, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:25-15:50</td>
<td>Title: The effect of a Buddhist-based mutual support program on burden of persons with schizophrenia caregivers</td>
<td>Nopparat Chaichumni</td>
<td>Suansaranrom Psychiatric Hospital, Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:50-16:15</td>
<td>Title: Animal bite patterns and implementation of rabies prevention and control program in animal bite treatment center in Quezon Province</td>
<td>Rachelle Garcia</td>
<td>Trinity University of Asia, Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Networking and Refreshments Break: 16:15-16:35
| NCS101 | Title: Treatment plan activation for the elderly hospitalized patients in the plastic surgery unit  
Victoria Kabanovsky, Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center, Israel |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NCS102 | Title: Using the developmental care and assessment program to promote the experience of the Nest Building model  
Shu Chuan Hsiao, Yuanlin Christian Hospital, Taiwan |
| NCS103 | Title: Effect of 72-hour versus weekly changes of in-line suction catheters on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia  
Yupin Poolkumlang, Mahidol University, Thailand |
| NCS104 | Title: Awareness of fall risk factors among elderly patients  
Soon Lean Keng, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia |
| NCS105 | Title: Effect of 72-hour versus weekly changes of in-line suction catheters on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia  
Nongnuch Neakeaw, Mahidol University, Thailand |
| NCS106 | Title: A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of Lorazepam on chest pain, delirium and cardiac arrhythmias in patients with acute coronary syndrome  
Saowanee Naowapanich, Mahidol University, Thailand |
| NCS107 | Title: Reduce the turnover rate of the nurse anesthetist  
Chen Yi Hsuan, China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan |
| NCS108 | Title: A comparison of pregnant women and gestational diabetes pregnancy with psychological stress and social support  
Su-Min Hung, Yuanlin Christian Hospital, Taiwan |
| NCS109 | Title: Clinical dilemma of oncofertility care experienced by health-care providers in Taiwan  
Sheng Miauh Huang, Mackay Medical College, Taiwan |
| NCS110 | Title: The nursing experience for a patient bitten by snake  
Hsing Ya Lin, Changhua Christian Hospital, Taiwan |
| NCS111 | Title: The effects of pruritus on sleep quality in dialysis patients  
Chih Yu Lin, Yuanlin Christian Hospital, Taiwan |
| NCS112 | Title: The research to explore the relation between clinical symptoms with bronchopneumonia and caregiver burden  
Yi Ling Shih, Da-Yeh University, Taiwan |
| NCS113 | Title: Exploring the impact of the introduction of IT monitoring on emergency patients  
Huai Ti Hsieh, Yuanlin Christian Hospital, Taiwan |
| NCS114 | Title: Hinokitiol reduces P-glycoprotein expression through protein kinase-B/mammalian target of Rapamycin signaling pathway  
Zi Ni Huang, National Sun Yat-sen University of Biological Sciences, Taiwan |
| NCS115 | Title: Terrein-mediated apoptotic cell death via oxidative stress in leukemic cells  
Wanlaya Uthaisang-Tanechpongamb, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand |
| NCS116 | Title: The effects of terrein, a secondary metabolite from Aspergillus terreus as anticancer and antimetastatic agent on lung cancer cells  
Paiwan Buachan, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand |

**Awards & Closing Ceremony**

**Day 2  April 30, 2019**

Networking & Lunch : 12:30-13:30
Supporting Journals

Journal of Nursing & Care

Journal of Nursing & Patient Care

Advanced Practices in Nursing
28th World Nursing Care and Cancer Science Congress

April 29-30, 2019  Seoul, South Korea

Upcoming Conferences
Asia Pacific Biotech Congress 2019
May 01-02, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
asiapacificbiotech@conferenceint.com
https://www.biotechnologycongress.com/asia-pacific/

Global Cancer 2019
May 06-07, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
globalcancer@cancermeet.org
https://globalcancer.conferenceseries.com/

Toxicology Congress 2019
May 06-07, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
toxicologycongress@conferenceseries.net
https://toxicology-pharmacology.conferenceseries.com/

Pharma Biotech Congress 2019
May 06-07, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
pharmabiotech@conferencesworld.org
https://pharmabiotech.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/

Healthcare Asia Pacific 2019
May 08-09, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
healthcareasiapacific@conferencesworld.org
https://healthcare.global-summit.com/

Neonatal Nursing Congress 2019
May 08-09, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
neonatalnursing@nursingmeet.com
https://neonatal-maternal.nursingconference.com/

Neonatology Meet 2019
May 08-09, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
neonatologymeet@annualcongress.net
http://neonatology-perinatology.pediatricsconferences.com/

Biochemistry 2019
May 10-11, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
biochemistry@conferenceseries.net
https://biochemistry.conferenceseries.com/

Glycobiology Asia 2019
May 10-11, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
glycobiology.insightconferences.com

Enzymology Congress 2019
May 10-11, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
enzymology@conferenceint.com
https://enzymology.biochemistryconferences.com/

Optics-Laser 2019
May 13-14, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
optics-laser@conferenceint.org
https://optics-lasertech.enggconferences.com/

Food Tech 2019
May 13-14, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
foodtech@nutritionmeet.com
https://foodscience-processing.foodtechconferences.com/

Applied Microbial 2019
May 20-21, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
appliedmicrobes@microbiologymeet.com
https://appliedmicrobes.microbiologyconferences.com

Antimicrobials 2019
May 20-21, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
antibiotics@conferenceint.com
http://antibiotics-antimicrobials.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/

World Nephrology 2019
May 20-21, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
worldnephrology@conferencesworld.org
https://worldnephrology.conferenceseries.com/

Aesthetic Medicine 2019
May 21-22, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
aestheticmedicine@conferenceint.org
https://aestheticmedicine.conferenceseries.com/

Surgery Congress 2019
May 22-23, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
surgerycongress@annualcongress.net
https://surgerycongress.conferenceseries.com/

Dementia Congress 2019
May 22-23, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
clinicalresearchcongress@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
https://dementiacongress.neurologyconference.com/

Catalysis 2019
May 13-14, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
catalysis@conferenceint.com
https://catalysis.chemicalengineeringconference.com/

Synthetic Biomaterials 2018
May 13-14, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
syntheticbiomaterials@conferenceint.com
https://syntheticbiology.conferenceseries.com/asiapacific/

WCAAD 2019
May 15-16, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
https://alzheimerscongress.neurologyconference.com/

Hospice 2019
May 13-14, 2019 | Singapore
hospice@healthcareevent.org
https://hospice-palliativecare.conferenceseries.com/

Asia Pacific Oncologists 2019
May 13-14, 2019 | Singapore
cancersummit@conferenceseries.net
https://cancer.global-summit.com/asia-pacific/

Public Health Congress 2019
May 15-16, 2019 | Singapore
publichealthcare@healthcareseries.org
https://publichealth.conferenceseries.com/

Natural Hazards Congress 2019
May 15-16, 2019 | Singapore
naturalhazards@conferenceint.com
https://naturalhazards.conferenceseries.com/

Diabetes Meet 2019
May 17-18, 2019 | Singapore
diabetesmeet@diabetesconferences.net
https://diabetesmeet.conferenceseries.com/
June Conferences

Addiction Summit 2019
June 17-18, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
addiction@conferenceint.com
https://alcoholism-addiction.conferenceseries.com/

Nutrition 2019
June 17-18, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
nutritionasia@nutritionalconferenc.com
https://www.nutritionalconference.com/

Clinical Trials Congress 2019
June 17-18, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
clinicalresearchcongress@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
https://clinicaltrials-research.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/

World Nursing Congress 2019
June 21-22, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
worldnursing@nursingmeet.com
https://nursingconference.nursingconferences.com/

Obesity Meet 2019
June 21-22, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
obesitymeeting@conferenceint.com
https://obesitymeeting.conferenceseries.com/

Asian Geriatrics 2019
June 21-22, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
geriatrics@conferenceseries.org
http://geriatrics-gerontology.global-summit.com/

July Conferences

Materials Summit 2019
July 22-23, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
materialsmeet@materialsmeetc.com
http://materials.materialsconferences.com/

Pediatric Congress 2019
July 22-23, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
pediatriccongress@pediatricsconferences.com
https://pediatriccongress.conferenceseries.com/

Neuro Psychiatry 2019
July 22-23, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
neuropsychiatry@conferencesworld.org
https://neuropsychiatry.conferenceseries.com/

Dermatology Meetings 2019
July 22-23, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
dermatologymeetings@conferenceint.com
https://dermatology.dermatologymeeting.com/

Diabetes & Heart Experts 2019
July 22-23, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
diabetesexperts@diabetesconferences.net
https://diabetes-heartexperts.diabetesexpo.com/

Hypertension Congress 2019
July 26-27, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
disbp@healthconferences.org
https://hypertension.cardiologymeeting.com/

Gynecology Congress 2019
July 26-27, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
gynecology@healthcareevent.org
https://gynecology-obstetrics.conferenceseries.com/

Primary Healthcare 2019
July 26-27, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
primaryhealthcare@healthcareevent.org
https://primaryhealthcare.conferenceseries.com/

Health Science Congress 2019
July 26-27, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
healthcongress@conferenceint.com
https://medical-healthcongress.conferenceseries.com/

Asian Biosimilars 2019
July 26-27, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
biosimilarsasia@conferenceint.com
https://biosimilars-biologics.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/asiapacific/

Cancer Nursing Congress 2018
July 29-30, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
cancer@nursingconference.com
https://cancer.nursingconference.com/

Ophthalmology Conference 2018
July 29-30, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
asiaophthalmology@conferenceint.com
https://ophthalmology.conferenceseries.com/asiapacific/
August Conferences

Pediatrics Summit 2019
August 19-20, 2019 | Singapore
pediatricsummit@pediatricsconferences.com
https://pediatricsummit.conferenceseries.com/

COPD 2019
August 19-20, 2019 | Singapore
copd@conferenceint.com
https://copd.conferenceseries.com/

Global Nursing Practice 2019
August 19-20, 2019 | Singapore
nursingpractice@nursingmeet.com
https://evidencebasedpractice.nursingconference.com/

Clin Nursing 2019
August 19-20, 2019 | Singapore
clinicalnursing@conferencesseries.org
https://clinicalnursing.nursingmeetings.com/

Pathology Congress 2018
August 21-22, 2019 | Singapore
pathology@healthcarevent.org
https://pathology.pathologyconferences.com/

EARTH SCIENCE 2019
August 21-22, 2019 | Singapore
earthscience@conferenceint.com
https://geology.earthscienceconferences.com/

WCCCT 2019
August 12-13, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
cardiology@conferenceint.com
https://cardio.cardiologymeeting.com/

Adolescent Diabetes 2019
August 12-13, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
adolescentdiabetes@conferencesseries.org
https://pediatric-adolescent.endocrineconferences.com/

Clinical Psychologists 2019
August 12-13, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
clinicalpsychologists@conferenceint.com
https://clinicalpsychology.psychologysummit.com/

Internal Medicine Congress 2019
August 14-15, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
internalmedicine@conferenceint.com
https://internalmedicine.insightconferences.com/

Emergency Medicine 2019
August 14-15, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
emergencymedicine@conferenceworld.org
https://emergencymedicine.conferenceseries.com/

Public Health Nursing 2018
August 14-15, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
publichealthnursing@nurseconferences.com
https://publichealth-community.nursingconference.com/

Psychiatry & Mental Health 2019
August 14-15, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
psychiatry@psychiatrymeet.com
https://psychiatrymentalhealth.conferenceseries.com/

Neuro Oncology 2019
August 14-15, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
neurooncology@conferenceint.com
https://neurooncology.conferenceseries.com/

Epilepsy Treatment 2018
August 14-15, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
epilepsytreartment@neuroconferences.com
https://epilepsy.neurologyconference.com/

Physics Asiapacific 2018
August 19-20, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
asiaphysics@conferenceint.com
https://physics.physicsmeeting.com/asiapacific/

Advanced Materials 2018
August 19-20, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
advancedmaterials@enggconferences.com
https://advancedmaterials.conferenceseries.com/

September Conferences

Mental Health 2019
September 11-12, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
mentalhealth@psychiatrymeet.com
https://mentalhealth.neurologyconference.com/

Clinical Pediatrics Summit 2019
September 16-17, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
clinicalpediatricssummit@pediatricsmeet.com
http://clinical-pediatrics.pediatricsconferences.com/

WCPNN 2019
September 16-17, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
pediatricnursing@conferencesseries.org
http://pediatric.nursingmeetings.com/

Pediatric Cancer Congress 2019
September 16-17, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
pediatriccancer@conferencesseries.org
https://cancer.pediatricsconferences.com/

Nursing Education Summit 2019
September 16-17, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
nursingeducation@nursingmeet.com
https://nursingeducation.conferenceseries.com/

Natural Medicine 2019
September 18-19, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
naturalmedicine@pharmaconferences.com
https://www.naturalproductsconference.com/

Envitox Summit 2019
September 18-19, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
environmentaltox@conferenceseries.net
https://environmental-toxicology.toxicologyconferences.com/
Liver Cirrhosis 2019
September 23-24, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
livercirrhosis@annualconferences.net
http://cirrhosis.conferenceseries.com/

Tissue Science Congress 2019
September 23-24, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
tissuesciencecongress@geneticconferences.com
https://tissuescience-regenerativemedicine.conferenceseries.com/asiapacific/

Bacteriology Asia Pacific 2019
September 23-24, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
bacteriologyasiapacific@conferenceint.com
https://bacteriology.conferenceseries.com/asiapacific/

Global Infections 2019
September 09-10, 2019 | Singapore
globalinfections@annualconferences.net
https://infectiousdiseases.conferenceseries.com/

Pain Medicine Congress 2019
September 09-10, 2019 | Singapore
painmedicine@conferenceseries.org
https://painmedicine.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/

Dual Diagnosis Disorders 2019
September 11-12, 2019 | Singapore
dualdiagnosisdiseases@neuroconferences.com
https://dualdiagnosis-disorders.neurologyconference.com/

Pharmacology Congress 2019
September 11-12, 2019 | Singapore
pharmatoxicology@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
https://pharmacology.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/asiapacific/

Drug Discovery Congress 2019
September 11-12, 2019 | Singapore
drugdiscovery@conferenceseries.org
https://drugdiscovery.insightconferences.com/

Cancer Therapy Meeting 2019
September 13-14, 2019 | Singapore
cancertherapy@cancermeet.org
https://cancertherapy.cancersummit.org/

Cell Tissue Science 2019
September 13-14, 2019 | Singapore
celltissuescience@conferenceint.org
https://tissuesciencecongress.conferenceseries.com/

Telemedicine Congress 2019
September 13-14, 2019 | Singapore
telemedicine@conferenceint.org
https://telemedicine.conferenceseries.com/

Otolaryngology 2019
September 13-14, 2019 | Singapore
otolaryngology@conferenceint.org
https://otolaryngology.conferenceseries.com/

Brain Therapeutics 2019
October 21-22, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
braintherapeutics@conferenceint.com
http://brain-disorders-therapeutics.neurologyconference.com/

Down Syndrome 2019
October 21-22, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
downsdyndrome@conferenceint.org
https://downsyndrome-autism.conferenceseries.com/

STD Asia Pacific 2018
October 21-22, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
stdasia@conferenceint.com
https://std.conferenceseries.com/asiapacific/

Epigenetics and Cancer 2019
October 23-24, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
epigenetics@conferenceint.com
https://epigeneticsconference.conferenceseries.com/

Epidemiology Summit 2019
October 23-24, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
epidemiology@conferenceint.com
https://publichealth-epidemiology.conferenceseries.com/

Alternative Medicine 2019
October 25-26, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
alternativemedicine@healthconferences.org
https://alternativemedicine.conferenceseries.com/

Pulmonary Meet 2019
October 25-26, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
pulmonary-criticalcare.global-summit.com

Frontiers in Cancer 2019
October 21-22, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
https://cancerresearch.global-summit.com/

Family Medicine Congress 2019
October 21-22, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
familymedicine@conferenceseries.org
http://family-medicine.global-summit.com/

Asian Gastro 2019
October 21-22, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
https://gastro.gastroconferences.com/

Oral Surgery 2019
October 21-22, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
oralssurgery@surgerymeet.com
https://dental.surgeryconferences.com/

Orthodontics-Endodontics 2019
October 21-22, 2019 | Melbourne, Australia
orthodontics@dentistryconferences.net
https://orthodontics-endodontics.dentalcongress.com/
Organ Transplantation 2019
November 12-13, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
organtransplantation@conferenceint.com
https://organtransplantation.conferenceseries.com/

Lung Cancer 2019
November 12-13, 2019 | Tokyo, Japan
lungcancer@conferenceint.com
lung-cancer.cancersummit.org

Bariatric Surgery 2019
November 12-13, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
bariatricsurgery@conferencesseries.org
http://bariatric-metabolic.surgeryconferences.com/

Autoimmunity 2019
November 12-13, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
genomicscongress@conferencesseries.org
http://autoimmunity.global-summit.com/

Vaccines & Immunology 2019
November 12-13, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
vaccines@immunologymeet.com
https://vaccines.vaccineconferences.com/

Surgery Asia Pacific 2019
November 14-15, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
surgery@surgerymeet.com
https://surgery-anaesthesia.surgeryconferences.com/

Diabetes Management 2019
November 14-15, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
genomicscongress@conferencesseries.org
http://diabetesmanagement.conferenceseries.com

WCDA 2019
November 14-15, 2019 | Brisbane, Australia
depression@conferencesseries.org
https://depression-anxiety.neurologyconference.com/
The evolution of patient classification systems and nurse-to-patient ratios

The purpose of this study was to review and summarize the evolution of patient classification systems to understand: (1) The history behind patient classification (2) Patient classification tool development (3) Types of patient classification systems (4) Development of classification criteria and (5) Testing and evaluation of systems types. Patient classification systems are used to measure the intensity of care required for patients or groups of patients that results in allocations of nursing resources. Patient classification systems are widely utilized in the hospital setting and yet they are rarely standardized or validated. Many hospitals use home-grown or in-house developed systems. Erroneously, classification systems are bundled with the purchase of a payroll or staff attendance software systems. Needless to say, system-wide critique and evaluation often goes by the wayside. The results of this study inform the current discussion on staffing ratio regulation and the potential mandate for use of a patient classification system. Patient classification and calculation of patient acuity are seen as key factors in nursing unit operations and are utilized to establish patient care requirements at the level of care necessary to provide safe patient care. Patient classification uses descriptive criteria to develop staffing patterns and to project nursing staffing needs to meet patient care requirements. Consistent approaches in classification and the inclusion of nursing judgement are important in ensuring safe care. Factor analysis and prototype classification system types are explained and differentiated.

Biography
Linda C Hofmann has served as Chief Nurse and Assistant Vice President responsible for patient care delivery, nursing standards and overall nursing operations. Her specialty is leadership, health policy, quality, workforce and healthcare finance.

Notes:
Group meetings after critical illness: Giving and receiving strength

Introduction: An increasing number of intensive care patients are surviving critical illness, but many develop mental, cognitive and physical impairments after discharge. Adapting to a new life situation, often with major challenges, implies the need of support. Therefore, it is important to develop interventions aimed at promoting recovery.

Aim: The aim was to describe former intensive care patients' feelings of sharing their experience of critical illness with other former patients.

Method: Former intensive care patients (n=17) participated in group meetings and wrote about their thoughts in a notebook after each group meeting. To deepen the understanding of the patients' experience, 11 of the patients were interviewed. The notes in the notebooks and the interviews were analyzed using qualitative content analysis.

Findings: Meeting others revealed to the former patients' new dimensions of being critically ill and they both gave and received strength from each other. The meetings were meaningful as they gained insight into other patients' lives and realized what it meant to survive intensive care.

Conclusion: The group meetings meant sharing experiences and understanding the process of survival after critical illness. Giving and receiving strength from others helped the participants to go further.

Biography
Carl Backman from Sweden is a senior CCRN with a burning interest for ICU patients and their relatives. Now he works 75% in clinic and 25% doing research and also runs a Follow-up clinic. In 1995, he started doing ICU-diaries which means Writing and Photographs from the critical time at the ICU. This is done by the staff and the relatives. In 1998, the idea of ICU-Diaries is spread to UK after a presentation at the ESICM conference in Stockholm. In 2011, PhD Medical Dissertations No 1259 The photo-diary and follow-up appointment on the ICU: Giving back the time to patients and relatives.

Notes:
Making better lives with Cycling Without Age

After having heard several stories about the older generation missing the freedom, the joy and the mobility of cycling, Ole asked himself: “How can we get these people back on their bicycles?” Ole decided to show up at his local nursing home with a rented trishaw. This changed his life – and the lives of the passengers and the volunteers who came across Ole and his initiative, “Cycling Without Age”. This meeting of generations provides a unique opportunity for the elderly to share their stories and experiences, which are often triggered by these trips out into the local environment. Ole’s initiative not only strengthens communities across generations, but it contributes to both physical and mental well-being of the elderly and volunteers, thus giving nursing homes and municipalities a golden opportunity to stimulate and promote health and mobility. Since the first ride in 2012, Cycling Without Age has spread to 1,643 city chapters, 29,000 volunteer pilots in 40 countries (March 2019).

Biography

Ole Kassow is a change maker and a social entrepreneur who believes in challenging conventional thinking and in inspiring people and organizations to create a better world through focus on purpose, happiness and kindness. Ole is a keen cyclists, an experimental urban farmer and he lives in Copenhagen, Denmark. He received the Danish Community Award 2014 from the Danish Ministry of Employment for his initiative Cycling Without Age, the subject of his September 2014 TED Talk, and in 2017 he was the second Dane to become Ashoka Fellow, the world’s leading NGO for change-making and social entrepreneurship.

ole@cyclingwithoutage.org
28th World Nursing Care and Cancer Science Congress

April 29-30, 2019  Seoul, South Korea

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts
Day 1
### Session Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globalization of rural nursing students at an HBCU</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Public views about preconception use of folic acid for birth defect prevention</td>
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Globalization of rural nursing students at an HBCU

Jan Rodd
Albany State University, USA

Albany State University is an Historically Black College and University (HBCU) in rural Southwest Georgia in the USA. Most students are African Americans and the first persons in their families to attend college. In addition, they almost all are on financial aid because of limited family income. The challenge for the department of nursing is how to incorporate global health information into their classes. The United States is a melting pot of many different races and ethnic groups. It is imperative that students learn how to function in a global society. This presentation will provide the strategies used by Albany State University to prepare their nursing students to function at a high level in today’s healthcare environment.

Biography

Jan Rodd has pursued her Master’s degree in Nursing from Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia and has taught nursing for over 20 years. She has been the Co-Leader of medical teams to India and El Salvador since 1984.

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Characteristic analysis of the Braden scale for predicting pressure sore risk in critical care patients

Karry Ming Liu¹, Yuan, Haobin¹, Ken Guq¹, Yongming Tian² and Xiuying Yao³
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²Sichuan University, China
³Anhui Provincial Hospital, China

Aim: To investigate the sensitivity, specificity and cut-off value of the Braden scale for predicting pressure sore risk in critical care patients.

Method: This study was a cross-sectional descriptive study. The Brandon scale was used to assess the risk of pressure sore in 1547 ICU patients who were purposely sampled within 24 hours of admission. Data on 1075 patients who did not have pressure ulcers at the time of admission to the ICU were included in the analysis.

Results: The score of Braden scale was 6 to 18 points with an average of 12.30±1.44 points. The incidence of pressure sores during ICU admission was 12.1%. Age, length of hospital stays, disease severity and the score of Braden scale were considered for predicting pressure ulcers. When the cut-off value of pressure sores was 11 or 12 points, the sensitivity was 34.6% or 66.9% and the specificity was 75.9% or 43.4% respectively. The cut-off values of disease severity were not less than 19.5 or 20.5 point with the sensitivity of 62.3% or 56.2% and the specificity of 49.9% or 56.8%.

Conclusion: The Braden Scale can be used to predict the risk of pressure ulcers in critical care patients, but cut-off values need to be explored in evidence-based practice. The assessment indicators and criteria need to be further supplemented and quantified. The disease severity can predict the risk of pressure sores. The age of the patient and length of hospital stay should be considered as risk factors for pressure ulcers.

Biography
Karry Ming Liu is currently working as Professor/Dean of School of Health Sciences at the Macao Polytechnic Institute. She has pursued her PhD on Philosophy of Nursing Science from The Chiang Mai University of Thailand (2005) and completed her Master of Science in Nursing from the Chiang Mai University of Thailand. She has then worked as an Associate Professor and Professor at the Macao Polytechnic Institute. She has published more than 40 papers in various journals and books.

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Notes:
Public views about preconception use of folic acid for birth defect prevention

Soon Lean Keng, Tan Beng Geok, Nor Azwany Yaacob and Hans Van Rosternbergh
Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Preconception use of folic acid is known to significantly reduce the risk of having a child with birth defects. Unfortunately, there are scarce data on the general public views about the importance of preconception folic acid use for birth defect prevention. The study aimed to explore the public views about preconception use of folic acid for birth defect prevention using a qualitative approach. Twenty-two (22) public aged 18 years and above from a community market in Northeast Coast Peninsular Malaysia were recruited using semi structured interviews, which were audio-recorded, transcribed and subject to thematic analysis. The themes emerged were partial information, lack of communication and acceptance. Partial information was given for the dearth of knowledge about the benefits of preconception folic acid intake for birth defect prevention. Lack of communication was drawbacks contributing to barriers which hindered the knowledge of the public. The magnitude of having a baby born with birth defects was publics’ expression of acceptance to be God’s will. It is suggested that these views about preconception use of folic acid for birth defect prevention form a need for patient education and health promotion.

Biography
Soon Lean Keng has completed her Master’s degree in Midwifery and PhD in Nursing from Flinders University of South Australia, Australia. She has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a Reviewer of Journal of Advanced Nursing and the Malaysian Journal of Medical Sciences.

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Notes:
Application of mixed teaching strategies and process evaluation in the teaching reform of nursing education

Shi Zhengyan
Sichuan University, China

Aim: This study aimed to explore the effect of mixed teaching methods and process evaluation in nursing education curriculum revolution.

Methods: 79 undergraduate nursing students from grade 2016 studying in university in Sichuan Chengdu were chosen. A designed teaching model including theoretical teaching, personal practice and team-based learning along with process evaluation was conducted during the nursing education course.

Results: Students got excellent points (86.99±2.53, totally 100) as well as the promotion of integral teaching ability in self-assessment questionnaire (95.7%). Students show good autonomy and participation in the curriculum and they are satisfied with the reformed teaching (78.6%) and assessment methods (87.1%).

Conclusion: Diversified teaching strategies and process evaluation should be more creatively used in undergraduate nursing education to give full play to students’ autonomy and promote them comprehensive development in the new media era.

Biography
Shi Zhengyan is pursuing Master’s degree in Nursing Education at West China School of Nursing in Sichuan University.

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Development of a competency scale for cardiovascular nurses at a university hospital

Saowanee Naowapanich
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Introduction: Nurses who take care for patients with cardiovascular disease patients have the right to determine a performance to suit different situations. Performance assessment tools must be accurate. This tool can be used to evaluate the real talent.

Aim: The aims are: (1) To analyze the expectation on competencies of professional nurses who took care of patients with cardiovascular diseases at Siriraj Hospital (2) To develop a competency scale for cardiovascular nurses and (3) To evaluate the implementation of the developed competency scale.

Method: The research setting was a cardiac care unit at Siriraj Hospital. Key informants were selected by a purposive sampling technique. These included the informants about expectations on competencies comprising head nurses, professional nurses, nurse educators, physicians, patients and caregivers. The instruments were semi-structured interview guides about expectation on competencies, a competency scale and an evaluation form for the implementation of the developed competency scale.

Results: The expectation of competencies of cardiovascular nurses consisted of eight issues, which were used for developing the competency scale. The competency scale for cardiovascular nurses should consist of three aspects including professional competency, common functional competency and specific functional competency. After implementation, the results showed that the developed competency scale could be applied to evaluate the performance of nurses and classify performance of each nurse.

Conclusion: This study provides an informational base for the further development of a competency scale for nurses to assess their competencies according to the comprehensive and desired performance.

Biography
Saowanee Naowapanich has pursued her Bachelor of Nursing Science degree from Mahidol University and Master’s degree of Administration Nursing. She has 23 years of nursing experience and 11 years in Cardiac Care Unit. She is the Head Nurse in Cardiac Care Unit.

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Notes:
The relationship between activities of daily living and quality of life in the elderly persons with BPSD

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2Borammarajonani College of Nursing, Thailand
3Prince of Songkla University, Thailand
4Walailuk University, Thailand

The purpose of this study was to study level of activities daily living and quality of life and correlated of activities of daily living and quality of life in elderly persons with Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD). The samples are elderly persons with BPSD at Suansaranrom Hospital Surat Thani and Songkhla Rajanakarin Psychiatric Hospital. A purposive sampling of 64 subjects was used. The research instruments were interview, the quality of life of the elderly persons with BPSD (QOL-BPSD) and the Barthel Index for accessing activities of daily living. The reliability coefficient alpha of QOL-BPSD was 0.906 and interrater reliability of Barthel ADL Index was good agreement. Data were analyzed by frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. The research found that the most of aged group were 71-80 years (42.19%), female 70.31%, primary education 57.81%, without occupation 76.56%, irritability symptoms 43.75%, worry 56.25%, insomnia 37.5%, repetition of speech 20.31%. The level of ADL 1.56% was totally dependent, 4.69% were severe dependent and 4.69% were moderate, 89.06% were fully dependent. The level of quality of life were good 15.63%, moderate 78.13% and poor 6.25%. Activities daily living was positive related significantly with quality of life (r=0.520, p<0.01).

Biography

Nopparat Chaichumni has completed her PhD from Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. She is an Advance Practice Nurse of people with schizophrenia and dementia. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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Research progress of factors influencing stent thrombosis and nursing intervention after percutaneous coronary intervention

Xinwen Du
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Stent Thrombosis (ST) is a severe postoperative complication of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) which is an important method in treating coronary heart disease. Therefore, thrombosis prophylaxis of patients with PCI is the important work in nursing. Beginning with the definition of ST, this paper has analyzed the influencing factors resulting in ST, e.g. patient-related factors, operation technical factors, scaffold material factors, antiplatelet drug factors and so on. The paper also proposed the preventive measures such us mental nursing, predictive nursing in perioperative period and appropriate health education.

Biography
Xinwen Du has completed her undergraduate study in West China School of Nursing of Sichuan University and currently is a graduate student. 353718456@qq.com

Notes:
The effect of a Buddhist-based mutual support program on burden of persons with schizophrenia’ caregivers

Nopparat Chaichumni, Somsook Sommaluan, Soawaluck Yimyeun and Napaporn Nuansuth
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The purposes of this quasi-experimental research were to compare the burden of schizophrenic patients’ caregivers before and after received the Buddhist-based mutual support program and compare the burden of schizophrenic patients’ caregivers who received the Buddhist-based mutual support and those who received the regular caring activities. Study samples composed of 60 schizophrenic patients’ caregivers were recruited according to the inclusion criteria from schizophrenic patients attending inpatient ward, inpatient department, Suan Saranrom Hospital. There were 30 subjects in each experimental and control groups. These samples were matched pair by their relationship with patients and the educational level. The experimental group received the Buddhist-based mutual support program, whereas the control group received the regular caring activities. Research instruments were the Buddhist-based mutual support program and the caregiver burden scale. These instruments were examined for content validity by 5 psychiatric experts. The reliability of the scales by Chronbach’s Alpha coefficients was 0.93. Statistical techniques utilized by data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation and t-test. Major results of this study were: (1) The burden of schizophrenic patients’ caregivers who received the Buddhist-based mutual support program after the experiment was significantly decreased than that before at the 0.01 level; and (2) The burden of schizophrenic patients’ caregivers who received the Buddhist-based mutual support program was significantly lower than those who received the regular caring activities at the .01 level. The results of this study showed that the Buddhist- based mutual support program have implicated for reducing the burden of schizophrenic patients’ caregivers.

Biography

Nopparat Chaichumni has completed her PhD from Prince of Songkla University, Thailand. She is an Advance Practice Nurse of people with schizophrenia and dementia. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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Animal bite patterns and implementation of rabies prevention and control program in animal bite treatment center in Quezon Province

Rachelle Garcia, Filpinas Abundabar, Dhonna Cambe, Veronica Dancil, Haixia Feng, Maricel Nasog and Bea Cruz
Trinity University of Asia, Philippines

Rabies is a perennial fatal disease in Philippines. Animal bite is the major mode of transmission for rabies and has been increasing for the past 10 years. Anti-rabies programs need to be evaluated to help in developing recommendations to strengthen the implementation process and achieve nation’s goal of being rabies-free by 2020. This is a retrospective descriptive comparative quantitative research design which aims to describe the pattern of characteristics of animal bite cases as well as to determine if there is a significant difference in the implementation of Rabies Prevention and Control Program (RPCP) in government and private Animal Bite Treatment Centers (ABTC) in Quezon Province both from the standpoint of patients and healthcare providers. It utilized convenience sampling in selecting 200 patients and 10 Healthcare Workers (HCW) respondents. Records review and survey questionnaire (Cronbach’s alpha of 0.84) were used to draw the information. Results revealed that animal bite pattern in Quezon Province peaked during May, July and August having an ascending trend from 2016 to 2017. Female and age group above 15 years old are the most common victims of animal bites. Dogs are the most common culprits of animal bites, with the bites predominantly classified as category-II. The implementation of RPCP in government and private ABTC is significantly different as assessed by patients (-6.99 p-value) and HCW (p-value 0.005) at alpha level 0.01 favoring government ABTC as always complying. Despite the high extent of implementation of RPCP animal bite cases remains high and in ascending trend (26.35%). Identified areas needing improvement as must be corrected and monitored.

Biography
Rachelle Garcia is a Faculty Member from Trinity University of Asia, Philippines. She has served as Delivery Room Charge Nurse for seven years at Capitol Medical Center and a Clinical Instructor for 14 years.

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Notes:
28TH WORLD NURSING CARE AND CANCER SCIENCE CONGRESS

April 29-30, 2019  Seoul, South Korea

Posters
Treatment plan activation for the elderly hospitalized patients in the plastic surgery unit

Victoria Kabanovsky and Arza Ashkenazi
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Introduction & Aim: Studies show that with the increase in life expectancy, the elderly population is dealing with long periods of multiple medical treatments and hospitalizations. In order to improve the physical and mental changes that may happen in time and due to hospitalization, it is decided to value and diagnose the needs of the elderly patients the moment they hospitalized and according to their needs, to build a suitable and satisfactory release plan. The purpose of this project is to diagnose and evaluate the condition and needs of the elderly patients in order to achieve improving in quality of life and prevent recurring hospitalizations.

Method: The project was carried out by professional staff from the unit doctors, head nurse and social worker. During the last six months, the project was based on evaluation and diagnostics the needs of the elderly patients. The evaluation included medical information, nursing evaluation and social status of each patient. Special attention was given to elderly patients with poor physical and emotional condition and to those who didn't have family or community support.

Findings: Main issues that came up during the intervention were about fears and anxieties of the medical situation, anxiety how they can handle themselves at home, especially for those who have no family and need support and monitoring of the therapeutic factors in the community.

Conclusion: The project has raised awareness about the special needs of the elderly patients. More concern should be taken about those needs. It is found out that the patients that took part in the project were more satisfied during the hospitalization, the anxieties and the concerns of hospitalization decreased and they released to their home with more confidence and knowledge that they can handle themselves at home and get help if they need.

Biography
Victoria Kabanovsky is a Social Worker and Sexologist, working in Tel Aviv Medical Center for 25 years in Plastic Surgery Unit, Oncology Unit and Internal Unit. She has experience in training a new social workers and students.

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Notes:
Using the developmental care and assessment program to promote the experience of the Nest Building model

Shu Chuan Hsiao, Bao Sheng Chen and Mei Hsing Chen
Yuanlin Christian Hospital, Taiwan

In the developmental care and assessment program, Nest Building is a posture similar to the uterus, so that the body can be flexed and placed to help maintain proper posture, which can promote the stability of physiological indicators of premature infants, reduce energy consumption and enhance their integration. Educational training on the concept of developmental care and assessment program and nesting technology helps to: Improve caregiver awareness of developmental care and assessment program and nesting skills, organize a developmental care and assessment program concept course and introduce the purpose and measures of nesting in the course and demonstrate and reply to teaching and making premature baby nesting Step Drawing, to people have a basis. According to the weight of premature infants, the size of the Nest Building is divided into four grades, 1500~1600 g, 1600~1700 g, 1700~1800 g and 1800~2000 g. Each class is reviewed, including: The size of the Nest Building, the flatness of the Nest Building, the solidity of the Nest Building, the body of the premature baby needs to be in line and the respiratory tract needs to be smooth. The purpose of developmental care and assessment program is to help premature babies adapt and maintain the stability of their physiological and behavioral state after birth and preserve the energy of growth. Through the developmental care and assessment program of the concept and nesting education, the establishment of nesting standardization, the implementation rate of nesting placement care increased from 50% to 100% and the correct rate increased from 40% to 80%. The posture of the larger baby is derived from the concept of nesting in premature infants and the baby is wrapped with a large towel reel to make it more comfortable in various postures.

Biography

Shu Chuan Hsiao has completed her Master’s degree from Central Taiwan University of Taiwan. She is the Head Nurse in the Yuanlin Christian Hospital of Taiwan. She has been in clinical work for more than 25 years. Currently, she is working as a part-time Lecturer at Daye University.

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Effect of 72-hour versus weekly changes of in-line suction catheters on rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia

Yupin Poolkumlang
Mahidol University, Thailand

Objective: The objective of the present study is to determine whether three-day interval changes of in-line suction catheter affects the incidence of VAP compared to seven-day interval changes.

Method: The present study is a randomized controlled study. Mechanically ventilated medical patients who admitted to intensive care unit were enrolled and randomized into two groups, group-1 (three-day interval changes of in-line suction catheter) and group-2 (seven-day interval changes).

Results: 206 patients were randomized into group-1 (N=116) and group-2 (N=90). Demographic data were no significant difference except for APACHE II score (18 and 20 in group-1 and 2, respectively; p=0.013). The incidence of VAP was 18.9% which was no difference between two groups using non-inferiority test (15.5% and 23.3%, respectively; p<0.002). Patients in group-2 had significant higher all-cause mortality compared to patients in group-1. It is estimated that seven-day interval change of suction catheter will result in a cost-savings of 1,195 baht per person per day.

Conclusion: In comparison with three-day interval changes of in-line suction catheter, seven-day interval changes is not associated with higher incidence of VAP and results in cost savings without increase rate of early replacement of suction catheter. However, the effect on all-cause mortality cannot be concluded from the present study.

Biography
Yupin Poolkumlang has pursued her Bachelor of Nursing Science degree from Mahidol University. After graduation, she has been a Nurse Specialist for 19 years at Respiratory Care Unit (RCU).

Notes:
Awareness of fall risk factors among elderly patients

Soon Lean Keng and Wong Yean Tze
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Falls are a major cause of disability, hospital admissions and death in the elderly. This study aimed to investigate the awareness of fall risk factors among elderly patients in a tertiary teaching hospital. A cross-sectional study was conducted among elderly patients aged 60 years or above using a convenient sampling. Data were collected from January to June 2018 using a structured, self-administered questionnaire which explored the awareness towards fall risk factors. Chi-square test was employed to examine the association between selected socio-demographic characteristics and the level of awareness towards fall risk factors with SPSS 24.0 version. More than three-quarter of the elderly participants (84.6%) had a fair awareness of fall risk factors. Medical data of participants (p=0.01) was significantly associated with awareness level towards fall risk factors. It can be concluded that increased awareness towards fall risk factors is needed to prevent fall injuries in the elderly.

Biography

Soon Lean Keng has completed her PhD from Flinders University of South Australia, Australia. She is a Senior Lecturer of School of Health Sciences, USM and Member of the Board of Director for Ramsay Sime Darby Health College, Malaysia. She has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals.

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Identifying factors that influence the length of stay in patients with non-ST segment elevation acute coronary syndrome in Siriraj Hospital

Nongnuch Neakeaw
Mahidol University, Thailand

Aim: Acute coronary syndrome is a leading cause of hospitalization from cardiac disease. The Siriraj NSTE-ACS registry was developed in 2012 as a single center registry. This study purpose is to identify factors affecting the length of stay of the patients in the registry.

Method: From January 2012 to March 2013, 130 patients were enrolled consecutively. The patients were classified into two groups, patients with length of stay >5 days and a group of patients with length of stay ≤5 days. Comparison of variables of interest among the patient groups was performed using appropriate statistic.

Results: There were 130 patients in the study. Males were predominating (56.9%). More than 80% of the patients were classified as high-risk based on TIMI risk score ≥3. Most patients (64.6%) had LOS >5 days. Among various variables, coronary angiogram during admission, heart failure at presentation and GRACE risk score >130 were associated with LOS >5 days with the odds ratio of 4.05, 4.34 and 3.23, respectively. Reimbursement policy also had impact on LOS. Using universal coverage as a reference, odds ratio for LOS >5 days for government paid policy and self-paid/private insurance policy were 0.28 and 0.05, respectively.

Conclusion: Factors affecting LOS include CAG during admission, reimbursement policy, heart failure at presentation, and the GRACE risk score >130. Heart failure at presentation had highest impact on length of stay with an adjusted odds ratio of 4.34.

Biography
Nongnuch Neakeaw has pursued her Bachelor of Nursing Science degree from Mahidol University. She has 17 years of nursing experience and seven years of expertise and is a Member of Thai Nursing Council and Thai Cardiovascular-Thoracic Nurse Association.

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Notes:
A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of Lorazepam on chest pain, delirium and cardiac arrhythmias in patients with acute coronary syndrome

Saowanee Naowapanich
Mahidol University, Thailand

Patients with anxiety commonly occur after an Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS). The standard treatment to relieve anxiety is the sedation drugs. Lorazepam can effectively relieve the symptoms and affect the symptoms confusion and mood changes. Aim is to compare the effects of Lorazepam and placebo on chest pain, delirium, arrhythmias and satisfaction of sleep of ACS patients. It is a randomized, double-blind clinical trial comparing the efficacies of Lorazepam and placebo in ACS patients (n=248 patients). The study population was randomized into two groups: Lorazepam group and placebo group. All ACS patients were screened for study eligibility. The primary endpoint was the first occurrence of chest pain, delirium and arrhythmias, while the secondary endpoint was satisfied sleep. The subjects received either Lorazepam or placebo which was administered 0.5 mg oral at least seven days from first day until discharge or transfer. The placebo was non-inferior to Lorazepam for the cardiac events. The mean score of first-night sleep satisfaction was greater in the Lorazepam group than in the placebo group.

Biography
Saowanee Naowapanich has pursued her Bachelor of Nursing Science degree from Mahidol University and Master’s degree of Administration Nursing. She has 23 years of nursing experience and 11 years in Cardiac Care Unit. She is the Head Nurse in Cardiac Care Unit.

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Reduce the turnover rate of the nurse anesthetist

Chen Yi Hsuan
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Nurse anesthetists are in a highly stressed work environment. They not only face rapidly changing disease conditions, but also remain highly vigilant throughout surgery and anesthesia. Due to the dispersion of our hospital buildings, caregivers must change workplaces on a daily or weekly basis, leading to increased clinical work pressure and low job satisfaction. The turnover rate in 2015 was 13.5%, resulting in a shortage of nurse anesthetists and a vicious circle. In order to improve this situation, the holiday mode has changed since January 2016. Each anesthesia nurse has the right and priority to request a seven-days-holiday twice per year. This helps everyone to switch and adjust stress. In addition, our caregivers are regulated to a single building operating room. It not only enhances the familiarity with the practice environment and the anesthesia profession, but also helps us strengthen our on-the-job education. Finally, professional advancement is encouraged to promote the quality of anesthesia care and provide opportunities for salary increases. After the improvement, the turnover rate from October 2016 to September 2017 was 7.2% and gradually decreased from 7.2% to 5.8% in the same period of the following year. Considering that nurse anesthetists need to undergo more than half a year of training to complete anesthesia-related business, reducing employee turnover can stabilize manpower and have a positive impact on the understanding of the surgical team and the quality of anesthesia care.

Biography
Chen Yi Hsuan is a Team Leader of Anesthesiology Department at China Medical University Hospital. She is interested in research in nursing education and nursing manpower.

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Notes:
A comparison of pregnant women and gestational diabetes pregnancy with psychological stress and social support

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At home and abroad, the incidence of gestational diabetes climbed, affecting maternal and fetal health drama. This study aims to explore the status and differences of psychological stress and social support in pregnant women and pregnant women with gestational diabetes. The study was designed to study the Changhua area of pregnant women and pregnant women with gestational diabetes, convenience sampling and using structured questionnaires to collect the psychological stress and social support degree of the subjects. The subject of study was: 20 years old or above, women who confirmed that they had been pregnant for more than 24 weeks and were able to communicate with the Taiwanese language and agreed to participate in the research. The study found that the most important stress of pregnant women is stress from altered physical appearance and function, while pregnant women with gestational diabetes are stress from maternal role identification. Also, in dealing with personal problems, pregnant women with gestational diabetes are more difficult to get advice from friends than women in general. Furthermore, physical discomfort during pregnancy may affect the psychological stress of pregnant women and the social support experience of pregnant women with gestational diabetes. It is recommended that a case management system for pregnant women be established to conduct a screening of psychosocial stress every three months during pregnancy, with a view to early detection of risks and assistance as one of the comprehensive care of women.

Biography

Su-Min Hung has completed her Master's degree from Daye University. She is the Head Nurse of the Yuanlin Christian Hospital.

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Notes:
Clinical dilemma of oncofertility care experienced by health-care providers in Taiwan

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²Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan
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Background: Previous studies indicate reproductive-age women with breast cancer did not feel well supported during fertility care. Significant gaps exist in current practices and perceptions of oncofertility care.

Purpose: We aimed to understand the clinical dilemma regarding oncofertility among health-care providers in Taiwan.

Method: A qualitative, descriptive study was conducted. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 16 health-care providers who worked in a hospital in Taipei. Verbatim transcriptions were analyzed using constant analysis methods.

Result: Health-care providers' experiences regarding fertility care for reproductive-age patients with breast cancer were divided into two themes: Personal perspectives and barriers. Personal perspectives consisted of six subthemes including empathizing with the patient's suffering during the diagnosis and treatment, safety as a prerequisite, satisfying the women's needs, respecting the women's choice, questioning women's ability to raise children and returning to family life. There were also six subthemes in the theme of barriers. These subthemes were communication blocks among the multidisciplinary team, lack of initial screening, insufficient support in the women's families, treatment considerations, lack of evidence-based information regarding oncofertility and non-follow up protocol.

Conclusion: The clinical dilemma regarding oncofertility experienced by health-care providers was formed from personal perspectives and barriers. Nurses should evaluate the fertility needs in patients with cancer and find possible gaps during oncofertility care. Education, strategies and tactics to overcome personal perspective and barrier difficulties of health-care providers in providing optimal fertility care in women with cancer should be implemented in the future.

Biography
Sheng Miauh Huang has completed her PhD from National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan. She is an Associate Professor at the Department of Nursing, Mackay Medical College in Taiwan. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals, especially for cancer care.

Notes:

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The nursing experience for a patient bitten by snake

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This report is for the care of a 65-year-old farmer who was bitten by a snake and left the thumb to do nothing. The next morning, the left hand was red, swollen and painful. Immediately he was taken to the emergency department of a nearby hospital by his family. Because the hospital had no serum, it was immediately referred to emergency department treatment. The emergency doctors gave comprehensive anti-neurotoxic serum and wound expansion and received prophylactic antibiotics and received hospitalization. The swelling of the affected limb extends from the back of the left hand to one-half of the forearm, causing reactions such as pain, anxiety and fear. The author participated in the role of the primary caregiver, observed care and assessed the nursing problems such as pain, sleep disorder and anxiety. After establishing a nursing problem, the patient and the family will develop nursing measures and perform together, including: using continuous pain assessment, appropriate use of ice, analgesics, teaching distracting care and adjuvant therapy to reduce pain from 5 to 2 Partial pain. Give a snake bite-related health education, ask the doctor to discuss the condition change, treatment plan and clarify the doubts with the case and then give care and emotional support to the care department of the pastor of the hospital, so that the anxiety can be relieved by understanding the progress of the disease. After the pain and anxiety problems are improved, the sleep quality is improved.

Biography

Hsing Ya Lin has been working in clinical care since she graduated from the College of Nursing Technology. She has been working in the Medical Center for 25 years. She has completed her Master's degree and is the Head Nurse of Medical Center.

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The effects of pruritus on sleep quality in dialysis patients

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The number of dialysis in Taiwan ranks first in the world and 40 to 90% of dialysis patients suffer from skin itching. The purpose of this study was to investigate the severity of pruritus in dialysis patients and its impact on sleep quality. The study was designed in a cross-sectional study and collected data from 2017. A total of 224 valid questionnaires and research tools included basic information survey, Itch severity scale and the Pittsburgh sleep quality index. Statistical methods included descriptive statistical, T-test and Pearson’s product moment correlation. Results showed that dialysis patients with itching accounted for 82.1%. The degree of skin itching in the double-lumen catheter dialysis was more severe than that in the autologous fistula and artificial vascular dialysis (p<0.001). Skin itching was significantly influenced with sleep quality (r=0.32, p<0.001). The study will help health care workers to understand dialysis patients with pruritus extent and influences in order to assess the clinical practice of itching problems and to provide appropriate nursing interventions and education to relieve itchiness, to provide support and care and therefore to improve the patient’s sleep quality and quality of care.

Biography
Chih Yu Lin has completed her Master's degree in 2018 at Dayeh University in Taiwan. She is currently the Head Nurse of the Hemodialysis Room at Yuanlin Christian Hospital in Taiwan.

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The research to explore the relation between clinical symptoms with bronchopneumonia and caregiver burden

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This study investigates caregiver burden among children who are hospitalized with bronchopneumonia. The purpose for this study is to observe the correlation between the burden of primary caregivers to provide reference for future clinical practice and individualized care needs and to reduce the burden of caregiver. This study designs to explore correlation the burden of primary caregivers in a pediatric hospital in Changhua, Taiwan. A structured questionnaire is used for collecting the data and 100 samples recruited in this study. A structured questionnaire included Primary caregivers’ burden scale and Major caregivers’ cognitive scale for bronchopneumonia disease. Statistical methods used SPSS 22.0 for data analysis included frequency distribution, T test and Pearson’s product moment correlation. The results showed that bronchial pneumonia hospitalized children with clinical symptoms of dyspnea and caregiver load was significantly correlated ($r=0.20$, $p<0.05$). The results indicate that the primary caregiver is more loaded when the hospitalized child with bronchial pneumonia has difficulty breathing. Clinical caregivers need to assess the symptoms of bronchial pneumonia children from time to time to reduce the burden on caregivers.

Biography

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Exploring the impact of the introduction of IT monitoring on emergency patients

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The emergency room is the front line of the hospital and it is also the door of the hospital. The quality of emergency medical care is good or bad and the overall ability and reputation of the hospital are at stake. The emergency room is usually noisy at the scene, the patient has frequent access, the space is fixed but the number of beds is uncertain. It is easy to see the abnormal situation of the patient, but it is not easy to be detected and disposed of immediately. The purpose of this study is to investigate the introduction of information technology to monitor patient vital signs and to change the rate of cardiac arrest (IHCA) in an emergency hospital. The study subjects were: Patients who had to be observed in the emergency room after evaluation. The study found that the rate of heartbeat in the hospital was reduced by 13% and the patient’s safety was improved. The patients who were monitored by the system were able to move around and locate clearly to improve patient satisfaction. The literature indicates that a cardiac arrest event occurs, usually with clinical signs and signs of deterioration occurring six to eight hours before the onset. Through the introduction of the information monitoring system, patients can be diagnosed earlier; interventions can be disposed of as early as possible and patient survival rate can be improved. At present, the system is continuously optimized. The inspection screen is placed in the nursing station. It is recommended that the system be linked to the computer panel. There is an abnormal direct color reminder, which will more effectively manage the quality of emergency care.

Biography
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Notes:
Hinokitiol reduces P-glycoprotein expression through protein kinase-B/mammalian target of Rapamycin signaling pathway

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At present, there are many bottlenecks in the treatment for cancer with chemotherapy. Many studies point out that the reason is due to the multidrug resistance. There are many types of transport proteins associate with multidrug resistance, such as P-glycoprotein (P-gp/multidrug resistance protein 1, MDR1). Several article showed that the MDR-1/P-glycoprotein expression in some tumor cell lines was higher than normal cells. Much research had shown that the Protein Kinase-B (Akt)/Mammalian Target of Rapamycin (mTOR) signaling pathway can modulate the expression of P-glycoprotein. Past research had shown that Hinokitiol could inhibit the Akt/mTOR signaling pathway and Hinokitiol had been proved to be anti-tumor activity. In this study, mouse melanoma cells (B16F10) and mouse colon cancer cells (CT26) are used as research cell lines and P-glycoprotein is selected as the target protein. Hinokitiol decreases the expression of P-glycoprotein through inhibition of Akt/mTOR signaling pathway and increases the accumulation of intracellular chemotherapeutic drugs to achieve the effect of cancer treatment. The cell viability assay proves that Hinokitiol increases the intracellular chemotherapeutic drug concentration and enhances the cell death rate. Transfection constitutively active Akt gene into the cell increasing the expression of Akt, it is demonstrated that Hinokitiol indeed inhibits P-glycoprotein via the Akt/mTOR signaling pathway.

Biography
Zi Ni Huang has completed her Bachelor of Biological Sciences from National Sun Yat-sen University. She is pursuing Master’s degree in Biological Sciences at National Sun Yat-sen University.

Notes:
Terrein-mediated apoptotic cell death via oxidative stress in leukemic cells

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To date, cancer has become the most common cause of death worldwide. The major problem is from lacking the effective treatment. To help solving this problem, one possible way is to find a new type of anticancer agent that potentially for treatment. With this aim, terrein, a potential compound has been selected to investigate for the anticancer effect. Terrein is a secondary metabolite isolated from Aspergillus terreus which has previously reported of anti-proliferation effect in several types of cancer cells. In order to develop as anticancer agent, it needs to elucidate on the mechanism of cell death of which apoptosis mechanism is preferred. Hence, this work selected human leukemic T cell line (Jurkat) as the model and caspase-3 activation and DNA fragmentation were analyzed. In addition, as oxidative stress is one mechanism involving apoptotic death, so the amount of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS), glutathione and proteins related to oxidative stress were determined. The results showed that after treatment with terrein, the amount of DNA fragmentation and caspase-3 activity were increased as dose-dependent. Also, the level of intracellular ROS was increased, while the level of glutathione decreased. The amount of transcription factor Nrf-1 was not changed, but HO-1 another transcription factor of oxidative genes increased significantly in a dose-dependent manner. These data supported that the mode of cell death induction of terrein possibly activated via oxidative stress and caused cell to death by apoptosis mechanism. Thus, terrein is an interesting compound that might be a good candidate to develop as anticancer agent.

Biography
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The effects of terrein, a secondary metabolite from Aspergillus terreus as anticancer and antimetastatic agent on lung cancer cells

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Lung cancer or pulmonary carcinoma is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in one or both of the lungs. These abnormal cells can spread to other organs of the body through lymphatic system or bloodstream which is called metastatic stage, leading cause of cancer death. Terrein (C8H10O3; MW=154.06 kDa) is a secondary bioactive fungal metabolite, which was isolated from the Aspergillus terreus. Terrein has been shown to exhibit various biological activities including melanogenesis inhibition, anti-inflammation and anticancer. So in this study, it is investigated the anticancer effects of terrein on the inhibition of human lung cancer cell proliferation and metastasis. The A549 human non-small cell lung cancer cell line was used as a model. Terrein significantly inhibited lung cancer cell proliferation with an IC50 at 0.32 mM measuring by a colorimetric MTT assay. The effect of terrein on metastatic potential including migration, invasion and adhesion were assessed by wound healing assay, transwell assay and adhesion assay, respectively. The wound healing capacity of A549 cells were determined and the result found that terrein significantly inhibited cells moving towards at 6, 12 and 24 hours. Suppressed migration and invasion of terrein were further examined and we found that terrein significantly decreased the number of cells migration and invasion which reduced by as much as 78% and 82%, respectively. Furthermore, terrein could inhibit A549 cells adhesion. These findings indicate that terrein could be a potential therapeutic agent for lung cancer.

Biography
Paiwan Buachan has completed BSc in Biology at the Faculty of Science and MSc in Molecular Biology at the Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand. He is currently a PhD student in Biomedical Science Program, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand.

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Notes:
In attempts to discover new antiangiogenic entities, a novel series of thioethers derived from 6-thioxo-6,7-dihydro-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-4(5H)-ones was considered and designed. Virtual screening was carried out through docking of the compounds into the vascular endothelial growth factor and matrix metalloproteinase-9 binding sites. Molecular docking studies were performed using Lamarckian genetic algorithm. Compounds possessing lowest ligand-protein pair wise interaction energies were synthesized and screened for their antiproliferative activities against five cancer cell lines namely MHCC97H (liver), MDA-MB 231 (Breast), Colo205 (Colon), A549 (lung), A498 (kidney) and IC50 values were determined for the most potent compounds. Additionally, they were tested for their anti-angogenic activities by testing their ability to inhibit Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cell (HUVEC), cord formation and migration in response to chemoattractant. Three compounds 2a, 2b and 5b showed significant antiangiogenic activities. The allyl thioether 2b was the most active with chemotaxis activity data nearly comparable to that of the positive control, TNP-470. Additionally, 2a, 2b and 5b, in contrary to TNP-470, interfered with the migration of HUVECs in response to vascular endothelial growth factor rather than endothelial cells proliferation or cord formation. Compounds 2a, 2b and 5b were also investigated for their inhibitory effects on MMPs to investigate the relationship between their angiogenic activity and MMPs. Results revealed that compound 2b was the most effective MMP-9 inhibitors in this series. Additionally, compound 2b reduced the expression levels of VEGF and pERK1/2. Our results suggest that compound 2b is considered as promising antiangiogenic agent by targeting VEGF and MMP-9.

Biography
Ahmed M Malki has earned his PhD in Biochemistry from Ohio University, USA in 2006. Right after, he held Postdoctoral position at the University of California Berkeley in 2007, USA. He is currently an Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at College of Health Sciences at Qatar University. He has several peer reviewed international publications in cancer research. He is currently serving as an Editorial Board Member in number of international journals. His researches focus on the understanding of the signaling pathways that regulate cell proliferation, cell death and designing novel anticancer drugs targeting p53. He has more than 15 years of experiences in academia teaching undergraduate, graduate courses, supervising students and applied research. He supervised more than 20 master students in the field of molecular therapeutics.

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Notes:
Compliance of individualized nursing for asthma patients: A meta-analysis

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Aim: The objective is to evaluate the compliance of individualized nursing for asthma patients.

Method: PubMed, Embase, CBM, CNKI, VIP and the Cochrane Library databases were searched to collect Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) and semi-randomized controlled Randomized Controlled Trials (semi-RCTs) of individualized nursing for asthma patients from January, 2013 to December, 2018. Two reviewers independently screened literatures, extracted data and assessed the risk of bias of included studies. Meta-analysis was then performed using RevMan 5.3 software.

Result: A total nine RCTs and two semi-RCTs involving 1120 patients were included. The results of meta-analysis showed that: The individualized nursing was superior to the normal nursing on compliance [RR=5.51, 95% CI (2.79, 10.90)], cognitive rate disease [RR=5.14, 95% CI (2.69, 9.83)], compliance with medical advice [RR=4.16, 95% CI (2.33, 7.42)] and the quality of life [MD=10.87, (95% CI: 8.05, 13.70)].

Conclusion: Current evidence shows that individualized nursing has improved compliance, cognitive rate disease, compliance with medical advice and significantly improved the quality of life. Due to the limited quality and quantity of the included studies, more high quality studies are required to verify above conclusions.

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Assessing the motivations and barriers in pursuing doctoral education among Filipino nurses: Implications to professional development

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Introduction & Aim: Doctoral education among Filipino nurses entails a variety of motivations and barriers. Pursuing doctoral degree is a pressing challenge which combines the demands of work, family life and post graduate student roles. Within the framework of academic requirements, completion of doctoral journey may take anywhere from three to five years and may help propel nurses forward towards leadership roles in their careers. The overarching goal of this study is to present a pivotal basis in strengthening the motivations and eliminating the barriers purposely to promote professional advancement of professional nursing practice in the country.

Methods: This study utilized mixed method design using a concurrent triangulation strategy. Validated research instrument adopted from Kimmel was used. Snowball sampling approach was considered on population of nurses (N=367) with Master's degree who are either enrolled or not enrolled in doctoral program, currently working in the country, either affiliated with government or private institution. Data analysis was performed in STATA Version 13. Comparison of motivations and barriers was analyzed using independent t-test. Factors associated with pursuing doctoral education were subjected to regression analysis. The level of significance was set at 5%. Confidentiality, privacy and anonymity of nurse-respondents were all considered in the study.

Results: Pursuing doctoral education is common among middle age nurses who are married. More nurses are employed full-time in private hospitals. Decided nurses (n=179) and undecided nurses (n=188) share the same view on the strongest motivations in pursuing doctoral degree which include the desire to have increased knowledge/skills, greater opportunity for advancement and personal accomplishment. On situational barriers, both groups are hindered by time management and financial constraints. With regard to institutional barriers, both groups are impeded by prioritizing time between current job and family and lack of classes at a convenient time. Meanwhile, attending school with younger or older students, lack of self-confidence and the lack of technological skills are not dispositional barriers for both groups of nurse-respondents.

Conclusion: Multivariate analysis showed that age and professional practice are the independent predictors of pursuing doctoral education. Nurse educators are more likely to pursue doctorate compared with those in hospital practice. To sustain pressing need for more competent nurses in the Philippines, support mechanisms for scholarship, study grants, study leave, mentorship and staff development programs should be in place.

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Notes:
Antenatal exercise program using motion-based games: A Pilot study among expectant mothers in selected rural areas in the Philippines

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Aim: A structured exercise program was designed that incorporates motion-based video games to decrease anxiety and depression among pregnant women. A pilot study determined its viability.

Methods: A two-group pre-post-test experiment was done on 16 pregnant women who met study criteria. Eight underwent the structured exercise program twice a week for a month (intervention) and eight did not (control). The State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) were adapted and used to determine participants' anxiety and depression scores, respectively.

Results: Significant improvement in the participants' mean anxiety 48.50 to 42.88 (p=0.029) and depression 11.50 to 7.63 (p=0.022) scores were found after the exercise program. No changes were noted in the control group, HADS (p=0.196) and STAI (p=0.714) confirming the strength of the scores of the experimental group.

Conclusion: The results suggest the exercise program can be a valid approach to decrease anxiety and depression among pregnant women. It is recommended replication of this study to other geographical areas with more samples to establish generalizability.

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The use of chest pain choice decision aid by nurses in improving knowledge and shared decision making among chest pain patients

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**Background:** Chest pain is a common presenting complaint by patients that nurses’ encounter in the Emergency Department (ED). Low risk patients, who can be managed in the outpatient environment, are rarely aware of their risk of Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS), a potentially serious cardiac condition and its available treatment options. As a result, they commonly opt to have additional testing during ED consultation that leads to unnecessarily prolonged ED stay.

**Objective:** The study aims to determine if the use of Chest Pain Choice (CPC) decision aid by nurses is effective in improving knowledge and shared decision making among patients with low risk chest pain.

**Method:** A randomized control pretest-posttest design was employed to determine the difference in knowledge and shared decision making by comparing the experimental group receiving a structured risk assessment and CPC decision aid to a control group receiving usual care. The study included 74 adult patients who presented to the ED with non-traumatic chest pain and were initially considered by their clinicians for additional cardiac testing and 24 hours ED observation. The study procedures were integrated into the actual flow of patient care with the participation of CPC-trained ED nurses who provided the research intervention. Approval from the Ethics Review Committee was sought prior to the conduct of the study. Self-determination was assured and anonymity and confidentiality were guaranteed to all participants.

**Results:** The CPC decision aid is an effective risk assessment and decision support tool for ACS-suspected patients during ED consultation. Results of the study showed improved knowledge levels among patients exposed to the intervention. Consequently, higher knowledge levels resulted to increased shared decision making from the patients’ perspective.

**Conclusion:** The study provides an opportunity for ED nurses to advance their clinical competence and teaching skills during actual patient encounter. It recommends the importance for nurses to engage their patients in shared decision-making practices where patients become more knowledgeable and empowered to make informed decisions about their own healthcare.
Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding management of extravasation of chemotherapeutic drugs

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More than one million Intravenous (IV) chemotherapy infusions are given worldwide each day that leads to extravasation. According to National Extravasation Information Service (2013), the incidence of extravasation is 39% in adults out of which 5% received chemotherapeutic drugs through injections. The study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding management of extravasation of chemotherapeutic drugs among staff nurses in selected Bangalore hospitals. The pre experimental one group pretest and posttest design was adopted for the study. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to obtain 30 staff nurses directly involved in administration of chemotherapeutic drugs in different areas of Ramaiah Medical College Hospital, Bangalore. Pretest was done using structured knowledge questionnaire on management of extravasation of chemotherapeutic drugs followed by structured teaching program and posttest using same structured knowledge questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed and interpreted based on descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings showed that mean knowledge score of subject was 15.33 with standard deviation of 4.003 in pretest whereas in posttest mean knowledge score was 24.67 with standard deviation of 5.384. There is significant difference in pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding management of extravasation of chemotherapeutic drugs at p<0.001. Study concluded that structured teaching program was effective in improving the knowledge regarding management of extravasation of chemotherapeutic drugs among nurses.

Heat therapy on umbilical cord separation

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In the Philippines and also worldwide, many children die soon after birth due to neonatal sepsis related to cord infections. The sloughing off period of umbilical cord is critical for any form of infection to set in. The use of convective heat has been shown to be the most effective drying process however, conflicting results were found in studies on use of photo/heat therapy causing delay in umbilical cord separation. The study used randomized controlled trial, post-test design with duly approved institutional review. The study was conducted to 60 full-term newborns assigned randomly in the control group using dry cord care technique and the intervention group using heat therapy using observation checklist on physiological parameters. The effect size is computed at +0.80 using Cohen. The study revealed that umbilical stump separation using the dry cord care group has an average of 9.33 days whereas for the heat therapy group 7.07 days. Caesarian-section-delivered babies who were subjected to the dry cord care technique showed longer time in umbilical cord detachment (p value of 0.579). There was significant difference between Caesarian babies subjected to heat therapy and to dry cord care technique (p value 0.004 at alpha level 0.05). Although there have been studies that observed photo/heat therapy as a factor that delays umbilical stump separation, the researchers argue that heat therapy applied to healthy newborns under controlled duration accelerates drying and the subsequent healing process. The researchers recommend further exploration of other factors that may affect umbilical stump separation and healing like cord diameter and length, different heat therapy duration and timing or even a different source of heat using a bigger subject pool.
Clinical instructors’ challenges and teaching strategies in the 21st century

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This mixed-method research design utilized Copeland and Hewson’s (2000) questionnaire through a survey of all the clinical instructors and student-nurses in the fourth-level from the four universities in Negros Oriental, Philippines to evaluate the level of effectiveness of the teaching strategies employed in the clinical area. The evaluations made were compared across the different universities and whether the evaluations of the students relate to those of the instructors in general. It also employed separate Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with six to eight instructors and student nurses, randomly chosen from those who have answered the questionnaire. These were analyzed through qualitative content analysis. Initially, open-coding was done to the transcribed FGD proceedings to map general categories and form themes and consequently, a framework was created to reveal the challenges they face in the clinical area. The study revealed that the clinical instructors rated their teaching strategies as excellently effective, while the students rated them as very effective. The study also revealed that the instructors are challenged by teacher-student generation, linguistic and cultural gaps and the students’ disturbed values system, undesirable scholastic traits and socio-economic state. Conversely, students are challenged by their instructors’ teaching and discipline styles. They are also confronted with institutional and personality prejudices in the clinical area. The study concluded that while the instructors and students view the effectiveness of the teaching strategies differently, they are also each other’s challenges. Thus, the study recommends enhanced teaching strategies through training.

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Reducing nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation patient pressure sore incidence in the medical ward

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Compression is one of the important indicators to reflect the quality of clinical care. The incidence of new bruises in the project ward has gradually increased in 2017. Among them, 136 pieces were reported in 2017 using NIPPV (Nasal Intermittent Positive Pressure Ventilation) and the incidence rate reached 48.75%. According to the current situation analysis, the patient’s incidence was found in the plateau because: The nursing staff had insufficient knowledge of NIPPV pressure sore and prevention care, no record and indication of assisted decompression, no check mechanism and the caregiver did not implement decompression every two hours, the staff did not receive on-the-job education for NIPPV care and no clinical guidance. The following measures are proposed for improvement: The NIPPV pressure sore in-service education course, the new NIPPV pressure sore care checklist, the innovative NIPPV headgear ~ Double H, the establishment of a pressure sore audit team and the verification of NIPPV pressure sore care. Correctness, production of "NIPPV pressure sore care" standard photos and prevention of NIPPV pressure sore standard operating procedures. The incidence of pressure sore decreased from 48.75% to 9.8% and the project was used to effectively reduce the incidence of pressure sore and improve the quality of care.

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Effectiveness of an information, education and communication package on compliance to glaucoma medication among the caregivers of children with glaucoma

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Statement of the Problem: A study to assess the effectiveness of an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) package on compliance to glaucoma medication among the caregivers of children attending glaucoma clinic AIIMS, New Delhi.

Background & Objective: Glaucoma is the leading cause of irreversible blindness worldwide. It is preventable if timely effective and successful treatment is provided. Quality teaching, support and guidance are needed to ensure the compliance to glaucoma medication. The present study was aimed to develop IEC package on compliance to glaucoma medication and to assess its effectiveness in increasing knowledge and practice of caregivers of children glaucoma.

Methods: Quantitative research design-pre experimental one group pretest posttest was used. Ethical approval was obtained from institute ethical committee. Sixty (60) caregivers of children attending glaucoma clinic in tertiary care hospital were included in the study. Knowledge questionnaire, practice questionnaire observational checklist and medication log sheet are used for pretest and one month after the administration of IEC package (posttest) were self-developed, validated and found reliable. One to one teaching, demonstration and return demonstration was provided.

Result: Majority of the caregivers were female; the mean posttest knowledge score was increased from 7.3±2.19 to 12.23±1.36 which was significant at p<0.05. There was significant (p<0.05) increase in posttest practice score from 11.5±1.91 to 18.08±1.12. The pretest and posttest knowledge scores had significant association with educational status and family monthly income (p<0.05). The pretest and posttest practice score had significant association with gender and relationship to child (p<0.05). Increase in the knowledge and practice was dependent of caregivers selected variables such as educational status, family monthly income, gender and relationship to child.

Conclusion: The study revealed that an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) package played a crucial role in increasing knowledge and practice regarding compliance to glaucoma medication among caregivers of children with glaucoma one month after the intervention. The most and effective factor identified in the study is the teaching session which takes only 15 minutes in teaching and demonstrating the content in the information pamphlet.

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Notes:
The effectiveness of Neherta model as primary prevention of sexual abuse against primary school children in West Sumatera Indonesia 2017

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Sexual abuse against elementary school children occurs in many countries around the world, including Indonesia. A module of “Neherta” model is one of intervention model of sexual abuse prevention that can be provided for primary school children. The aim of the study is to know the effectiveness intervention module of sexual abuse prevention against children from “Neherta” model. Research design Quasi-Experiments type Times Series Design with 864 samples. The study was conducted in Batusangkar City from May 2017 to November 2017. Data is analyzed using average grade of knowledge and attitudes of primary school-aged children. It proved by the results of multivariate tests, with a value of P=0.00. Modules of the “Neherta” model proved to be effective increasing the average value of knowledge and elementary school-aged children’s assertiveness in West Sumatra. It is recommended to test the module from the “Neherta” model in elementary school children outside West Sumatra.

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Exploring whether massage intervention can improve the symptoms of infant nasolacrimal duct obstruction

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Congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction is the most common cause of epiphora in infants. Although early probing performed in infants was traditionally recommended, many reports have since confirmed high frequencies of resolution with massage. The optimal timing to perform invasive treatment is still controversial. The purpose of this study was to explore whether massage intervention can improve the symptoms of infant nasolacrimal duct obstruction. The aim is making high-quality clinical decisions and implements the most appropriate method of providing care through the process of evidence-based nursing by using the PICO method to form research questions. The online literature search of five databases for articles published between 2008 and 2018: Cochrane Library, CINAHL Complete, MEDLINE, Airiti Library and PubMed. Key terms included: Infant, massage, nasolacrimal duct, nasolacrimal duct obstruction. OCEBM and CASP tool to grade and appraise the literatures were used. The articles discuss the effect of massage for nasolacrimal duct obstruction in infant was included. Five articles met eligibility criteria. There were four cohort studies and one systematic review. The suggestion of five literatures indicates conservative therapies such as massage have been the best option for CNDO during the first year of life. If conservative management fails, persistent CNDO beyond one year of age should be managed by primary probing according to the severity of symptoms.

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Anticancer properties of the foliose lichen, Heterodermia diademata (Taylor) Awasthi against breast cancer cell lines

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Nature has its own unique ways to solve her problems. Natural products, especially phytochemicals are becoming an important area of research for drug discovery. Of late, lichens, the consortium between algae and fungi, have drawn a great deal of attention for their exceptional potential for curing various diseases. Despite the advancement of science, cancer treatment is still not satisfactory and effective. It might reasonably be hypothesized that lichens could contribute to cancer treatment by interfering with the development and/or progression of cancer. In the present study, the anti-growth properties of the foliose lichen, Heterodermia diademata (Taylor) Awasthi, collected from the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot, India was explored. Preliminary investigation of the cytotoxic potential of H. diademata was conducted on Daltons Lymphoma Ascites (DLA) and Ehrlich’s Ascites Carcinoma (EAC) in Tryphan Blue dye exclusion method. The anti-growth effect was tested in human breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-231 and normal cell line IEC-6 by MTT assay. Cell death modes (apoptosis/necrosis) were morphologically assessed. H. diademata inhibited the growth in a dose dependent manner up to a dose of 5 to 25 µg/ml. IC50 in MDA MB-231 was estimated to be 20 ug/mL. Whereas in case of IEC6 IC50 was found to be higher than 60 ug/mL indicative of its potent cytotoxicity towards breast cancer cell. These results suggest that H. diademata may induce cell death at very low doses thus establishing its potential as a promising warrior for the crusade against cancer.

Acacetin enhances the chemosensitization of Doxorubicin in non-small-cell lung carcinoma cells

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Chemoresistance has been a big challenge for successful cancer chemotherapeutics. There are various associated molecular mechanisms of drug resistance, which suppress the therapeutic efficiency of anticancer drugs such as Doxorubicin. Therefore, we have explored the role of small molecules such as fisetin and acacetin as chemosensitizing agents in combination with Doxorubicin and their modulatory effects on resistance mechanisms of Non-Small-Cell Lung Carcinoma Cells (NSCLC). It is observed that Doxorubicin in combination with acacetin synergistically inhibited the cell viability with strong G2/M arrest, although its combination with fisetin mostly worked antagonistically. Further, acacetin-doxorubicin combination significantly reduced the efflux of doxorubicin and enhanced its accumulation in NSCLC cells by modulating the expression of drug transporter MDR1. Most of the resistant cells acquire Epithelial to Mesenchymal Transition (EMT) phenomena. Hence, compared to Doxorubicin alone treatment, this combination significantly decreased the invasion and migration potential of NSCLC cells with enhanced epithelial and suppressed mesenchymal markers. Simultaneously, other resistance regulating pathways including Wnt and Hedgehog were also suppressed by decreased protein expression of β-catenin and GLI1 respectively. Acacetin-doxorubicin combination inhibited the ROS production and further downregulated the protein expression of EGFR and its downstream targets NF-kB and Stat-3, which are known to induce resistance in tumor cells. Combinatorial effect of Doxorubicin suppressed the activation of anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 and increased Bax/Bcl-2 ratio. The chemosensitizing effect of acacetin-doxorubicin combination was mediated through activation of p53 pathway, which regulates the activity of multidrug transporters and enhance apoptosis in cancer cells. Thereby, the study revealed that use of natural flavonoids such as acacetin augment the cytotoxicity of doxorubicin at lower doses and may enhance its therapeutic utility in cancer patients by countering various resistance mechanisms.
Prognostic factors for surgical outcome and survival in women treated for borderline ovarian tumors

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Background: Borderline Ovarian Tumors (BOTs) represent a specific group of epithelial ovarian malignancies with a good prognosis that are histologically distinguished from ovarian carcinomas by the absence of stromal invasion. BOTs account for approximately 8-15% of all ovarian neoplasms. They are more frequently seen in premenopausal women, a fact that emphasizes the importance of fertility-sparing surgery in patients who want to preserve their childbearing potential. BOTs are associated with a significantly more favorable prognosis than epithelial ovarian cancer with excellent 5, 10, 15 and 20-year survival rates as high as: 97%, 95%, 92% and 89%, respectively. Nevertheless, they cannot be exempted from a long-term risk of a borderline or even less frequently an invasive relapse.

Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate the clinicopathological features and modalities of treatment affecting recurrence and survival in patients with borderline ovarian tumors.

Method: Data of 92 patients diagnosed with BOTs during the period from 2010 to 2017 in the National Cancer Institute (NCI), Cairo University, Egypt were retrospectively evaluated.

Results: Median follow up period was 42 months. The mean age at diagnosis was 42.7 years. Histopathology was serous in 63%, mucinous in 28.3% and endometrioid in 3.3%. 65 patients (70.7%) had Stage IA disease, 17 patients had Stage IB disease (18.5%), 4 patients had Stage IC disease (4.3%), 2 patients had Stage II disease (2.2%) and 4 patients had Stage III disease (4.3%) at diagnosis. Forty nine (49) patients (53.3%) underwent fertility sparing surgery, of which 19 patients underwent unilateral ovarian cystectomy, 5 patients underwent bilateral ovarian cystectomy, 25 underwent unilateral salpingo-oopherectomy. Forty three (43) patients (46.7%) underwent radical surgery including hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oopherectomy. Thirty nine (39) patients had micropapillary disease (42%) and two patients had micro-invasive disease (2.2%) on histopathology. Six (6) patients (6.5%) had peritoneal implants of which one was invasive and 5 were non-invasive. Recurrence rate in the entire study group was 18.5%, 17.6% among patients underwent radical surgery and 82.4% among patients underwent fertility sparing surgery. Twelve (12) of the recurrences (70.6%) were borderline whereas 5 were invasive (29.4%). Stages IA and IB had significantly higher disease-free survival than other stages. Patients with micro invasion had significantly lower free disease-free survival 10.5 (9.52-11.5) vs. 77.6 (70.9-84.1). Radical surgery had significantly higher FDS than fertility sparing surgery 75.8 (70.2-81.4) vs. 68.5 (58.2-78.8).

Conclusion: The results of our study underline the good prognosis of patients with BOTs, although relapse and transformation into invasive disease may occur even after a long period of time. The treatment of BOTs should be oriented on individual criteria of the patient and tumor. Prolonged follow-up is required to detect patients at risk of relapse and to select appropriate treatment for them.

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https://care.nursingmeetings.com/

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