



International Congress
on Nursing

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ABSTRACTS BOOKS



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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

Effect of work status on healthy life style among staff of Kufa University.

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Murtadha kanim A.Al-jeborry, Kufa University

Abstract

Objectives: this study aims to determine the effect of the work status on the healthy lifestyle among staffs of Kufa university, An correlation descriptive design is carried out through the present study in order to achieve the early stated objectives. Methodology: the period of study is from 1 / 2 / 2016 to 20 / 4 / 2016, A non-probability (convenience sample) of (100) employee in university of Kufa. Result: the result of study show the majority result for age 30-39 years with (41%), regarding the gender (67%) for female, level of education more than half sample study university level with (51%), and for work status the majority result for part-time with (64%), the body mass index table that most of the study sample were to have over weight (52%), The results of the stress table show for the first item of the majority was no (66%), item two was majority Yes (63%), item three the majority result for no (85%), item fourth majority result for no (88%), item five the majority for no(95%),item six the majority result no (80%),item seven no(65%),item eight the majority for no (58%), item nine the majority for no (52%).conclusion: the study concluded that the work status affects the employee life style and this effect present through the studied life style domains and the study findings reveal that there is a deficit in the employee compliance with life style measures. Recommendation: And it's recommended further studies should be conducted to involve a large sample in a national level to make the results more generalizable. And a mass media should be used to increase the employee knowledge about the importance of improving the life style and quality of life through health promotion, health protection, and disease prevention strategies.

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THE EFFECTS OF BASIC FIRST AID EDUCATION ON TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE LEVEL

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Abstract

The teacher is the first person to apply first aid to children during the accidents that might occur at school. Therefore, it is highly important for teachers to have sufficient knowledge about first aid. This study aims to compare teachers' knowledge levels before and after the basic first aid education. The study is experimental in nature, with pretest-posttest control group design. It was found that there was a significant difference between pretest and posttest scores of the experimental group ($z = -4.215$, $p < 0.01$). This result indicates that the first aid education given to the experimental group was effective. The teachers who are always with children particularly need basic first aid education so that they can do first aid in case of an accident or injury. As a result, the basic first aid education given to the teachers was found to increase the knowledge level of the teachers.

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Effect of Simulation on the Ability of First Year Nursing Students to Learn Vital Signs

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Abstract

Introduction: Vital signs is a practical topic that is generally one of the first to be taught in nursing education. Simulation is an effective method of developing cognitive and psychomotor skills of learning vital signs. **Objective:** This research was conducted through an intervention to identify the impact of simulation on first-year nursing students' learning of some vital signs. **Method:** First-year nursing students were grouped into control group, experimental 1 and experimental 2 group, of 30 students each. After theoretical section of vital signs; control group participated in the laboratory study. Experimental group 1 participated in simulation. Experimental group 2 firstly participated in the laboratory study and then participated in simulation. Data were collected using a demographic information form, vital signs control list and vital signs knowledge test that the researchers developed based on the literature. Vital signs knowledge test was applied to students before and after applications to evaluate their cognitive outcomes. Also the students were evaluated in terms of measuring the vital signs of the healthy and patient adults after the applications. Data collected were analyzed with SPSS 15 package program. While interpreting the results, 0.05 was used as the significance level. **Results:** It was found that, knowledge posttest scores of experimental groups' were statistically higher than control group's ($p<0.05$). Also, experimental groups obtained significantly higher scores than the control group on measuring vital signs on both a healthy and patient adults ($p<0.05$). **Conclusion and Suggestions:** As a result, it is determined that simulation has positive effects in the development of cognitive and psychomotor skills of first year nursing students regarding to the vital signs. Thus, it is recommended to repeat the study with larger groups.

Keywords: nursing education, simulation, teaching method, vital signs

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States of Student Nurses to Asses the Professional Practice Abilities

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Abstract

Introduction:In nursing education, theoretical and practical education is enhanced with professional practices performed in the clinical environment. Feedbacks of students concerning properties of clinical environment and practice status of professional abilities are important. **Objective:**This research has been planned for the purpose of assessing the status of nursing students for practicing the professional practice abilities they learned in their education process in the clinical environment. **Method:**This research was conducted with 551 students who study at two different universities. Data were collected by 4 questions containing characteristics of students and the form questioning the 172 professional abilities developed in line with "Nursing National Core Education Program". Written permission was obtained from organizations, verbal consent was obtained from students. Data collected were analyzed with SPSS 20 package program. Chi-square analysis, Fisher's Exact Test and Pearson Chi-square analysis were used. **Results:**It was determined that as classes of students progress, skills of performing the nursing practices generally increase. It was established that 1st class students generally marked the expression of "I know how practice is performed" more, however they marked the expression of "I have the competency of doing the skill easily" less. In the 4th class students, it was found that the marking rate of the expression of "I know how practice is performed" is lower than other classes, however more than half marked the expression of "I have the competency of doing the skill easily". **Conclusion and Suggestions:**It was found that as classes of student progress, skills of performing the practices increase, rates of performing skill in educator guidance are low, rates of performing skills at the end of 4th class is not at the desired level. It is suggested to bring skills under the guidance of lecturer and to develop different strategies in education.

Keywords:nursing education, nursing practices, clinical teaching, nursing skills

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Quality of Life of Patients with Ischemic Stroke versus Hemorrhagic Stroke: Comparative Study

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Abstract

Quality of life (QOL) is an important aspect of a complete outcomes evaluation, to document the effects of rehabilitation for persons with disabilities, including those with stroke. A Comparative Descriptive Study is carried out in Al-Najaf City/Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf Health Directorate / Al-Forat Center for Neurological Sciences, from Nov. 6th, 2013, to April, 10th, in order to assess the quality of life for ischemic versus hemorrhagic stroke. A non-probability (Quota sample) of 200 patients (100 ischemic stroke patients, and 100 hemorrhagic stroke patients). The data are collected using semi-constructed questionnaire, which consists of three parts (1) Patients' Demographic data. (2) Patients' clinical data. (3) Patients' quality of life (WHOQOL). Validity of the questionnaire is determined through a five experts, who have more than 10 years of experience in nursing field. The data described statistically and analyzed through use of the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis procedures. The findings of the present study indicate that the ischemic stroke patients responses were failure at all the studied domains, except at the level of independency and environmental domain their responses were pass. While the hemorrhagic stroke patients responses were failure at all the studied domains. The study concludes that the ischemic stroke affect all the quality of life domains except the level of independence and environmental domains. While the hemorrhagic stroke affect all the quality of life domains without exceptions. While the study recommends that further studies conducted to involve a large sample size may be at a national level to obviously determine the quality of life for patients with ischemic versus hemorrhagic stroke.

Key words: stroke, quality of life, hemorrhagic stroke, ischemic stroke.

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COMPARISON OF PAIN EVALUATION MADE BY PATIENT AND NURSES IN EMERGENCY SERVICES

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Abstract

Introduction: Pain is the most common reason that patients come to the emergency department and it has been reported that the patients are not treated adequately. The causes of unsuccessful pain management also include the inconsistency between the pain perception of the patient and the medical staff. **Aim:** The aim of this research was to compare pain evaluation made by patients and nurses. **Method:** This descriptive and comparative research was conducted in a state, a university and a private hospital emergency service monitoring units which had the highest number of patient admissions between 25.11.2014 and 15.02.2015 in Ankara, Turkey. The sampling of research consisted of 175 patients and 35 nurses. For collection of data, patient information form, nurse information form and McGill Melzack pain questionnaire form. For evaluation of data, number and percentage calculations, chi square analysis, cappa compliance analysis and wilcoxon sign test were used. For the research to be applied written consent was received from ethical council and hospitals as well as from nurses and patients. **Results:** 74,3% of nurses stated that they do not think that the pain expressed by patient is always right and that 85,7% of them state that they do not record the pain evaluation findings. While point average given by patients related with all dimensions of pain was $20,48 \pm 10,10$, average given by nurses is $14,35 \pm 8,46$. There is a statistically significant difference between the point averages given by patients and nurses related with dimensions demonstrating emotional, evaluating, sensual etc. aspects of pain ($p<0,05$). **Conclusion:** As a result pain evaluations of nurses were found to be significantly lower than patients. It is suggested that the policy and procedures of health personnel education institutes and health institutes related with pain management should be improved.

Keywords: pain evaluation, emergency service, pain, patient, nurse

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Development of a Scale for Assessment of Patient Comfort After Hip Replacement

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Abstract

Aim: To develop and psychometrically test the Post Hip Replacement Comfort Scale (PHRCS). **Background:** Evaluation of the patient comfort after hip replacement surgery is highly important in order to increase the quality of patient care. The review of the relevant literature shows that a scale that specifically measures the patient comfort after hip replacement surgery is absent. **Design:** Methodological design was used. This study included the development of the scale and tested the psychometric properties of the scale. **Method:** 180 patients who had been hip replacement surgery recruited from three education and research hospitals' orthopedic and trauma departments in central Turkey from January 2014 to December 2015. The study was conducted in three phases. In phase 1, scale items were developed based on the literature review and other comfort scales. In phase 2, the trial was applied with data collection forms. Phase 3 was conducted to evaluate the reliability and validity of the finalized inventory using item analysis. **Results:** The Cronbach's alpha coefficient value is 0.758. Test-retest results found positive and meaningful correlation between the scores of the scales, indicating the reliability of the scale. Scope, surface, criterion and construct validity analysis confirmed the validity of the scale. There were 26 items in the final scale. In our study, the average patient comfort score was 3.64 ± 0.43 (from 1 to 5). **Conclusion:** The PHRCS is recommended for evaluating patients' comfort after hip replacement surgery and examining the effects of nursing interventions on patients' comfort. **Relevance to Clinical Practice:** The scale developed by these researchers may meet the demand for evaluating the quality of patient care and the patient comfort after hip replacement surgery. The instrument is useful for examining the effects of nursing interventions on patients' comfort.

Keywords: Instrument development, Psychometric testing, Nursing assessment

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QUALITY OF LIFE IN NURSES WORKING WITH CANCERED PATIENTS:COMPASSION FATIGUE

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Abstract

Compassion fatigue is burnout meaning physical, spiritual and social as well as the stress result from know the traumatizing events that people have experienced with desire to care and develop empathy. In nurses working with cancered patients is widespread due to risk factors such as long time exposure to patients' traumas, high mortality in caregiving patients and high workload of nurses. This reveals symptoms in the professional life of the nurses such as job nonsatisfaction, loss of empathy, reduced desire to help to the patients, intolerance to the patients, burnout, making a medical mistake and afraid of going to work. In the researches has been determined that the level of compassion fatigue in the oncology nurses who worked in hospitals providing secondary health care and adopted passive coping styles is higher. So, nurses can use negative coping strategies to prevent the compassion fatigue such as resigning from the institution / profession, change of the clinic and vacation. It is needed to studies that examining factors affecting it and compassion fatigue for protection from it and to be supported of effective coping with compassion fatigue of the nurses working with cancered patients.

Keywords: Oncology nursing, compassion fatigue, cancered patient

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Yoğun Bakım Hemşirelerinin Hastaların Psikolojik Bakım Gereksinimlerini Belirleme ve Uygulamaya Yönelik Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi

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Leyla Baysan Arabacı, İzmir Katip Celebi University

Abstract

Amaç:Çalışmada, yoğun bakımda çalışan hemşirelerin, hastaların psikolojik bakım gereksinimlerine ilişkin görüşleri değerlendirildi.Yöntem:Nicel ve nitel olmak üzere karma(mix) araştırma yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmanın, nicel aşamasında, bir üniversite hastanesinin 6yoğun bakım ünitesinde çalışan 121hemşireden araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 112hemşireye araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan anket formu(18soruluk) uygulandı. “Durum-Bütüncül Tek Durum” deseni olarak tasarlanana nitel aşamada, nicel veriler doğrultusunda, amaçlı örneklem yönteminden maksimum çeşitlilik örneklem yöntemine göre belirlenen 15hemşireyle, yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile derinlemesine görüşme yapılarak veri toplandı.Nicel veriler tanımlayıcı analizler ve nitel veriler içerik analiziyle değerlendirildi.Görüşmelerde yazılı ve sözlü onam alınarak, ses kayıt cihazı kullanıldı.Bulgular:Psikolojik bakımla ilgili hemşirelerin %65,8’idaha önceden eğitim almamış, %31,75’ide özelleşmiş hasta ve/veya yakınlarına yaklaşım konusunda eğitim almak istemektedir.Analizler sonucunda, yoğun bakım hemşirelerinin hastaların psikolojik bakım gereksinimleri ve uygulamaya yönelik görüşleri 4ana tema altında toplanmıştır: “Yoğun bakımda psikolojik bakım”,“iletişim”,“hasta tepkileri” ve “psikolojik sorunlara yaklaşım”. Hemşirelerin, yoğun bakım hastalarında görülen bazı psikolojik semptomları (deliryum,oryantasyon bozukluğu,ajitasyon,kendisine-çevresine zarar verme,anksiyete, huzursuzluk,korku,ümitsizlik,çaresizlik ve depresyon gibi) gözlemleyip, tanımlayabildikleri; bu psikolojik sorunları çözümlayebilmek için hastalarla iletişim kurdukları, sağlık çalışanından uzman desteği almaya gereksinim duydukları, hastayı bilgilendirme ve ilaç yönetimi konusunda destek aldıkları belirlenmiştir. Görüşmelere katılan 15hemşireden 8’i, yoğun bakım hastalarının psikolojik bakım gereksinimlerinin, bu alanda uzman bir hemşire tarafından(Konsültasyon Liyezon Psikiyatri Hemşiresi)karşılınması gerektiğine inanmaktadır.Sonuç: Hemşireler, hastaların 1.-2. düzey psikolojik bakım gereksinimlerinin farkında olmasına karşın, uygulamada bilgi düzeylerinin yeterli olmaması, yoğun iş temposu, uzun mesai saatleri ve stresli çalışma ortamı nedeniyle bu gereksinimleri karşılayamamaktadır.Ayrıca, 3.-4. düzey psikolojik bakım gereksinimlerini karşılamak için profesyonel/uzman desteğine ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Nicel aşamada elde edilen ve nitel verilerle desteklenen bulgular ışığında, yoğun bakım ünitelerindeki hastalara etkin bir bütüncül bakım için, bu birimlerde alanında uzman hemşirelerin istihdam edilmesi önerilir.

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Effect of Individual Psychoeducation Applied to Patients Diagnosed With A Bipolar Disorder on Relapse Rate: Two Years Follow-up

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of adds on individual psychoeducation in recurrence rate of the illness. **Method:** This research was conducted as a randomized, controlled, experimental study. Eighty-two patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder were participated and assigned to intervention and control groups. Psychoeducation program was conducted individually as a four sessions once a week. Relapse rates of the disease were calculated 24 months after the psychoeducation program. Percentage, average, t-test and chi-square tests were used for the data analysis. **Findings:** It was detected that age average of the experimental group was 38.70 ± 11.68 ; age average of the control group was 40.05 ± 12.17 ; and there was no difference between the groups. It was determined that relapse rates of the disease were 29.7% in the experimental group and 57.5% in the control group 24 months after the psychoeducation program; and there was a statistically difference ($p=0.013$). It was detected that 45.5% of the patients who experienced relapse in the experimental group and 47.8% of the patients who experienced relapse in the control group were experienced a disease relapse ($P=0.063$). It was determined that 2.7% of the patients in the experimental group and 22.0% of the patients in the control group were hospitalized ($P=0.011$). When attack types of the patients who experienced relapse in the experimental group are examined, the most frequent observed episodes were as follows: depressive episode, manic episode and mixed episode, respectively whereas when attack types of the patients who experienced relapse in the control group are examined, the most frequent observed episodes were as follows: depressive episode, mixed episode, manic episode and hypomanic episode, respectively; and there was no statistical difference ($P=0.124$). **Result:** It has been determined that the individual psychoeducation has an effect on disease relapse rates of the patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder at month 24.

Key Words: Bipolar disorder, individual psychoeducation, relapse rate.

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The Factors That Affect the Contact Styles of Obese Individuals

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Abstract

Amaç: Bu çalışma, obez bireylerin iletişim stilleri ve bunları etkileyen faktörleri analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. **Gereç ve Yöntem:** Bu korelasyonel ve tanımlayıcı çalışma çalışmaya katılmayı kabul İzmir'de iki hastanenin endokrinoloji polikliniğinde 322 obez hastalarda yapılmıştır. Bir tanıtım bilgileri anketi ve Gestalt İletişim Tarzları Anketi-Revize (GCSQ-R) kullanılmıştır. GCSQ-R'deki yüksek puanlar ilgili irtibat stillerinin daha sık kullanıldığını göstermektedir. Veriler, betimsel istatistikler, Mann-Whitney U testi, Kruskal-Wallis test analizi kullanılarak analiz edildi. **Bulgular:** Obez bireylerde yaş ortalaması 46.18 ± 11.89 idi. Bunların% 84.2 'si kadın,% 68.3' ü ilk obez grubundaydı. GCSQ-R'deki bireylerin ortalama alt boyut skorları, konfluans alt boyutunda 2.63 ± 0.45 , sapma alt boyutu için 3.13 ± 0.69 , temas alt boyutunda 2.71 ± 0.60 , duygusal duyarsızlaşma alt boyutu için 2.78 ± 0.62 ve 2.96 Yeniden yansıma alt boyutu için ± 0.75 . Buna ek olarak, obez bireylerin obezite yanı sıra kronik hastalık, sürekli ilaç kullanımı için tetikleyici faktörler vardı. Zihinsel durumlarını "iyi / çok iyi" ya da "çok kötü" olarak ifade ettiler, duygusal olduklarında (sıklıkla üzgün, endişeli, kızgın veya neşeli) yemek yedi ve obezliği bir sağlık sorunu olarak gördüler. Sosyal faaliyetlerde bulunmak zorundayken ve düzenli olarak egzersiz yapmadıkça katılmak istemediler. Sosyodemografik özellikleri ve sağlık değişkenleri ile temas tarzı alt boyutları arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu bulundu. **Sonuç:** Çalışmanın bulguları obez bireyler izdiham, saptırma, temas, duygusal duyarsızlaştırma ve retroflection iletişim stillerini kullandığını gösteriyor ve birçok faktör iletişim stillerini etkilediğini. Araştırma bulgularının, alanda çalışan hemşirelerin obez bireylere psikososyal destek ve bakım sağlamaları yönünde yönlendirileceği ve hemşirelerin gestalt yaklaşımının farkında olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obezite; Gestalt temas stilleri; Etkileyen faktörler

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THE EFFECT OF ALIENATION IN THE PROCESS OF ADAPTATION TO UNIVERSITY LIFE

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Abstract

Purpose: This study is carried out in order to discuss the effect of alienation during the adaptation process of the beginners to university. **Method:** Descriptive type of the sampling of the study consists of 666 students who were newly registered to Uşak University in 2014-2015 educational year and determined through stratified sampling method. Personal Information Form, University Life Scale and Student Alienation Scale including socio-demographic questions were used in data collection. Independent sampling t test, ANOVA, Pearson Moments Multiplication correlation, percentage calculation, average, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values were used in data evaluation. **Findings:** It was identified that more than half of the students were women and between 17-20 ages. The level of adjustment and adaptation of the students was found moderate. Adaptation levels of the women to university atmosphere were higher than the boys, relationship with opposite sex and emotional adaptation levels of the boys were lower than the girls, and the students with high-income family had higher overall, academic and social adaptation levels ($p<.05$). Total scores about adaptation to university life of the students who lived in cities before university compared to the ones who lived in villages and the students who joined some extracurricular activities compared to the ones who did not were significantly different ($p<.05$). When Student Alienation levels were compared with some variables like age, sex, extracurricular activities, stress that experienced last 6 months were found significantly different ($p<.05$). **Conclusion:** As a result of the study a significant negative correlation determined between levels of adaptation and alienation levels of students. In accordance with these results, in the first year of university education some interventions have to be made to determine the level of adaptation and alienation of the students and appropriate interventions are recommended.

Key Words: university student, university life, adaptation, alienation

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THE EFFECTS OF SIMULATION ON NURSING STUDENTS' PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the effect of simulation training on psychomotor skills of nursing students. **Methods:** The study was carried out with the first-year students who attend to Fundamentals of Nursing Course of Department of Nursing of University of Izmir Katip Çelebi between February 2016 and June 2016. The research sample was determined by a simple random sampling method and 84 students were included in the sample. The research was completed by 82 students (experimental group = 42, control group = 40). All the experimental and control students had performed whole nursing skills on low fidelity mannequin before control group students have simulation training on mid fidelity simulator. Skill evaluation of students performed according to a sceanario involving the four nursing skills after common distribution of information relating to the simulation method and scenario. Evaluation was performed with a single-blind method using with the "Skills Checklists" that include the process steps for skills. **Results:** According to findings of the research, there was a statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups mean total score of skills ($p = 0.00$) and there was a significant relationship between total score skills and the having simulation training of students ($p = 0.00$, $r = 0.569$). **Conclusion:** According to the results, in addition to the traditional education methods in the development of psychomotor skills of the nursing students the use of simulation tools are thought to boost their skill levels.

Keywords: Nursing education, Psychomotor skills, Simulation

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USING COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE THERAPIES IN PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: Complementary and alternative therapies are garnering increasing interest and acceptance among pediatric cancer patients. Aim: Evaluation of using complementary and alternative therapies in pediatric oncology patients Method: Review of the studies conducted on this field. Result: Complementary and alternative therapy consists of a diverse group of medical and healthcare systems, products, and practices that are considered to be outside of conventional medicine, including nutritional supplements, vitamins, herbal remedies, diet changes, spiritual therapy, chiropractic, osteopathy, yoga, homeopathy, massage, acupuncture, and aromatherapy. Using pediatric complementary and alternative therapies has been associated with using parental complementary and alternative therapies, poor prognosis of the child, and increased parental age or education. Reasons reported for using complementary and alternative therapies are varied, including a desire to explore all possible treatment options, enhance the efficacy or minimize side effects of conventional therapy, boost immunity, cure the cancer or slow its progression, and increase feelings of control over the child's treatment. Conclusion: Many patients describe complementary and alternative therapies as being helpful, and few report adverse effects. Despite the popularity of complementary and alternative therapies, only half of parents disclose their child's complementary and alternative therapies use to their physicians. Less than half of pediatric oncologists inquire about using complementary and alternative therapies, most often due to lack of time and knowledge or discomfort due to concern over harmful side effects.

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Relationship between Teaching & Learning Style and its Effect on Academic Achievement

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Abstract

Introduction. Health is commonly regarded to be a social and individual value. It is perceived from the angle of multiple factors that determine health status. Objectives. The evaluation of the relationship between the value of health and the health behaviours declared in primary healthcare patients aged more than 65 years old. Material and methods. The study encompassed 505 patients of Primary Healthcare in Eastern Poland, who were more than 65 years old. The surveyed were asked to complete a questionnaire consisting of the Health Behaviour Inventory (HBI) and Health Criteria List (HCL) by Z. Juczyński. Results. The findings of the study demonstrate that in the evaluation of health behaviours of the surveyed patients above 65 years old, the average value of the Health Behaviour Inventory was 76.49 points. Having analysed the separate categories of health behaviours, it has been reported that preventive behaviours and health practices were rated highest. The seniors pay the greatest attention to health in terms of property and condition. Health in terms of aim is treated to the lowest extent. The patients who gained a higher general level of health behaviours less frequently see health in terms of outcome ($p=0.001$). Conclusions. Seniors place most importance to health understood as the feature and state, which characterizes their instrumental approach to this issue. Understanding health as an expected result in a group of seniors is associated with lower overall indicators of health behaviours.

Key words: people over 65 years old, health behaviours, value of health

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Usage of Family Planning Methods in Patients With Gynecologic Cancer

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Abstract

This descriptive- retrospective type of study was performed to determine usage of family planning methods in patients with gynecologic cancer. The study population included 153 patients who hospitalized in Istanbul University Cerrahpaşa Medical Faculty, Department of Gynecologic Oncology, Gynecologic Oncology Service, in August 2009- August 2010. The sampling included 126 patients who accepted to participate voluntarily. The questionnaire which was developed based on literature review, used for the collection of the data. The data were evaluated in computer program by using statistical tests such as frequency, percentage and to compare distribution of types of cancers Chi-Square was used. Results were evaluated according to confidence interval 95 % and significance $p < 0,05$. At the end of the study, it was determined that the mean age of the patients was $57,48 \pm 13,17$ years, 45,2% of them with ovarian cancer, 37,3 % of them endometrial cancer and 17,5 of them cervical cancer. Looking at distributions based on the use of family planning methods; 77.8% (n=98) used any family planning methods, 15.9 % (n=20) of all patients used oral contraceptives, 17.5 % of them use IUD, 7.9% (n=10) of them use condom, 55.6% (n=70) of them use withdrawal method, 0.8 % (n=1), of them use tubal ligation and 6.3% (n=8) of them use calendar method. According to patients' use of oral contraceptives ($\chi^2 : 0,604$ p: 0,739), IUD ($\chi^2 : 1,237$ p: 0,539), condom ($\chi^2 : 4,989$ p: 0,083) and withdrawal methods ($\chi^2 : 2,345$ p: 0,310), distributions of types of cancers were found statistically non-significant ($p > 0,05$). As a result, in this study it was found that used family planning methods were not affect risk of gynecologic cancers. Key Words: gynecological cancers, family planning, ovarian cancers, cervical cancers, endometrial cancers.

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Identifying the Impact of Mobile Applications and Blogs on the Process of Prenatal Adaptation to Pregnancy

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Abstract

Objective: This descriptive study was conducted to identify the impact of pregnancy-related mobile applications and blogs used by women on their adaptation to pregnancy. **Materials and Methods:** The sample of the study was composed of 120 pregnant women. The questionnaire and Prenatal Self Evaluation Questionnaire were used to collect the data. Descriptive statistics (number, percentage, average) and Mann-Whitney U test were used for data analysis. **Results:** Among the participants; 44.2% declared that they use at least one pregnancy-related mobile application. 45.3% who used mobile applications declared that they used the application for approximately 15-30 minutes every day; 86.8% declared that they used mobile applications to acquire information, the most popular topics they had access to being baby's growth in the womb (88.7%), normal changes that may occur during the course of pregnancy (66%), learning the estimated date of childbirth (45.3%), risky situations and diseases that may be encountered during pregnancy (41.5%), general prenatal information (41.5%), following timing of medical control and examinations (35.8%). 39.2% declared that they followed blogs to obtain pregnancy-related information. Of those following blogs, 61.7% declared that they read for approximately 15-30 minutes, most popular topics they had access to being weekly pregnancy follow-up (78.7%), fetal health and nutrition during pregnancy (74.5%), mother's health during pregnancy (66%), childbirth (57.4%), tests required during pregnancy (55.3%), shared pregnancy and childbirth experiences of others (31.9%), and sexual conduct during pregnancy (25.5%). The total average score the participants received in the Prenatal Self Evaluation Questionnaire was 135.9. Whereas the total average score for prenatal adaptation scale of mobile application users was 131.7, the total scale average score of non-users were found as 139.2 ($p>0.05$). Sub-dimension average score of acceptance of pregnancy was 18.9 for mobile application users, and 21.4 for non-users. Sub-dimension average score of spousal relationships was 13 for mobile application users, and 16.1 for non-users ($p<0.05$). Whereas the total average score for prenatal adaptation scale of blog users was 133.3, the total scale average score of non-users were found as 137.5 ($p>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Most pregnant has use mobile applications and blogs to get information. As a result; it is recommended that mobile applications and blogs be integrated into nursing practices in pregnancy monitoring and counseling.

Keywords: Mobile Applications, Blogs, Prenatal Adaptation, Nursing

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FOCUS ON THE SOLUTION NOT THE PROBLEM: SOLUTION-FOCUSED THERAPY AS A PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION IN PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

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Abstract

Solution-focused therapy (SFT) is a therapeutic approach that emphasizes the strong aspects of the patients and focuses on helping to produce future solutions instead of past problems. SFT emphasizes possible solutions rather than why and how the problem occurs. The patient is directed to focus on expectations regarding possible changes and solutions. It is important for the objective to be clear and tangible in SFT. SFT is implemented for several issues such as family therapy, domestic violence, sexual therapy, alcohol and drug abuse, eating disorders, anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts. Establishing relations based on cooperation, praising the patient, evaluating the changes before therapy, coping questions, miracle question, evaluating the motivation level, finding exceptions to the problem, using the formula of the first session task, rating questions are used in SFT. Although SFT is a complex therapy, it involves certain basic techniques that can be easily included in psychiatric nursing practice. These techniques include ensuring the patient describing the most important problem/issue from his/her perspective, helping the patient understand how big, real and concrete these problems are with the scaling questions, and helping the patient predict how life would be without their problems using the miracle question. The cooperation, hope, emphasizing the strengths of the patient, being supportive and focusing on health more than the pathology in SFT are also consistent with nursing values. In light of the information in the literature, we saw that SFT implemented by psychiatric nurses creates positive changes in nursing practice, develops reasoning skills that include psychosocial requirements, and enables coping with negative thoughts in depressive patients. Since SFT emphasizes strong aspects instead of weak aspects, and opportunities instead of limitations, it is recommended when treating psychiatry patients in nursing practice. The effect of SFT on nursing practices in our country can also be evaluated with relevant studies.

Key words: Solution-focused therapy, Psychosocial intervention, Psychiatric nursing

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Identification of Changes in Brain in Bipolar Disorder by Imaging Methods and It's Reflection on Nursing Care

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Abstract

Bipolar disorder is a chronic disease which is characterized by mood swings vary from depression to mania. Bipolar disorder continues with life-long relapses and remissions. Brain imaging methods are potentially very important in getting information about the pathophysiology of bipolar disorder. Significant deterioration in bipolar disorder, neurocognitive and emotional areas has been the focus of research in the last decade. It has been demonstrated that the balance between the pathways in the brain, in the form of hypoactivation of the cortical-cognitive pathway (hyperactivation) in the ventral limbic pathway, has been shown to be due to the presence of hyperemotional reactivation in the bipolar disorder and impaired regulation of emotions. It is demonstrated that hyperactive subcortical network and hypoactive cortical-cognitive network presence in bipolar patients supports the neurobiological model of impairment of the proportion between ventral-limbic and cortical-cognitive brain regions in bipolar disorder in studies structurally and functionally examining all brain regions, The fact that parahippocampal hyperactivation, in particular, is commonly reported in studies conducted in bipolar patients in euthymic, manic and depressive episodes suggests that limbic hyperactivation may be a valid neurobiological marker in bipolar patients. It has also been found that anomalies in the anatomical structures including the limbic-thalamic-cortical circuit and the limbic-striatal-pallidal-thalamic circuits involving the amygdala, thalamus mediodorsal core and the medial and ventrolateral prefrontal cortex, which are thought to play a role in the pathophysiology of bipolar disorder, have also been identified. In addition, there was widening of the lateral ventricles in bipolar disorder. It has been a significant contributor to structural and functional imaging techniques, better understanding of the etiology of bipolar disorder, improved diagnostic approach, and improved standards of care for people with bipolar disorder. Patients and their families often learn about the pathophysiology of the disorder through the media and the internet. However, these new information seem complicated and uncertain for patients and their families. The psychiatric nurse must follow new developments in the disorder and inform the patient and the family about the illness process. He or she should explain to the family the difference between hypotheses and facts about the illness. He or she should be able to explain how new investigations affect the treatment and prognosis of the patient

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Turkish nurses' perception of empowerment and self-assessment of their problem solving abilities

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to describe Turkish nurses' perceptions of empowerment and self-assessment of their problem-solving abilities. **Background:** Nurses are expected to be empowered and effective at solving problems to be able to achieve the goals of the organization and profession, given that they work towards providing good quality, safe patient care. **Methods:** The sample included 273 nurses from a hospital established by the Ministry of Health and a university hospital in Ankara. The data were gathered using The Demographic Data Form developed by the researchers, The Perception of Empowerment Instrument(PEI) and The Problem Solving Inventory(PSI). **Results:** Turkish nurses' perceived that they were average at solving problems and were moderately empowered. Nurses scored higher on the subscale of responsibility and lower than expected on the subscales of autonomy and participation. Nurses tended to approach the problems directly instead of avoiding them. **Conclusions:** This study shows that there is a need to create policies that encourage nurses to use their problem solving ability, work autonomously, have responsibilities at work, and participate in decision-making processes. **Implications for Nursing Management:** For nurse managers wishing to create empowered working environment, both nurses's problem solving ability, autonomy, responsibilities and participation in decisions making are factors that need to be well supported in the process of nurse administration. **Results:** Turkish nurses' perceived that they were average at solving problems and were moderately empowered. Nurses scored higher on the subscale of responsibility and lower than expected on the subscales of autonomy and participation. Nurses tended to approach the problems directly instead of avoiding them. **Conclusions:** This study shows that there is a need to create policies that encourage nurses to use their problem solving ability, work autonomously, have responsibilities at work, and participate in decision-making processes. **Implications for Nursing Management:** For nurse managers wishing to create empowered working environment, both nurses's problem solving ability, autonomy, responsibilities and participation in decisions making are factors that need to be well supported in the process of nurse administration.

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Effects of Simulator Usage on The Development of The Skills Students

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Abstract

Nursing education is a training that requires many cognitive and psychomotor skills to be given to the students. Especially, it is expected that students should do every application skillfully before going out to hospital practice. For this reason, it is very important that students are prepared in a planned manner and enriched with visual elements so that they can obtain desired results from classroom lectures and laboratory applications. Simulation is defined as the imitation of actual tasks, relations, phenomena, equipment, behaviors, or some cognitive activities. There are many advantages to using the simulation in nursing education. These; The climatic environment can be animated in real life; Critical thinking, clinical decision-making and problem-solving skills; A specific situation / skill in simulated education and a case example case can be revitalized versatile. Thus, it is possible to provide students with active learning opportunities to create coherent and comparable experiences; Help students integrate knowledge and skills. It has been observed that the students who have been given training in simulations use their theoretical knowledge more frequently and that this training is very effective for the development of patient safety, cooperation and clinical skills. As a result; Simulation training has an effect on improving nurses' skills. It is suggested that training of models close to realistic is recommended by establishing simulation laboratories where the skills required in nursing education are taught. Through simulation laboratories, students develop their practice and as a result, mistakes they may make can be reduced.

Key words: simulation; nursing education; skill development in nursing

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SITUATION REPORT ABOUT THE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES PROVIDING NURSING EDUCATION IN TURKEY

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Abstract

The higher education institutes, with the features such as information producing and transferring, spreading the innovative and critical perspective and rising qualified manpower, are able to affect the future of community profoundly. However, it is not possible to say that all universities carry out the functions expected from them. The factors such as the nature of structural characteristics, the configuration of team and management providing education-learning plays an important role on the meaning ascribed to universities. In our country, it was observed in investigations carried out in the field of higher nursing education that important developments have occurred since 1955 when nursing education started, the academic positions such as professor, assistant professor and research assistant were opened since 1976 and the numbers of schools providing nursing education in higher education increased to 114 since 2016. The primary aim of this research was to determine the current situation of schools providing nursing education in universities in Turkey. In this context, were scrutinized in 4 sub-dimensions, such as the management and structure of the schools, the characteristics and the number of the instructors, the education system and the number of students. Data of the research were collected between July and August 2016 using official Internet pages of higher education institutes (present number 114) that provide nursing education; electronic database of the Higher Education Institute and guidelines of the Student Selection and Placement Center. As of August 2016, 114 schools are providing nursing education in our country. Of these schools, 28 are foundations, 86 are state universities, 60 are faculties and 54 are higher schools. In schools there are total of 2188 lecturers and 54411 nursing students. 69 schools provide graduate study and 35 schools provide doctorate education. In these schools the following characteristics were studied and general situation identified such as occupations and titles of the managerial and education personnel, the number of team carrying out the education, places where these schools are located, education system, education status based on departments, graduate degree, doctorate education, schools' status of issuing journal, status of foreign language education and accreditation. According to results obtained the schools providing nursing education in higher education was not sufficient; the number of instructors was insufficient compared to the number of students; 1 lecturer fell approximately per 41 students; 70% of managers were not from nursing profession. When the distribution of schools is viewed, great differences were seen between the schools at the center and periphery.

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INTRAOPERATIVE VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH EXTUBATION TIME IN PATIENTS AFTER OPEN HEART SURGERY

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Abstract

Aim: Decreasing mechanical ventilation and early extubation in patients has many clinical benefits. So, an awareness of some variables those are associated with extubation time can help nurses to plan appropriate care aimed at doing an early and safe extubation. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether any intraoperative variables had a significant effect on extubation time following open heart surgery. **Methods:** The research was conducted on 60 open heart surgery patients who met inclusion criteria between April 2014 and November 2014 in a cardiac and vascular surgery clinic of university hospital in Istanbul, Turkey. The data were collected by using a "Questionnaire Form" which include some intraoperative variables (type of surgery, the number of grafts, the duration of time of the cardiopulmonary bypass, aortic cross-clamping, total operation time, and the extubation time). The data were analyzed by descriptive and analytical methods. **Results:** Type of the surgery procedure was 40 (66%) patients were CABG, 10 (16,6%) were valvular surgery, 6 (10%) were ASD/VSD primer repair and 4 (3,3%) were Bentall procedure. Extubation was achieved for 60 patients in a mean time of 8.33 ± 1.99 h. 18,3% (11) of the patients were extubated in <6 h and 81,7% (49) of them were extubated in >6 h after surgery, classifying them into the early and delayed extubation groups, respectively. On statistical analysis, the duration of the cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) and aortic cross-clamping was found to have a significant effect on the extubation time. **Conclusion:** This study revealed that the duration of the cardiopulmonary bypass and aortic cross-clamping might play a role in the extubation time. Therefore, it is recommended that nurses consider this in their assessment of extubation as a shorter aortic cross-clamping time might lead to earlier extubation.

Key words: open heart surgery, extubation, intraoperative

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The Proficiency and Satisfaction States of Nurse Students Regarding Nursing Practices in a Skill Laboratory and the Clinics

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Abstract

This study was conducted to evaluate the students trained with one to one practical training in a skills laboratory equipped with advanced technology, simulator models etc. Have proficiency to the nursing practices at the clinics, and to determine the satisfaction levels of students regarding the practical training in the laboratory, its environment and the practical training at the clinics. The population of this interventional and descriptive study was composed of 181 student nurses who attended first grade of nursing. No sampling was made in the study and the whole population was targeted. The data were gathered using an information form, laboratory and clinical satisfaction forms and 19 basic skill checklists of Nursing Basics–II course. 78%-98% of the students were successful in 15 of 19 practices on their first try. Besides; the level that students considered themselves sufficient ranged from 4.57 ± 0.66 to 3.98 ± 1.09 ; which was high. Also; students did some of the practices in the clinics in a shorter time. Additionally; students were highly satisfied with both laboratory practices and clinical practices. As a result; it may be suggested that practical training provided to students in an equipped laboratory was effective and affected clinical practices of the students positively and most of the students satisfied with these practices.

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Determination of Student Centered Effective Learning Strategies In Clinical Practices In Nursing Education

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Abstract

Clinical experience process that follows clinical practices in nursing education gives students the chance of a transition from theory to practice as well as from being student to being a professional. Educators in particular, nurses and other health care workers, universities and students bear important responsibilities in clinical education affected by physical setting and school-hospital collaboration so that the nursing students can be educated in the best way. To this end; e and f articles of 9th clause and an article of 5th clause were enacted under Nursing Code dated 03.2010 and numbered 27515. However; these articles do not include an explicit and sufficient explanation about how clinical nurse, student nurse and hospital management should approach these responsibilities. From this point of view; the current study aims at developing a new code for internship of students in clinics that will help policy makers. The aim of the researchers is to point out that problems can be noticed more easily and analyzed more appropriately by the experts in each law and code to be enacted by governments and thus more systematic and effective results can be achieved. The current study is also important in the sense that it will be a message to law-makers that a nursing group who may be effective in policy-making exists.

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Determination Of Self-Esteem Levels Of Nursing Students Who Temporarily Migrated

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Abstract

Purpose: The current study was done in order to determine how nursing students who temporarily migrated perceived their self-esteem when they compared themselves to others. **Methods:** This descriptive study was done with students who temporarily migrated (140) and accepted to take part in the study (101, 72.14%) among 174 1st year students. The data were gathered using an Information Form and Social Comparison Scale in 2016. **Findings:** 85% of the students were female and 36% of them were aged ≤ 18 years. 49% of them lived in city centers, 84% of them had nuclear families and families of 46% of the students had moderate level of socio-economic level. Families of 77% of the students demonstrated a democratic attitude towards the students. 37% had two siblings and 37% of the students were the first child. Mothers of 79% of the students were housewives and 77% of them had secondary education degree. Fathers of 49% of the students had university degrees and 30% of the fathers were self-employed (craftsmen, construction foremen, etc.). The students temporarily migrated from all over Turkey and abroad to Trabzon Province in order to have university education. 52% of the students were from Black Sea Region and 80% of them lived at student hostels and student dormitories. 30% of the students had temporarily left their families before. Mean total score that the students obtained from Social Comparison Scale was 80.485 ± 15.303 . It was found out that students whose families demonstrated a democratic attitude ($U=623.500$, $p=0.027$) and those who had temporarily left their families before ($U=633.000$, $p=0.003$) had higher total scores than others. **Conclusions:** Self-esteem of the students who temporarily migrated due to university education was high. Besides, self-esteem of the students whose families demonstrated a democratic attitude and those who had temporarily left their families before was higher.

Key Words: Temporary migration, nursing student, self-esteem

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Evaluation of Authentic Leadership Levels of Nurse Managers

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Abstract

Purpose: In nursing; authentic leaders who inspire themselves and their followers, whose doings and sayings are consistent, is motivated not by personal interests but by group interests and are accepted as moral individuals are needed. The current study aimed at exploring whether or not nurses perceived their chief nurses as authentic leaders. **Methods:** The study was conducted with 309 nurses recruited using stratified sampling method among nurses (n=1569) who worked at hospitals in city center of Trabzon Province. The data were collected using an information form and Authentic Leadership Scale and were analyzed through frequencies, percentages, means, Mann-Withney U and Kruskal Wallis tests. **Findings:** 53.7% of nurses had graduate/post-graduate degrees, 77.7% of them had 4A personnel cadre and 59.5% of them worked at public hospitals and according to these nurses, authentic leadership's mean score of chief nurses was 3.968 ± 0.592 . In subscales; authentic leadership's mean score of chief nurses was 4.090 ± 0.629 for relational transparency, 3.852 ± 0.733 for internalized moral perspective, 3.853 ± 0.785 for balanced processing and 4.019 ± 0.774 for leader self-awareness. Those nurses who worked at private hospitals, were pleased with their clinic where they were employed and working with their chief nurses perceived their chief nurses as moral, innovative, proficient and democratic managers and thus as more authentic leaders in terms of total score and subscale scores and these findings were statistically consistent ($p<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Nurses perceived their chief nurses as authentic leaders and nurses working at private hospitals perceived their chief nurses as more authentic leaders as compared to those nurses working at public hospitals.

Key words: Hospitals, leadership, nurses, nurse administrators, nursing

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Assessment Of Factors That Affected The Reasons Why First Graders Of Nursing School Of Ege University Preferred Nursing Profession

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İsmet EŞER , Ege University

Abstract

Purpose: The study was undertaken as a descriptive study to assess the factors that affected the reasons why first graders of Nursing School of Ege University chose nursing profession. **Methods:** The study was carried out with 106 of 148 first year students (72%) who studied at Nursing School of Ege University. The data were collected using an information form and Nursing Career Decision Scale. **Findings:** It was identified that 66.0% of the participant students preferred nursing school willingly. It was found that 31.1% of the students chose the profession because the nursing corresponded to their wishes and interests, 28.3% of the students chose the profession because nursing was a highly profitable profession, 55.7% of them chose the profession because they did not want to be unemployed after they graduated from university and 41.5% of the chose the profession because their ideal profession matched up with nursing. It was found that 63.2% of the students had someone who was a nurse in their families and 72.6% of them received nursing services. Students' mean score of Nursing Career Decision Scale was 56.51 ± 12.80 . It was identified that students' mean score of Nursing Career Decision Scale and students choosing the nursing profession willingly, having someone who was a nurse in the family, receiving care services from nurses, having an ideal profession that matched up with nursing and reasons to choose nursing profession were the affecting factors that affected mean total score of Nursing Career Decision Scale. **Conclusions:** We were of the opinion that students preferred nursing profession because it was in line with their wishes and interests, their families and someone who worked as a nurse encouraged them, they did not want to be unemployed after graduation and the nursing profession was a highly profitable profession.

Key Words: Profession choosing, profession, youth, nurse, nursing student

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The Anxiety Levels and Perceived Social Supports of the Relatives of Intensive Care Patients and Their Satisfaction with Intensive Care Units

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the anxiety levels and perceived social supports of the relatives of intensive care patients and their satisfaction with intensive care units. **Methods:** The study was conducted as a descriptive and correlational design. The population of the study was consisted of relatives of patients in intensive care units of a public hospital. The sample size was calculated at least 200 relatives with 90% power; 250 patients' relatives included in the study. Data were collected by questionnaire, state-trait anxiety scale, multidimensional perceived social support scale, intensive care satisfaction scale. Independent sample t test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Pearson correlation coefficient were used for data analysis. **Results:** The participants' social support perception mean score was 56.2 ± 17.7 , state anxiety 52.4 ± 9.6 , continuity anxiety 46.3 ± 8.0 , and intensive care unit satisfaction 48.0 ± 12.5 . There was a significant positive correlation with a weak manner between social support perception and satisfaction of intensive care units ($r = 0.135$; $p < 0.05$). Also, negative moderate correlation between state anxiety and the satisfaction of intensive care units ($r = -0.349$, $p < 0.001$) and negative weak correlation between the satisfaction of intensive care units and trait anxiety of the participants was found ($r = -0.151$, $p < 0.05$). There was a significant relationship between participants' age, marital status, income level, place of living and perceived social support ($p < 0.05$); significant relationship between chronic illness, education level, working status and anxiety level ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** As a result, the relatives of the patients' anxiety levels were found higher and their social support and satisfaction with intensive care units were found moderate level. It was also concluded that as relatives of patients state anxiety levels increased; satisfaction with intensive care units decreased and satisfaction with intensive care units increased as the perceived social support increased. In the provision of health services, measures regarding reducing the anxiety levels and increasing social support of relatives of patients should be taken.

Key words: Anxiety, satisfaction, social support, intensive care

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The Barriers to Nurses' Use of Physical Assessment

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Abstract

Health assessment is the process of collecting and analyzing data systematically with synthesizing professional nursing knowledge and skills for patient-centered nursing care. It is an important part of professional nursing role and holistic nursing approach. In the process, nurses' purpose is to set a basic database covering the health status of the patient, risk factors and education requirements. It includes retrieving the patient's health story, performing a physical examination, gathering other data from the health records, and documenting the identified data. Physical assessment, that is an important step of health assessment, allows validation of subjective data gathered from the patient. It increases the quality and effectiveness of nursing care as it provides comprehensive and objective database of the physiological status of the patient. However, nurses do not use physical assessment methods as competently in their clinical practice. The main factors influencing nurses' use of physical assessment are that nurses should not consider it as their own task and think that it is not necessary to use most physical assessment methods to do their job well. Lack of self-confidence, and the fact that patients do not accept assessment are the barriers that nurses often meet when using physical assessment. However there are also "perceptual barriers" such as the lack of manager, employer, physician, patient or colleague support. Administrative support is also required to use physical assessment successfully. In in-service training programs, nurse managers are important factors for ensuring financial support, effective time and resource management to the nurses. In this review; the barriers to nurses' use physical assessment are addressed.

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Factors That Influence Nurses' Work-Family Conflict, Job Satisfaction and Intention to Leave

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine nurses' WFC, job satisfaction and intention to leave the job in a private hospital. Nurses who have difficulty in balancing their work and family responsibilities, and who are dissatisfied with their jobs, leave the institution where they work. **Methods:** This study attempted to explain casual relationships among nurses' workload, managerial support, WFC, working conditions, work environment, work structure, job satisfaction and intention to leave, and the factors influencing intention to leave by using Structural Equation Modelling. **Results:** The population of the study included 98 nurses working in a private hospital. The nurses working shifts reported statistically higher levels of work to family conflict and workload than those working constantly during the daytime. On the other hand, no difference was found in managerial support between the groups. Managerial support and workload explained 48% of WFC. Work structure alone explained 44% of job satisfaction. Job satisfaction and WFC explained 17% of the variance in intention to leave. **Conclusions:** Nurses who have difficulty in balancing their family role and responsibilities because of intense work pressure, intend to leave their current job and to work in another organisation which offers better working conditions with lower workload and more managerial support. Work structure of nurses should be reorganised in order to enhance their job satisfaction. While achieving this, it is beneficial to involve nurses in decisions about their activities, to distribute tasks clearly, and to evaluate and reward performances impartially.

Keywords: nurse, work family conflict, job satisfaction, intention to leave

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Attitudes towards violence scale in adults: A study of validity and reliability

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to test the validity and reliability of the "Adolescents' Attitudes' Towards Violence Scale" for adults. **Methods:** The study group consisted of 321 adults over 18 years of age. It was used to "Adolescents' Attitudes' Towards Violence Scale" which was 10 items on one dimension by developed Çetin (2011) for data gathering. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted to examine the construct validity and Cronbach alpha reliability coefficients were calculated to determine reliability of the scale. **Findings:** As a result of the CFA, the 10 items on one-dimensional structure was not confirmed in adults. It was evaluated items of attitudes towards violence according to theoretical and CFA results and was organized adults' attitudes towards violence as two dimensions. It was established 7 items on two-dimensional structure for adults. It was determined good fit in accordance with the goodness of fit indexes. They were sufficient for the scale ($\chi^2/sd = 2.44$, RMSEA=0.067, GFI=0.97, CFI=0.98). The Cronbach alpha reliability coefficients of the scale was calculated as .80. **Conclusion:** It is important to determine the attitudes of individuals' towards violence in the prevention of increasing violence in our day. Accordingly, "Attitudes Towards Violence Scale in Adults" is a valid and reliable measurement tool that can be used to determine the attitudes of adults.

Keywords: attitudes towards violence, adults, validity, reliability

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Employment of Game Based Virtual Reality Application in Nursing Education: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this systematic study is to specify the employment of game-based virtual reality application in nursing education. **Background:** Using different teaching methods in nursing education corroborates the students' skills before clinical applications and ensures putting the theoretical information going for patient care into practice. For that purpose, using game-based virtual reality is nowadays on the increase. Virtual reality is a computer based simulation that prompts the students to find out without risking patient safety in three-dimensional realistic clinical environments. The games that were prepared by virtual reality application are the serious games having educational content. In the literature, it was stated that game-based virtual reality applications used in nursing education enabled the student to perform an application in a risk-free environment, increased the self-confidence, reduced the anxiety and motivated the learning, and increase the knowledge and skill. **Methods:** 392 papers, which were reached between the dates 3 and 22 October by searching the databases, namely CINAHL, Cochrane, Eric (Ebsco), Google Academic, Medline, Ovid, Science Direct, and Scopus, constitute the universe of this study. For the literature review, the full text papers, which were published in English or Turkish between the years of 2000 and 2016, and searched using several keywords, namely nursing, nursing education, nursing student, second life, serious game, simulation game, and virtual reality, were selected. Only three papers satisfying the research criteria constitute sample of the study. Systematic review was carried out with reference to the Cochrane Collaboration. **Results:** The determined study designs are pretest-posttest experimental, quasi-experimental, and randomized designs. In the studies, the games designed for COPD patient care, decontamination, and CPR issues were employed. **Conclusions:** As a result, it was concluded that the serious games decreased the nursing student anxiety, and developed their knowledge and skill as well as problem solving ability. As a result of literature research, it was concluded that game-based virtual reality application in nursing education is not enough.

Keywords: Nursing education, nursing student, serious game, virtual reality

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THE OPERATING ROOM EXPERIENCE TO NURSING STUDENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

The application areas in nursing education offer the opportunity to learn and apply professional models in addition to improving clinical experience. The aim of the study is to describe the experiences of the nursing students in the operating room and the effects of this experience. The study was carried out with students who completed the surgical application of the fourth grade in the Department of Nursing at Karadeniz Technical University Health Sciences Faculty. The data were collected by the researcher using a semi-structured interview. The students were interviewed using the maximum diversity sampling of the operating room experiences. Voice recordings were taken for the data and evaluated by content analysis method. Three themes were formed as student nurses' perception of operating room, factors affecting the experiences of the operating room and opinions about the operating room practice. It was determined that the students who had positive experiences had better definition of operating room. It was found that the nurse candidates were satisfied with this practice and that the employee was inadequate to reinforce their experience. It was seen that they were satisfied with the theoretical training given to them before they went out to the operating room applications but they experienced deficiencies in their application skills. It was found that nurse candidates who criticized the practice complained about the shortness of the general population. Positive opinions on the experience of the operating room are thought to be contributing to the development of the students' clinical skills and thus contributing to the growth of confident nurses.

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STUDENT NURSES USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: With the new technological products produced, diffusion and sharing of information gain speed. It is important that the professionals who will work in the health field where the information is changing rapidly should use the technology properly and adequately in order to access the information. The research was planned with the aim of determining the use of information technologies by nurse candidates for access to information. **Method:** The descriptive research sample consisted of 140 students, each class being represented in the same way. The data were collected by the questionnaire developed by the researchers and the "Use of Information Technologies" scale. Percentage and square were used in the evaluation of the data. **Results:** The average age of the students was found to be 20.2 ± 1.6 , and all were using smart phones for access to information. Most of the students who used computers to access the information were less than an hour a day. It has been determined that most of the students who use their smart phone frequently visit Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, Google and their music applications. The mean scores of the students the utilization of information and communication technologies were 56.7 ± 9.5 (min: 32, max: 72). It was found that there was no significant relationship between the time spent by the students who preferred computers for information access ($p = .12$). It was seen that the level of students' utilization of information technology was the most communication, followed by acquiring knowledge. It has been determined that those who prefer smart phones and computers for access to information often use the technology for communication. It has been determined that the time of spent on the computer does not make a difference between using the technology.

Conclusion: Students use the most smart phone in the technological tools. It has been seen that students have limited access to information through the internet using different tools.

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TRANSCULTURAL NURSING WITH LEININGER

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Abstract

Culture is the whole of beliefs, values and behaviors that are passed on to the generation. Behaviors of people are influenced by culture on health and disease perceptions. Cultural influences also have a significant share in determining care services and treatment compliance. The task of the nurse is to provide a sensitive and effective care service to meet the cultural needs of the individual, the family and the community. According to Leininger's model, the aim of the nursing is to provide a humane care service that respects people's cultural values and lifestyle. Nurses should provide an acceptable care service for the individual to the conditions of the day in the cultural aspect. According to Leininger, nurses can interact with people from all over the world on moving and changing conditions. The cultural values and beliefs adopted by the nurse influence decisions, attitudes and practices about patient care. Nursing care initiatives can be shaped by being conscious or unconscious influenced by their own culture. With this fact in mind, it should be questioned whether nursing care is given in a culturally appropriate manner. As a result, the culture of material and spiritual values to be transmitted from generations to generations and to be able to maintain their life is explaining the culture. The cultural center allows the community to maintain the center of society without problems in terms of integration into the cultural health system in communities where people are formed. It is stated that empathine, which can be developed together with the cultural equipment in professional competence, will be effective in presenting the nursing profession. Among the problems that may arise in service, one should consider how the patient feels himself or herself in the process of treatment rather than the lack of medical treatment.

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Assessment of Organizational Psychological Capital Level of Nurses

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Abstract

Objective: Psychological capital targets at understanding positive emotions, improving positive personality characteristics and establishing positive institutions that work for these objectives so that people can lead a more qualified life in work-environment and private sphere. In this sense; this study was undertaken to assess psychological capital of nurses. **Methods:** This descriptive study was conducted with 192 nurses after getting a permissions from a university hospital. The data were gathered using Information Form and Organizational Psychological Capital Scale (OPCS) between the 17th of February and the 1st of April 2016 and were analyzed with percentages, means, ANOVA, t test, Mann Withney U and Kruskall Wallis tests. **Findings:** 91% of the nurses were female, 55% of them were married, 50% of them were aged ≤ 30 years, 69% of them had undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. 67% of them had a professional experience below 10 years and 60% of them had service experience below 5 years. 72% of nurses were satisfied with working in nurse-position and 56% of them were satisfied with working at their hospital. According to OPCS; mean total score of nurses was 4.244 ± 0.554 , mean optimism score was 4.037 ± 0.611 , mean resilience score was 4.325 ± 0.648 , mean hope score was 4.269 ± 0.645 and mean self-efficacy score was 4.347 ± 0.782 . Besides; total scores of nurses who were female, worked in nurse-position and were satisfied with working at their hospital were higher; which was statistically significant ($p < 0.005$). However; psychological resilience was higher for female nurses and psychological capital levels were higher among female and married nurses for hope subscale ($p < 0.005$) whereas self-efficacy scores were higher among nurses whose professional experience and service experience were longer and worked at operating room than other nurses and these findings were statistically significant ($p < 0.005$). **Result:** Nurses and especially female nurses demonstrated high psychological capital levels.

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Stories are thought-machines: Digital Story Telling in Nursing

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Abstract

Introduction: Digital story-telling is a process through presenting a story based on “sounds, pictures, graphics, images, music and texts in an interactive media.” **AIM:** The current study was done in order to explore perceptions of education and learning processes of the students who narrated patient data through digital stories. **METHOD:** The study was qualitatively, done with 14 students Nursing Basics Course and the data were gathered before clinical internship. Before the implementation of the study, the students received an applied training about bitstript program and after the training, real patient stories which would be narrated by the instructors were shared with the students. The students assessed the data individually and dubbed characters using bitstript program via computer and created their own digital stories. Content analyses were used in order to evaluate scenes and stories. **FINDINGS:** 76% of the students found composing digital story entertaining and funny, 97% of them liked this technique and 80% of them finalized the story with a positive ending. Two themes were determined in the scenes evaluated. It was identified that student statement about “Education with digital stories” was “Characters and objects used in the process were interesting in terms of composing the story” and student statement about “Learning process with digital stories” was “It helped me to understand cases in a shorter time and effectively.” It was seen that in addition to communication among patients, nurses and doctors; such topics as empathy, problem-solving and real hospital environment were emphasized more in the scenes. **RESULT:** As a result of the analyses of the student data, students found education with digital stories interesting and thought that use of digital stories was effective in explaining cases during learning process.

Key words: digital storytelling, education, nursing, technology

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Drawings Say More Than Words: Storytelling in Nursing

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Abstract

Introduction: Storytelling, one of the creative teaching techniques, is utilized by improving students' problems solving skills and imagination; thus, their creativity is supported and social development is positively affected. **Aim:** The study was conducted in order to determine perceptions of the students who narrated patient data by drawing method about nurses and patients. **Method:** The sample of the study, which was qualitatively done 14 students who studied at Nursing School of a Faculty and took Nursing Basics Course and the data were gathered before clinical internship. Therefore; real patient data which would be narrated were prepared by course-instructors and the students were sorted into two groups and the data were shared with the student groups. The students assessed the data through intra-group discussions and prepared a group-presentation after one week. Following the presentation, the students were asked to draw the case in a paper of six squares, to write contents of each square with their own words and to create a story using the data. **Findings:** 93% of the students were female and mean age was 18. It was identified that 71% of the students did not like drawing, 93% of them found this technique useful, and 89% of them told that it affected their thoughts of patients. It was seen in the drawings evaluated that students dealt with "staying with patients, touching, listening, relaxing, nurse-patient interaction, empathy, protection and advocacy, recognizing patients, use of technology and humor" themes in relation with their perceptions of nurses whereas they discussed "trust, communication, asking for help, meeting physiological needs, respect and support" themes in relation with their perceptions of patients. **Result:** It was identified that their drawings, students expressed the topics and nursing care constituents that are expected to be perceived by analyzing data.

Keywords: Education, nursing student, patient, storyline

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Fall Risk Among Oncology Patients Receiving Chemotherapy Therapy

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Abstract

Together with chronologic age; fall risk increases among cancer patients due to such cancer-related symptoms and side effects of the treatment as change in functioning status, fatigue, weakness, neurotoxicity. The current study was descriptively done to explore fall risk and risk factors among cancer patients who received chemotherapy. The sample of the study was composed of patients who received outpatient chemotherapy at two public hospitals located in Trabzon Province between the 1st of December 2015 and the 15th of March 2016. The sample was consisted of 190 voluntary patients who accepted to participate in the study. The data were collected through a face to face interview technique. The data were collected using Patient Information Form that included questions addressing patients' socio-demographic characteristics and falling and DENN Fall Risk Scale. For the data assessment; licensed SPSS 20.0 package software was used and frequency, percentages and chi-square test were employed. Mean age of the patients was 57.05 ± 12.52 years, 56.8% of them were female, 35.3% of them were overweight, 83.7% of them were married, 47.4% of them had primary school degree, 46.8% of them were housewives, 87.4% of them had moderate income level and 41.6% of them lived in apartment flats without elevators. Duration of cancer diagnosis of the patients was averagely 3.76 ± 3.77 years and most of the patients (88.4%) had someone who could help homecare. Nearly all of the patients had a kind of barriers that might cause falls at home settings. These barriers were slippery ground (94.2%), rug/carpets that were not fixed (71.6%) and objects that restricted movements of the individuals (42.6%). 80.0% of the patients had water closets at home but 82.1% of the patients did not have grab-bars at baths or toilets. It was identified that 26.8% of the patients fell down once in the last three months and male patients fell down more than female patients. Those who could report fall reasons (23.6%) told that these were accidents/environmental factors (12.6%), balance disorders or muscle weakness (11.6%) and dizziness (10.0%); respectively. 13.7% of the patients told that they fell down at noon hours and 20.5% of them had a health problem after falls. Health problem after falls were fear of falling again (11.2%), tissue damage (5.3%) and fractures (4.7%); respectively. According to DENN Fall Risk Scale; fall risk was low among 46.8% of the patients while it was high among 18.9% of the patients. One fourth of the patients who received cancer treatment fell down once in three months and suffered from a health problem caused by falling. Half of the patients had low level of fall risk whereas one fifth of the patients had high level of fall risk.

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Time Management Skills of Nursing and Pharmacy Students

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Abstract

Time is one of the most important abstract concepts that people are unable to intervene in their lives, is irremediable and is equally given to everybody but may not be used equally by some. Ability to manage time will improve one's responsibility feeling at the same time. Therefore; it is important for university students to use time effectively and to benefit time management during university education period when their responsibility feeling develops. The current study was descriptively done in order to explore time management skills of university students who studied at two different departments of university. The sample of the study was composed of 108 third-year university students who studied at Nursing School of Health Sciences Faculty and Faculty of Pharmacy, Karadeniz Technical University and volunteered to participate in the study (50% of them from Nursing School and 50% of them from Faculty of Pharmacy). The study was undertaken during January 2015 fall semester after getting written official permissions from the relevant authorities. For the data collection; a survey form addressing demographic characteristics and Time Management Questionnaire developed by Britton, Tesser and updated by Kibar were employed. The survey forms were distributed to the students and the students were asked to fill in the forms. For the data assessment; SPSS 16.0 software package, frequency, arithmetical means and percentages were used. Mean age of the participants was 21.36 ± 1.22 years and 70.4% of them were female, 56.5% of them graduated from High School, 60.2% of them stayed at student hostels and 45.4% of them made their livings with money sent by their parents. 86.1% of the students did not have any exam for which they had to study and 71.3% of them experienced work-anxiety. Mean grade of the students was 2.85 ± 0.60 . 79.6% of the participant students had activities during their free time and the most frequently done activity was sports (33.3%). When academic departments of the students and questions of Time Management Questionnaire were compared; although there was not significant difference, as time management activities, students of faculty of pharmacy told that they checked course-notes from time to time –even though they did not have any exam- (50%), told that “Whole day passed but I did not do anything.” from time to time (46.3%), spared more time for personal care during school day than courses rarely (48.1%) and told that they frequently found objects they needed easily when they looked for (50%). Nursing students had sometimes difficulty when they set objectives (42.6%), had seldom difficulty in realizing the objectives set (48.1%), told that “Whole day passed but I did not do anything.” from time to time (46.3%), spent long time on phone seldom (44.4%), told that they frequently found objects they needed easily when they looked for (46.3%). As a result; trainings about time management should be organized for university students to increase their academic achievements and to lead an active life in their professions in future.

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Investigation of Nursing News In The Press: Last 10 Years

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Abstract

Newspapers, with an undeniable importance among mass media, are historically important. Printed media are the organs that communicate the realities to the readers and reflect the society at the same time. Therefore; news-reports about nursing profession and nurses in printed media are significant. The current study was retrospectively and descriptively done to assess the news on the printed media about nursing. The current study, which was retrospective and descriptive, reviewed 9 of the 11 newspapers among the first top 15 newspaper sold most in Türkiye in the last year and issued for 30 years through archives on the Internet search engines. In the internet search done with key words “nurse” and “nursing”; news-reports between the 1st of January 2005 and the 28th of February 2016 were assessed. In the current study in which archives of nine newspapers were examined; there were a total of 742 news reports. It was identified that 41.6% of the news-reports were positive while 56.0% of them were negative and 2.2% of them were neutral. When the distributions of topics of the news-reports about nursing were examined; it was seen that 16.9% of them dealt with working conditions, 15.9% death, 13.2% violence, 11.5% education, 11.0% other topics, 5.5% male nurses, 4.8% successes/achievements, 4.7% nursing figures in different topics, 3.7% nursing laws, 3.7% nursing employment, 3.5% nursing negligence, 2.6% nursing week and 2.4% social activities. 51.6% of the news-reports included photos and 40.5% of these photos were related to the news. It was identified that the number of negative news-reports on nurses and nursing was high according to archives of nine newspapers printed in the last 10 years.

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Verbal Abuse Of Nursing Students By Patient And The Patient's Relatives In Turkey

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Abstract

This study was planned as descriptively. The sample was formed by 190 nursing students who study in 3. and 4. classes. Nursing students meet with low rate physical violence (%5.2-6.2), around half of them meet with verbal and behavioral violence from employees and patients or relatives of patients. Students who meet with violence have higher level furor, aggression and anger feelings, meaninglessness, sense of instability, self-harm, guilt feelings, psychological problems, feeling himself nervous/unhappy in the school and difference is significant as statistically. Cases of violence in the clinical environment should be defined. Violence should be reduced by cooperation that between nursing schools and hospital management.

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Fall Risk In Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

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Abstract

This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the risk of falls in patients with Type 2 diabetes. A descriptive sample of this study consisted of 121 patients admitted to the endocrine polyclinic of a university hospital on April-July 2016 and volunteered to participate in the study. In the collection of data, Questionnaire and DENN Fall Risk Assessment Questionnaire were used. The research was written from the relevant hospital, verbal and written permission was obtained from the patients. In the evaluation of the data, frequency, mean and percentage values were used in SPSS 21.0 analysis. The average age of the patients surveyed was 56.89 ± 9.64 , 52.9% were female, 33.9% were mildly obese, 88.4% were married, 38% were primary school graduates, 47.1% were housewives and 83.5%, 39.7% live in detached house and 67.8% have core family structure. 36.3% of the patients had type 2 diabetes for 1-5 years, 56.2% of patients with diabetes were controlling blood sugar several times a week and 37.2% had normal blood sugar. The proportion of patients falling in the last year was 28.1%. The most common problem after the fall was tissue injury (10.7%). According to the DENN Fall Risk Assessment Scale, 38.8% of the patients had a moderate risk of falling. When the risk factors that may cause the patients to fall at home are examined; (61.2%), absence of restraint on the walking area (30.6%), and thresholds (38%) were not included in the study, the slippery floor (88.4%), bathroom (63.6%) and toilet. Patients with Type 2 diabetes diagnosed with microvascular and macrovascular complications were found to have fallen by about a third in the past year and a moderate risk of falls. For this reason, trainings on risk factors for falls for Type 2 diabetes should be organized.

Keywords: fall, fall risk, patient, type 2 diabetes

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Determination Of Quality Of Life Which Are Urinary Incontinence In Elderly

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Abstract

This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the quality of life in the elderly who live in Gumushane province center and have urinary incontinence. The study was conducted in Gumushane province center with 105 elderly people over 60 years old who indicated that they had urinary incontinence and volunteered to participate in the research. The research was carried out in February 2015, with written permission from the relevant institution and verbal permission from the individual. Nine questions including sociodemographic information, ICIQ-SF (International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire Short Form) Turkish Version and SEAPI-QMM (S: Stress-related leak, E: Emptying ability, A: Anotomy, P: Protection, I: Inhibition, Q: Quality of life, M: Mobility, M: Mental status) Incontinence Quality of Life scoring questionnaires were used. For this research, the cronbach alpha value of the ICIQF-SF questionnaire was 0.84. In the evaluation of the data, frequency, mean and percentage values were used in SPSS 16.0 analysis. 53.3% of the elderly surveyed were male, 46.7% were female, and the year of birth was 1941.8 ± 8.3 . 72.4% of the elderly were married, 38.1% were literate, 47.6% were retired, 34.3% were mildly obese, 88.6% had middle income level, 69.5% were living on the floor and 37.1%. 12.4% of the elderly smoke cigarette. 73.3% of the elderly included in the study had a history of urinary incontinence for 0-5 years and 35.2% missed urine one or more times a week and several times a day and 41.9% a little. The average score of the ICIQF-SF Turkish version of the aged is 12.7 ± 4.2 (minimum: 6, maximum: 21). The elderly had urination before coughing (100%), coughing and sneezing (86.7%) and without a significant cause (26.7%) respectively. The SEAPI-QMM Incontinence Quality of Life Score score averaged 19.6 ± 7.3 (minimum: 5, maximum: 45). In the elderly, the incidence of urinary incontinence was found to be moderate, physical and pleasure activities (61%), daily activities of the elderly (46.7%), relationship with his wife (35.2%), sexual life (34.3%), psychology (52.4% (47.6%)), economical status (74.3%) and health (68.6%) in relation to their friends / surroundings. The elderly people stated that "my life quality would be moderate" (65.7%) and "my life quality improved a little" (43.8%), "I could have been more useful" (57.1%) in response to the phrase "without urine leakage". Half of the elderly (53.3%) stated that urinary incontinence had little effect on their daily life expectations. In this study, it was determined that the severity of urinary incontinence in the elderly was moderate, and that approximately one third of the elderly had urine incontinence one or more times per week / several times a day. It was determined that due to urinary incontinence, half of the elderly had a higher degree of health, psychology, energy and intercourse, and the quality of life was moderately good.

Keywords: elderly, incontinence, quality of life

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Incidence of and Risk Factors for Development of Oral Mucositis in Patients Undergoing Cancer Chemotherapy

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Abstract

Background: Oral mucositis (OM) is the inflammation of oral mucosa from redness up to serious ulcerations. Mucositis usually occurs 7-10 days after the start of chemotherapy. **Objectives:** We investigated the incidence and stages of, and risk factors for oral mucositis and other oral complications in patients undergoing outpatient cancer chemotherapy. **Methods:** The current study was descriptively conducted with 147 patients who received outpatient cancer chemotherapy at the Chemotherapy Unit of a University Hospital in Trabzon between February and April, 2015. The data were gathered using a questionnaire form, intraoral examination and World Health Organization "Mucositis Grading Scale". **Results:** In the study, frequency of oral mucositis was found to be 51.7%. In the majority of the patients were determined low/mild level of oral mucositis (81.6%). The most commonly seen oral problems of the patients during the treatment were mouth dryness (55.1%), reduced/changed sense of taste (52.4%), lack of appetite (47.6%) and lip dryness and lip cracks (41.5%). Most of the patients (87.8%) did not have taken mouth care for the prevention of oral complications. According to the results of logistic regression analysis; risk factors for oral mucositis were found to be advanced age, lack of appetite and the duration of chemotherapy ($p<0.05$). **Conclusion:** As a result; it was discovered that half of the patients who received outpatient cancer chemotherapy developed oral mucositis and one or more than one oral problems during the treatment process. It was determined that the frequency of oral complications ranged between 1-55% and oral complications affected frequency of oral mucositis. It should be performed more carefully oral assessment and mouth care by nurses.

Keywords: chemotherapy, oral complications, oral mucositis, outpatient

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Oral Mucositis in Patients Receiving Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy

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Abstract

Background: Oral mucositis (OM) developed that depending on cancer chemotherapy (CT) and radiotherapy (RT) is a process ulcerative and inflammatory.

Objectives: This study was conducted in order to determine the incidence, stage of and risk factors of oral mucositis inpatients who received cancer CT and RT.

Methods: This study was planned as descriptive. The sample was formed by 127 inpatients who received cancer CT and RT at the Oncology Units of the two hospitals between October 2014 and December, 2015. The data were gathered using a questionnaire form, intraoral examination and World Health Organization "Mucositis Grading Scale". In the analysis of data, number, percentage, mean and chi square test was used.

Results: In the study, incidence of oral mucositis was found to be 55.1%. In the more than half of the patients were determined low/mild level of oral mucositis (67.1%). Oral mucositis-induced complications experienced by patients most commonly were lip dryness and lip cracks (58.6%), mouth dryness (55.7%), reduced/changed sense of taste (47.1%), lack of appetite (42.9%), difficulty swallowing (28.6%) and hoarseness (28.6%). It was found out that OM was statistically and significantly higher among the patients who with advanced age, in smokers, lung cancer, use of oral care products and not tooth brushing ($p<0.05$). **Conclusion:** As a result; it was discovered that half of the patients who received cancer chemotherapy and radiotherapy developed oral mucositis and developed one or more oral complications according to the severity affected of mucosa. Oral mucositis develops in patients receiving CT and RT impairs their comfort and reduce the patient's quality of life. Accordingly, proper oral care should be made before the development of OM in inpatients.

Keywords: cancer, chemotherapy, oral mucositis, radiotherapy

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The Use of Complementary and Alternative Treatment of Individuals with Chronic Diseases

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Abstract

Objective: For a longer and healthier life, individuals with chronic illnesses tend to prefer complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) methods. This study investigated the use of CAM by these individuals. Method: This is a descriptive study. 207 patients who admitted to the internal medicine outpatient clinic of a hospitals in Trabzon between April-July 2016 participated to study. This study was performed by face-to-face interviews. The data were gathered via patient information form concerning clinical and sociodemographic data and the using of CAM. For analysis of data; number, percentage, and chi-square test were used. Results: The mean age of the patients in the study were 51.10 ± 16.80 and 63.3% were female. Diagnosis of patients were hypertension (46.4%), diabetes mellitus (21.7%), chronic renal failure (11.1%), asthma (10.1%), cancer (9.7%), heart failure (7.7%). Overall 62.3% of respondents had used CAM and herbal products were most commonly preferred (58.5%). CAM were widely used by patients with anemia (83.3%), heart failure (81.3%) and asthma (76.2%). Among the reasons given were; lower blood pressure (38.8%), relieve pain (30.2%), prevent infection (13.2%), lower blood sugar (9.3%), improve cancer (6.2%). The most common sources of information about CAM were television (31.4%), relatives (27.1%), family (25.6%), friends (22.7%), doctor (14.5%). There were significant difference terms of using CAM methods according to age groups and income status ($p < 0.05$). There was not a significant difference terms of use CAM methods according to gender, marital status, level of education, place of living, occupation, year of diagnosis, comorbid disease state ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion: It was concluded that more than half of patients with chronic diseases used CAM methods and the most common source of information was television. It was recommended to patients get training by expert person / persons before using CAM practices.

Keywords: chronic disease, complementary and alternative medicine

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JOB SATISFACTION LEVELS OF NURSES EMPLOYED AT PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN TURKIYE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

Introduction: Job satisfaction of nurses was reviewed in many studies. However; there are a limited number of studies on job satisfaction of nurses in Turkiye. **Aim:** The current study was undertaken in order to review articles that examined job satisfaction levels of nurses working at Turkish Public Hospitals (secondary and tertiary hospitals) and were published in national and international journals between January 2010 and December 2015 and to assess the data obtained in these articles systematically. **Tools and Method:** The relevant articles were screened using pubmed, ebhost, medline, scholar google data bases with key words of nurse, job, satisfaction and Turkiye via an access network of a university. In the review; 1448 articles were obtained and 4 articles that met the study criteria were evaluated. **Findings:** All of these four articles employed Minnesota Satisfaction Scale in order to measure job satisfaction. Three of these four articles defined level of job satisfaction of nurses while two of them examined the correlation between job satisfaction, psychological mobbing, burnout and quality of life. One of these four articles investigated the correlation between job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Three articles found job satisfaction of nurses at moderate level while two articles detected higher intrinsic satisfaction level than extrinsic satisfaction level. Besides; it was identified that there was a positive correlation between job satisfaction and all subscales of quality of life, as psychological mobbing behavior increased job satisfaction level decreased and there was a positive and significant correlation between organizational commitment and job satisfaction. **Result:** These four studies that were examined in a five year period and were done with nurses employed at public hospitals reported a moderate level of job satisfaction among nurses. However; a limited number of studies were obtained in the review.

Key words: nurse, job satisfaction, Turkiye

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INVESTIGATION OF CLINICAL APPLICATION EXPERIENCES OF NURSING STUDENTS: CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Clinical practices in nursing education, which are among applied sciences, play an important role in personal and professional development of students. In this study, the clinical application experiences of nursing students were tried to be understood. The sample of the research which was conducted through the document analysis consists of a total of 105 students who are studying in the first, third and fourth grades of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University School of Health Nursing Department. The data were collected as follows: stories of 4th grade students experiencing and influenced by clinical applications (16 memories) in the fall semester of the 2014-2015 academic year, 23 diaries that were written during the 11-week clinical practice period of the first year students of the spring semester 2015-2016 academic year, and 66 memoirs of the students performing and influenced by the clinical applications in the fall semester of 2016-2017 academic year. The data obtained in the study were analyzed by content analysis. In the analysis of the data, the categories of emotional intensity, physical fatigue, social support, excessive students in the fields of clinical application, verbal violence from the patients, personal and professional development, vocational and drug application errors, role modeling, communication problems, death, and violence of patients and staff security were determined. It can be suggested in the clinics that students be present while changing the shift, training be provided on "correct communication techniques" in order to improve intra-clinic communication techniques in student-nurse interaction, and to prevent the student nurses from going alone to the patient.

Key words: nursing students, clinical practice, experience.

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CAUSES OF STRESS EXPERIENCED BY NURSES AND EFFECTS OF STRESS ON NURSES

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Abstract

Intense stress causes individuals to suffer from physical, psychological and work-related problems. The study was conducted to identify causes of stress experienced by nurses and negative effects of stress on nurses. This descriptive and comparative study was conducted with 256 of 542 nurses at a university and a state hospital in Rize. The data were collected with a questionnaire addressing nurses' demographic features and the factors and effects of stress between the 9th and the 30th of March 2016. Of the nurses, 91% were female, 35% were aged between 25 and 34 years, 47% had baccalaureate degrees and 48% had a work-experience of ≥ 11 years. 50% of them were partly satisfied with work-environment and 41% partly had problems about working-hours. The nurses underwent high level of stress due to negative attitudes of patients or their families (57%), work-environment caused by lack of nurse and other personnel (56%), inability to spare time for themselves and their families (45%), the fact that their rights were not protected (37%), not being employed at the units where they wanted to work (37%), being criticized by physicians (31%). Besides; nurses who worked at general clinics/units underwent higher level of stress than other nurses working at other departments due to inability to spare time for themselves and their families ($p < 0.05$). However, 70% of the nurses felt physically tired, 63% suffered from psychological sleep disorders and 59% had professional burnout due to stress. Nurses who had a work-experience of ≤ 10 years and 18-24 years old had more sleep disorders ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, nurses suffer from high level of stress mainly due to negative attitudes of patients and their families and lack of nurse and other personnel, and stress leads to fatigue, sleep disorders and burnout among the nurses.

Keywords: nursing, hospital, stress

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Perception of Old Age of Geriatrics Students

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Abstract

Significance and Aim: The old age population, which has steadily been increasing in our country, continuously requires renewal of care services to be provided to the elderly individuals. Geriatrics personnel have been a crucial part of the team in the provision of these services given to the elderly individual. Positive attitudes of geriatrics personnel enhance the quality of care to be provided. The current study was designed to detect perception of old age of geriatrics students. **Method:** In the current study; phenomenographic method –which is one of the qualitative research methods– was used. The study was done with 7 first grade students who studied at the Department of Geriatrics under Vocational School of Health Services of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University. The data were collected using focus interview method and voice-recorded. For the analyses of interview questions; descriptive analyses method was employed. **Findings and Result:** Findings related to perceptions of old age of geriatrics students were examined under eight categories of care neediness, affection neediness, physical aging, psychological aging, affection and love, staying with family, staying at old age home and dissatisfaction. It was identified that the word “elderly person” reminded the students of a person who needed care and affection while the word “old age” of physical and psychological aging. Some students argued that elderly people should stay at old age home because a more professional care was given while others suggested that elderly people should stay with their families because staying with familiar people would give a person peace.

Key words: old age, perception, geriatrics student

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Smiling and Accessible Health Services: Assessment of Patients

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Abstract

Objective: Smiling and effective communication makes access of the patients to health staff easier. The study was done to determine whether or not smiling and accessible healthcare services were provided to the patients. **Methods:** The descriptive study was conducted at a university and a state hospital in Rize. The sample of the study was composed of 188/a day in 2015 patients hospitalized. The data were collected using a questionnaire targeting patients' demographic features and their views about smiling and accessible healthcare services between 9 and 30 March 2016 and were assessed using percentages, means, chi-square test. **Findings:** Of the patients; %58 were female, 53% were aged ≥ 31 years. 13% were hospitalized at least once a month and 80% stayed at hospitals nearly for 10 days. In the selection of the health staff; 62% of the patients paid attention to the fact that health staff should be caring and behave well. 49% found physicians understanding, 48% found nurses understanding and 29% found medical secretaries understanding; 51% found physicians smiling, 46% found nurses smiling and 39% found medical secretaries smiling and 45% found doctors informative, 46% found nurses informative and 39% found medical secretaries informative. However; 83% of the patients stated that they could contact nurses easily while only 2% of them stated that they could reach physicians easily. 61% of the patients emphasized that health staff were unable to solve problems due to high number of patients. It was identified that patients who were single ($p=0.024$) and were satisfied with healthcare services explained that they recovered more easily and female patients were satisfied with healthcare services more ($p=0.038$). **Result:** Patients thought that nurses were more smiling and accessible than physicians and particularly than medical secretaries. Yet, it was understood that two of five patients told that their complaints were not solved and more than half of the patients did not complain when they came across a negative situation.

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FACTORS AFFECTING COMFORT OF PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN THE CORONARY CARE UNIT

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Abstract

Background: Comfort, a concept associated with the art of nursing, is important for reducing the negative impact of hospitalization in a coronary care unit (CCU). Providing nursing interventions that ensure patient comfort is important for patients to respond positively to treatment. Aim: To determine the factors affecting comfort and the comfort levels patients hospitalized in the coronary care unit. Design: A descriptive study. Method: The study was conducted between December 2015 and February 2015 in the CCU of a state hospital located in Trabzon, Turkey. The sample consisted of 119 patients who complied with the criteria of inclusion for the study. Data were collected using the "Patient Information Form" and a "General Comfort Questionnaire." Results: The mean patient comfort score was 3.22 ± 0.33 , and we found significant relationships between comfort scores and age ($r = -0.19$ $p = 0.03$) and communication by nurses and doctors ($p < 0.05$). Regression analysis revealed that sufficient communication by doctors, education level, age and having visitors were related to the level comfort ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Communication by nurses and doctors and having visitors could change the comfort levels of patients hospitalized in the CCU.

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Factors associated with beliefs about Adherence to Medications, Diet and Self-Monitoring in Patients With Heart Failure

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Abstract

Background and aim of the study: Compliance to recommended medication treatment and lifestyle changes in patients with heart failure is necessary. When chronic disease is poorly managed, symptoms of heart failure may worsen or cause unmet need for treatment. The purpose of study was to determine the beliefs and adherence to medications, diet and self-monitoring taking into account the sociodemographic and clinical characteristic of patients with heart failure. Methods: This research was conducted as a descriptive study in the cardiology service. The study sample constituted 130 patients. Data was collected using the 'Patient Information Form' and 'Beliefs about medication compliance scale (BMCS), beliefs about dietary compliance scale (BDCS) and beliefs about self-monitoring scale (BSMS) for patients with chronic heart failure'. Results: Of the included patients, 67.7% were male and 56.2% were married. The average ages of patients were 68.75 ± 12.54 . 36.9% of patients stated that experienced difficulty using their medication regularly, 90% stated that did not made daily weight monitoring, 73.8% stated that received training about disease. Age, comorbidity, NYHA class and sleeping regularly were the predictors of BMCS and BDCS barrier scale ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: In our study, difficulty in maintaining fluid control and sleeping regularly was perceived as a barrier to compliance diet treatment, while difficulty adhering to medications was perceived as a compliance barrier in medication treatment in HF patients. The vast majority patients stated that they had difficulty in meeting their self-care needs. Training provided by health-care professionals are an important predictor of patient compliance diet treatment.

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NURSING FOLLOW-UP IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING EXTRACORPOREAL MEMBRANE OXYGENATION SURGERY

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Abstract

Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) is a cardiopulmonary machine that is used to support in patients with cardiac and pulmonary disease. ECMO is a method of temporary life support treatment applied to patients with reversible cardiac and/or respiratory failure. This process is based on the passage of the patient's blood through the ECMO device, through an oxygenator, cleaning the carbon dioxide and adding oxygen. Many cases were treated at more than 100 centers throughout the day, and the survival rate in infants increased to over 80%. Respiratory failure in infant patients continues to be the most popular use of ECMO. In 2008, the Extracorporeal Life Support Organization announced the results of approximately 36,000 neonatal, pediatric, and adult patients treated with ECMO in the world. The management of the ECMO system is carried out by a team of ECMO specialists, including intensive care physicians, nurses, perfusionists and respiratory therapists who are trained in the subject. ECMO nurse, an important member of the team, should know the equipment and working principles of the ECMO system, recognize the ventilation requirements and possible complications related to ECMO, and if necessary, nursing care is important in order to be able to initiate early. ECMO surgery is a process that requires a follow-up and care multidisciplinary approach. Nursing as a discipline; It is important in terms of patient follow-up, preparation in the preop period, effective post-operative care as well as informing the families about the processes and fulfilling the role of educator and consultant during the rehabilitation period. The care of the patient with ECMO include physical and psychological care such as daily aseptic care, hour urine tracking, daily aseptic medical dressing care of the cannula entrance, hourly arterial blood gas and electrolytes, evaluation of the patient on the basis of daily infection, protection of the body heat of the patient, maintenance of skin cleaning, sleep rest training programs, psychological support, using a suitable air bed, ensuring appropriate calorie requirement, frequent oral care to cure wounds that may occur in the mouth, continuous support from family and patient psychological direction. For patients in need of ECMO, during the Ecmo procedure ,follow-up and discharge; the experienced and educated nurses play an important role in preventing early detection of complications. It is suggested to create a nursing care plan algorithm for complications that may occur after ECMO insertion. Some of the main nursing diagnoses in patients with Ecmo are cardiac output reduction, body image deterioration, fatigue, fluid electrolyte imbalance, anxiety, bleeding risk, ineffective respiratory pattern, activity intolerance, and ineffective coping. Nurses should implement interventions towards the patient in accordance with the diagnosis and evaluate the results.mIn this article, proposals are presented in the direction of nursing follow-up of patients who have undergone ECMO surgery.

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THE ROLE OF EARLY PATIENT RECOGNITION OF SYMPTOMS IN REDUCING READMISSION OF HEART FAILURE

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Abstract

American Heart Association reported that it expects a 46% increase in heart failure (HF) from 2012 until 2030 and predicted that 18 and over in the age group more than 8 million people in the US will experience HF. The prevalence of heart failure in Turkey over 35 years is over 2.9%. The annual rate of mortality in patients with heart failure is 8-12%. Symptom management plays a key role in managing of HF and increasing the quality of life of the patient. Patients with CHF usually do not have enough knowledge about the effects, symptoms and causes of chronic heart failure. Studies have reported that more than 50% of HF patients do not know the causes of symptoms, and one third of patients relate symptoms of HF to unrelated conditions. Potential patient barrier to identifying symptoms may include lack of symptom monitoring, lack of understanding of the importance of certain symptoms, believing that symptoms are not severe, believing that medication or other conditions cause symptoms, and that patients do not know that they can control symptoms. As stated in the ESC guide, self-care in HF is an important part of successful treatment. Studies have shown that self-care behaviors reduce significantly hospital admissions, KY patients who implement self-care have fewer hospitalizations, lower mortality rates and less inpatient costs. Facilitation of self-care behaviors is one of the basic principles of HF management programs, as well as the optimization of medical treatment, symptom management, identification and management of accompanying conditions, frequent and continuous monitoring, accurate assessment of HF syndrome. Training and counseling for the patient and the family / caregiver should include risk reduction methods such as normal symptoms and condition of worsening symptoms, self monitoring, symptoms to be done in case of emergence, dietary advice, medications and possible side effects, management of activity and exercise, smoking cessation and weight control. The development of a trust relationship between the nurse and patient helps in self-care. This study aimed to show the effect of symptom management and self-care behaviors on re-admission to the hospital in patients with heart failure.

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Determination of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors of High School Students

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Abstract

Aim: This research was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the healthy lifestyle behaviors of high school students. **Method:** The schools located in Rize Province were grouped (n: 9926). The number of samples was determined to be 370 according to the sample width formula, which is known as the number of individuals in the phase. A total of 449 volunteer students were selected from a high school in each group by simple random sampling method and the study was completed. To collect data, the personal information form and healthy lifestyle behaviors scale II (HLBS), which were developed by the researcher, were used. The data were evaluated using percentile, ANOVA and t test. **Findings:** It was determined that the average score of HLBS scores of the students was moderate with 128.06 ± 20.19 . The average score of female students' health responsibility and interpersonal relationship scores were higher than male students ($p < 0.05$). The average physical activity score of male students was found to be higher than that of female students ($p < 0.05$). A significant positive correlation between the age of the students and the class with 'interpersonal relations' and the total score was found ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The acquisition of positive health behaviors during the adolescence period is important to perform healthy behaviors in the future life of the individual. As a result of this study, it is suggested that education programs should be established to protect and improve the health of the students. Also, education should develop the self-efficacy of the students. Moreover, it should be conducted according to the low-scored areas and schools. **Key words:** Healthy lifestyle behaviors, Health promotion, High school students

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Turkish nurses' perception of empowerment and self-assessment of their problem solving abilities

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to describe Turkish nurses' perceptions of empowerment and self-assessment of their problem-solving abilities. **Background:** Nurses are expected to be empowered and effective at solving problems to be able to achieve the goals of the organization and profession, given that they work towards providing good quality, safe patient care. **Methods:** The sample included 273 nurses from a hospital established by the Ministry of Health and a university hospital in Ankara. The data were gathered using The Demographic Data Form developed by the researchers, The Perception of Empowerment Instrument(PEI) and The Problem Solving Inventory(PSI). **Results:** Turkish nurses' perceived that they were average at solving problems and were moderately empowered. Nurses scored higher on the subscale of responsibility and lower than expected on the subscales of autonomy and participation. Nurses tended to approach the problems directly instead of avoiding them. **Conclusions:** This study shows that there is a need to create policies that encourage nurses to use their problem solving ability, work autonomously, have responsibilities at work, and participate in decision-making processes. **Implications for Nursing Management:** For nurse managers wishing to create empowered working environment, both nurses's problem solving ability, autonomy, responsibilities and participation in decisions making are factors that need to be well supported in the process of nurse administration.

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CASE STUDY: MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Defined by Petersan et al. in 1999, mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is a pathological transition phase between “healthy” and “dementia”, characterized by regression from ordinary cognitive processes (memory, language, attention, visual-spatial, executive functions) while this regression is not sufficient for a dementia diagnosis (1,2,3). It is reported that more than half of patients develop dementia in 5 years (4,5). Diagnosis is made through laboratory examinations, imaging methods, comprehensive neuropsychological evaluation. The patient is delat with under a multidisciplinary approach in order to monitor regression through neuropsychological tests every 6-12 months. Early diagnosis is important treatment and monitoring. Case: Mini Mental Test Score of a 77 year old patient who applied to neurology policlinic with forgetfulness complaint is 27/30. As a result of Verbal memory process tests, he learned one of the 15 items in the first repetition and repeated maximum nine items after ten repetitions. After approximately 40 minutes, he recalled three items automatically and eleven items by recognition. Total recall score is 14/15. During Visual Memory Test, he was able to draw two of four items and after 40 minutes recalled one automatically and three by recognition. Of his visual-spatial and constructive skills, copying functions were found normal. Clock drawing test was evaluated as normal. Conclusion: Mild difficulty in maintaining attention, mild impairment in learning phase, remarkable impairment in automatic recall and verbal and visual memory impairment were detected. The patient had mild difficulty in recognition phase. Reasoning skill, visual spatial functions, frontal functions and linguistic functions were evaluated as normal. With these findings, the patient was taken into follow-up phase for mild cognitive impairment. The patient and the family were evaluated as a whole and the patient was recommended to have regular checks, take medicine regularly, cope with risk factors of chronic diseases and lead a physically and mentally active life.

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CASE REPORT: PSYCHO-SOCIAL STAGES OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER ACCORDING TO ELISABETH KUBLER ROSS

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Abstract

Introduction: It is a clonal heterogeneous disease characterized with myelodysplastic syndromes, ineffective hematopoiesis and risk of developing leukemia (1, 2). Cancer diagnosis causes serious psychological problems (3). People may show various reactions after diagnosis. Elisabeth Kübler Ross listed psychological stages of cancer as denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance (3,4,5). Case: A married female patient born in 1980 and followed at bone marrowtransplantation department of a research and training hospital was diagnosed with MDS in 2011. After an 8-day chemotherapy, bone marrow was transplanted and full recovery was observed. Her psycho-social stages at the time of diagnosis are studied by Kübler Ross. 1. Denial: She learned the diagnosis from her doctor. She reports that she has not gone through denial stage because her husband and family consoled and supported her by saying that she will be fine after treatment. 2. Anger: She reports that she was angry for having these problems as she suffered pain and could not be fed due to impairment of oral mucous membrane during chemotherapy and transplantation. 3. Bargaining: She reports saying that she will hold prayers if she recovers and did it. 4. Depression: She reports she was touched by hair loss after chemotherapy, disturbed by the way people looked at her when she went out with a mask on her face for protective isolation after allogenic transplantation and did not want to talk to people. The end of her plans to have a child caused sorrow and depression. 5. Acceptance: She reports accepting the illness and had a hope of recovery after beginning the treatment with the support of her husband and family. Our patient has had regular checks every 3 months since 2011. She reports she is still unhappy because she still has no hair and she is not going to have a child. Consequently, nursing must be planned for patients with cancer diagnosis considering the psychological stages under a multidisciplinary teamwork. Fertile patients diagnosed with cancer must be dispatched to counseling services for them to have children after treatment.

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DETERMINING THE ATTITUDES REGARDING CARE GIVING ROLES OF NURSES, EMPLOYED AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Objective: The objective of the study, which was planned descriptively and cross-sectionally, is to determine attitudes and effective factors regarding care-giving roles of the nurses, employed at a hospital in Edirne Province. Methodology: The population of the research consists of 250 nurses, working in the hospital. No sampling was made. The study was conducted with 181 nurses, who accepted the study. Survey data were collected using the "Scale for Determining Attitudes Regarding Care Giving Roles of the Nurses," developed by Koçak et. al., that consists of 16 questions by the researchers, including the variations concerning the socio-demographic and professional characteristics of the nurses. In data assessment; the relations between the results of Scale for Determining Attitudes Regarding Care Giving Roles of the Nurses were evaluated with Mann- Whitney U, variance analysis, student-t test and Bonferroni multiple comparison test. $p < .05$ value was acknowledged to be the limit for statistical significance. Findings: Age average, working year and the number of patients of the nurses, whom they are responsible for, are respectively $33,81 \pm 8,33$, $12,89 \pm 9,01$ and $24,98 \pm 45,50$. 84,5% of the nurses are service nurses, 52,5% of them are partly satisfied with their jobs and 74% of them selected their jobs willingly. 88.4% of the nurses state that it affects the care giving roles of nurses to carry out the applications, which are not their own duties. Distributions of averages of total points of the Scale for Determining Attitudes Regarding Care Giving Roles of the Nurses was found to be $4,21 \pm 0,64$ (min.:1,58-max.:5). It was determined that age, gender, marital status, working year, wilful selection of job, department of employment and type of employment do not have an impact on care giving roles of the nurses. A statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) was found between their educational background, their roles in the department where they work, the number of patients, whom they are responsible for and their care giving roles. Conclusion: Attitudes of nurses regarding their care giving roles will increase the quality of care to be provided for patients/health individuals.

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The Effects of Tailored Telemonitoring On Heart Failure Patients

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Abstract

Introduction: Telemonitoring the use of communication technology to monitor clinical status. Heart failure patients suffer from frequent and repeated hospitalizations.

Purpose: The aim of this review, is to examine the effects of tailored telemonitoring on heart failure patients. **Methods:** Akdeniz University electronic databases center including MEDLINE, CINAHL, Sciencedirect, Cochrane library were searched published studies in English with “Telemonitoring and Heart Failure Patients and Clinical Trials” key words and 942 articles were reached by the search results. By the analysis, published between 2000-2016, the original seven manuscripts have been sampled. **Results:** A study showed that telemonitoring using mobile phones as patient terminals has the potential to reduce frequency and duration of heart failure hospitalizations. Another study investigated tailored telemonitoring was found to educate patients with HF and to improve their self-care abilities and sense of self-efficacy. One study evaluated telemonitoring of elderly people with HF is feasible and reduces the risk of death and hospitalization. Another study showed telemonitoring did not result in lower total costs, decreased hospitalizations, improved symptoms, or improved mortality. Another study showed that no statistically significant differences in patients’ clinical health status or in their self-care behavior. Another study evaluated home telemonitoring in a typical elderly population of heart failure patients produces a similar outcome to ‘usual’ specialist care, but reduces clinic and emergency room visits and unplanned heart failure rehospitalizations at little additional cost. A study showed that telemonitoring-facilitated collaboration between GPs and a heart failure clinic reduces mortality and number of days lost to hospitalization, death, or dialysis in CHF patients. **Conclusions:** Telemonitoring is has the potential to reduce frequency and duration of heart failure hospitalizations. Providing patients with an adequate user interface for daily data. Telemonitoring may be an effective strategy for disease management in high-risk heart failure patients.

Key Words: Telemonitoring, Heart Failure Patients, Clinical Trials

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Perception of Old Age of Geriatrics Students Track Poster Presentation

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Abstract

Significance and Aim: The old age population, which has steadily been increasing in our country, continuously requires renewal of care services to be provided to the elderly individuals. Geriatrics personnel have been a crucial part of the team in the provision of these services given to the elderly individual. Positive attitudes of geriatrics personnel enhance the quality of care to be provided. The current study was designed to detect perception of old age of geriatrics students.

Method: In the current study; phenomenographic method –which is one of the qualitative research methods- was used. The study was done with 7 first grade students who studied at the Department of Geriatrics under Vocational School of Health Services of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University. The data were collected using focus interview method and voice-recorded. For the analyses of interview questions; descriptive analyses method was employed. **Findings and Result:** Findings related to perceptions of old age of geriatrics students were examined under eight categories of care neediness, affection neediness, physical aging, psychological aging, affection and love, staying with family, staying at old age home and dissatisfaction. It was identified that the word “elderly person” reminded the students of a person who needed care and affection while the word “old age” of physical and psychological aging. Some students argued that elderly people should stay at old age home because a more professional care was given while others suggested that elderly people should stay with their families because staying with familiar people would give a person peace.

Key words: old age, perception, geriatrics student

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Effect of Education Based on Health Belief Model on Breast Cancer Knowledge and Awareness in a Group of Women Living in Turkey

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Abstract

Objective: This research was conducted to determine the effect of education on breast cancer knowledge and awareness of a group of women living in a city of Turkey. **Method:** This study was conducted with 92 women, participating in vocational training courses in Eskisehir, a city of Turkey, between 1-31 December 2015. Data was collected by a questionnaire consisted of questions to determine socio-demographic characteristics and level of breast cancer knowledge of women, Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Form and Health Belief Model Scale (HBM). HBM scale consist of susceptibility, seriousness, efficacy, barriers, confidence and health motivation subscales. After forms were applied, women were trained with an education based on HBM. Two weeks after education, HBM scale was applied to women again. **Results:** The mean age of women was 39.57 ± 9.66 years and 94.6% of them had a low level of breast cancer risk with 117.33 ± 51.63 mean score. Before education it was found that 50.0% of women had breast self-examination while only 29.3% of them had mammogram. After education breast self-examination rates increased to 60.9% while mammogram rates increased to 31.5%. It was found that women's mean scores received from seriousness subscale were significantly increased after training ($p=0.011$). The mean scores received from barriers subscale decreased after training but there was found no significant difference ($p=0.987$). The mean confidence subscale scores of the women who had information about breast cancer was found significantly higher ($p=0.004$). **Conclusion:** The rates of breast self-examination and mammograms could be increased with individualized education. More structured trainings about breast cancer should be planned for women.

Key words: breast cancer, health belief, cancer awareness

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Examination of Factors Affecting the Sleep Quality of Psychiatry Patients Through Structural Equation Model

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Mental illness can cause disruption of sleep quality. OBJECTIVES: The study aimed to evaluate the sleep quality of patients who were hospitalized and find out the factors that affect their sleep quality. DESIGN: The study which was a cross-sectional type was conducted with 90 (85.71%) patients. Sleep quality of the patients was evaluated through Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). The data were statistically analyzed with chi square test and structural equation model (SEM). RESULTS: 67.8% (n=61) of patients had a sleep at bad quality. According to SEM; 23% of the variance at the bad sleep quality of psychiatry patients was caused 34% by bipolar disorders; 30% by personality disorders; 27% by depression. While being diagnosed with bipolar was the most effective factor in worsening sleep quality (0.34), bad sleep quality affected the drug utilization the most (0.56). CONCLUSION: In order to solve the sleep problems at each different psychiatric diagnosis, detailed further research was suggested.

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KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF SENIOR NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT EPILEPSY

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: This study was conducted to determine knowledge levels of senior nursing students about epilepsy. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study was conducted descriptively and cross-sectional between 17-27 January 2017 with 168 nursing senior students who agreed to participate in the study. The data was collected on social media with questionnaire which was composed of the literature review by the researchers. 15 of the questions were about socio-demographic characteristics and 20 of questions were about epilepsy. The highest score of "100" and the lowest score of "0" are taken from the questions designed to measure the knowledge levels about epilepsy. High scores indicate that the level of knowledge about the epilepsy is very high. Analysing of data were carried out in a computer program by using percentage, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis-H test. **FINDINGS:** 88,6% of the students with a mean age of $21,98 \pm 1,06$ were female, 56,5% were graduates from super/anatolian high school, 91% were not working, 84,6% have middle income, 53,5% had a childhood in the city and 83,6% of the nuclear family structure. It's determined that 80% of the students were found not have a person who has epilepsy in his/her relatives, 50% did not experience a patient with epileptic seizure. 73,6% of students were educated about patient care for epileptic seizures, 58,8% of those who had information about epilepsy were found to have reached this information from school, books, and journals. It was found that the majority of participants(80,4%) did not care a patient previously had a seizure. 82,2% of the students reported loss of consciousness and syncope are symptom of epilepsy, 97% stated that epilepsy was related to the neurological system, and 54% said epilepsy was hereditary. It was determined that mean score of the students' knowledge level about epilepsy is $81,10 \pm 7,26$. There was no statistically significant relationship between gender, graduated high school, working status, income level, place of childhood, having a person who has epilepsy in his/her relatives, experience a patient with epileptic seizure, having education about patient care for epileptic seizures, state of syncope/loss of consciousness as a symptom of epilepsy, knowledge of which system of the body was related to the epilepsy, whether the epilepsy was a hereditary disease or not and the mean of total scores($p > 0,05$). There was a statistically significant relationship between where they got the information about epilepsy, care a patient previously had a seizure and mean scores of epilepsy knowledge level($p < 0,05$). It was determined that students ,who had extensive family structure, got information about epilepsy from the health personnel and those who care a patient previously had a seizure, had high mean scores. **CONCLUSION:** In the study, It was determined that nursing senior students' knowledge level about the epilepsy is high; family structure, where they got the information about epilepsy, care a patient previously had a seizure affects epilepsy knowledge.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Nursing, Student.

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NEGATIVE MENTORS IN NURSING

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Abstract

Mentoring is defined as the relationship between an older and experienced mentor and a less experienced young mentee who is seeking help in developing a career. Although learning, growth and development are not seen in various professional organizations and personal relationships, mentoring relationship is a relationship that focuses on the individual's career development and maturation. 2007 Eby noted; the mentoring relationship can be observed in interpersonal relations as well as differences in terms of quality. Mentoring is a positive interaction or positive results may not necessarily be observable. Negative mentoring interaction in nurses is increasing in direct proportion to burnout. Eby and Allen 2002 study; Negative mentoring experience may be associated with more negative consequences, although positive mentoring experience contributes to positive outcomes for mentors, including stress and exhaustion reduction. Negative counseling experience for mentee is associated with increased stress and reduced job satisfaction and increased work intensity. In Eby et al.'s 2008 study, we examined the relationship between emotional exhaustion dimension and negative counseling in a study that did not show a relationship between negative mentoring experience and mentored burnout status. Schaffer and Taylor 2010 have identified a destructive relationship with negative emotional exhaustion, increasing emotional exhaustion among interpersonal problems. Negative mentoring experiences are related to emotional exhaustion in nurses and they can conceive significant consequences. Negative mentoring experiences relate to emotional exhaustion in nurses and they can have important consequences. Sambunjak et al 2009 pointed out that the obstacles of health workers are not having strong mentoring skills, seeing mentees as potential competitors, personal obstacles, time constraints, lack of shift work and incentives. Allen et al. 1997, former mentoring experience of the mentor, social support of the manager, work stress or organizational factors and individual characteristics contribute. Negative mentoring should be studied to establish a successful mentoring relationship in nursing. Nurses' awareness of negative mentoring should be increased and negative mentoring problems should be minimized.

Key Words: Nursing, Mentoring, Negative Mentoring.

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Nursing Masculinity In Turkey

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Abstract

Since 2007, the number of men receiving nursing education in Turkey has begun to increase. The rise of men to work in the nursing profession has increased worldwide since 1970 (Sherrod et al., 2006). While undergraduate education in nursing did not discriminate on the basis of sex, the 1954 Nursing Law defined nurses as female genders so men could not do nursing. With the amendment made in 2007 (T.C. Official Paper, 2007), sex discrimination was introduced in the profession. The number of male students starting with 27 students in Turkey reached 5120 in 2016. Studies show that the society does not approve women working in male dominated professions even if they are successful, but that women approve men working in dominant professions (Heilman et al., 2004). The majority of the male nursing students prefer the first five categories of consciousness in the studies carried out in the following years, while the occupation of the students in Turkey was largely unconsciously and randomly selected (Koç et al., 2010; Çınar et al., 2011) and it has been revealed that the reasons for choosing a profession are usually job opportunities (Yılmaz and Karadağ, 2011, Koç et al., 2010, Çınar et al., 2011, Demiray et al., 2013). The first studies after male nurses entered the profession indicated that gender is important in terms of attitudes and thoughts of the profession. Graduated male nursing students were observed to be lower than female nursing students (Baykal et al., 2011; Temel and Karabulut, 2009; Koç et al., 2010). Were observed lower than female nursing students (Özdemir et al., 2008). In a study conducted solely on male students (Demiray et al., 2013), 64% said that men should be given a title other than nursing, in another study (Baran et al., 2014) in which men participate together, this ratio is decreasing to 51%. Women nursing students stated that the nursing profession is a suitable occupation in both genders (Koç et al., 2010; Koç et al., 2008). With men entering the profession, male nursing students thought that they increased the image and status of the profession (Yılmaz and Karadağ, 2011; Koç et al., 2010) this rate drops for female students (Koç et al., 2010; Özdemir et al., 2008). Studies show that the society does not approve women working in male dominated professions even if they are successful, but that women approve men working in dominant professions (Heilman et al., 2004). Men's nursing is a step towards the breakup of the relationship between the professions and the sexes and gender equality. Although male and female nurses have different thoughts about occupation and gender, reducing gendered behavior that may lead to sex-based division and health inequality will reduce the future of the profession. Gender emphasis in vocational training should be increased.

Key words: male nurses, gender, gendered occupations, nursing

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EFFECT ON LEADER MEMBER EXCHANGE (LMX) OF LEADERSHIP STYLES: KOCAELI HOSPITAL SAMPLE AS AN APPLICATION

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between leadership styles in organizations and the leading member relationship. In other words, the basic question of studying is how different leadership dimensions affect how employees are related to the leader. As the dimensions of leadership for this; Participant, supportive, empowering and authoritarian leadership and as leader-member relationship dimensions; The influence of the leader's worker, the defense of the employee's leader / adultery, the contribution of the leader to the employee and It is aimed to determine the relation between the effects of the leader on the work and the respect for the knowledge of the profession. In this study, the primary data collection method was conducted using Likert scale of 5. Leadership dimensions from the survey questions are Ogbonna and Harris (2000) Aycan (2001) and Cheng at al. (2004) and Öztö (2008). In the questionnaire, 21 questions were asked about leadership dimensions (participant, supportive, empowering, authoritarian). Leader-Member Exchange Dimensions (Impact, Loyalty /faithful, Contribution, Professional Respect) from the questionnaire were collected from Liden and Maslyn, (1998). The four main dimensions of leader-member exchange dimensions in the survey were measured by 12 questions. These surveys were carried out by 200 personnel (doctors and nurses) working in various public hospitals in Kocaeli province, only 140 of which were answered and 130 of them were accepted. When our survey questions were analyzed, it was seen that the reliability coefficient, Cronbach Alpha value, ranged from 0.71 to 0.94. At the same time, correlations and multiple regression analyzes were conducted to examine the relationship between dependent variables. As a result of the questionnaire application, Relations between participatory, supportive, empowering / authoritative and authoritarian leadership as leadership styles, dimension of interaction as Leader-member interaction dimensions, loyalty/faithful, contribution and respect for the profession. According to the results of the research, it has been found that different types of leadership lead to different reactions between leader-member interaction. The findings of the study showed that the leadership style of managers in the health sector is more supportive leadership behavior, It is seen that they show less authoritarian leadership style. In the context of leadership behaviors and leader-member interaction, the influence of participatory and supportive leadership with employee-oriented leadership styles has been observed. There is no correlation between LMX dimensions of authoritative and authoritarian leadership, which is task-oriented leadership styles. Managers need to demonstrate participatory and supportive leadership behaviors in their work to improve and improve their work.

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Peristomal skin problems and stoma care after placement of Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy tubes in children: A review of the literature

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Abstract

Despite the fact that Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) is widely preferred as a safe procedure for the children, it may cause undesired situations. The undesired consequences are mainly the complications that deteriorate the peristomal skin integrity such as peristomal skin infections and tube leakages. In order to prevent these complications and to maintain the peristomal skin integrity, it is very important to perform accurate dressing on peristomal skin, to perform a comprehensive assessment of peristomal skin (color, moisture, odor, redness, temperature increase, granulation tissue, maceration, lesion), and to prefer the care products carefully. The aim of this review is to discuss the evidence-based practice in stoma care and nursing applications to be applied in order to prevent the skin infections, which are the most frequently seen complication following PEG procedure in children, and to maintain the peristomal skin integrity.

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TURKISH HEALTH FIELD PERIODICAL EDITORS' VIEWS ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

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Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study is to investigate views and suggestions of health field editors about the publication process and ethical problems. Method: Target population of the study was 275 journal editors recorded in Turkish Reference Index in 2014. The study involved 42 journal editors. Results: The editors who participated in the study were asked about their views about the most common problems they encountered related to publication ethics; the top three problems indicated by the editors included unjustified authorship (40.5%), duplicate publication (33.3%), and falsification (26.2%). An analysis of the problems encountered in the initial evaluation stage revealed the top three issues as articles that did not follow the writing rules of the journal (33.3%), unqualified articles (30.1%), and negligence of the author(s) (14.3%). Views in relation to the problems about the referee evaluation stage included evaluations that were not completed within the time given (28.6%), insufficient importance attached to the evaluation (23.9%), and inability to find sufficient number of referees (16.7%). Conclusion: Some editors were found to encounter violation of publication ethics, to experience problems in the revision stage, and not to feel fully independent in their contribution to article publication and thus the improvement of the journal quality. Identification of journal editors' views and problems is an important step for the solution to these problems; it could thus contribute to improving the quality of publication process and journal quality.

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Perspectives of Oncology Nurses on Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Turkey: A Cross-sectional Survey

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Abstract

Aim: Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) usage is reported between 22.1-84.1% among cancer patients in Turkey. However, little information is available concerning nurses' knowledge, attitudes and practices toward CAM or how they incorporate these therapies into oncology practice. The aim of this study was to examine knowledge, attitudes and practices of Turkish oncology nurses toward CAM. Method: A descriptive cross-sectional survey of a sample of 127 was conducted in Ankara, Turkey. A semi-structured questionnaire including oncology nurses' characteristics and knowledge, attitudes and practices toward CAM was administered to the participants. Results: Present study showed that more than half of oncology nurses (54%) had no information on CAM modalities. Big majority (81.1%) of oncology nurses used audio-visual media sources to get information on CAM. Noticeable amount of nurses (81.3%) reported to not use any CAM in cancer care, only 26.8% of them recommended CAM for their patients. Majority of nurses had applied CAM to improve wound healing process, manage symptoms including constipation and diarrhea (8.8%), and anxiety (7.9%). Music (52.8%), massage (49.6%), and exercise (48.8%) were stated to be beneficial approaches. The important barriers that prevented applying CAM for cancer patients involved lack of knowledge (60.6%), physician approval in order to apply any CAM methods to the patients (52.1%), legal and institutional issues (47.2%), and limited number of education/training/certificate programs (44.1%). Conclusion: There is a need for increased knowledge about CAM by oncology nurses; considering their vital role for symptom management in cancer patients. This can be achieved through solving legal and institutional problems, structured and comprehensive education/training programs as well as the integration of CAM therapies into cancer care guidelines.

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Design and Production of an Demountable Modular Infusion Pump

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Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to design a pump that was capable of delivering four infusions simultaneously, e.g. three intravenous (IV) infusions and one enteral infusion. We specifically aimed for the device to have the following features: lightweight, long battery life, demountable pump units and visual-audial alarms. **Method:** This descriptive and innovative study was conducted to produce a new pump with improved features over currently available pumps. Present study was completed in three phases. In phase one, we sought the views of 40 nurses on pumps available in the market to identify the clinical requirements. Nurses' views were evaluated using " Pump evaluation form" that included likert-type (less adequate:negative; adequate or very adequate: positive) questions regarding the technical specifications and alarm parameters of pumps. In phase two, we designed and produced a prototype pump in accordance with the preferred technical specifications obtained from phase one. Nurses' (n=10) assessed the prototype pump in a practice laboratory and stated views using the "Pump evaluation form" in phase three. The SPSS 16.0 software package was used to assess the data. Descriptive statistics (percentages) were applied on the data. **Results:** Nurses were particularly negative about transporting (67.5%), battery durability (57.5%), and mounting (52.5%) features of IV pumps. Nurses expressed negative views about enteral pumps, particularly battery durability (52.5%), mounting (32.5%), and the intelligibility of screen symbols (32.5%). As for prototype pump, all nurses found it very adequate with respect to carrying and installing. 90% of them found the prototype very adequate and practical in general. The majority (80%) of nurses stated that the prototype produced less noise than the available pumps. **Conclusions:** The prototype was designed in accordance with the experiences and perspectives of clinical nurses. Nurses carried the produced pump easily and also followed both IV and enteral infusions from a single pump screen.

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Effects of Cancer and Its Treatment on Adolescents and Nursing Implementation

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Abstract

Cancer and its treatment expose adolescent such problems as losing independency, not communicating with peers effectively, affecting the physical and sexual growth and changing future plans. In recent studies, there are some problems such as anxiety, depression and social disfunction are seemed in adolescents because of uncertainty diagnoses and prognosis, variety and complicated of treatment. The psychosocial problems such as hopelessness, anxiety, depression ve social disfunction of adolescents who struggle with problmes are brought by cancer and its treatment are important to be recognized and prevented by nurses via reflecting psychosocial support and holistic approach.

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Nurses make jokes instead of making injection: Determination of 3-6 Year Old Children's Views For Hospital Experiences

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Abstract

Background and aims: Hospitalization is an extremely stressful and traumatic experience for children as well as their parents. It is important to determining of hospitalization from children's perspectives. The aim of this study was to identify the toddler (3-6 years) children's experiences during hospitalization. Methods: This was a descriptive and cross-sectional study that was conducted with 3-6 year old children (n:45) stayed in a hospital diagnosed with different diagnoses. Data were collected by using "Children's Descriptive Characteristics Form", "Children's Semi-Structured Interview Form" and "Children Behavioral Change After Hospitalization". A bag was called "Surprise Bag" that used for collection data in an effectively way. This bag made data collection more easily with using game by putting some surprise gifts in it and giving to children. After collecting data, it was asked to draw a picture about being hospitalization from children. Results: It was asked to children if you had magic stick or power, what you would like to change in the hospital and %40 percent of children wanted to have playing garden, %24.4 percent of children, wanted to paint the wall with shiny colour and %15.5'i wanted clown. Children behavioral changes after hospitalization were %75.6 percent of children needed help for daily routines could be done byself, %73.3 percent of children's parents could not leave their children alone for a short while. %55.5 percent of children were conducted with study were scared of needle and %22.2 percent of them were scared of being operated. Conclusions: The present study contributes to the literature on the children's experiences. This study provide information, preparing the child for painful procedures, keeping the child's family close and developmental status are important aspects in order to improve pediatric nursing care. Indexing:

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Quality of life of burn patient and burden of caregiver

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Abstract

Burn is tissue damage caused by heat, electric, chemicals and radioactive rays. Burn care was assessed based on mortality and length of hospital stay previously. Nowadays professionals not only focus on mortality and morbidity but also take into consideration quality of life of person who is cared. Loss of job, physical disability of burn patient, to be dependent in fulfilling daily activities, appearance of burn wound and longevity of healing process affect the burned people's lives negatively. Also, body image disturbance, pain and poor appetite caused by surgical procedures and treatment affect the social, physical and emotional status of burned patient. All of these factors decrease quality of life of burned person. Care of burn wound and burned person continue after discharge at home and care of burned patient is given by family members who are not professional caregiver. Family member who is responsible of care of burned patient has to follow treatment process, meet physical needs and help in daily activities of burned person. People who care burned person at home not only care at home but also accompany burned person to hospital for control of wound and other treatment procedures. All of these factors may increase caregiver burden of person who care for burned patient. Because of maintaining care of burned person at home, nurses must take care of caregiver of burned person whose life is affected by caring process and traumatic burn incident. Nurse also must give suggestions which ease care burden to caregiver to compete with problems faced by caregiver effectively. Due to educational role of nursing, nurse must educate caregiver and burned person to increase quality of life of them, and if it necessary, nurse must assess burned person and their caregivers by visiting them at home.

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Active Aging and Nurses' Roles

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Abstract

With the rapidly rising elderly population in the 21st century, the needs of this group continued to increase exponentially. Increasing attention to problems related to aging, increasing quality of life in old age, increasing the interest in concepts such as active, successful and healthy aging. Active aging can be defined as the process of optimizing health, safety and participation opportunities to improve the quality of life of elderly people. According to active aging; Old age is considered as a process, and in this process, it is a priority aim that elderly people can participate in everyday life in a healthy and safe way. It is thought that nurses have important roles and responsibilities in elderly care; It is stated that it will be easier for the nurses to reach the individuals in this group and effective results will be obtained in the interventions planned with active aging purpose. Stephens notes that the active aging concept is widely used around the world, but it is inadequate to interpret this concept socially. So it is important for nurses to establish social awareness about active aging. Along with the formation of awareness at the social level; Active aging requires that "specialization of health" and "protective special measures" are taken at the primary level of protection, such as balanced nutrition, exercise and maintaining close personal relationships. It is stated that the nursing homes have significant potential with the aim of creating an environment for active aging. In the study of Van Malderen et al. (2016); The active aging approach has provided a more holistic view of nursing care for elderly individuals and has increased the quality of life. It is also emphasized that the role of nurses is important in promoting and sustaining community participation with provision of health nutrition, especially in evidence-based practice.

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Breast Cancer Related Lymphedema: Is it a neglect or a inevitable last?

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Abstract

Breast cancer is one of the most common types of cancer among women all over the World. While the methods used to treat breast cancer extend the life span of the patient, it brings along some complications negatively affecting the quality of life. One of the most common postoperative complications after breast cancer surgery, which is one of the treatment methods of breast cancer in particular, is lymphedema. Lymphedema may never occur immediately in a group at risk, as it develops months or years later, and in some patients at risk, lymphedema never develops. It is an important condition that requires the patient to develop preventive behaviors in the daily life activities. While lymphedema treatment is thought to be impossible in the past, it can be managed more efficiently with the currently developed treatment methods and successful results can be obtained after treatment. However, taking preventive measures before the development of lymphedema is easy and cost effective. Lymphoedema is a question that can affect individuals' lifestyles and functions, cause physical and psychosocial problems, affect quality of life in a negative way, and can be prevented or reduced by appropriate nursing interventions. Nurses, who are important members of the health team in the prevention, management and follow-up of lymphedema, play a key role in the individual's own responsibility for lymphedema. Nurses should identify the group of patients at high risk of developing lymphedema, provide the necessary training to protect from lymphoedema, plan for appropriate nursing interventions early in the period by lymphedema evaluation and contribute to prevention of this problem.

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The Role of Nurses in the Prevention and Management of Obesity in Children

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), obesity can be defined as the accumulation of body fat in an abnormal and/or excessive manner showing serious health problems. In this scenario, overweight and obesity are considered a serious public health problem, and it is therefore a subject of considerable impact and worldwide interest. This particular condition characterized by increased adipose tissue from the positive energy calculation in the relation intake versus calorie expenditure has a multifactorial etiology; among these we can highlight genetic susceptibility, metabolic disorders, sex, age, occupation, diet, and others. It is estimated that the worldwide prevalence of obesity in the period between 1980 and 2008 has doubled; today it is estimated that worldwide approximately 2.8 million annual deaths are related to the harmful effects of excess weight, raising global public spending as a result of this condition. Prevention of its development, and not its consequent treatment. The growing incidence of childhood obesity is alarming, given the significant short and long term health problems associated with obesity. Being overweight or obese may increase the rate of non-communicable diseases such as type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease in adulthood. It may contribute to shortening life expectancy and adversely affects the quality of life. Therefore, it is important to prevent childhood obesity. Nursing management of childhood obesity is multidimensional and includes the evaluation of physical, social and emotional of child and the family such as health promotion, increasing physical activity, measurement of body mass index, height and weight monitoring, determining the child's family practices affecting food intake, being responsive to the needs of families and cooperating with the family. Nurses are in a unique role in interaction with families, so they can help prevention and management of obesity and overweight in children.

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Non-pharmacological Approaches and Nursing Responsibilities in Delirium Management

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Abstract

Delirium is a temporary organic mental syndrome; characterized by rapid onset, fluctuation during the day, deterioration of cognitive functions, changes in consciousness and attention, increased or decreased psychomotor activity and impairment of sleep-wake cycle. It usually develops within one or two days; causes worsening patient's prognosis and short and long term negative patient's outcomes. Delirium incidence was reported between 15-53% of surgical patients and 56-87% in intensive care units. Increased duration of intensive care, need for long-term care, rate of dementia, nosocomial pneumonia and mortality are more common in delirious patients. A study stated each day of delirium, increased the mortality rate by 10%. Therefore delirium monitoring and management are an important issue for improving health outcomes. Delirium management includes stages of delirium prevention, diagnosis, determination and elimination of underlying causes, treatment and prevention of complications. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) emphasized that patients should be evaluated at least once a day for delirium. Within the scope of delirium pharmacological management; antipsychotic agents (e.g. haloperidol, dexmedetomidine, olanzapine) are used. However, pharmacologic intervention is insufficient to control this syndrome by itself. Thereby non-pharmacologic interventions are needed to be applied. Non-pharmacologic approaches can be performed independently by nurses, and some of these methods have already taken place in the routine nursing care. The basic principle of non-pharmacological approaches; treatment and relief of the underlying etiologies, as well as providing supportive care. A systematic review reported that implication of non-pharmacologic methods in internal intensive care units provides reduction the risk and duration of delirium. Non-pharmacological approaches contains awakening and breathing coordination, delirium monitoring and management, early mobility, reorientation, reduction of environmental stimuli, providing hydration and sleep hygiene. This review aims to discuss nonpharmacological approaches and nursing responsibilities for the prevention and management of delirium.

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Corruption in Sport: Determinants and Characteristics Analysis

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Abstract

Introduction: Our study is exploratory, descriptive and empirical. It attempts to study the characteristics of a phenomenon which increasingly invades Moroccan sport: corruption. **Purpose:** Our purpose is threefold. It aims to analyze the definitional properties of corruption; identify its different types and multiple forms prevalent in the national sport; and study the determinants, causes and consequences of acts of corruption in sports organizations. **Method:** The adopted methodological approach is mixed. It is based on a total triangulation method (Van Den Maren, 2009) in which three methodological approaches are crossed: analysis of cases identified the last 20 years, and an empirical study based on questionnaire and interview. Our study mobilised 120 persons representing 14 different profiles, all are actors involved in sport. **Results:** 252 cases of corruption are identified, and 10 types and 20 forms of corruption were analyzed. The most recurrent form of corruption in national sport is match-fixing. Also, the most perceived sports organizations "corrupt" are the royal federations and sports clubs. Football is the "king of corruption" in terms of frequency and scandal. Our sports leaders are "perceived" the most corrupt in the national sport. They are followed successively by the managers, the agents of players, coaches and referees. Generally, women are less corrupt than men in national sport. The current laws (legal texts) governing sports corruption is considered ineffective. Four factors determine causes corrupt practices in national sport: lack of ethical values; stakeholder low income; lack of transparency within the OS and lack of internal control within the OS. On the other hand, the consequences of corruption in sport are many and affect all sectors of the state. **Conclusion:** The corruption in sport has become commonplace. She became a managerial mode. More money is injected in sport, more corruption increases and spreads.

Keywords : Corruption, Sport, Types & Forms, Causes et Consequences.

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The Students' Attitude towards Physics Learning Using the Interactive Science Simulations

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Abstract

The purpose of this experimental and exploratory research was to examine and compare the students' attitude towards physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations. The achievement test and questionnaire were used in the data collection. The Faculty of Science students were the population who was randomly selected into the treatment and control groups. The physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations was implemented in the former group, while the latter one was provided with the regular instruction. In this regard, the 15-week instructional experimentation, achievement test and measurement of students' attitude towards physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations were conducted by the author. The research results revealed a high level of students' attitude towards physics learning using the Interactive Science Simulations. In particular, the male students had a higher level of attitude than the female counterparts, while the accomplishment in physics among the biology group students was higher than those in the biological technological group. With regard to the relationship between the attitude towards the instruction and the learning of physics 1 and physics 2, an intermediate level of the relationship between the attitude towards the instruction in light of the instructional administration with the learning of physics 1 and physics 2 was found at the level of significance of 0.5.

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The effects of computer modeling software teaching of plant reproduction on the 5th graders' science learning

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of integrated the computer modeling software in 5th-grade science curriculum on students' science learning. According to the purpose of this study, we adopted both the quantity and quality method to gather the data including students' science interests questionnaires classroom observations and interviews. The "plant reproduction" curriculum integrated the computer modeling software in 5th-grade science curriculum on students' science learning. Participants were 182 5th grade students, divided 130 students in the experimental group (integrating computer modeling software into science teaching), and 52 students in the comparison group. The results showed that the computer modeling software into science teaching to enhance student learning understanding and interest. From the data showed that there were considerable student alternative conceptions in terms of learning outcomes, there were considerable injection results, to be supplemented by interviews. It found that students for the heliocentric model, and could not be abandoned. Research suggested that the use of mobile carrier as aids to enhance interest in learning. Therefore, the researchers recommended that teachers can create the boot process to explore appropriate use arguments discussed activities. It is recommended to try exploratory study students from other kinds of intelligent performance, and this element into the field of natural science learning.

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Optimization of the spectrophotometric method for ascorbic acid quantification in Thai fruit products using dichlorophenolindophenol

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Abstract

Ascorbic acid is naturally occurring organic compound known to play a vital role in the human body. Since people cannot produce ascorbic acid themselves, they required it as part of their nutrition. Horticultural products are considered to be a source of the ascorbic acid in the human diet. Several analytic methods can be used for ascorbic acid determination. The use of 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol (DPIP) as an oxidizing agent for the titration of ascorbic acid has been known as traditional technique. However, there is the possibility of error due to substance stability and the interference. So, in this paper, we optimize the spectrophotometric method for ascorbic acid quantification in Thai fruit products using DPIP. The effect of the buffering agent, the chelating agent, light exposure and the reaction time were examined. Ascorbic acid was determined in UV-Vis spectrophotometer by monitoring the pink color of indophenols dye at 518 nm which was reduced to colorless by ascorbic acid. The result showed that the metal ion interference is reduced by adding chelating agent and the stability of DPIP dye has been approved.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF MOBBING PHENOMENON AND THEIR PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between classroom teachers' perception of mobbing phenomenon and their problem solving skills. The sample of the study is composed of 208 classroom teachers working in the primary schools in the Osmangazi district of Bursa during the 2013-2014 educational year. The data required for the study was collected by using a data collection tool, the first section which included the "Personal Information Form", the second section of which was composed of the "Negative Acts Questionnaire (NAQ)" developed by Einarsen and Raknes (1997) and adapted by Cemaloğlu (2007) into Turkish, and the third section of which consisted of the "Problem Solving Inventory" developed by P.P.Heppner and C. H. Peterson in 1982 and adapted by Nail Şahin, Nesrin Hisli Şahin and Paul Heppner into Turkish in 1993. In the analysis of the data, for nonparametric tests, the Kruskal Wallis H test and the Mann-Whitney U test were used. In cases when the p value obtained via the Kruskal Wallis H test was found significant, in order to determine between which groups was there a difference, the paired comparison Mann-Whitney U test was used; for parametric tests, the Independent Samples T test was used, and for multiple comparisons, the One way ANOVA was used. The data was tested at the significance level of .05. According to the findings obtained, the teachers' perceptions of mobbing phenomenon were at "Never" level; no significant differences were found according to the variables of gender, marital status, educational status; however, a significant difference was found according to the variable of age. The teachers' problem solving skills were at low level. It was determined that the teachers' problem solving skills did not differ according to the variables of gender, marital status, age and educational status. It was also determined that there was a low level of significant relationship between the teachers' perceptions of mobbing phenomenon and their problem solving skills.

Key Words: Mobbing, Problem Solving Skills, Classroom Teacher

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The Knowledge of Green Coloring and Smelling Identity in Green Curry Pastes with the Acceptance Consumer Behavior

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Abstract

This research aims to try and prove Basil leaves, chilli leaves, spinach leaves, Asiatic and kale that substitute some of the fresh green chilli. When producing a curry sauce was spicy reduced. Result in green and the smell of green curry that is recognized by consumers. The test samples of 30 people. Tools used in research assessment of overall satisfaction of consumers chili curry filling. Basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves, Asiatic and kale. By ratio basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves, Asiatic and kale. Hot chilli in the curry paste in a ratio of 3 levels: 5%, 10%, 15% found Green curry paste by replacing some of the fresh green chilli. The product has a spicy curry sauce reduction. Green is different. Moreover, the smell of green curry had recognized by consumers. The statistics used in this research is the average (Mean) and data analysis will compare the mean scores acceptance of tasting the sample chili curry, mix basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves and sesame leaf kale include five types. One-way ANOVA results of sensory evaluation by a testing. The results showed that most of comment had accepted and favoured the smell of chilli curry, mix basil leaves, chili leaves, spinach leaves and sesame leaf kale instead of paprika, fresh green in a ratio of 5%. Rated recognized sensory side up ($p < 0.05$), and when the green curry paste fried to curry. The people sample tested had accepted the color of green curry paste, mix spinach leaves.

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Species Diversity and abundance of Birds for birding activity along mangrove nature trail in Bangkaew Sub-District, Meuang District, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand

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Abstract

The main objectives of this research were to study species diversity, abundance, status, threaten status and making birding activity calendar along mangrove nature trail in Bangkaew Sub-District, Meuang District, Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand. The data was carried out by field survey of bird species diversity and feeding behavior from October 2014 – September 2015. The distance of the survey was 2 kilometer long and closed to inner gulf of Thailand. The birding sites in this survey consisted of mangrove, mudflat and natural shrimp ponds. 9 orders 30 families 79 species of birds were found along mangrove nature trail. 27 bird species in order Charadriiformes were found the most. 39 species of birds were found the most in mudflat. According to feeding behavior, there were 23 insectivorous birds, 22 aquatic, benthic invertebrate birds, 21 piscivorous birds, 6 granivorous birds, 3 frugivorous birds, 2 carnivorous birds and 2 omnivorous birds. According to abundance of birds, 6 bird species were in level 5 of bird abundance. It was 7.60 % of all bird species. According to group of migratory birds, there were 21 shore birds, 4 sea birds, 4 terrestrial birds, 2 predator birds and 1 wading bird. According to Global Threat Status, Eastern Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Curlew Sandpiper, Grey-tailed Tattler and Red-necked Stint were near-threatened (NT). According to birding activity calendar, resident birds can be watched all year round and migratory birds, especially, shorebirds can be watched during September – May. So migratory birds are indicators of richness of bio-resources. The area where lot of migratory birds foraging, is also useful for the living of the communities in the area.

Keywords: Bird species diversity, bird abundance, mangrove nature trail, Samut Songkhram

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The relationship between school and community as an opportunity to re-think teaching

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Abstract

Problem Statement: The purpose of this paper is to discuss the results of an action research with teachers of a comprehensive Institute of Bergamo, in the Northern Italy. It focuses on the relationship between school, community and students' parents, the first persons teachers have to deal with. This research could be seen as a useful tool to enable both school and teachers to dismiss self-referential practices, fostering new ways of experiencing the significant relationship between schools, families and society at large (Epstein, 2001). **Purpose of study:** New media and alternative sources of training and circulating information (Postman, 1969), the dissemination of informal learning and its competition with the formal training (Biesta, 2006), the deep changes of the "family", the ambivalent connections between education and labor market are all phenomena that school has to face nowadays (Dewey, 1938). They force teachers to face a complex and new scene, and to try to answer to its trends, which challenge the school's identity (Postman, 1996). Therefore, in order to redefine the latter and its social and educational functions, it is necessary for schools to take the distances from themselves, examining their identity from different perspectives (Sachs, 2010). Starting from a dialogue with the community and the closest partners, that is to say the students' parents, could be an effective way to begin to do it (Sheldon, 2003; Simon, 2004). **Methods:** Regarding epistemology and methodology, the research refers to ecological and naturalistic paradigms (Mortari, 2007; Lincoln & Guba, 1985), and, in particular, to the Participatory Action Research (PAR) (McIntyre, 2008). Indeed, it takes place in contexts of educational work, and aims to develop a deeper understanding of the phenomenon, building a local knowledge useful for both the participants and their context of work. Moreover, according to the transformative objectives of the research, interpretative perspectives about the role of the schools and the dynamics between the latter and families are proposed, in order to identify new methods and ways to interrelate school, community and families. **Finding results:** The results are divided in two categories. First, they referred to the pedagogical identity of the school. The research highlighted some features of the educational practices done by the teachers involved: the openness towards external society, the collaboration with stakeholders and their involvement in school life, the experience as a condition to learn and to teach. Second, the results dealt with the ways through which teachers could live the relationship with the territory: teachers recognized useful keywords that allowed them to understand this relationship and act fruitfully. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** In order to foster a new educational pact between school, families and communities, the research highlights that it is necessary: To narrate and find forms of documentation that make visible the quality of school experiences (Cifali, André, 2007); To "open" the school to the parents' skills; To build educational projects with parents; To rethink school programs in the light of the projects made outside the school. The main limit of this research is that it involved teachers only. Therefore, its future steps could be related to the involvement of the other parties-protagonists of the relationship, which the research focused on: students, parents or families. Another perspective to develop is related to the need to rethink the school curriculum in the light of projects made and shared with the community. This is an important point in order to continue redefining the school's identity in the local and contemporary social scene.

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Steering, Rowing, Merging. Higher education governance in the French speaking community of Belgium

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Abstract

A new decree adopted in 2013 significantly changed Higher education (HE) landscape in the French speaking community of Belgium. Primarily it aims to reorganize the structure of education and research regardless of institutional traditions and affinities: HE institutions are regrouped into five geographical poles corresponding to Belgian administration districts in order to achieve geographical proximity of education. Secondly, research is represented by a new centralized structure and orchestrated by a confederal organism, the “Academy for Research and Higher Education”. This means a significant loss of universities’ self-determination in their traditional and exclusive research fields. The choice to implement the academy follows the logic of centralized power which is rather untypical for the Belgian HE. The paper rises following questions: How does the new HE landscape differs from the ancient? How does new autonomous bodies interact with traditional institutional liberty? What are the new forms of institutional differentiation among the HE landscape and what are its drivers of change? Some aspects of the HE reform will be attributed to international and European dynamics, others will be explained by local particularities. The theoretical framework covers two approaches: Firstly, governance instruments of the HEL – geographical poles and the Academy of Research and Higher Education – will be analyzed by in a classical public management perspective (de Boer et al., 2007, Charlier & Molitor 2015a, 2015b, Dale 2014, Ferlie E., Musselin C. & Andresani G. 2009, Goodin R. E., Rein M. & Moran M., 2006). Secondly, the dynamics of change will be referred to Foucault’s apparatus, inspired by its recent conceptualization (Charlier & Croché, 2013; Charlier & Panait 2015, Croché 2010) in higher education research. Methods: The paper takes part of a doctoral research study. Scientific literature, law texts, observation of recent legislative process and research interviews will be analyzed. Expected outcomes: The paper aims a better understanding of the new French speaking higher education landscape in Belgium, using analytical tools which haven’t been deployed in that case. It also contributes to the theoretical and empirical research of the concept of the “European higher education apparatus” developed in higher education research.

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The Peril of Using Internet in Education

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Abstract

The trend in recent decade, is to use the online form of e-learning especially at universities. Internet serves as the virtual classroom and a source of information and means of communication among students and teachers. In this paper, we will focus on the other face of internet usage. While the positive aspects are celebrated, concerns continue to rise regarding the perils of internet usage on human behavior and cognitive skills. One of the concerns is the growing number of cases of internet overuse resulting in internet addiction. Another concern is related to the negative impacts on cognitive functions such as memory, problem solving and ability to concentrate. In our research, we have looked at the impact of internet use intensity on ability to memorize random words and pictures. The internet use intensity was measured by standardized Internet addiction test and the ability to memorize was measured by original memory test. We have administered the test to 108 university students of psychology and social work out of which 13 were men (age $M=24.29$, $SD=8.7$). We have found that higher internet use has negative impact on the memory skills in both of lexical items ($r=-2.09$, $p<0.05$, $n=107$) and pictures ($r=-0.18$, $p<0.1$, $n=107$). The findings indicate that educators need to be careful with using online learning environments. We recommend to combine it with face to face. We should not accept technology based teaching just because everyone else does it and it is fashionable.

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Pre-Service Science Teachers' Views Towards Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

Aim of science course is to introduce students themselves, their environment and provide them basic living and thinking skills. In this connection science course encounters students with problems related to their daily life, help them to realize and inquire these problems, provides possibilities for solution of these problems and support them in synchronization with environment. Therefore, general aims of science education curriculums are training self confident, cooperative, decisive students who have problem solving skills, inquiry learning skills, effective communication skills and sustainable development awareness. One of skills introduced in 2013 Science Education Program is entrepreneurship. Students' perception of entrepreneurship is one of the main components of Turkish Science Education Program and it's expected to be promoted in science course. In addition, objectives based on entrepreneurship perception consist in science textbooks. Therefore, science teachers should have a strong background and self efficacy about entrepreneurship skills and perception in order to promote in classroom and encourage their students. In this case, considering that teachers train students who have entrepreneurship perception, they should have entrepreneurship perception themselves and graduate from teacher training institutes with proper background. In these terms, it's important to promote pre-service science teachers' entrepreneurship perception in teacher training institutes. Therefore, aim of this study is to examine pre-service science teachers' views towards entrepreneurship. Survey method used in this research. Qualitative data will be gathered with semi-structured interview. Semi-structured interviews will be done with pre-service science teachers about socio-scientific issues. After interview, gathered data will be analyzed with content analysis.

Keywords: Science education, pre-service science teachers, entrepreneurship

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Participate in Waste Water Management Community in Region of Bang Bua Thong Sub-District Administration Organization

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Abstract

The Study on Promotion of participate in waste water management community is qualitative research, to study the principles of community managed water.collection ; and to study the strengthening participation of citizens in the community. The data collection tools included participating observation and group discussion. Administrator of Sub-District Administration Organization, community leader is open community stage to exchange idea of village member. The study showed that strengthening the participation of communities in the management of waste water is 1) to receive information from the Sub-District Administrative Organization should promote and disseminate information, household waste water management and participation in community wastewater treatment, 2) Consultation community members to brainstorm ideas, exchange information, problems of wastewater that must be resolved and environmental development of the communities, 3) The public should have a role to get involved with community leaders to determine project and activities of wastewater, 4) Coordinate of people in community should be involved in the project and wastewater treatment to achieve and 5) empowerment of people, community leaders, village council, people was managed wastewater, development area, maintain environment of the community on joint decision by emphasizing participation, self-reliance, mutual assistance and commitment to the community of a power-driven community strengthening sustainable spatial development.

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CHILD'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADULT

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Abstract

Problem. While observing a child, a problem is noticed that the conception of a child is most frequently presented from adult's position and may be characterised as single-sided and subjective. Research-based data on child's attitude towards adults' world are hardly available. The goal of the research: to reveal positive and negative aspects of child's attitude towards adults. The methods of the research: analysis of theoretical literature sources, interview, collision situation, statistical methods, correlation analysis. The sample of the research: 1000 parents, 402 children, 104 teachers. Conclusions: The research showed that more than one third of the children in the survey had experienced offence from adults of one or another kind. Almost one fifth of the children mentioned physical offence. The experienced offence reveals itself in a wide range of negative emotions in children's memories. The majority of children tend to rely on adult's authority in situations that are dangerous to life or health but the latter fail to ensure safe environment in all the cases, what would guarantee elimination of experience of harmful habits from child's life. Recommendations: Contemporary pedagogy should learn from a child; therefore, each adult working with children has to react to all the signals received from them. Despite processes of modernisation, an adult remains the most important person in child's life, who has to show positive examples of own behaviour and interpersonal relations.

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Using a sociohistorical approach to understand actors' resistance to educational global standards in sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract

This presentation aims to contribute to the ongoing debate in the Anglo-Saxon and Francophone sociology of education on the need to reconceptualise the concept of “resistance”, by interpreting, from a sociohistorical approach, actors' responses to global educational standards in sub-Saharan Africa. Since the 1990s, various conferences, such as the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien (UNESCO 1990) or the World Education Forum in Dakar (UNESCO 2000), have laid the grounds for what became a global normative standard for the education policies of countries worldwide in the primary education sector. States with low educational performance committed themselves during these two events to make education ‘a fundamental right for all’ (UNESCO 1990) and to ensure the necessary conditions for universal primary education. The worldwide approval did not prevent national actors to develop reactions that vary from active participation in the transposition of the global educational standard to passive compliance in implementing it (Charlier 2004, Kamunzini 2007, Lewandowski 2011, Yessoufou 2014, Imaniriho 2015). We will present the results of an ongoing research which focuses on the forms of resistance of Senegalese actors to educational national policies adopted in order to achieve universal primary education. The focus is put on the national programs implemented after the 2000s which aim to “modernize” the Koranic Senegalese traditional school, which remain nowadays largely outside the state's control, and the responses of the religious Islamic Senegalese authorities and the Koranic teachers. The planned target of the “modernization” policy was to integrate the Koranic schools which participate to this program in the formal education system and to recognize the children who attend them as enrolled children (Charlier 2002, Lewandowski 2011, Hugon 2015). We stress the fact that the analysis of the socio-historical relations established between the public power and the Koranic school since the 19th century and of the philosophy underlying the functioning of this type of school inform on the resistance of Senegalese Islamic national authorities and Koranic teachers to state's policy to reform the functioning of the Koranic school.

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Correlative Study between the Perceived Quality of Training and the Commitment and Perseverance of Students in Higher Education.

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Abstract

Purpose: Our study aims to examine the possible effect of the quality perceived by students, their satisfaction and confidence in the training institution on their commitment and perseverance in training. In other words, how perceived quality, satisfaction and confidence can they explain the commitment and perseverance of students ?
Method: Four instruments were used. Perceived quality is measured via an adapted version of the SERVPERF scale (Cronin & Taylor, 1992), itself inspired from the SERVQUAL scale developed by Parasuraman et al. (1988). Satisfaction is measured by the scale of Voss et al. (1998). Confidence is measured by the Ganesan and Hess scale (1997). Finally, the commitment and perseverance are measured by the N'Goala two-dimensional scale (2010). All these four scales are operationalized through the Likert scale five points. So, 254 students were mobilized, of which 59.4% are female gender. They represent three cycles of education and 11 different specialities. Our data were entered into SPSS software (20 V). They were treated by an exploratory factor analysis, principal component analysis and confirmatory factor analysis.
Main Results & Conclusion: Perceived quality has a positive effect on satisfaction, but it has no direct impact on trust, commitment and perseverance. However, satisfaction and trust can engage the student in his courses and maintain his perseverance. The satisfaction and trust are two intermediate variables between perceived quality and commitment and perseverance of the student. Our results show the importance of each one of these variables in this relationship. The quality of training is necessary for the student in order to maintain his long-term commitment and his perseverance in training via the satisfaction and trust.

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Study of the strategies of the supra or international organizations to circumvent resistances in education

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Abstract

This paper treats the way in which the supra or international organizations which try to direct the teaching policies, developed, through time, multiple tools to make resistance difficult, even impossible. It wants to show that, since the years 1960, when an orientation is “suggested” (in the communications of the European Commission, the recommendations of the UNESCO, etc.) and that it meets resistances (which also appeared as reappropriations and tricks) to the national or local level, the supra or international organizations tend quickly to open the possible framework initially presented in their documents. By re-integrating a little the diversity and the specificities, the different organizations aims to circumvent resistances thus even stifle them by passing them under silence. The data comes from the analysis of texts produced by the supra or international organizations from 1960 to 2016. We will draw especially our examples in the Bologna Process (initiated in European higher education in 1998), in the strategies of the UNESCO (in particular as regards the Education For All project) and of the United Nations (with the Sustainable development goals 4 adopted in 2015) or in the imposition, by the European Commission, of the use of the technical instruments of the GTZ (DeutscheGesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit) in all the cooperative projects in education. This paper comprises a theoretical work on the place of the resistances in the reformulation of the policies of education in Europe and beyond. It takes support on Foucault’s work and its concepts of apparatus and governmentality. It wants to show how by integrating resistances, an apparatus is brought to evolve.

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DETERMINING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE

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Abstract

Problem statement: It has long been known that the basis for many environmental problems and issues is irresponsible environmental attitude. Young people's environmental attitudes are particularly important because young people ultimately will be affected by and will need to provide solutions to environmental problems arising from present-day actions. **Purpose of study:** This study aims to determine undergraduate students' environmental attitudes. When the related literature is examined, it is seen that there are limited number of studies aiming to determine the attitudes of the university student towards the environment in general. For this reason, this study; has been planned and carried out in order to determine the environmental attitude of the students. **Methods:** 224 students studying at Hacettepe University have participated in this research made in order to determine the attitude of the students. In the study, a questionnaire composed of "Environmental Attitude Scale" has been used as a data collection tool. **Findings and Results:** It has been detected that 51% of the students (n=114) females; 49% of them (n=110) are males. The average score of the environmental attitude levels of the students who participated in the study has been reported as which can be considered favorable as it is greater than the middle value (3) of the five-point Likert range(=3,43). It was determined that undergraduate students' environmental levels very significantly by gender, family type status and level of income ($p<0.01$). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Introduction of a sufficient level of environmental education are given to the university students in the undergraduate programs.

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Knowledge Levels of University Students on Swine Influenza and Seasonal Flu

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Abstract

Aim: This study was planned as descriptive aiming at determining the knowledge level of university students regarding swine influenza and seasonal flu. **Material and Method:** The research was realized with the participation of 178 students who were currently studying in the Health Services Vocational College of a university and agreed to participate in the study between 13 October 2015 and 25 February 2016. Data were collected by the researchers via a questionnaire form based on the literature, which included 11 questions to determine socio-demographic characteristics of students and 20 questions regarding their knowledge level on swine influenza and seasonal flu. In data assessment, percentile calculation, Mann Whitney U test, and Kruskal Wallis Test were used. **Results:** Of students, 77.5% were female and 22.5% were male; 55.6% lived in a town; 38.2% generally had flu twice a year; 0.6% had caught swine influenza; families of 1.1% caught swine influenza; 47.2% wanted to have a flu vaccine; and 20.2% visited a health institution when they caught flu. A statistically significant relationship was found between scores of the knowledge level of students on swine influenza and seasonal flu and scores of those with higher ages ($p<0.05$). The most accurately answered expression was that “nasal discharge is a common symptom in the seasonal flu”, the most inaccurately answered expression was that “in the majority of those who caught the swine influenza, fewer of 38.30 C is frequently seen,” and the most unknown expression was that “in swine influenza, sneezing is rare and a non-productive cough is seen”. In this study, mean knowledge scores of students was determined as 49.12 ± 20.16 out of 100 points although it was found that knowledge levels of the students, who received a training on this topic, were significantly high ($p<0.001$). **Conclusion :** In the direction of the results obtained in this study, it was determined that the majority of students did not have sufficient knowledge on the differences between swine influenza and seasonal flu.

Keywords: Swine influenza, seasonal flu, knowledge level

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The Effects Of Occurrence And Frequency Of Nursing Students' Confrontation Of Death On Their Attitudes Towards Death

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Abstract

This study was planned as descriptive aiming at determining the effects of occurrence and frequency of nursing students' confrontation of death on their attitudes towards death. The research was carried out with the participation of 233 students, who were currently studying in the nursing department of the Faculty of Health Sciences and between 10 October and 21 October 2016. Data were collected by the researchers via a 25-question questionnaire form that determines socio-demographic characteristics of students and their attitudes towards death based on the relevant literature and by using the Death Attitude Profile-Revised (DAP-R). The higher the total scores from the scale, the higher a negative attitude is developed towards death. For data assessment percentile calculation, Levine test, One Way ANOVA, Tukey test, Mann Whitney U test, and Kruskal Wallis Test were used. In this study it was determined that of the students 46.4% loved their profession, 59.7% preferred their profession willingly, 36.5% previously lost a one-degree relative, 65.7% confronted death situation during clinical practices, 60.1% abstained from encountering relatives of the deceased individual, and only 21.5% found herself/himself sufficient about understanding the patients' relatives. Median score of DAP-R was detected as 110.00 (26.00-161.00) while median score of Neutral Acceptance and Approach Acceptance subdimensions was 57 (12-72), median score of Escape Acceptance subdimension was 19 (5-32), and median score of Fear of Death and Death Avoidance subdimensions was 34.12 (8.49). In this study, a statistically significant relationship was found between the students' score of DAP-R and their sociodemographic and occupational characteristics and the situations of students' confrontation of death ($p < 0.05$). Considering that a negative bad attitude towards death was developed as the total score of the scale increased, it was determined in this study that students did not develop any negative bad attitudes towards death.

Keywords: nursing, student, death, attitude, frequency of encountering death.

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Determining Reasons Why Old People Come To Old Age Asylum

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Abstract

Aim: Elderliness is a process having biological, psychological and sociological dimensions together with increasing age. This study was made descriptively in order to determine the reasons why old people come to old age asylum. **Material and Method:** This descriptive study was realized with the participation of 64 old people among 69 who stayed in an asylum in Samsun between 13.04.2016 and 15.06.2016, who could communicate with us and who were willing to participate. The data was collected by a survey form prepared by the researchers in line with the literature. Survey form consists of 59 questions aiming to determine the socio-demographical properties of old people and their social and family living conditions before coming to asylum. After receiving written consent from the related institution and the participant old people, the prepared survey form was applied to old people between mentioned dates. In evaluation of data percentage calculation and chi-square test was used. **Findings:** The age average of old people is 74.9 ± 8.4 . 32.8% of the old people are women and 67.2% of them are men. 34.4% of them were graduated from primary school. 53.3% of them have more than one chronic diseases, 40.6% of them do not have a relative to take care of them, 23.4% of them came to asylum as they faced decline in proceeding with daily activities without dependence to others, 53.3% of them do not communicate with their children, 43.8% do not have any visitors coming to the institution. 76.6% of them expressed that they stay in the asylum as their families consider the old people in the family as a load. 45.3 of them describe asylum as a place where they wait for the end of their lives, 25% of them express that they were not wanted by their relatives before coming to asylum. 3.1% of them faced physical violence from the relatives with whom they stayed together. **Conclusion:** In this study, it was observed that reason why old people preferred to live in asylum as the lack of individuals to give them care, loneliness and conflict with children. In line with the obtained findings, it is suggested that interventions should be made in order to increase the interactions of old people with family members and convert asylums to joyful places where old people can perform social activities with their coevals.

Key words: care, asylum, loneliness, elderliness

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Death anxiety in old individuals and factors affecting depression level related with death

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Abstract

Aim: Death anxiety and fear is a natural, universal and inevitable result of normal human life. The reason of death anxiety is emotions about death and meaning incurred to death rather than death itself. This cross sectional study was conducted in order to determine the factors affecting death anxiety and depression level related with death fear. **Material and Method:** This descriptive study was realized with the participation of 180 old individuals who applied to a family health center between 05.10.2016 and 22.12.2016, who were willing to participate to the research and who were able to communicate with us. The data of the research was collected by a survey form consisting of 21 questions determining socio-demographic and clinic properties of patients, death anxiety scale and depression scale related with death. Death anxiety scale was developed by Templer (1970) and was adapted to Turkish by Şenol (1989). The scale consists of 15 items. Score interval varies between 0 to 15 and it is interpreted that higher score means high level of death anxiety. People with a score of 7 and higher are considered to have anxiety. Depression scale related with death was developed by Templer et al. (1990) and its adaption to Turkish by Yaparel (1998). This scale consists of 17 items. Lowest score to be obtained from the scale is 0 and highest score is 17. In this scale it is interpreted that higher score means high level of death related depression. Survey form and scales were applied after written consent was received from related institution. For evaluation of data, percentage calculation, one-way ANOVA, t test and Tukey test was used. **Results:** It was determined about the old participants that 48.9% of them were female, 51.1% of them were male, 37.2% of them were non-literate, 39.4% of them were housewives, 36.1% of them were married, 53.9% of them had equal income and expenses, 63.3% of them had nuclear family structure, 70.6% of them had social security, 37.8% of them lived in city center, 49.4% of them described their health status as good, 73.3% of them had a chronic disease, 76.1% of them used medication regularly everyday and that their age average was 74.4 ± 8.2 . Death anxiety scale score average of old individuals were 7.3 ± 1.7 and score average of depression scale related with death was 8.1 ± 1.6 . It was observed that death anxiety scale and depression scale related with death total scores varied according to some socio-demographic and clinic properties of patients ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** In this study it was observed that majority of old individuals have medium level of anxiety and depressive emotional status related with death. In line with the obtained findings opportunity should be given to old people to express their emotional status such as depression, sadness, loneliness, terror and sorrow that they face related with death, if necessary psychological support as well as guidance and consultancy services should be provided.

Key words: death, anxiety, depression, elderliness

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Use of Therapeutic Communication Techniques for the Solution of Communication Problems in Patients with Chronic Disease

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION AND AIM: The disease process is a condition that overcomes both the physical and mental balance of an individual. Patient tries to cope with physical symptoms and on the other hand he/she tries to live with strong emotions such as anger, anxiety, fear, and despair. The patient or his/her relatives may experience communication problems because they are completely focused on the existing problems to deal with the current situation. This review study has been conducted in order to draw attention to the importance of the use of therapeutic communication techniques to cope with communication problems that may occur during the health care of patient with chronic disease. **METHODS:** Studies conducted in this area have been reviewed by using the key words "chronic disease and therapeutic communication" in the databases of the Akdeniz University electronic databases such as PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library. Particularly, studies on patients' behaviors that cause difficulties in communication and approaches that can be used with this difficulty are discussed. **FINDINGS:** The results of the studies indicate that depending on the chronic illness there may be a decrease in the ability of individuals to get and give message and that impairment or inadequacy of verbal communication may occur. It is emphasized that pathophysiological problems, obstacles related to treatment such as tracheostomy, language problems, emotional/perceptual deficits, psychological obstacles such as anxiety, fear, and loneliness affecting the communication process will make it difficult for individuals to communicate. It is stated that the patient may sometimes show refusal of anger and treatment, show depressive mood and frequent crying behavior. Furthermore, the patient may have constant requests and he/she may be in search of help. Studies indicate that it is important to use therapeutic communication techniques in such situations. **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:** It is extremely important to use therapeutic communication techniques to be aware of the physical and mental difficulties of an individual with chronic illness, to keep these situations in mind when planning the care, and not to live difficulties in communication. In our opinion, it is possible for the nurse to facilitate the emotional expression of an individual, establish a safe relationship, and provide quality care by using the therapeutic communication techniques. In the course of nursing education, we strongly suggest that this information should be emphasized and that the use of therapeutic communication techniques should be improved.

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Low Back Pain in Nurses

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Abstract

Low back pain (LBP) is one of the occupational musculoskeletal disorders that occurs most commonly in nurses among all health professionals. LBP ranks the second as a reason for work-force loss and health expenses following cancer pain and it is a common health problem that results in serious physical, cognitive, sensory, emotional and developmental obstacles for nurses. Literature review reveals that 50-80% of world population experiences LBP at a period in their life and the annual cost of LBP is between 20 and 100 billion dollars in the USA. The frequency of LBP in nurses changes between 40% and 97,9%. There are many occupational risk factors that can cause LBP in nurses. Long working hours, excessive work load, insufficient breaks and shift related disruptions that affect sleeping cycle and eating habits may cause LBP. Duties that require close contact with the patients such as assisting their daily lives, positioning them on the bed, carrying and lifting them or carrying medical devices of various weights, making bed of various heights also increase the risk of LBP for nurses. In addition to physical risk factors, psychosocial factors such as dissatisfaction about the job, lack of opportunities for relaxation and lack of a supportive culture, monotonous and heavy work load and passive coping skills also cause LBP in nurses. It is stated within the literature that dissatisfaction about the job increases the frequency of LBP and related functional disability. It is important to protect low back health by doing exercises that strengthen low back muscles, applying body mechanics principles correctly and taking breaks during occupational tasks that require leaning forward for a long time. Preventing LBP in nurses is important for nurses to exercise their fundamental right to work under healthy and safe conditions and to provide better support for the patients whose care is undertaken.

Key Words: Low back pain; Nurse; Occupational Disorders

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An Investigation of the Effects of Low Back Pain on Functional Disability Level and Quality of Life in Nurses Working in a University Hospital

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Abstract

This study was conducted as a descriptive study with a view to examining the effect of low back pain on nurses' functional disability and quality of life levels. Target population of the study is all the nurses working at an university hospital. No sampling was performed, all the target population was involved in the study. Hence, the sample was formed by 514 nurses. Prior to the study, the required permissions were obtained from the Ethics Committee and the head physician of the hospital where the study was conducted. The data were collected using Personal Information Form, The Quality of Life Scale Short Form 36 (SF-36) and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI). Statistical analysis of the data was performed using SPSS 16.0 package program. Results show that %85,4 of the nurses had low back pain at any stage of their life and %57,8 had continuing low back pain. The mean scores for SF-36 subscales were found Physical Functioning 68,26±24,48; Bodily Pain 59,59±23,17; Social Role Functioning 58,22±23,12; Mental Health 57,40±17,91; General Health Perceptions 49,77±19,19; Vitality 47,73±20,41; Physical Role Functioning 28,21±20,71 and Emotional Role Functioning 27,04±11,93. The Emotional Role Functioning subscale mean scores of nurses with low back pain were found to be the same as those of the nurses who did not have low back pain, and the other subscale mean scores of SF-36 were found to be lower than the mean scores of nurses who did not have low back pain. The mean score that the nurses with low back pain obtained from ODI was 11,09±6,18 and majority of the nurses had mild function disability ($p<0,05$). The results of this study revealed that low back pain affects negatively the quality of life and functional levels of the nurses. It is recommended to prevent low back pain to increase the quality of life and function levels of nurses who were determined to have risks for low back pain.

Key words: Low back pain; Functional disability; Nurse; Quality of life.

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Determination Of Self-Care Power Of Hemodialysis Patients

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Abstract

Aim: Care power is a composition of the activity and power elements determining the self-care performance of the individual related with maintenance and elevation of health condition. This descriptive study was conducted in order to determine the self-care power of hemodialysis patients. **Material and Method:** This descriptive study was performed with the participation of 254 patients who received treatment in three dialysis centers between November 1st 2015 and January 30th 2016, who were willing to participate to the research and who could communicate with us. In the research, data was collected by a survey form consisting of 17 questions and self-care power scale. Self-care power scale was developed in 1979 by Kearney and Fleischer and was adapted to Turkish by Nahçıvan (1993). This is a likert type scale and lowest score to be obtained from care giving load scale is 35 while highest score is 140. Getting a high score from the scale means the self-care power level of individual is high. After receiving written consent from the related institution and the participant patients about the scale and survey form , the prepared survey form was applied. In evaluation of data, percentage calculation, one-way ANOVA, t test and Tukey test were used. **Results:** It was determined that 46.5% of the patients participating to the research are women and 53.5% of them are men, 36.2% of them were graduated from primary school, 98.4% of them have social security, 84.3% of them have equal income and expense, 68.5% of them live in city center and their age average is 58.2 ± 12.9 . It was also determined that 80.3% of the patients have one other chronic disease except the current one, 39.4% of them receive dialysis treatment for 1-5 years. 96.1% of them receive dialysis treatment 3 times a week, 54.3% of them express their health status to be good, 53.5% of them state that their daily life changed due to dialysis treatment and 29.9% of them state that their family and social life were affected from dialysis treatment. Self-care scale score average of patients was determined to be 112.4 ± 10.3 It was observed that self-care power scale score varied according to some socio-demographic and clinic properties of patients. ($p < 0.05$) **Conclusion:** In this study it was determined that the self-care power scale of patients is higher than medium level. In line with the obtained findings, it is suggested that trainings should be arranged in order to further elevate the self-care of the patients.

Key words: Hemodialysis; self-care; behavior; information; application

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Examination of Nursing Diagnosis Levels in Surgical Diseases Nursing Lesson Practices of Nursing Students

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Abstract

Aim: This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the NANDA nursing diagnoses that nursing students identified in patients with surgical nursing practice. **Materials and Methods:** The study universe consisted of all Çukurova University Faculty of Health Sciences second year students who were continuing their education during the 2015-2016 educational year and took the surgicals Disease Nursing course (290). The data were collected by the data collection form used by the students in patient care and the examination of the 304 nursing care plan prepared by the students. In the evaluation of the data, the nursing care plan was evaluated by using the diagnosis list in which the NANDA diagnoses were given to the students and descriptive statistics were used. **Results:** The students who participated in the study identified a total of 1558 nursing diagnoses in 304 cases. Among these diagnoses, 5 diagnoses were most commonly diagnosed in 71.1% of infections, 66.8% of pain, 41.1% of anxiety, 32.3% of deterioration of skin integrity and 31.2% of sleep disorders in surgical clinics. **Conclusion:** As a result of the findings obtained from the research, it can be said that the diagnoses identified by the students in the nursing care plans are more focused on the physiological field and the patient care can't be evaluated as holistic. In this context, more emphasis on nursing diagnosis and preparation of course contents in the direction of nursing process is thought to be beneficial. **Key words:** Nursing students; Surgical diseases nursing, NANDA diagnosis

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Pain and Anxiety in Burn Patients

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Abstract

Burn injuries that occur quite commonly worldwide are an important health problem that has social and economic dimensions and adversely influences lives of individuals and families. Burns are a special type of trauma that occurs when the organism is locally exposed to hot liquids and active matters in excess. In our country, around 15 thousand patients are treated in burn units each year and a significant proportion of these patients experience intense and long-term pain. While the burn pain is initially related to size and degree of the injury, later on treatment methods, possible infections, rehabilitation practices and psychosocial environment the patient is in also become additional important factors on the pain. The patients' experiences of pain and related expectation for pain cause anxiety for patients at different levels and create a vicious cycle between anxiety and pain. A literature review reveals that pain and anxiety are defined as two inseparable reactions or phases of the same phenomenon that is triggered by tissue damage. In his study Karateke (2010) states that there is a relation between burn patients' pain and anxiety levels. In this regards, it is important to consider patients' pain and anxiety as a whole. Insufficient evaluations of pain and anxiety can adversely affect healing and rehabilitation processes of the burn patients. It is recommended that health professionals who provide service for burn patients achieve optimal pain control and anxiety level reduction.

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Impact of Having Leg Amputation on Sexual Health: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: Amputation is a life-changing event that leads to depression along with the challenges it brings. It affects the lives of individuals as a result of various limitations in professional performances; social, entertainment, civil and sexual activities. But, in all societies, the sexuality of individuals with disabilities is being ignored and almost never mentioned in this field. The aim of this study is to examine the sexual health problems and the difficulties in sexual life of the individuals who comes to the disabled state after the amputation. **Method:** For the study, 13 data bases were scanned in total. Scanning was done in English and Turkish languages by use of MeSH terms; "leg/limb amputation" (or amputation) and "sexual life" (or sexual health, sexuality, sexual behaviour, sexual disfunction). The publications reached as a result of the scanned databases were evaluated according to the inclusion criteria. As a result of the screening, five studies were included in the study. **Results:** As a result of the studies, it has been found that the individuals who have amputation experience sexual problems and the amputation affects the sexual health. In rehabilitation applications applied after amputation, it is mentioned that sexuality is not a priority issue, but it is very important and it should be emphasized more. It also not considered enough by health professionals who provide rehabilitation services, and they stated that this issue should be discussed with great importance by health professionals. **Conclusion:** The fact that studies on limb amputation are very few and there is no existence of any work done in Turkey on this subject shows the necessity of giving more importance to the subject. Studies have shown that health professionals do not provide counseling on sexuality, they don't have sufficient knowledge and skills in this area, and the patients don't meet their needs.

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GENDER-ROLE ATTITUDES AT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Aim: This study was conducted with the aim to determine university students' attitudes towards gender roles. **Method:** This study is designed as a cross-sectional descriptive design. The study was carried out in departments of nursing, midwifery, health management at Eskisehir Osmangazi University. The study population consisted of 830 students. A total of 527 students were available to complete a questionnaire. The others being absent as they had no classes at that time and 30 students had refused to participate in the study. One hundred and two responses to the questionnaire were excluded from the study due to incompleteness. The socio-demographic form and Gender Roles Attitude Scale (GRAS) were used as data collection tools. Zeyneloğlu and Terzioğlu (2011) developed the GRAS for the purpose of measuring attitudes towards gender roles in a university sample. The GRAS is a 38-item, 5-point Likert-type scale with the options of strongly disagree, disagree, undecided, agree, and strongly agree. The maximum and minimum scores that can be taken from the scale are "190" and "38," respectively. The higher values obtained from the scale indicate an egalitarian attitude toward gender roles, while lower ones point out to a more traditional attitude toward the same. Gender roles are examined in five dimensions in the scale, including egalitarian gender roles, female gender roles, marriage gender roles, traditional gender roles, and male gender roles. "Egalitarian gender roles," "female gender roles," "male gender roles," and "traditional gender roles" dimensions can receive a maximum score of "40" and a minimum score of "8." The maximum score that the "malegender role" dimension can receive is "30," where the minimum is "6." The data was analysed using the IBM SPSS 21.0. A p-value of .05 was considered significant in all the analyses. **Results:** The mean age of participants was 20.69 ± 2.01 years. 419 out of participants (%79.5) male and 108 (%20.5) female students. The average of first, second, third, fourth and the fifth subscale scores of the students are 34.69, 28.88, 34.81, 25.45 ve 23.98. The overall average score of the students were 151.40. If this score is 95 and over, participants with an egalitarian perspective on gender roles. The overall and subscale average scores of the female students were significantly higher than the male students. It shows that the male students with a traditional/stereotypic perspective on gender roles. The level of the class was significantly associated with gender roles attitudes. As the level of class increases, most of the students exhibit with egalitarian perspective gender roles. In our study other important result; having parents with high degrees has been associated with egalitarian gender role attitudes in students. **Conclusion:** In this study, participants with an egalitarian perspective on gender roles. Our study showed that the effect of many factors. We find that parents and class level influence gender roles attitude. Students with high level class have egalitarian attitudes to gender roles. It showed that the importance of education on this subject in university.

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THE EFFECT OF COLD APPLICATION ON DRAIN-RELATED PAIN CONTROL AFTER THYROIDECTOMY: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY

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Abstract

In this study, the effect of cold application on pain experienced in patients with post-thyroidectomy drain was examined. The study was conducted in the general surgery department of Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital with participation of 59 patients including 30 in the control group and 29 in the test group. The data of the study were collected using the Patient Evaluation Form and the Visual Benchmarking Scale. In the study, cold application was made to the experiment group 3 times 2 hours after analgesic administration on post-operative day 0 and on post-operative day 1 just before the drain removed, and pain was evaluated 15 minutes later. Patients in the control group were not subjected to any intervention, and pain was measured 4 times totally. The data were evaluated using appropriate analyses. At the result of the study, pain of the patients in the test group was less on post-operative day 0, however, the difference was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$); severity of pain after removal of the drain on post-operative day 1 was found significantly low in patients included in the test group ($p<0.05$). Analgesic requirement frequency of patients in the test group was found significantly lower only on post-operative day 1 ($p<0.05$). In the light of these results, it is suggested that cold application should not be used because it is not effective on post-operative day 0, however, cold application should be performed before removal of drain on post-operative day 1.

Key Words: Thyroidectomy, drain, pain, postoperative

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Personal Safety in the School-Aged Children

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Abstract

Introduction and Aim: The purpose of this review article examines personal safety issues in the school-aged child's goal and presents the role of the nurse for providing the objective personal safety in the light of current literature. Personal safety is an individual responsibility. Individuals should take precautions before an incident that could jeopardize their safety is developed. In this way, their lives will be in peace and security and the risks will be reduced. **Method:** In this study, the role of the nurse in providing personal safety and personal safety issues in school-aged children has been examined by taking into consideration various researches related to the subject. **Results:** Personal safety situations that may be encountered in school children can be evaluated by those issues such as sun protection, cosmetics, contact lens use, forging-piercing, smoking, using alcohol and drug, cycling, using school bus, carrying school bag within the framework. When the literature is examined, it is observed that smoking, alcohol and substance use and sun protection are frequently encountered in school children, however, other issues presented for this age are rarely mentioned or never mentioned. **Conclusion:** As a result, personal safety issues should be expanded for school children and updated information should be provided along with changing society structure. The school nurse can guide and make suggestions to family members and school staff for the prevention of accidents and illnesses and for the provision of child safety. They can also talk with safety material manufacturers, support their initiatives by national and local laws, and plan education for children and their families.

Key words: School health, personal safety, nurse

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MODELS OF HEALTHCARE DELIVERY FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE LIVING IN RURAL AREA

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Abstract

In Turkey, 12.8% of population live in rural area. In rural area, the rate of elderly people is higher, educational level is low; and social security, poverty, and failure to access healthcare services are significant. Additionally, health problems such as obesity, diabetes, and hypertension are more common. Obstacles of healthcare in rural area are lack of healthcare personnel and healthcare services, barrier to access healthcare services, lack of access to means of transportation, telephone services, and social welfare services, unpredictable travel and weather conditions, procedures about healthcare services, language and cultural barriers. Healthcare services for rural areas in Turkey are carried out by midwives or nurses working in the health houses as subject to with family physician in the very nearest region. Elderly population and complex health care needs of this group require nurses working in health house to be more competent. The aim of this review is to investigate practices in Turkey and abroad for ensuring elderly people who live in rural area to reach healthcare services. For this purpose, models of healthcare delivery in rural area, mobile healthcare services, tele-health, and the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) were examined. Projects prepared for elderly people living in rural area; improving community based inclusive nursing services and health condition of people living in rural area, sustainable human development program aiming to improve participatory rural and urban development models in Eastern Anatolia Region, the project for supporting rural life in UK, European Study of Adult Well-Being, A National Tele-health Project for Scotland, Offer of Rural Use of Services by Satellite, telemedicine project in France, Western Australia's The Far West Mental Health Integration project. Consequently; tele-health and ICT technologies are commonly used for especially disadvantaged elderly people in rural area to reach healthcare services.

Keywords: rural area, elderly people and health, tele-health,

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The Coaching Process Evaluation Scale Used in Nursing Education

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Abstract

Aim: This study aims to develop the "Coaching Process Evaluation Scale" (CPES) to be used to assess the coaching process during nursing students' skill practices. **Method:** This methodological study was carried out in several stages. Firstly, the literature about the coaching process was reviewed and an item pool related to the process was established. Expert opinions were obtained for the preliminary form of the scale created by using the item pool. After the preliminary form of the scale was revised in accordance with the expert opinions, the scale took its final form and was pilot tested. After the pilot testing, the final form of the scale was administered to the nursing faculty students (n: 456) who were receiving skills training through the coaching process. The exploratory factor analysis was performed on the data collected during the process using the SPSS data package, and the validity and reliability data of the scale were obtained. **Results:** From this pool of 52 items, the preliminary form of the scale was developed. The form included 31 items under five themes. The preliminary form was reduced to 30 items in accordance with the expert opinions, and necessary revisions were made to correct the typographical errors and to clarify the meaning. In the analysis of the data, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) coefficient of the scale was 0.96. According to the Barlett test, the p value was 0.000. For the reliability, the lowest and highest item total correlation values were 0.493 and 0.769 respectively, and the Cronbach Alpha score was 0.962. In the explanatory factor analysis, the factor loadings of all the items were determined to be over 0.30. Although five themes were predicted while the preliminary form of the scale was developed, four subscales appeared in the factor analysis. At the end of the study, a 30-item scale was developed. The scale was scored with its subscale total scores calculated with a 5-point Likert-type scale. **Conclusion:** Analyses indicated that the validity and reliability of the "CPES" developed in the present study were high. The use of this scale in future studies and the confirmatory factor analysis will enhance these characteristics of the scale.

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Challenges of Students in Clinical Education

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Abstract

This study aims to identify difficulties that students live in clinical settings. Clinical education which is a vital component of nursing education, allow students to learn intended knowledge, attitude and skills by living and practicing (Karaöz, 2013). Clinical education aims to integrate students' previously acquired basic scientific knowledge with skills in practice, be qualified about issues related with patient care and gain professional skill and attitudes (Akyüz vd, 2007; Tiwari vd, 2007). Clinical environment must be arranged to serve this aims and contribute students' development. But, clinical environment conditions which will serve this aims can not be provided sufficiently at the present time. Therefore, students have many difficulties such as lack of special areas for students, clinical environments having inadequate items to motivate learning, having communication problems, problems about students' evaluation and giving feedback to them, students' not being considered as a member of healthcare team, nurses' work-oriented minds, not being allowed to join bed-side patient visits (Altıok ve Üstün, 2013; Günüşen ve Üstün, 2012; Kestel vd, 2014; Aydın ve Argun, 2010). Effective clinical education is a process that requires not only participation of students and instructors but also health professionals and managers. Hence, studies that enhance school and hospital collaboration must be enhanced. In addition to these, arrangement of clinical environment conditions, creating special areas designed for students, improving communication skills of students, instructors and healthcare professionals and being a role model to students is suggested.

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THE EFFECT OF GIVEN CARE TO DIABETICS ON THEIR BLOOD VALUES AND SELF-CARE CAPABILITY ACCORDING TO THE THEORY OF LACK OF SELF-CARE

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Zeynep Güngörmüş,

Abstract

Goal: The aim of the study is to describe the effects of given care to diabetics on their blood values and self-care capability according to the theory of lack of self-care. **Method:** The population of this empirical study consists of 565 diabetics admitted to the Endocrine Clinic at Gaziantep University Hospital. The study sample includes 65 diabetics chosen via power analysis (30 of them are control group, 35 of them are experiment group). During the data collection process, the Descriptive Characteristics Form, Metabolic Control Form, Self-care Power Scale and Patient Follow-up Form were used. In each visit to the patients, their blood pressure levels and blood glucose levels were measured. The data related to the patients in the experiment group was gathered using a pre-test when they were first admitted to the clinic, following the pre-test, interim tests were conducted after they received home care in the first two weeks, and through the post-test when they completed home care in the third and fourth weeks. **Findings:** Following the practice, there was a significant decrease in blood values of the diabetics in the experiment group (HbA1c, from 11.7 ± 0.3 to 10.1 ± 0.4 ; HDL-Cholesterol, from 41.2 ± 2.2 to 36.3 ± 2.4 ; Triglyceride, from 278.8 ± 36.3 to 195.6 ± 18.6 ; blood pressure, from 125.3 ± 12.5 to 118.7 ± 8.0 ; fasting blood glucose, from 216.9 ± 70.4 to 156.3 ± 64.7 , and postprandial blood glucose, from 224.4 ± 76.2 to 178.4 ± 67.5) ($p < 0.05$). However, when the pre and post-test measures were compared in the control group, there were significant increases in their postprandial blood glucose from 185.5 ± 18.7 to 216.1 ± 86.7 , in blood pressure (from 119.9 ± 2.4 to 127.3 ± 1.9), HDL- Cholesterol (from 32.2 ± 5.0 to 44.3 ± 6.5), and LDL- Cholesterol (from 90 ± 12.7 to 109 ± 13.8) ($p < 0.05$). Reviewing the self-care capability averages, there was an increase from 102 ± 6.3 to 106 ± 3.1 in the experiment group while it decreased in the control group from 104 ± 7.2 to 101 ± 9.4 . **Result:** Based on the study results, it was determined that to the theory of lack of self-care, given care to diabetics decreases blood values while increasing self-care capability.

Key Words: Diabetics, self-care capability

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The Use of Education Provided based on the Health Promotion Model in Nursing Studies in Turkey

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the use of education, provided based on the health promotion model developed in Turkey in nursing studies. This is a descriptive record study. The data were collected from the databases of Google Academic, Turkish Medline, the National Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education and PubMed. The study sample consisted of the studies obtained from the databases that met the inclusion criteria. Analysis revealed 16 postgraduate (doctorate) theses conducted in Turkey between 2010 and 2016 in which education was provided based on the health promotion model. The study results showed a very low rate of using education provided based on health promotion model in nursing studies in Turkey. The analyzed studies indicated that education provided based on health promotion model was only used in doctoral theses. It is recommended that education provided based on health promotion model be more frequently used in nursing studies.

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A confidential taboo under the shadow of Turkish culture for gynecological cancer patients: Sexuality

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Kamile Kukulu, Akdeniz University

Abstract

Introduction: Sexuality is shaped by social norms including family, tradition, religion and socio-cultural contexts. Sexuality is considered as a concept that is shame to talk about it in Turkish culture. Material and methods: The articles about culture, sexuality and gynecological cancer were retrieved from electronic databases: Pubmed, Google Scholar and Reference Series Turkey. Results and discussion: Because of most of the people are conservative, talking on sexuality becomes a taboo not only for patients, but also for the health care professions in Turkey. Gynecological cancer diagnosis has an important impact on sexuality which is one of the basic human needs and crucial for the quality of life. Vaginal dryness, dyspareunia, loss of desire sexual intercourse and orgasm problems are the most common sexual troubles for gynecological cancer patients. Being diagnosed with gynecological cancer, the type and stage of cancer and its treatment directly affect women's sexuality as both the healing process and the treatment take a long period of time. When a woman first diagnosed with gynecological cancer, sexuality might not be at first place for her because of stressful nature of gynecological cancer, and fear of pain and death. But, sexuality changes places with other symptoms related to cancer after treatment and it becomes one of the most important problem that patients have to face. Conclusion: Due to shame, anxiety, fear and social norms; patients may avoid talking about their sexual problems with health care professions and their partners after treatment; therefore sexuality might become an undercover taboo for gynecological cancer patients under shadow of Turkish culture. Fear and anxiety of gynecological cancer survivors may continue after treatment. Health care professions should be aware for sexual care needs of gynecological cancer patients and have to encourage them for talking about their sexual life.

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Discrimination among nurses against people with a different sexual orientation

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Eylem Paslı Gürdoğan, Trakya University

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine the discriminatory attitudes of nurses in their social and professional lives towards patients and individuals with a different sexual orientation. **Methods:** This study was conducted with 503 nurses, using a questionnaire to examine the views that nurses held regarding people with a different sexual orientation. The questionnaire and were consistent with the literature. **Results:** Nurses were found to have discriminatory views regarding people with a different sexual orientation and these views differed according to gender, marital status and education level. When the views of nurses towards LGBTs in their social lives were examined, 56.1% viewed homosexuality as a disease that must be cured and 51.1% worried about LGBTs having sexually transmitted diseases. Of the nurses, 50.5% stated that LGBT people should not be allowed to live in Turkey in comfort, 39.6% thought that they disrupted the morals of society and 61.8% felt that they were bad examples for children. The negative attitude towards LGBTs is a social problem and it was observed that nurses were not having an objective attitude. **Conclusions:** Nurses were found to have negative views regarding LGBTs, both in their social and in their professional lives, and holding even more rigid views in their social lives.

Keywords: Homosexuality; bisexuality; transsexualism; nurses; discrimination

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Evaluation of Sexual Functions of Women Using Hormonal or Nonhormonal Contraceptives

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Abstract

Aim: The study aimed to determine sexual functions of women using hormonal or nonhormonal contraceptives. **Material and method:** The cross-sectional and analytic study carried out with 380 women who accepted the participating in the study registered at three Family Health Centers in Manisa. The data were collected during home visits by the researcher between the dates 1.10.2014 and 1.10.2015. "Characteristics of women questionnaire", "Birth control methods question form", "Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)" and "Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI)" were used the study. **Results:** Half of women (51.1%) ranged in age from 31 to 40 years, 37.4% of graduated primary school. It was found that 46.9% of women were using hormonal contraceptive and 53.1% of them were using nonhormonal contraceptive. It was stated that oral contraceptive and condom were mostly used hormonal and nonhormonal contraceptives, respectively. Of women, 42.1% had sexual dysfunction risk to the FSFI score (cut-off score 26.55), and 6.6% had depressive symptoms. Women who had higher education, satisfied with their sexual life and women who stated that their husband satisfied with nonhormonal contraceptive usage had higher FSFI score. Higher BDI score was found in women who had stillbirth, in women who have incompatible marriages with their spouse and women not satisfied with their sexual life. It was found that sexual dysfunction ratio was 35.4% in women who used hormonal contraceptive and 48% who used non hormonal contraceptive. There was low and negative relationship between FSFI and BDI mean score ($p<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Evaluation of sexual functions of women using hormonal or nonhormonal contraceptives is so important for define risk group and in terms of planning appropriate initiatives.

Key words: Contraception, Sexuality, Female Sexual Function Index, Beck Depression Scale.

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Evaluation of Percentiles of 6-60-Month Children Applied to a Family Health Center in a County

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Abstract

Objective: This study was performed to evaluate percentiles of 6-60-month children applied to family health centers in Diyarbakır. **Material and Method:** The research was conducted with 768 children who were 6-60 months of age and who were registered to a household evaluation form at a Family Health center. The data collection form used was consisted of questions for demographic characteristics of the child and family and information on height and weight. While analyzing the data, the difference between the percentage distribution in determining knowledge on socio-demographic characteristics of parents, the average, the standard deviation, socio-demographic characteristics of the parents and the percentiles of the children was evaluated via a chi-square analysis method. The mothers were told that the information they give about their children was kept confidential and would not be used anywhere. **Findings:** In this study it was detected that children were 23.82 ± 14.98 months of age and 52.3% of them had normal percentiles. When the distribution of percentile values according to socio-demographic characteristics of 6-60-month children was evaluated no statistical significance difference was found between percentiles and gender of children, educational level of the father, age group of the mother, occupation of the parents and income status of the family ($p > 0.05$). A statistical significance was found between the percentiles of the children and the educational level of the mother ($p = 0.034$). **Result:** It was concluded that most of the children had a normal percentile and there was a significance difference between the percentiles of the children and the educational level of the mother.

Key words: Percentile, six-sixty-month children, Family Health Center

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Evaluation of Percentiles of 6-60-Month Children Applied to a Family Health Center in a County

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Abstract

Objective: This study was performed to evaluate percentiles of 6-60-month children applied to family health centers in Diyarbakır. **Material and Method:** The research was conducted with 768 children who were 6-60 months of age and who were registered to a household evaluation form at a Family Health center. The data collection form used was consisted of questions for demographic characteristics of the child and family and information on height and weight. While analyzing the data, the difference between the percentage distribution in determining knowledge on socio-demographic characteristics of parents, the average, the standard deviation, socio-demographic characteristics of the parents and the percentiles of the children was evaluated via a chi-square analysis method. The mothers were told that the information they give about their children was kept confidential and would not be used anywhere. **Findings:** In this study it was detected that children were 23.82 ± 14.98 months of age and 52.3% of them had normal percentiles. When the distribution of percentile values according to socio-demographic characteristics of 6-60-month children was evaluated no statistical significance difference was found between percentiles and gender of children, educational level of the father, age group of the mother, occupation of the parents and income status of the family ($p > 0.05$). A statistical significance was found between the percentiles of the children and the educational level of the mother ($p = 0.034$). **Result:** It was concluded that most of the children had a normal percentile and there was a significance difference between the percentiles of the children and the educational level of the mother.

Key words: Percentile, six-sixty-month children, Family Health Center

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Caregiving burden determiners in individuals providing homecare to children

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Abstract

Aim: The study was carried out to examine the relationship between caregiving burden, stress, and social support in people caring for children in need of nursing at home. **Method:** The sample of this descriptive cross-sectional study was composed of 182 people who cared for children aged between 1 and 18 with chronic illness, physical and mental disabilities, and who applied to 19 family health centres in Diyarbakir. **Findings:** 96.2% of the participants were female, 38.5% were illiterate, 86.3% were married, 75.3% had a nuclear family, 90.7% had children, 91.2% were unemployed, 23.6% did not have health coverage, 12.2% did not have any chronic illness, 57.7% had someone helping with homecare, 24.7% were not trained on the illness of the child; age average of the participants was 37.86 (± 10.28) and duration of caregiving was 6.38 (± 5.56) in average. In terms of the characteristics of the patients receiving care, it was found that 40.1% were girls, 8.8% had more than one chronic illness, 90.7% were cared by their own parents, and age average of the patients was 10.07 (± 5.36). When care burden in caregivers was examined, it was found that stress ($\beta=0.53$, $p=0.000$), duration of caregiving ($\beta=0.17$, $p=0.005$), social support ($\beta=-0.17$, $p=0.006$) and marital status of the caregiver ($\beta=0.15$, $p=0.016$), were meaningful predictors and that these variable explained 39% of the mutual variance. **Conclusion:** When the factors determining care burden of home caregivers with children in need of nursing were examined, it was found that stress ranked first and duration of caregiving and marital status of caregiver and social support were important factors. As stress level and duration of caregiving increase, care burden of the caregiver increases if the caregiver is single. It was also found that as social support increased, care burden of caregivers decreased.

Keywords: Caregiver burden, stress index, perception of social support, child patient, nursing.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIMULATION METHOD APPLIED IN OCCUPATIONAL ABILITY LABORATORY ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

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Abstract

Objective: The study was performed to evaluate the effect of the simulation method applied in the occupational ability laboratory on the students' ability to solve the problems. **Method:** This research is a quasi-experimental study. The research sample was consisted of first-grade nursing students having education in Dicle University Diyarbakır Atatürk Health High School during 2015-2016 Academic Years. Data were collected via a face to face meeting method by using a Problem Solving Inventory and question form consisting of socio-demographic characteristics of the students. Evaluation of the data was performed using descriptive statistics (student t-test in the dependent groups). A written informed consent was obtained from the institution in which the study was performed, Ethical Committee and the students who accepted to participate in the study. **Findings:** It was determined that age average of the participant students was 19.67 ± 1.59 ; grade point average for the high school was 82.24 ± 6.57 ; academic achievement point average for the school of nursing was 72.28 ± 6.65 . It was determined that 59.2% of the students were male, 67.3% of them was graduated from an Anatolian high school. It was detected that 91.8% and 93.9% of them did not have education about solving problem and overcoming the stress, respectively. When an evaluation was performed according to the sub-dimension of the problem solving inventory before and after the simulation method applied to the students in the occupational ability laboratory it was detected that there was a statistically difference between the personal control ($t = -2.56$; $p = 0.014$) averages of the students. However, no significant difference was found between the problem-solving confidence of the students before and after the simulation method and point average of the approach-avoidance sub-dimensions ($p > 0.05$). **Result:** It was detected that personal control of the students was increased after the application of the simulation method in the occupational ability laboratory. Use of the simulation method is proposed for improving the personal control of the students in the occupational ability laboratory. **Key words:** Nursing, labrotuary, problem solving

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The Effect of Web-based Instruction on Nursing Students' Drug Dose Calculation Skills

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Abstract

Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the effect of web-based instruction method on nursing students' drug dose calculation skills. **Method:** The study population comprised 290 second-year students attending Ege University Nursing Faculty. The entire population was included in the sample. The participants were assigned into either the control group or experimental group using the random number table. To calculate drug dose, the students in the control group used the narrative method known as the traditional instruction method and performed practices, the students in the experimental group used both the traditional method and the web-based instructional materials prepared by the researchers. To collect the study data, the Drug Dose Calculation Skill Test prepared in line with the relevant literature was administered to both groups as a pre-test and post-test. To analyze the data, percentages, frequency, the student t test and paired samples t test were used. **Results:** The students' academic grade point average was 2.77 ± 0.39 in the experimental group and 2.87 ± 0.35 in the control group. While there was no significant difference between the mean scores obtained from the pre-test ($p > 0.05$), the mean posttest scores were 92.50 ± 8.52 in the experimental group and 66.66 ± 24.35 in the control group and a statistically significant difference was determined between the groups ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The web-based instruction method is more effective than the traditional teaching method in the development of the nursing students' drug dose calculation skills.

Keywords: Web Based Instruction, Drug Dose Calculations, Student

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EFFECT OF CHILDBIRTH EDUCATION CLASSES ON PRENATAL ATTACHMENT

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Abstract

Background and Aim: The childbirth education classes are a routine service in the developed countries, in order to inform the parents about the healthy development of the baby and to prepare the mother and father candidates in the birth and to start the new routine in the developing countries. This study was conducted to determine the effect of childbirth education classes on prenatal attachment. **Methods:** This descriptive case-control group research has been carried out between July-December 2016. The sample group consisted of a total of 246 pregnant women, 113 of whom were in the case group (participated in childbirth education classes) and 133 of whom were in the control group (didn't participated in childbirth education classes). In collecting the data, "Personal Information Form" and "Prenatal Attachment Inventory (PAI)" were used. The data of the case group were collected after the training was over. SPSS 15.0 statistical package program was used in the analysis of the data. **Results:** The mean age of the case group was 25.36 ± 4.47 and the control group was 26.87 ± 5.47 in the study. It was determined that 50.9% of the pregnant women in the case group had graduated from secondary school, 45.2% did not work, 77.3% were over 28 weeks of gestational week, and 48% were planned pregnancies. It was determined that 49.1% of the pregnant women in the control group had graduated from secondary school, 54.8% did not work, 89.7% had a gestational week of 28 weeks and over, and 52% had planned pregnancy. No statistically significant difference was found between the case and control groups in terms of descriptive and obstetric characteristics ($p > 0.05$). The mean PAI score of the case group was 38.30 ± 9.64 and the control group was 34.10 ± 10.52 , and the difference was statistically significant ($p = 0.001$). **Conclusions:** It was determined that the prenatal attachment levels of the pregnant women participating in the childbirth education class were higher.

Key words: prenatal attachment, childbirth education class, nursing

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Active Aging and Nurses' Roles

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Abstract

With the rapidly rising elderly population in the 21st century, the needs of this group continued to increase exponentially. Increasing attention to problems related to aging, increasing quality of life in old age, increasing the interest in concepts such as active, successful and healthy aging. Active aging can be defined as the process of optimizing health, safety and participation opportunities to improve the quality of life of elderly people. According to active aging; Old age is considered as a process, and in this process, it is a priority aim that elderly people can participate in everyday life in a healthy and safe way. It is thought that nurses have important roles and responsibilities in elderly care; It is stated that it will be easier for the nurses to reach the individuals in this group and effective results will be obtained in the interventions planned with active aging purpose. Stephens notes that the active aging concept is widely used around the world, but it is inadequate to interpret this concept socially. So it is important for nurses to establish social awareness about active aging. Along with the formation of awareness at the social level; Active aging requires that "specialization of health" and "protective special measures" are taken at the primary level of protection, such as balanced nutrition, exercise and maintaining close personal relationships. It is stated that the nursing homes have significant potential with the aim of creating an environment for active aging. In the study of Van Malderen et al. (2016); The active aging approach has provided a more holistic view of nursing care for elderly individuals and has increased the quality of life. It is also emphasized that the role of nurses is important in promoting and sustaining community participation with provision of health nutrition, especially in evidence-based practice.

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Quality of life of burn patient and burden of caregiver

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Abstract

Burn is tissue damage caused by heat, electric, chemicals and radioactive rays. Burn care was assessed based on mortality and length of hospital stay previously. Nowadays professionals not only focus on mortality and morbidity but also take into consideration quality of life of person who is cared. Loss of job, physical disability of burn patient, to be dependent in fulfilling daily activities, appearance of burn wound and longevity of healing process affect the burned people's lives negatively. Also, body image disturbance, pain and poor appetite caused by surgical procedures and treatment affect the social, physical and emotional status of burned patient. All of these factors decrease quality of life of burned person. Care of burn wound and burned person continue after discharge at home and care of burned patient is given by family members who are not professional caregiver. Family member who is responsible of care of burned patient has to follow treatment process, meet physical needs and help in daily activities of burned person. People who care burned person at home not only care at home but also accompany burned person to hospital for control of wound and other treatment procedures. All of these factors may increase caregiver burden of person who care for burned patient. Because of maintaining care of burned person at home, nurses must take care of caregiver of burned person whose life is affected by caring process and traumatic burn incident. Nurse also must give suggestions which ease care burden to caregiver to compete with problems faced by caregiver effectively. Due to educational role of nursing, nurse must educate caregiver and burned person to increase quality of life of them, and if it necessary, nurse must assess burned person and their caregivers by visiting them at home.

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Use of Therapeutic Communication Techniques for the Solution of Communication Problems in Patients with Chronic Disease

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION AND AIM: The disease process is a condition that overcomes both the physical and mental balance of an individual. Patient tries to cope with physical symptoms and on the other hand he/she tries to live with strong emotions such as anger, anxiety, fear, and despair. The patient or his/her relatives may experience communication problems because they are completely focused on the existing problems to deal with the current situation. This review study has been conducted in order to draw attention to the importance of the use of therapeutic communication techniques to cope with communication problems that may occur during the health care of patient with chronic disease. **METHODS:** Studies conducted in this area have been reviewed by using the key words "chronic disease and therapeutic communication" in the databases of the Akdeniz University electronic databases such as PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library. Particularly, studies on patients' behaviors that cause difficulties in communication and approaches that can be used with this difficulty are discussed. **FINDINGS:** The results of the studies indicate that depending on the chronic illness there may be a decrease in the ability of individuals to get and give message and that impairment or inadequacy of verbal communication may occur. It is emphasized that pathophysiological problems, obstacles related to treatment such as tracheostomy, language problems, emotional/perceptual deficits, psychological obstacles such as anxiety, fear, and loneliness affecting the communication process will make it difficult for individuals to communicate. It is stated that the patient may sometimes show refusal of anger and treatment, show depressive mood and frequent crying behavior. Furthermore, the patient may have constant requests and he/she may be in search of help. Studies indicate that it is important to use therapeutic communication techniques in such situations. **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:** It is extremely important to use therapeutic communication techniques to be aware of the physical and mental difficulties of an individual with chronic illness, to keep these situations in mind when planning the care, and not to live difficulties in communication. In our opinion, it is possible for the nurse to facilitate the emotional expression of an individual, establish a safe relationship, and provide quality care by using the therapeutic communication techniques. In the course of nursing education, we strongly suggest that this information should be emphasized and that the use of therapeutic communication techniques should be improved.

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The use of e-learning program in nursing education

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Abstract

Introduction: Over the past decade, the rapid developments and growth of information and communication technology (ICT) have had a profound influence on nursing education. E-learning has grown tremendously has been integrated into education and training. Purpose: The aim of this review, is to examine the effect of e-learning program in nursing education. Methods: Akdeniz University electronic databases center including MEDLINE, CINAHL, Sciencedirect, Cochrane library were searched published studies in English with “e-learning, nursing education, nursing students” key words and 554 articles were reached by the search results. By the analysis, published between 2011-2016, the original six manuscripts have been sampled. Results: A cross-over design study examined the effect of lecture and e-learning methods were compared, no significant difference was found between two methods. In another study, the effect of using e-learning versus lecture of nursing students were examined. Students were indicated to be pleased with the e-learning program. Another study evaluated the effectiveness of an e-learning intervention on pain management for nursing students, it was found to be useful. In another study, experiences of e-learning in a midwifery training package and student's views were evaluated, the students generally welcomed to e-learning however they suggested face-to-face learning. Another study tested the effectiveness of an e-learning program to increase pediatric medication management among students who take pediatric nursing courses, e-learning program is an effective learning method than lecture program. In another study, the effects of e-learning, lectures and role playing on learning, retention and satisfaction of nursing students were evaluated, it was found lectures to be a significantly more effective teaching method than role playing and e-learning. Conclusion: Results of this review showed that students' satisfaction with e-learning was lower than traditional lecture instruction. However different and well planned e-learning programmes can support the development of nursing students' skills, knowledge and attitudes.

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THE USE OF STANDARDIZED PATIENTS IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this systematic literature review, is to examine the effect of using standardized patients on students' communication and psychomotor skills in nursing education. **Methods:** Akdeniz University center electronic databases including MEDLINE, CINAHL, Sciencedirect, Cochrane library were searched studies published in English with “simulation and nursing education”, “simulation and standardized patients” and “standardized patients and nursing education” key words. Search results reached in the 10.054 articles. Also references of the determined studies had reviewed. Investigation of the articles published between 2012-2016, which can be accessed in full text, the original four articles have been sampled. **Results:** A experimental study was conducted by Bornais and colleagues (2012). In the study, the effect of using standardized patients on first-year nursing students' health assessment skills were examined. According to the study, the experimental group had higher objective structured clinical examination mean scores than the control group. A randomized-controlled study was conducted by Lin and colleagues in 2013. According to the study, all students showed significant improvements on total interpersonal and communication skills (IPCS) scores and on the two items of interviewing and collecting information and counseling and delivering information. But, there were no significant differences between groups. Another study was conducted by Terzioğlu and colleagues in 2016. According to the study, the students' psychomotor skill score and effective communication skill score medians in the standardized patient laboratory was higher than those in the nursing skills laboratory. Similarly, it was determined that the students' anxiety levels decreased. A quasi-experimental study was conducted by Sarmasoglu and colleagues (2016). According to the study, the performance of the experimental group in blood pressure measurement was significantly higher than that of the control group; however, there was no significant difference between the groups subcutaneous injections administration. **Conclusion:** Standardized patients can develop students communication and psychomotor skills and reduce anxiety levels. So, standardized patients may be a valuable solution for undergraduate nursing education.

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The Care Innovation and Transformation Program

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Abstract

The Center for Care Innovation and Transformation is the laboratory that leaders improve the ability sets needed to style new care models. The Care Innovation and Transformation (CIT) program is a conniving, workshop-style of series of lectures and training modules conducted by The American Organization of Nurse designed to assist nursing unit leaders and their staff improve patient care, hospital performance, and employee engagement. The Traditional CIT program brings inpatient units as well as pre- and post-acute care settings together as a learning cohort providing nursing and interdisciplinary team instruction in innovation and change. Each CIT cohort is comprised of 15-20 hospitals or health care organization teams from across the nation that progress together as a learning community during the two year program. Instruction is offered to CIT program participants at two meetings per year in venues across the country. Additionally, program participants engage in monthly conference calls and webinars to share progress updates. The Customized CIT program takes place on your organization's campus - to reach more units, more efficiently, and with less expenditure. Up to 20 inpatient units, departments, and pre-and post-acute care settings may participate per program. The program is designed to meet your organization's specific needs, with a focus on achieving your goals and priorities. The CIT program teaches nurses and interdisciplinary teams how to make innovation, how to improve healing and how to measure change and strengthens the organization. The CIT program encourages health professionals to improve the quality of care and empowers staff to apply these innovations. It also develops the responsibility and accountability of nursing practices. Some of the benefits of the program include shortening of the time of transfer from the emergency unit to the inpatient clinic, reduction in falls, improvement in nurse-patient communication, and reduced working hours.

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The Reliability and Validity of Health Fatalism Scale in Turkish Language

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Abstract

Aim: This research was conducted by adapting the Religious Health Fatalism Scale from English to Turkish language, in order to test the validity and reliability. **Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted methodologically in Erzurum's Şerif Efendi ASM (Health Center) from May to December, 2016. Scale was developed by Franklin and her friends in 2008, and consists of 17 questions. This involves Likert-type scale. The original scale consists of three dimensions. Study conducted among 500 respondents whose ages are over 30. Language content, and construct validities and reliability analysis were used for validity and reliability analysis. SPSS and LISREL 8:50 software packages were used for the analysis. **Results:** The content validity index was estimated as 0.88, KMO value at 0.940, Barlett's test $\chi^2 = 3778.877$ and statistically significant at $p = 0.000$. The principal component analysis was applied to the 17-item inventory. In the Turkish version, it was considered appropriate to use the one-dimensional scale. The Inventory consisted of load factors of over 0.30 for all items. The explained variance of the inventory was found to be 42.70%. Scale's Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.91. Respondents average health fatalism score was found to be 61.27 ± 12.39 . **Conclusion:** In conclusion the one-dimension Health Fatalism Scale was found to be highly reliable and valid as a measurement tool in Turkish language. Elderly respondents, women, illiterates, married, those without health insurance, less income earners, housewives and for those with chronic diseases experience more fatalistic attitude toward their health.

Key Words: Fatalism, health, nursing, validity and reliability.

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Views of Nursing Students about Use of Simulated Pregnant in the Practice of Labor Course

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Abstract

Aim: In this study, it was aimed to investigate the views of nursing students about use of simulated pregnant in practice of labor course. **Methods:** This study was conducted on 270 nursing students at Trakya University Faculty of Health Sciences in a cross-sectional design, between January and March 2016. Socio-demographic data, views of nursing students about use of simulated pregnant in labor course were collected by using a survey form. **Results:** Average age was 21.4 ± 1.24 and 92.6% of students were female. Of the students, 71.5% reported use of simulated pregnant in practices of labor course. Of the students reported that use of simulated pregnant; contributed their learning about labor stages (64.1%), contributed development of clinical skills and abilities (53.0%), and combined theoretical knowledge with clinical practices (53.7%). There were found significantly difference between students who thought that use of simulated pregnant in practices was beneficial and unbeneficial. These arise from differences in clinical practices from simulation ($p < 0.001$), differ environmental conditions from real conditions ($p = 0.012$), and insufficiency in the application of clinical skill based on simulation ($p = 0.006$). **Conclusion:** Majority of the students reported that use of simulated pregnant contributed theirs learning skills, and strengthened theoretical knowledge about labor. However, students reported some differences between clinical practices and simulation, differ environmental conditions in simulation from real conditions, and insufficiency in the application of clinical skill based on simulation.

Keywords: Labor; nursing student; simulated pregnant..

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Determination of Nursing Students' Attitudes Towards Technology Usage

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Abstract

Introduction: Use of technology is becoming increasingly important in nursing education and practice. For this reason, there is a need to determine the attitudes of nursing students towards technology. Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the attitudes of nursing students towards technology. Materials and methods: This study conducted 508 nursing students educated at Akdeniz University Faculty of Nursing, in Turkey in 8 February – 8 March 2016. The informed consent was obtained from the nursing students. The research data collected using by personal data form and attitude scale towards technology. Personal information forms developed by the researchers and Attitudes Toward Technology Scale were used as the data tools. The analyses in this study were evaluated using statistical package software, SPSS 21.0. Results: The average age of the nursing students was 19.96 ± 1.29 (Min 17, Max 25), the average academic grade was 2.68 ± 0.37 (Min 1.37, Max 3.98), 75% were female, 87.2% accessed the internet from the smartphone, 93.1% used the internet more than one hour a day, 83.9% used the technology for professional development, 78.3% used the word program from Microsoft programs and 73.4% used powerpoint program. The average Attitudes Toward Technology Scale score of the nursing students was 61.53 ± 1.13 . The scale's Cronbach alpha score was found as 0.90. There was a statistically significant difference between gender, using periscop and scorp accounts from social media accounts, using excel and powerpoint from microsoft programs, and attitude scale for using technology. There was also a statistical difference between the use of technology and attitude toward technology to achieve professional knowledge ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: As a result of this study, attitudes of nursing students towards technology determined positively. Technology-related training programs are recommended from the beginning of the training of the students.

Key Words: Technology, Nursing Students, Attitude

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The Determine Technological Needs and Attitudes Towards Technology of Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

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Abstract

Introduction: Information technologies may enhance communication among health professionals and patients, thereby strengthening the health professionals–patient relationship, increasing self-efficacy for diabetes self-management, and improving diabetes management. Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the technological needs and attitudes towards technology of patients with type 2 diabetes. Methods: This research was carried out on 250 patients diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in the Department of Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases of Akdeniz University. Personal information forms developed by the researchers and Attitudes Toward Technology Scale were used as the data tools. The informed consent was obtained from the patients. All data were collected by authors during face-to-face interviews. Results: According to the results of the research, the patients had a mean \pm standard deviation age 58.5 ± 1.03 years (range, 19–88) and included most patients who were female (66%), married (93.2%), housewives (48.4%), and had completed primary education (45.6%). It was determined that 30.8% of them using internet for health, 83.9% of them wanted to receive education and consultation via internet at their home. Cronbach's alpha found reliability for the total scale to be 0.91. Compared attitudes towards technology with personal information, it has been determined that educational status, working status, job, age, internet usage for health affect the attitude towards technology. Conclusion: Patients with type 2 diabetes may have greater than expected difficulties in using internet technologies for disease self-management, often due to advanced age or unfamiliarity with technology. Approaches to dealing with such barriers include suitable integration of solutions involving patient caregiver dyads, better design of online applications, careful attention to technology adoption and sustainability.

Keywords: Nurse, Attitudes Towards Technology, Type 2 Diabetes

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DETERMINING THE NURSES' PERCEPTION OF SPIRITUALITY AND SPIRITUAL CARE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH JOB SATISFACTION

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Abstract

Aim: This study aims to determine perception of nurses' spirituality and spiritual care and the factors that affect their perception and the relationship between spirituality and job satisfaction. **Methods:** The universe of the study consisted of 374 nurses working at one university hospitals and one state hospitals in the western Black Sea Region of Turkey. The study samples was determined by power analysis and 275 nurses consisted the sample of the study. A "Personal Information Form", "Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale (SSCRS)" for perceptions of spirituality and spiritual care "Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale (SSCRS)" and "Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ)" were used for data collection. SSCRS has four subscales and a high score indicates the better the level of perception of spirituality and spiritual care. MSQ has two subscales and higher scores reflected greater degrees of job satisfaction. **Results:** 85,8% of the nurses are female, average age is $28,59 \pm 6,85$, average of the study year is $6,97 \pm 6,82$ and more than half (55,3%) is undergraduate. The mean score of nurses' SSCRS is $53,76 \pm 4,58$. The mean scores of SSCRS of nurses were not changed according to gender, educational status, clinic and hospital, nurses were changed according to their spiritual care characteristics and opinions ($p < 0.05$). Mean score of jobsatisfaction of the nurses was $2,95 \pm 0,60$ and mean score of SSCRS ($r: 0,142$ $p < 0,05$) and level of meeting spiritual care needs ($r: 0,209$ $p < 0,05$) a correlation has been established. **Conclusion:** It has been found that the nurses are at a intermediate nurses' perception levels of spirituality and spiritual care and their perceptions are effected by nurses' aspects and thoughts about spiritual care, and there is a positive correlation between spirituality and job satisfaction.

Key Word: Spirituality, Spiritual Care, Job Satisfaction, Nurse

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WEB-BASED HEALTH EDUCATION IN PEDIATRIC NURSING

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Abstract

The internet, which provides the access, share and communication information of people worldwide and is regarded as a revolution, has an increasingly important role in health education, research and applications. Health professionals search for new ways to facilitate and improve the provision of effective health education to individuals and communities. The developments in computer and internet technologies and high priority of finance for nursing studies in technological terms lead researchers to develop, use and test different types of web-based initiatives. In addition, a large amount of quality evidence that shows the success of health education attempts carried out on the web draws the attention of health professionals responsible for providing health education. This study aims to analyze web-based health education and provide health professionals with a point of view regarding its use in pediatric nursing.

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ADAPTATION OF THE SCALE FOR HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOLS TO TURKISH SOCIETY: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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Abstract

Background: This study is thus to adapt the “Scale for Health Promoting Schools (SHPS)”, in accordance with the directives of WHO for health promoting schools in 1995, to Turkish society, and to determine its validity and reliability. **Methods:** The study was conducted methodologically in Muratpaşa district of Antalya Province between October 2015 and January 2016. 1236 from a total of 4350 teachers agreed to participate in the study. Two types of socio-demographic characteristics of teachers and SHPS were used. Confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses (CFA and EFA) were carried out using principal component analysis with varimax rotation and Kaiser Normalization to test its construct validity. We used Cronbach’s alpha to examine the SHPS’s reliability (internal consistency). **Results:** The CFA did not confirm the original factor model. EFA was performed in order to determine an applicable factor structure as the second stage of analysis. Cronbach’s alpha for the total scale was 0.95 and subscale alpha coefficients ranged from 0.55 to 0.93. The subscales of the scale were redenominated as school-community relationship and individual health skills (0.93), school’s physical environment (0.87), health policies of the school (0.73), health services (0.83), school nutrition policies (0.73), health system and class structure (0.64), and disciplinary structure of school (0.55). **Conclusions:** The SHPS was found to be valid and reliable and its psychometric characteristics acceptable. SHPS can be used for comprehensively assessing the needs of schools and monitoring the progress of school health intervention.

Keywords: Health Promoting Schools; school; teacher; validity; reliability; Turkey

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EVALUATION OF OBESITY CHANGE STAGE IN OBESE INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Objective: It was conducted to evaluate the stages of obesity change in obese individuals and the factors affecting them. **Material and Method:** This descriptive study was conducted in 2015 with 126 individuals aged 18 years and over participating in the dietary treatment program at Akdeniz University Hospital Nutrition and Diet Adult Polyclinic. Data were collected using the Obesity Change Stages Scale (ODEQ) to assess "motivation for change" in individuals with personal information form and weight problems. **Results:** 49.2% of the participants were female, 50.8% were male, and the Body Mass Index (BMI) averages were 33.7 ± 2.7 . The percentage of first degree obese participants was 81.7%, 15.9% in the second degree and 2.4% third degree morbid obese. According to ODEÖ, participants were found to have 77% preparedness, 14.3% designing, 8.7% being in action and no participant in the pre-design and sustaining phase according to the percentages of motivational phase they were in. A significant difference was found between the place where the participants had their personal characteristics and the ODEÖ scale score and it was determined that those living in the center of Antalya were more prepared to eat diets than those living outside Antalya ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between age, education level, type of diet, methods used for weight loss, problems experienced by the individual and ODEÖ motivational change stages ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** It has been found that the vast majority of participants in diet treatment are ready for first-degree obesity and diet behaviors, and living in the center of Antalya is an effective factor in the individual's readiness for the diet. In order to ensure continuity in the treatment of individuals who receive dietary therapy, appropriate and effective interventions should be planned and passed to action and maintenance phases.

Key words: obesity, obesity change stage

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KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT FALLING RISK OF ELDERLY

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: This study was conducted to determine knowledge levels of senior nursing students about falling risk of elderly. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study was conducted descriptively and cross-sectional between 16-26 January 2017 with 107 nursing senior students who agreed to participate in the study. The data was collected on social media with questionnaire which was composed of the literature review by the researchers. 13 of the questions were about socio-demographic characteristics and 25 of questions were about falling risk of elderly. The highest score of "100" and the lowest score of "0" are taken from the questions designed to measure the knowledge levels about falling risk of elderly. High scores indicate that the level of knowledge about the risk of falling is very high. Analysing of data were carried out in a computer program by using percentage, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis-H test. **FINDINGS:** 92,5% of the students with a mean age of $21,65 \pm 1,43$ were female, 53,2% were graduates from super/anatolian high school, 95,3% were not working, 52,7% had a childhood in the city and 74,8% of the nuclear family structure. It's determined that 61,7% of the students were living with an elderly person, 55,1% were educated about falling in the elderly, 56,1% had never looked at an elderly patient and 59,8% had graduated and then worked in the geriatrics service. When the questionnaire used in hospitals for falling risk of elderly were questioned, the students stated that "Itaki" scale (83,2%) was the most used, "Morse" (65,4%) and "Hendrich II" (57%) scales were not used. It was determined that the students' knowledge level of falling risk is $75,88 \pm 1,32$ (max-min; 32-100) of the total scores. There was no statistically significant relationship between age, gender, graduated high school, working status, place of childhood, family structure, living with an elderly people, education about falling risk of elderly, care of an elderly patient, want to work at geriatric clinic after graduation and the mean of total scores ($p > 0,05$). There was a statistically significant relationship between the knowledge of the students about the "Itaki" and "Hendrich II" scales used in the hospital and the level of falling risk in the elderly ($p < 0,05$). It was determined that the total scores of the students who were using "Itaki" and "Hendrich II" scales in the hospital had high scores in the knowledge level of falling risk of elderly. **CONCLUSION:** In the study, It was determined that nursing senior students' knowledge level about the falling risk of elderly people is high; knowing the scales used for the risk of falling in the hospitals affected the knowledge of the falling risk of elderly people.

Keywords: Fall, Nursing, Student, Elderly.

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Determination of attitudes and behaviors towards early diagnosis of cervical cancer in first-degree relatives of women who have received treatment for cervical cancer

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Abstract

Aim: This study aims to determine the risk factors, behaviors, participation in screening programs, and attitudes towards early diagnosis of cervical cancer of first-degree relatives of women who have received treatment for cervical cancer. **Methods:** The present research is a descriptive type study. The study was conducted between February and May 2016 in the Oncology and Chemotherapy unit of a university hospital. The study was carried out with 283 first-degree relatives of the patients who receive treatment for cervical cancer in the related unit, and agreed to participate in the study. The "Descriptive Characteristics Form" and "The Scale of Attitudes towards Early Diagnosis of Cervical Cancer" were used for data collection. The data were evaluated using the frequency distribution, Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney-U tests. **Results:** 49.1% of the women were between the ages of 31 and 40, 41.3% were 18 years old or younger at the date of their first marriage, 52.2% had their first delivery at 20 years old or younger, 52.2% had three or more deliveries. 52.7% had a genital infection, 45.9% had vaginal discharge with abundance and malodor, 24.4% had abnormal vaginal bleeding, and 42% had bleeding after sexual intercourse. 51.6% were smokers, 32.9% had taken oral contraceptives for five years and above, 98.2% had not had the HPV vaccine and 71.4% had not had a PAP smear test. The mean score of the scale was 103.27 ± 10.71 . The difference between score averages of the scale was found to be significant according to some socio-demographic characteristics of the women, risk factors for cervical cancer and some data for prevention and early diagnosis and screening behaviors ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Women generally have high levels of positive attitude but the behaviors towards early diagnosis of cervical cancer are insufficient, the majority of women have cervical cancer risk factors and women with risk factors have low levels of positive attitudes towards early diagnosis of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Attitudes; Behaviors; Cervical Cancer; Early Diagnosis; First-Degree Relatives; Turkey

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Evaluation of self-care behaviours, medication and dietary compliance of patients with heart failure

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Abstract

Introduction: Heart failure (HF) is the leading cause of death in many countries of the world and in Turkey. Self-care is an essential process that is required to maintain a healthy life for people with chronic disease and particularly for those with HF. **Purpose:** In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the self-care behaviors, dietary and medication compliance of patients with heart failure. **Method:** The study was conducted as a cross-sectional sample survey, between April and August 2016. The 120 patients who applied with a diagnosis of HF were included in the study after determining the clinical diagnosis and type of treatment. The study was approved by the ethics committee Akdeniz University Hospital and conforms to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki. Before entering the study, participants received written and verbal information concerning the study and signed an informed consent. Data were obtained by using personal information form, Turkish versions of the The European Heart Failure Self-care Behavior Scale (EHFScBS), Beliefs about Medication Compliance Scale (BMCS) and Beliefs about Dietary Compliance Scale (BDCS) for patients with HF. The data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. Data were analysed by percentage, mean, student t test, one way ANOVA test and correlation analysis were used to examine the relations between variables. $P < 0.05$ value were considered as statistically significant. **Results:** Of the patients, 55.8 % were male and 44.2% were female, with 85.8 % were married. With regard to the educational status, the majority of patients (68.3%) were primary school graduates. Patients had been prescribed, on average, eight different medications. Systemic arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus were present in 55% and 54.2% of the sample, respectively. The New York Heart Association Functional Class was mostly (49.2%) class II for patients admitted to the inpatient clinics. The mean score on EHFSc BS was found to be 31.20 ± 8.05 . Benefit and barrier subscale mean scores were found to be 26.11 ± 4.23 and 13.09 ± 3.5 for dietary compliance and 20.44 ± 2.7 and 22.36 ± 3.8 for medication compliance, respectively. According to the results of the study it was found that there was a moderate relationship between self-care behaviors and dietary compliance ($r=0.538, p<0.05$) benefits and medication compliance ($r=0.420, p<0.05$) benefits. **Conclusions:** It was determined that self-care behaviors of patients were appropriate in our study. It was found that the perceived benefit perception was high and the perceived benefits were more perceived in the perception.

Key words: The European Heart Failure self-care behavior scale, medication compliance, dietary compliance, heart failure

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Vadility and Reliability of the Turkish Version of the Clinical COPD Questionnaire

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Abstract

Objective: The clinical COPD questionnaire (CCQ) has been developed by Van der Molen et al, in order to assess the health status of COPD patients. This study has been conducted to determine the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the clinical COPD questionnaire, which was developed to evaluate the respiratory symptoms, physical activity limitation and emotional disturbance of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in the last week, **Methods:** The study has been conducted with COPD patients who has applied to pulmonary diseases policlinic of an educational and research hospital located in Ankara between 2 January-10 February in 2017. In the methodological study, questionnaire including sociodemographic and clinical characteristics about age, gender and pulmonary function test values of patients, and likert-type scale consisting of 10 items "Clinical COPD Questionnaire" is used. The sample group consisted of patients aged 40-80 years who did not have any communication problems and who were diagnosed with COPD by respiratory function test. The study is planned to be implemented with 100 patients. Data will be evaluated by number, percentage, factor analysis and test-retest analysis. **Conclusion:** It is expected that the outcome of the study is a valid and reliable questionnaire on the use of the Turkish version of the "Clinical COPD Questionnaire" in Turkish society. It is thought that The Clinical COPD Questionnaire is associated with the identification and evaluation of symptoms of COPD patients, less time consuming for healthcare professionals and patients with its ease of use, and a pathfinder in the planning of evidence-based studies.

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FACTORS AFFECTING ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH

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Abstract

Objective: This study was conducted to evaluate mental health status of secondary school students. **Method:** This is cross sectional study. The study sample consisted of 176 senior high school students attending a secondary school affiliated to the Konya Provincial Education Directorate. Socio-demographic information form and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) have been used to collect data. Number and percentage distributions were used in the evaluation of the demographic data of the study. Chi square test has been used for evaluating the relationship between socio demographic characteristics and GHQ-12. The results has been evaluated at $p < 0.05$ significance level. **Findings:** The average age of the adolescents participating in the study is 16.34 ± 1.34 , 45.9 % is female, 52.1 % is not working mother, 48.7 % is working father, 47.9 % is mother and 38.0 % is high school and higher. It was determined that 39.8 % of the students lived in the core family. As a result of the General Health Questionnaire of the adolescents, it was seen that 41.47 % of the adolescents scored below 2, 58.52 % scored 2 or more, and the group was risky for mental health. **Conclusion:** In terms of mental health status, in terms of mental health status, there is a risk group for those who are girls, mother primary school graduates and those who work at the same time, who have graduated primary school graduates and those who do not work and those who have broken families.

Keywords: Adolescent; Mental Health, Factors Affecting

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Providing Home Care Service to Preterm Baby After Discharge

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this declaration is to emphasize the importance of providing home care service to preterm baby after discharge and to draw attention to necessity of standardized follow-ups of this field. **Method:** "Premature, discharge, home care, nurse" key words in Turkish and English were searched on "Google Academic", "Pubmed" search engines and accessed researches between 2007-2017 on the subject were included in the study. **Findings:** Premature needs special care after the birth. In the studies carried out, it was revealed that parents who have preterm baby face a very complicated a life event that they are not ready for and they feel weak, inadequate, anxious, confused, unprepared when the time that they bring their baby to home and are alone with their baby comes. Also, it is known that premature babies are more defenseless against many complications than term babies. In the literature, it is declared that home care services are very precious applications in evaluating the anxiety state and efficiency of parents for providing care to the premature, in enabling them to participate in the care, in increasing skills and encouraging, in providing a opportunity for them to attain trainings on the subject which is deficient, in providing adaptation of the premature and its family to daily life, in supporting and monitoring growing of the premature, in early detecting of complication symptoms, in decreasing rehospitalizations, in protecting and improving children health. **Result:** Technical, psychological and therapeutic support can be provided with the family-centered, integrated perspective by providing home care service to premature after discharge at home for the daily wants of the premature and its family. In this context, standardized home care service application for preterm babies after discharge and developing appropriate policies on the subject can be recommended.

Key words: Preterm baby, premature, discharge, home care.

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Effectiveness Of The Preparatory Clinical Education On Nursing Students Anxiety: A Randomized Controlled Trail

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Abstract

Objective: Effect of the clinical preparatory education given to the freshmen nursing students on their anxiety level was to examine. **Method:** This is an experimental, randomized and a controlled study utilized in a pretest-posttest order. The research was conducted at a health college in Turkey in the period between February, 2014 and March, 2015. The necessary permission was received from the ethical board, the institution in which the study was conducted and the researcher who adapted the scale into Turkish version. By means of simple randomization, whereas 35 students were assigned to the intervention group; 39 students were assigned to the control group. The study data was collected by means of face-to-face interview method in the pre- and post-test periods. In this process, the intervention group was given clinical preparatory education. Data was analyzed in computer environment through statistical software based on mean, percentage, chi-square and t-test. **Findings:** Pre-intervention, nursing students received the intervention and control groups were similar to each other in terms of socio-demographical characteristics and state-trait anxiety starting data ($p > 0.05$). As a result of the intervention, there was no statistically significant difference determined with the intervention group with respect to the control group in terms of state anxiety scores before the clinical experience in the pre-test period ($p > 0.05$). When measurements within each group were taken into consideration, it was determined that state anxiety mean score of the intervention group reduced; and this reduction was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). **Result:** It was observed that there was significant difference among groups in terms of the effect of the clinical preparatory education given before the first clinical experience on the anxiety; but there was significant difference among the measurements within the intervention group itself. Accordingly, it is suggested that efficiency of different education methods which include solution approaches in which education sessions and post-education monitoring periods are kept longer to determine anxiety levels of students are required to be investigated.

Keywords: Nursing student, first clinical experience, anxiety, clinical preparatory education, nursing education, randomized controlled trail.

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EVALUATION OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE LEVELS OF FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ACCORDING TO NEGATIVE AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS AND SOME OTHER VARIABLES

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Abstract

Objective: This research aims at evaluating according to other some variables and the negative automatic thoughts of cultural intelligence levels of female university students. **Method:** The research was planned to be descriptive. The universe of the research was composed of female university students in staying student hostel (400 students). The sample was determined to be the whole of the universe (n=552). The sample has reached 72.5%. A written permission was taken from the management of hostels regarding the research. Cultural Intelligence Scala and Automatic Thoughts Scale; the form towards socio-demographic data prepared by the researchers was used. SPSS-19 software programme were used to analyze the data. **Results:** The participants were a total of 400 people, with %100 female. Negative automatic thoughts scale of respondents found a total of 85,90 points. This value represents the average level of negative automatic thoughts. Cultural intelligence scale total score of 81,61 was found. Cultural intelligence level of students is average. **Conclusion:** Negative automatic thoughts has its effects on cultural intelligence. Reading a book has a positive effect on high cognitive intelligence.

Keywords: University student, Woman, Cultural Intelligence, Negative automatic thoughts.

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INVESTIGATION OF HEALTH LITERACY AND AFFECTING FACTORS OF NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract

Purpose: This study was conducted to determine health literacy and affecting factors of nursing students. **Methods:** The population of this descriptive-cross sectional research consisted of first and fourth year students studying in the nursing department of a university (N=370). No sample selected, students who agreed to participate were included in the study (n=303). The participation rate was 81.8%. A questionnaire and The Adult Health Literacy Scale (AHLS) were used for collecting the data. Independent samples t-test and one way ANOVA were used for data analysis. **Results:** Most (84.8%) of the students were female, 60.4% were studying in their first year, 53.1% lived in urban areas and students whose family's economic status were moderate was 68.6%. Of the students, 7.6% had chronic disease, 5.9% were using medication regularly, 37.3% had vision problems, 3.6% had hearing problems and 34% wore glasses or contact-lenses. Most (86.5%) had reading habit and 71.6% obtained health related information from the Internet. The mean AHLS score of the students was 15.9 ± 3.2 . The students who study in the fourth grade, have health insurance, have chronic disease, use drugs regularly, use the Internet and have difficulties in reading despite wearing glasses/contact-lenses had higher mean AHLS scores ($p < 0.005$). Socio-demographic features such as sex, parental education, place of residence and characteristics such as having vision/hearing problems, wearing glasses/contact-lenses, and reading habits did not affect health literacy level ($p > 0.005$). **Conclusion:** The health literacy level of the nursing students was determined as intermediate and the education grade, the presence of health insurance and co-morbidity, using drugs regularly had an impact on their health literacy levels. In this respect, the nursing education curriculum should be reviewed and the integration of the health literacy subject in the curriculum are recommended.

Key Words: Health literacy; students; nursing education

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OUTLOOK ON DEATH OF INTENSIVE CARE UNITS NURSES IN TERMINAL CARE

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Abstract

Objective: Intensive care units are the units which the people whose life is under threat are treated as higher-up and cared. Because the nurses within intensive care unit team give care to the critic patients, they could meet a death case every time and observe them nearly. Nurses' awareness about their own feeling and thinking for death and their knowing anxieties related to death could supply to give better care to the patients and families. This study was conducted to determine the attitudes of nurses about good death concept and giving care to patient in terminal period as descriptive. **Method:** The study was conducted with 101 nurses who work at an intensive care unit of a university hospital (155 nurses) and accepted to participate to the study. Data was collected with an information form that included in 23 questions about socio demographic characteristics of nurses and their views related to care to moribund patient, The Frommelt Attitude Toward Care of the Dying Scale and Good Death Inventory. For the study, academic committee, ethic committee and written and verbal consents from nurses were obtained. **Results:** It is found that of the nurses; average age was 31.21 ± 5.39 , 88.2% graduated from license, 51.9% worked at intensive care unit as 1-4 years, 71.6% was pleased with working at intensive care unit but, 76.5% didn't chose the intensive care unit as voluntary. Also, 57.8% thought death sometimes, 64.7% had experience death for their relatives, 52.0% gave care to patients had died in every working shift, 62.7% wanted to give this care and 23.5% stated that this was their job. Again, most of them told they were upset during this care of dying, their thinking changed related to 'age and disease of the patient' and 67.7% of them stated that 'they had difficulties in how death should be reported'. It is determined that of the nurses; good death scale total score was 56.75 ± 8.90 and mean score of Frommelt scale was 95.10 ± 8.53 . **Conclusion:** In our study, it is determined that the attitudes of the nurses during their care to moribund patient were in middle level and when appropriate care was given, they perceived the death as positive.

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SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN MARRIED WOMEN WITH URINARY INCONTINENCE

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Abstract

This study was conducted in descriptive and cross-sectional design in order to determine prevalence of urinary incontinence severity in women with UI, correlation between UI and sexual dysfunction. The study had descriptive and cross-sectional design. In sample selection, four FHC areas were determined by lot and totally 384 women with UI were reached by making home visits in these regions. As data collection tool, severity index in female urinary incontinence determining UI condition and Female Sexual Function index determining sexual functioning were used. Average age of the women participating in the study was 37.3 ± 1.02 . Mean body mass index of the women was 26.3 ± 5.41 . It was determined that 22.1% of the women participating in the study had UI for 3-5 years and 15.1% had UI for six years and a longer time. It was determined that 53.9% of the women participating in study had mild incontinence, 40.6% had moderate incontinence, 3.6% had severe incontinence, and 1.8% had very severe incontinence. A significant correlation was found between severity index in female urinary incontinence (ISI) score and FSFI score ($p < 0.05$). There was a positive and weak correlation between ISI scores and age, duration of marriage, and number of pregnancy of the women who participating in the study; and a positive and very weak correlation between ISI scores and body mass index and spontaneous abortion ($p < 0.05$). Almost half of women with UI were determined to have moderate and more severe urinary incontinence. A significant correlation was found between ISI and FSFI score.

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THE EFFECT OF AROMATHERAPY PERFORMED TO NURSING STUDENTS ON THE LEVEL OF TEST-TAKING ANXIETY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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Abstract

Background: Being an important process in terms of academic, social and professional developments; test-taking anxiety is also an important problem for the academic life of nursing students and the most serious barrier for educational success. Objectives: This study was conducted for the purpose of determining the effect of aromatherapy on test-taking anxiety and achievement of students. Design: The randomized-controlled study was conducted with 82 nursing students. Aromatherapy was performed to students in the intervention group before an exam via inhalation by pouring one liter of water and 10 drops of lavender oil in a vapor device spreading cold vapor. On the other hand, water vapor was simultaneously applied by using another vapor device in the control group. Results: As a result of the study, the STAI mean scores of the students who received aromatherapy were determined to be lower than those who did not receive ($p < 0.05$). It was also determined that lavender inhalation did not affect the test achievement ($p > 0.05$); however, there was a significant and negative correlation between the test grade point averages and STAI scores of the students. Conclusions: Aromatherapy inhalation is very cheap and easy method. The results of this study showed that lavender oil inhalation can reduce test-anxiety in nursing students. The students and nursing educators can be suggested to try lavender inhalation to reduce test-taking anxiety.

Keywords: Test-taking anxiety, Nursing students, Aromatherapy

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ADOLESCENCE PREGNANCY PREVALANCE OF WOMEN APPLIED TO FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS IN A CITY CENTER IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Aim: Adolescence pregnancy; which can be seen in societies having various socioculturel and socioeconomic properties, is a serious condition which can be arised from forcing adolescence to have sexual relationship, early marriage or having unprotected sexual relationship and can negatively affect maternal and fetal health. The aim of this study is to determine the prevalance of adolescence pregnancy in women applied to family health centers in a city center in Turkey. **Methods:** Cross sectional research was done in a family health center in a city center in Turkey. The population of this study consists of 717 women who saught medical advice in the family health center in the cith center between 1 January – 31 May 2015. In this study, whole population were included in the scope of research without sampling. Data was collected using a questionnaire which investigated sociodemographic and obstetric features. Data was then evaluated computationally by using number and percentage. Level of significance was accepted as $p<0,05$. **Results:** The average age of the women participated in this study is $27,7\pm5,58$. 13% of participant women got married before the age of 18 and 6,9% of those had their first pregnancy before the age of 18. The average number of pregnancy of the women is $2,26\pm1,29$. It is stated that 40,3% of the participant women are currently pregnant, 35,2% of them had one, 19,7% of them had two and 3,9% of them had three or more alive births. It is pointed out that 4% of the women had death births, 22,6% of them had miscarriages. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of adolescence pregnancy is 7,8% in Turkey (TNSA, 2013). In our study the prevalence of adolescence pregnancy is below Turkey average however still not in an underestimated level. It is considered that adolescence pregnancies could lead to various physiological and socioeconomic problems such as birth complications, great number of births, being unable to meet the role of motherhood and to access to the education opportunities.

Key words: Adolescents, Adolescents Pregnancy, Women's Health.

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THE EFFECTS OF PHILOSOPHIC COMPONENTS ON NURSING EDUCATION

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Abstract

The basis of the knowledge called as education philosophy has been based on understanding the components of philosophy defined by Greeks as metaphysics, epistemology and axiology. Metaphysics is to understand what the first source or the beginning of existent is and to answer the question of “What is real?” Ontology is a discipline field of philosophy that explores the things already exist and the things to be existed. Two nurse theorists, Leininger and Watson, possess metaphysics-originated theoretical beliefs. Leininger writes articles about the requirements of nursing in order to understand the culture during holistic care planning for patients. Watson’s studies on care theory comprise her metaphysical belief about humans. Epistemology is the philosophical activity that examines the structure, resource, criteria and nature of knowledge and deals with the nature and reasons of human knowledge. Martha Rogers was an advocate of metaphysics/epistemological basis of nursing education that progresses in line with a professional model. According to Rogers’ theory; center of the purpose of nursing is people and nursing science is human science. In order to develop this theoretical frame, nurses should possess individualistic philosophical viewpoint that encompasses required knowledge, skills and abilities. Because, nursing is a humanist science that defends holistic approach and examines nature and development of humans; therefore, nurses must understand human and life cycle very well. Axiology encompasses all the values formed by human and scrutinizes human’s activities. Our values are indications of our humanity rather than how much information we collected. Proponents of this viewpoint suggest that instructor’s duty is not only to defend information and develop understanding. To teach one philosophy is not enough. Besides, philosophy should be kept alive as a model for the student. Consequently, the philosophy that forms the basis of education programs and necessary for revealing the scientific nursing information has been based on metaphysics to understand the culture, the real and the existent; on epistemology to question what and how we know; on axiology constituents for our values that distinguish the good from bad.

Key words: Nursing education, philosophy, components of philosophy.

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COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Abstract

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is increasing rapidly due to the effects of many factors such as the change in nutrition, the decrease in physical activity, genetic heritage. The aim of this review is to analyze the use of complementary therapy which is increasing day by day and becoming popular for Type 2 diabetes mellitus in the light of recent literature. There main questions were sought to answer in this review: 1. When has Type 2 diabetes mellitus been diagnosed? 2. What type of complementary therapies do the individuals with Type 2 diabetes mellitus use the most? 3. What are the types of complementary therapies determined as effective? In the study, studies published between 2000 and 2017 were reviewed. In this study studies in Directory of open access journals (16), Academic one file (11), Scopus (10), Cinahl Complete (5), Medline (3), Science Direct (2) were reviewed by using key words as Type 2 diabetes mellitus, complementary therapies and randomised controlled trial. Type 2 diabetes mellitus rates reached to 422 million people by effecting 8.3 % of total World population in 2015. The complementary therapy which is not accepted as a part of conventional medicine are used increasingly in the treatment of Type 2 diabetes mellitus. In the studies it was determined that individuals with Type 2 diabetes mellitus used complementary therapies at the rates of 17-72%. The reasons why individuals used complementary therapies are: a desire to limit or stop the progress of Type 2 diabetes mellitus, to increase the quality of life, a holistic approach to health care and a need to control their own treatments more. The complementary therapies which individuals with Type 2 diabetes mellitus used are: special diets or diet supplement, herbal preparation, aromatherapy, spritual healing, prayer, massage, yoga, acupuncture and reiki. It was determined that diagnosis duration of individuals with Type 2 diabetes mellitus was either five years or more, they used more herbal preparation as the complementary therapies and the most effective complementary therapies were herbal preparation. Evidence supporting the effectiveness of the complementary therapies for Type 2 Diabetes mellitus are insufficient. The use of the complementary therapies can be a key for more a comprehensive health care for Type 2 Diabetes mellitus and a tool to generalize the borders of a contemporary health services whether conventional health services are used or not. In order to solve the issues related to the complementary therapies, a health care system which is humanistic and individual-centered should be put into action.

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Norm Staffing in Nursing Services in a University Hospital

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Abstract

Norm staffing; are the works carried out in order to determine the quality and quantity of the optimal staff needed by the institutions so that they can fulfill their tasks effectively and efficiently. Aim: The purpose of this study is to determine the optimum number of nursing staff by using a method of human resource planning including conducting a job analysis and estimating workload. Methods: The study was performed by directly observing the nursing staff in all department of a 1000-bed university hospital in a one-year period covering 2013. Firstly, all of the nursing staff working in the hospital were informed about the methods of observation. Subsequently, the following steps were carried out until the calculation of the norm staff; 1) A study group consisting of nurses was established to measure and observe, to identify work subjects, 2) The current job descriptions were reviewed to determine whether any other duties were done by nurses, 3) Information gathered about work, worker, environmental conditions, 4) The job analysis was conducted and a list of duties was determined, 5) Work measurements were made using the chronometer method, 6) Occurrences of past occurrences were calculated, 7) The number of work measurements was determined according to the annual number of work and the duration of a job, 8) Norm staffing was done. Observers used a chronometer, and observations were conducted at 2-hour intervals during various hours of the day and days of the week. During the job measurements, a standart form was used. This form includes a table that contains the list of duties, annual frequency, estimated duration, and the number of observations. Results: As a result of the study, it was determined that 35 nurses in clinic and outpatient clinics were more than needed, whereas 60 nurses in intensive care units (Newborn, pediatric, anesthesia and thoracic surgery, heart surgery ICU) were missing. There were more nurses, especially in internal clinics and outpatient clinics. Conclusion: According to the results of the research, Norm staffing for nursing services was suggested to reduce the costs, to use the human power effectively.

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BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING IN WOMEN WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY TO IDENTIFY EXPERIENCES AND BARRIERS

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Abstract

AIM AND OBJECTIVES: To explore the experiences of breast and cervical cancer screening for women with physical disabilities. BACKGROUND: Despite women with disabilities having the same or greater risk of having cervical and breast cancer than women without disabilities, they are less likely to uptake breast and cervical cancer screening services. DESIGN: Qualitative descriptive study. METHODS: Fifteen women with physical disabilities were recruited for the purpose of this study. Data were collected via semi-structured face to face interviews. Interviews were transcribed and data were analysed thematically. RESULT: The cervical and breast cancer screening rate was low in this population. Generally, participants conveyed that, their cervical and breast screening experiences were negative. Barriers include those related to environment, physical and mental limitations, finances, lack of knowledge, psychosocial issues. CONCLUSION: Women with physical disabilities experience significant barriers to cervical and breast cancer screening. This information is essential for national and local public health and health care organizations to target interventions to improve care for women with disabilities.

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Counseling roles of nurses in infertility

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Abstract

Infertility is a serious public health problem in the world. Many infertile couples are living with a long diagnosis and treatment process related to this health problem. However, couples sometimes do not have enough knowledge about this process. For this reason, counseling provided by nurses ensures that couples can adapt to the diagnosis and treatment process. Infertility, counseling and nursing words have been screened in relation to this issue. The research results that can be achieved are examined and compiled. Nurses play an important role in the initial evaluation of infertile couple and in the retrieval of story. In addition, nurses are actively involved in the preparation and implementation of diagnostic tests. As well the nurses are effective in describing the effects of the medicines to be used in the treatment process, explaining the treatment method and following the treatment. As a result it is thought that nurses are professional members with a key role in infertility counseling.

Keywords: Infertility; counseling; nursing

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Supporting Caregivers of Patients with Gynecologic Cancer

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Abstract

Purpose: Being diagnosed with gynecological cancer and its' treatment process is stressful process not only for the patient but also for her family members. While being diagnosed with a life treating diseases brings the psychologic burden such as depression and anxiety, the disease itself and its' treatment may cause physical, social and economic burden to the family. Therefore, most of the patients need care from informal or formal caregivers. However the support task, which has across physical, psychological, spiritual, and emotional aspects, generally, comes from informal caregivers who are family members or friends of the patients. Caregiving roles may include decision maker, advocate, communicator, hands-on care, social and psychologic support. Although caregiving to loved ones have some positive aspects, since the cancer treatment is a long process, caregivers may need to be supported in this process as well. The caregivers may experience problems in their social, physical, financial, psychological, and spiritual life. The aim of this literature review is to discuss the interventions recommended to improve health care outcomes of patients' caregivers in the line with literature. **Method:** A literature review was conducted including search terms "gynecologic cancer patients' caregivers", "interventions" and "support". Searches were performed in PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, PsycINFO, and the Cochrane Library. **Results:** Although some other recommended interventions such as hospice care, home care services for cancer patients, in that review, the interventions focused on improving caregivers wellbeing directly, will be discussed as following: psychoeducational interventions, physical activity interventions, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), counseling, and family therapy. **Conclusion:** The review shows that there are some potential interventions to support caregivers and improve their quality of life in different domains including social, economic, physical and physiological. In conclusion, emphasize will be given to caregivers of gynecologic cancer patients.

Key words: Caregiver, gynecologic cancer, interventions, support

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LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS BETWEEN FEMALE NURSES AND CIVIL SERVANTS

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and contributing risk factors among female nurses and civil servants working in a hospital. **Method:** The sample of this descriptive study consisted of 263 women (158 nurses and 105 civil servants). The data were collected by using a structured data collection form developed by researchers, and the Bristol Female Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (BFLUTS) Questionnaire evaluating lower urinary tract symptoms. **Results:** Except for voiding symptom there were significant differences in the prevalence of any type of LUTS between the two groups. The BFLUTS scores of nurses were affected significantly by age, experiencing urinary incontinence during pregnancy, and postpartum period. The BFLUTS scores of civil servants affected significantly age, BMI, the number of births, delivery method, UI during pregnancy, and postpartum UI ($p<0.05$). Linear regression analysis results showed that profession, BMI, the number of births, and postpartum UI were contributing factors for BFLUTS. Nurses reported more delaying in urination than civil servants because of workplace condition. Seeking professional help was also less common in this study. **Conclusion:** This study contributes to knowledge about the prevalence of LUTS among nurses and civil servants in Turkey. The results also show the possible impact of women's employment status on help seeking. To decrease the lower urinary tract symptoms, working conditions should be improved. The working women should be encouraged to seek treatment when the symptoms occurred.

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Sexual/reproductive health education needs, attitudes of engaged men and women towards gender roles and acceptance of couple violence

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) and contributing risk factors among female nurses and civil servants working in a hospital. **Method:** The sample of this descriptive study consisted of 263 women (158 nurses and 105 civil servants). The data were collected by using a structured data collection form developed by researchers, and the Bristol Female Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (BFLUTS) Questionnaire evaluating lower urinary tract symptoms. **Results:** Except for voiding symptom there were significant differences in the prevalence of any type of LUTS between the two groups. The BFLUTS scores of nurses were affected significantly by age, experiencing urinary incontinence during pregnancy, and postpartum period. The BFLUTS scores of civil servants affected significantly age, BMI, the number of births, delivery method, UI during pregnancy, and postpartum UI ($p<0.05$). Linear regression analysis results showed that profession, BMI, the number of births, and postpartum UI were contributing factors for BFLUTS. Nurses reported more delaying in urination than civil servants because of workplace condition. Seeking professional help was also less common in this study. **Conclusion:** This study contributes to knowledge about the prevalence of LUTS among nurses and civil servants in Turkey. The results also show the possible impact of women's employment status on help seeking. To decrease the lower urinary tract symptoms, working conditions should be improved. The working women should be encouraged to seek treatment when the symptoms occurred.

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Relation between Problematic Internet Use and Time Management in Nursing Students

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Abstract

Background: The internet is an essential part of everyday life, particularly for the younger generation. The aim of this study was to evaluate nursing students' problematic internet use and time management skills, and to assess relationship between internet usage and time management. Methods: This descriptive study was conducted with 311 nursing students in Ankara, Turkey, from February to April 2016. The data were collected using Problematic Internet Use Scale (PIUS) and Time Management Inventory (TMI). Results: The PIUS and TMI median scores were 59.58 ± 20.69 and 89.18 ± 11.28 , respectively. There were statistically significant difference between both nursing students' PIUS and TMI median scores and some variables (school grade, the time spent on the internet). A significant negative relationship was also found between problematic internet use and time management. Conclusion: This study shows that the internet usage of nursing students is not problematic and their time management skills are on a moderate level.

Key words: Problematic internet use, time management, nursing students

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Adaptation of the Self-Disclosure Scale into Turkish

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Abstract

Objective: Self-disclosure plays an active role in the beginning of interpersonal communication, in the formation of intimacy and in the trust of the communicators each other. In this study, it is aimed to examine the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of Self-Disclosure Scale. **Methods:** A total of 274 nursing and medical university students were included in this study between May-June 2016. The data were collected using The Sociodemographic Information Form and the Self-Disclosure Scale. Exploratory factor analysis with a varimax rotation was used to examine the construct validity. Reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's coefficients and item-total subscale correlations. The stability of the measures was examined through test-retest reliability assessment. **Results:** As a result of exploratory factor analysis, five factors with 64.45% of the variance explained and an eigenvalue > 1 were extracted. Factor loading of items are between 0.53 and 0.86. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient value for the scale is 0.70, and test-retest reliability coefficient value is 0.89. **Discussion:** Self-Disclosure Scale is a valid and reliable instrument to evaluate self-disclosure level among university students.

Key words: self-disclosure, validity, reliability

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Adaptation of the Menstrual Symptom Questionnaire into Turkish

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Abstract

Objective: Menstrual symptoms are a broad collection of affective and somatic concerns that occur around the time of menses. It was aimed to adaptation of the Menstrual Symptom Questionnaire into Turkish in this study. **Material and Method:** A total of 356 students were included in this methodological study. The demographic data questionnaire, Menstrual Symptom Questionnaire (MSQ), and Visual Analog Scale for pain (VASP) were used as tools for data collection. The SPSS 15.0 package software was used for the evaluation of the data obtained from the study. Its validity was assessed by using content, structure; criterion related validity and, its reliability was assessed by using internal consistency and consistency over time. **Results:** The mean age of the participants was 21.35 ± 1.12 years (range, 18-23 years), the mean onset age of menarche was 12.99 ± 1.38 years, the mean duration of menstruation was 5.31 ± 1.15 days, and the mean frequency of menstruation was 29.03 ± 5.67 days. As a result of factor analysis limited with the three factors, three factors explaining %50.99 of the total variance and loading more than 1 were found. There is also, a strong and statistically meaningful relationship between VAS and MSQ total score ($r = 0.603, p < 0.000$), MSQ Factor 1 ($r = 0.517, p < 0.000$), MSQ Factor 2 ($r = 0.564, p < 0.000$) and MSQ Factor 3 ($r = 0.429, p < 0.000$). Cronbach alpha value was measured as 0.92 for the total MSQ score. The correlation coefficient was found as 0.89 ($p < 0.001$) between the test-retest assessments. **Conclusion:** According to the internal consistency, test-retest stability coefficient and factor analysis and criterion-related validity tests' results, the Turkish translated version of the MSQ is a reliable, consistent and valid instrument for assessing symptoms regarding menstruation in Turkish adolescents.

Key words: Menstrual Symptom Questionnaire, Reliability, Validity, Methodological Study.

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The midwifery and nursing students' knowledge and health beliefs related to Human Papilloma Virus Infection and its Vaccination

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine midwifery and nursing students' knowledge and health beliefs related to HPV infection and its vaccination. Method: The universe of the study consisted of midwifery and nursing students. Sampling was not chosen and volunteered all students will be included in the study. Data were obtained by using a questionnaire included items about demographic characteristics, hearing about HPV vaccination and infection (13 questions), thinking about having HPV vaccination (2 questions), Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection knowledge Scale (20 questions) and The Health Belief Model Scale toward HPV infection and its vaccination (14 items). The data were analyzed by SPSS, version 18.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). Results: The mean age of participants was 20,52±1,98 and 62.4% were nursing students and 37.6% were midwifery students. Among the participants, 68.6 % of nursing students and 91.6% of midwifery students stated that they had heard about HPV, 58.4 % of nursing students and 68.5% of midwifery students heard about the HPV vaccine. Only 2.7% (n=13) of the participants had undergone HPV vaccination. The most correctly answered statement was, "HPV is related to the sexual intercourse" (65.6%). There was a significant difference between midwifery and nursing students in terms of perceived severity scores. Conclusion: The knowledge level of the participants regarding HPV and its vaccination was low. Ensuring correct knowledge regarding HPV infections and vaccination through education programs can increase perceived severity, perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits, and HPV vaccination rates as well as decrease the perceived barriers.

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Development and psychometric evaluation of a treatment compliance scale for type 2 DM patients

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to develop and test the psychometric properties of scale for treatment adherence in type2 diabetes mellitus (TAS-DM). Adherence of the patient to the treatment of diabetes mellitus is very difficult and takes time because of the characteristics as a chronic disease. A short, easy to apply, and validated scale for treatment adherence in the Turkish population could not be found in literature. Development of an instrument in a methodological study. A multi-phase psychometric scale development method was used to develop the instrument. Data were collected between March-2013 and March-2014 from 350 type 2 diabetes patients. A multi-center study was conducted. Statistical tests were performed for internal consistency (mean and standard deviations, correlation-based item analysis), Reliability (Cronbach's alpha and test-retest analysis), Content validity (an expert panel, face validity through a pilot study, and criterion validity by comparing it with the "attitude towards diabetes" subscale of the diabetes care profile). and construct validity (exploratory factor analysis). A scale is developed to assess the adherence of the patients with type 2 diabetes to the treatment. This scale is found to be a "valid" and "reliable". Cronbach alpha score is found as 0.77and 0.76 for test–retest reliability. Constraining data to 7-factor solution explained 47.35 % of the variance. The usage of 30-item TAS-DM is found to be appropriate for the assessment of treatment adherence for type 2 diabetes mellitus patients and planning of nursing care.

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Palliative Care Unit and Nursing Care at Palliative Care Unit

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Abstract

This research was aimed to determine the opinions of nursing students about the design of the palliative care unit and the nursing students' expectations of roles of the nurses working in this unit. The study was conducted with 45 students studying in the nursing department of a state university during the 2016-2017 academic year. Research is a qualitative study. The survey asked open-ended questions and answered students' questions, "What kind of unit did you design if you had the opportunity to build a palliative care unit?" "If you were a patient taking care in a palliative care unit, what are the characteristics of the nurse? They emphasized that providing a home environment in the palliative care unit and evaluating the patient with their family are very important. They stated that it is important to choose an area with hospital facilities but no hospital environment. Also, they pointed out that physical comfort increases psychological comfort. Students believed that the nurses working in the palliative care unit should be aware of their thoughts about death.

Key words: Nurse, palliative care, death.

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Opinions of a group of academicians about social media communication in Turkey

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine opinions of a group of academicians about social media communication. The study was designed as a descriptive study in the qualitative design using semi-structured questions. The study was conducted with a total of 12 academicians in the 24-48 age range in the health faculty of a state university in Turkey. As a result of the study, two main themes were created as positive sides of communication through social media and negative sides of communication through social media. Determination of opinions of academicians about social media communication may be important for planning the curriculum including both positive and negative effects of social media communication in the university education.

Keywords: Academician, communication, education, social media communication.

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THE CHANGING DEMANDS OF WOMEN IN THE TYPE OF THE LABOR AND ETHICS

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Abstract

Scientific developments, social and cultural changes and health policies caused that the caesarian method has increased among doctors and mother candidates. It can thread mother and infant health. For this reason, the caesarian births on demand will be discussed in ethical terms in this review. When it is necessary in medical terms, caesarian prevents perinatal mortality and morbidity in an efficient manner. However, in cases caesarian is not necessary, no proofs are observed showing that caesarian is useful for the mother and the baby (WHO, 2015). Because applying a surgical intervention to the pregnant woman for a normal physiological event does not fit to the principles of benefit-risk balance (Barbara et al, 2004). On the other hand, the rejection of the demand of the mother for caesarian means ignoring the autonomy principle (Minkoff, 2006). Because a woman has the right to make an individual preference about the way of giving birth (Minkoff et al, 2004). When the issue is considered in terms of the fetus-the newborn, it is controversial issue because babies born with caesarian need intensive care more than those who are born with vaginal delivery and fetal mortality rate is more, which also makes it debatable in terms of benefit and not-harming principles (Villar et al, 2006). On the other hand, high costs in caesarian operation, long recovery duration of after the delivery (NIH, 2006), which leads to longer hospitalization (Liu et al, 2007), and the treatment of wound site infections may lead to unjust distribution of healthcare sources and to the use of sources in an improper manner (Sekhon, 2010). Caesarian births that are performed without a medical indication are still a controversial issue in terms of ethics. The caesarian demands of pregnant women must be evaluated by considering their values, cultural characteristics, and their concerns about the birth process; and the consultancy required on possible risks and complications of caesarian must be provided to the patients by nurses.

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GENE REPLACEMENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF INHERITED MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES: THREE-PARENT BABIES AND ETHICS

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Abstract

In gen replacement treatment, the aim is to make couples who have the disease to have healthy babies for the purpose of preventing mitochondrial diseases (Dimond & Stephens, 2017). In this review, the issue of having babies with gene replacement treatment will be discussed in ethical terms. This method has been used with the development of technology and has brought ethical debates with it when the issue is considered in terms of the woman, individuals have the right of benefiting from technological developments in order to have healthy babies. However, the medication used for oocyte development, and the surgical interventions during oocyte collection may damage both the patient woman and the donor (Maxwell et al, 2008). In terms of babies, it is considered that the method is useful because it enables to have a healthy life instead of being ill. However, the efficiency and reliability of mitochondrial gen replacement treatment are limited. For this reason, the short and long-term effect of this method on babies have not been investigated yet (Amato et al, 2014). On the other hand, the use of this method leads to concerns because it may cause problems in obtaining proof for genealogy research and historical and anthropological research on demographical background (Baylis and Robert, 2006; Baylis, 2013). As a last item, while the use of this method to obtain a healthy race or for non-therapeutic reproduction purposes is considered as a scientific development for some people, it is interpreted as opposing the fate (Baylis, 2013). The increase in the awareness on reproduction rights and the developments in the treatment of diseases make it inevitable to use mitochondrial gen replacement. For this reason, legal regulations that may prevent the use of this method for evil intentions must be enacted. The awareness of the healthcare staff must be increased on this topic and accurate methods must be used, which will eventually contribute to the couples in having healthy babies.

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Simulation Based Cardiovascular System Education in Nursing: What Recent Studies Say?

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Abstract

Background: Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number one cause of death globally: people die annually from CVDs than from other cause. In this way nursing education system has key role of bringing to student the knowledge, skills and experience of managing CVDs. Aim: The aim of this review is to indicate the importance of simulation based cardiovascular system education in nursing. Methods: We conducted a systematic literature review to evaluate the study results within the simulation based cardiovascular system education in nursing. Akdeniz University center electronic databases including MEDLINE, CINAHL and PUBMED e.g. were searched studies published in English within the last five years with “nursing education”, “simulation based cardiovascular system education” and “simulation based education in nursing” key words. Results: In the recent literature review, there are six-research studies simulation based cardiovascular system educations in nursing. A study conducted by Tawalbeh and Tubaishat (2014) indicated that traditional training is an effective teaching strategy; however, simulation is significantly more effective than traditional training. Another study have shown that use of the deliberate practice model and a simulation-based curriculum to learn cardiovascular assessment and diagnostic reasoning skills was found to be very important. Pilot students' data of another study in a multi-center research model (Decker, et al. 2011) reflected that undergraduate nursing students who received the simulation-based training achieved statistically significant pre-to-posttest improvement in cardiopulmonary assessment skills and cognitive knowledge. The study results conducted by Heidarzadeh and colleagues (2014) indicated that both of the simulation methods increased the perception of self-efficacy in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Another RCT results conducted by Aqel and Ahmad (2014) indicated that high-fidelity simulation (HFS) provides students with interactive learning experiences in a safe controlled environment. Conclusion: Simulation is an effective teaching strategy for cardiovascular system education includes ACLS, cardiovascular assessment and diagnostic reasoning.

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DETERMINING THE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF HOSPITALS LOCATED IN THE COASTAL STRIP OF THE CITY OF ANTALYA

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Abstract

Background: Culturally competent health care organizations provide neutrality and respect for culturally diverse staff and patients, access to interpreters in different languages, printed and visual material in languages of potential patients. Purpose: The aim of the study was to determine the organizational cultural competence of hospitals located in the coastal strip of the city of Antalya in Turkey. Design: This descriptive study included a total of 36 hospitals, 12 public and 24 private hospitals, located in the coastal strip of the city of Antalya in 2013. The study's sample consisted of 31 hospitals that accepted to join the study. Data were collected with a questionnaire developed by the researchers. The Ethics Committee for Non-Interventional Scientific Research of Faculty of Medicine of Akdeniz University approved this study. Findings/Results: Out of the organizations in the study, 48.4% (n=15) stated that their patients requested culturally specific meals. Also, 77.4% (n=24) of the organizations stated that their patients requested interpreters. The percentage of the health care organizations receiving requests from their patients for newspapers, magazines, and television channels in different languages was 54.8% (n=17) and the percentage of hospitals capable of responding to this request was 67.8% (n=21). On the other hand, 83.9% (n=26) of the organizations reported that their patients did not make a request about religious books of different religions, but 58% (n=18) stated that they could meet this demand in case of such requests. Conclusions: Hospitals seek to adopt an equitable and culturally sensitive approach in health care services due to the cultural diversity in the area, but their cultural competence is yet to improve as they do not have cultural competence management committees, strategic action plans or sufficient budgets yet.

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INFILTRATION AND EXTRAVASATION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS: A PREVALENCE STUDY IN A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Problem Statement: Peripheral intravenous (PIV) interventions are frequently applied in short-term IV fluid and medication therapy for paediatric patients. PIV interventions threaten patient safety and cause preventable and predictable complications. The most important complications of PIV interventions are infiltrations and extravasations. **Purpose of Study:** The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of infiltration and extravasation among children staying in a children's hospital and the interventions carried out when infiltration or extravasation occurred. **Methods:** A prospective and descriptive research design was used in the study, conducted between September 2015 and February 2016, and determined the prevalence of infiltration, extravasation and their characteristics. **Findings and Results:** The study sample consisted of 297 peripheral catheters in 173 pediatric patients. Of 297 peripheral catheters, 50.8% were located on the right and 30.6% were inserted in the dorsal metacarpal vein. Infiltration and extravasation occurred in 2.9% and 2.3% of the patients, respectively. The rates of infiltration and extravasation were 5.5 and 4.4 in per 1,000 patient days. The applied interventions after infiltration or extravasation included covering with a gauze dressing or alcohol-soaked cottons, cold application, irrigation with physiological saline and elevation. **Conclusions:** The infiltration and extravasation rates were found to be high, but the interventions to address them were inadequate. **Recommendations:** Training and implementation strategies should be planned for pediatric nurses to prevent infiltration and extravasation.

Keywords: children, extravasation, infiltration, peripheral intravenous catheter.

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Increasing Disasters in a Globalizing World and Framework for Actions of Nurses

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Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this research is to investigate the effects of globalization on disasters and carve out a framework for actions of nurses against disasters. **Method:** Literature review method was used in the study. The keywords "globalization" and "disaster" have been used in Turkish and English while being screened. **Results:** One of the negative effects of globalization, as it is in many areas, is the increase in number and damages of disasters. Political globalization causes the sharing of the powers of the state with others, the diminution of the nation-state understanding, and the politics of some countries affecting the future of other countries, especially the increase of global terrorism. Technological globalization gives rise to the increase of cyber-attacks and the reduction of security. Social globalization triggers the interaction of people with each other and the increase of infectious diseases. Geographical globalization, especially as a result of the increase in the world population, causes countries to expand their own borders and military operations in order to make the place for their own citizens and meet their raw material needs. Globalization involves concepts such as communities that resemble each other, information sharing, developing societies that follow changes in other regions, and increasing technology, while the other side it triggers increasing of biological, chemical, natural, technological, hydro-meteorological and geophysical disasters. **Conclusion:** In the study, it was determined that globalization has especially increased environmental problems such as global warming and natural disasters, internal and external wars, technological attacks, chemical, biological, radiation and nuclear wars. Globalization affects the whole world as causing disasters or increasing the disaster damages. In the direction of these outcomes, a framework for actions against disasters suggested for nurses to combat easily with disasters and decrease their effects as a health provider.

Key Words: Globalization, Disasters, Effects of Globalization, Increasing Disasters, Actions of Nurses.

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Nurses' Preparedness for Disasters in Turkey: Literature Review

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Abstract

Aim: The purpose of the study is to present the current situation and to provide a working perspective on nurses' preparedness for disasters. **Method:** Literature review method was used in the study. The databases of Istanbul University Library Search Engine, Turkish Medical Directory, Thesis Scanning Center of Higher Education Council, PubMed, Google Scholar, EBSCO Host, Web of Science were scanned to reach the studies. The keywords "nurse" and "disaster" have been used in Turkish and English while being screened. As a result of the screening, international literature and in detail 6 studies done in Turkey were examined. **Results:** It has been determined that studies that examine nurses' preparedness for disasters in Turkey are mostly descriptive and their samples are limited. It was seen that the studies in Turkey were carried out after 2010 and there was no research on this subject before. In addition, studies have shown that nurses' basic competencies for disaster preparedness need to be developed, they need training programs and are willing to participate. **Conclusion:** The study revealed that the training of nurses for disasters in Turkey is inadequate and the nurses in Turkey do not see themselves prepared and sufficient to intervene in disasters similar to the results of the studies done in all other countries. As a result, it can be said that adequate policies regarding the subject are not developed in the countries, and not only individual nurses but also countries' disaster-oriented policies are responsible for the results. So policies should be established by nurse leaders, hospital administrators and governments of countries in order to create disaster culture. When compared to other countries, it is seen that the studies done on this subject in Turkey are very few and it is necessary to carry out further research on the subject.

Key Words: Disaster preparedness, Disaster nursing, Disasters, Nurses.

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IN WHICH PART OF OPERATING ROOMS IS ETHIC? IT IS WHERE THE NURSES ARE

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Abstract

Health, one of the fundamental human rights, should be eligible and attainable and it should be provided equal to everybody. Advances in the field of medicine and technology today may sometimes cause the line between life and death to become uncertain in health field. Also, along with some value problems the importance of ethic in working life has increased gradually. Ethic is a department of philosophy which investigates the quality and fundamentals of values underlying the relations between people and it is to examine good or bad or right or wrong morally. It leads to what should or should not be do in professional works and presents the necessary moral values so that science and technology do not damage the society. The concept of ethic has a different importance for operating room nursery as well as in all fields of nursery. Operating rooms are the areas where patients expose to a significant attempt like surgery. They are stressful atmospheres that patients are unconscious due to anaesthesia, there are many technological devices around, a multidisciplinary team works together, there are life-threatening situations and the events that require to make fast decisions happen very often in this process. In addition, they are the places where harmful risks such as encountering of patients with injury, infection and toxic materials are high. Because of all of these features, operating room nurses may often experience ethical problems. Eventually, nurses who are important members of health teams often encounter with the situations that require to make decisions due to their expanding roles and responsibilities, continuous communication with patients and team and busy working conditions. Nurses have to decide according to ethical principles and take the responsibility of these decisions. Thus, ethical sensitivity has to be developed in risky environments where ethical problems are often experienced such as operating rooms. In this context, educators in undergraduate education should effort to bring basic ethical principles to nursery students, to make the importance of ethic in professional work to be understood and to develop ethical sensitivity. Nurse administrators also should reinforce this development in post-graduate process. Importance of ethic for operating room nurses, study results for frequently encountered ethical problems and operating room nursery in terms of general ethical principles are presented in this collection.

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HOPE OR EXPLOITATION? NURSERY AND SURROGACY

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Abstract

Surrogacy is a child adoption practice containing three (sometimes even more than three) people and required for some medical reasons. Becoming pregnant of a woman instead of another one and delivery of the new born baby to this mother or family is called as surrogacy. First surrogacy practices in the past were observed in native Americans towards the end of 1800's. Surrogacy can be seen in many ways as volunteer, commercial, gestational and traditional surrogacy. In gestational surrogacy surrogate mother is not connected to the child genetically. It is performed by fertilizing ovum and sperms of married couples in laboratory conditions and placing them into the uterus of surrogate mother via IVF called as tube baby. This is also called as complete surrogacy. However, traditional surrogacy is a practice that can be provided through natural and artificial reproduction method and there is a genetic connection with the child. Although surrogacy is a solution for infertile couples, it brings many ethical problems together. Many things can be given as examples for these ethical problems such as being against the sanctity of marriage institution, pregnancy service against money, rights of surrogate mother, biological mother and the children from surrogate mother and ethical contradictions from these issues, exploitation of women through surrogacy bodily and mentally, psychosocial and identity development of the child to be born. As a result, surrogacy seems to be a solution for infertile couples. However, it causes many ethical and legal problems for parties. Studies for the identification of psychosocial and mental problems that surrogate mothers and children from these mothers have in this process are insufficient in literature. For that reason, we need intervention type of studies for surrogacy practices and the effects of these practices in nursery approaches.

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A TOUCH TO LIFE WITH MAGICAL SMILES; HUMOR THERAPY

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Abstract

Humor therapy can be defined as a health supporting attempt. It is a supportive treatment type used in the treatment of diseases to facilitate the recovery and coping with them cognitively, socially, emotionally and mentally. The Association for Applied and Therapeutic Humor; defined humor therapy as a complementary treatment type which facilitates the recovery of the patients and coping with their diseases cognitively, socially and psychologically. In humor therapy being happy and healthy is supported by utilizing jokes in evaluation, exploring and expressing the irregularity and absurdity of the life. Humor was firstly used by Coser in order to develop health in patients and it has become a part of nursery care today. Before the implementation of humor therapy, whether the therapy is suitable for the needs of patients should be considered carefully. The therapy is easy to use, cheap and it can be used in various therapeutic environments. It can be applied as individual or group therapy. It can also be applied on elder, children, oncologic and psychologic patients. There are hypotheses that humor affects the health directly or indirectly. In direct effect humor reduces anxiety and lowers stress hormones. However, in indirect effect humor develops the coping ability and lowers the known negative effects of stress. Humor therapy affects respiratory, cardiovascular, immune, nerve and musculoskeletal systems as well as developing mental system. As a result, humor therapy may easily be used by nurses as a complementary therapy in the treatment of patients. However, as well as its little application in the field, there is scarcely any nationally conducted study in this field. For that reason, we need the studies of intervention types for the use and effects of humor therapy in nursery applications.

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