



NURSINGMEET2023

2nd International Meet on Nursing and Health Care

June 09 2023 | Webinar



<https://www.albedomeetings.com/2023/nursingmeet>

FOREWORD

Dear Colleagues,

It is our pleasure to invite all the scientists, academicians, young researchers, business delegates and students from all over the world to attend the 2nd International Meet on Nursing and Health Care (NURSINGMEET2023) webinar on 09 June, 2023.

NURSINGMEET2023 shares an insight into the recent research and cutting edge technologies, which gains immense interest with the colossal and exuberant presence of young and brilliant researchers, business, delegates and talented student communities.

NURSINGMEET2023 goal is to bring together, a multi-disciplinary group of scientists and nurses from all over the world to present and exchange break-through ideas relating to the Nursing and Health Care. It promotes top level research and to globalize the quality research in general, thus makes discussions, presentations more internationally competitive and focusing attention on the recent outstanding achievements in the field of Nursing and Health Care.

We're looking forward to an excellent meeting with scientists from different countries around the world and sharing new and exciting results in Nursing and Health Care.

COMMITTEES

Organising Committee

Elvessa Narvasa

Canadian Council of Cardiovascular Nurses
Montreal, Canada

Tracey Long

Director of Clinical Education at HealthCare
Partners, USA

Steven Hoffman

Chairman & CEO of Founders Space, USA

Swamy K B

Lincoln University College, Malaysia

Maria I Dalamagka

General Hospital of Larisa, Greece

Luisa Maria Arvide Cambra

University of Almería, Spain

Sinisa Franjic

Independent Researcher, Croatia

Tamas Szamosi

Semmelweis University, Hungary

Joyce Simard

University of Western Sydney, Australia

Mustafa Z Younis

Jackson State University, USA

Plenary Abstracts

In The Nick of Time: Responsive Patient Care With Wearable Technology

Elvessa Narvasa,

Canadian Council of Cardiovascular Nurses Montreal, Canada

Abstract

Advancement in technology changes the world in a warp speed. Wearable devices holds great potential in reshaping the health provision and has a positive impact on the wearer's health. We are seeing growing numbers of users actively changing their behavior for the better with the adoption of wearable devices. Integrating them in our lifestyle enhances the quality of life, improves healthcare delivery and medical education.

Wearable devices have evolved and there is an increasing interest in their application in medical settings. It can provide information on patient's behavior like blood pressure, breathing patterns and blood glucose levels. It can also generate signals detecting activity. Wrist-worn accelerometers assist in the evaluation of sleep quality in healthy subjects as well as in in-patient and ICU settings where poor sleep has been linked with adverse outcomes. There are also wearable devices that can provide information on heart rhythm. Frequent heart rate tracking as a means of enhancing routine monitoring for early detection may enable the wearer to seek medical guidance, otherwise these conditions would likely go undetected for some time. This can also be a component of an early warning system to detect clinical deterioration for patients with chronic diseases. Furthermore, it could enable detailed and near-continuous characterization of recovery following critical illness. It is a means of recording useful information and incredible amount of data.

Advancement in the area of wearable systems will continue to transform and enhance the quality of our nursing care. Responsive patient care, challenges and opportunities, and future innovations will be explored in this presentation.

In the near future, NURSES, will inevitably care for patients with wearable technology.

Biography

Elvessa Narvasa has completed Master of Science in Nursing from Montreal University, Canada. PH.D (c). She is the Quebec Provincial Director of Canadian Council of Cardiovascular Nurses. Served as Co- President of Quality Assurance ; Team Leader for Hospital Accreditation, Founder of ICU Intermediary care. She had been selected to write the exam for Cardiovascular Certification by the Canadian Nurses Association. Furthermore, she does both in-service as well as invited nurse educator of different hospitals ICU-CCU; PACU/OR and Consultant of College Nursing Faculty. Organizing committee executive of International Society of Pituitary Surgeons; Multidisciplinary Perioperative Medicine , Montreal University. Invited speaker of Quebec Intensive Care Association as well as 2018 -2019 Keynote speaker ; Honourable Chief Guest of different International and World Nursing Conferences ; 2019 International RFCCN. SAARC ,Critical Care Society.

The Life Style and Environmental Factors influence the Cranial Capacity, IQ and Brain Size among the School Children”. - Revealed in a Research Conducted in Malaysia

Swamy K B,
Lincoln University College

Abstract

Introduction:

Intelligence quotient (IQ) is widely used to assess different aspects of mental ability. Development in mental ability initiates from conception and continues through adulthood. Various environmental factors affect IQ.

Objectives:

The aim of this study was to assess the correlation between IQ and environmental characteristics on cranial capacity in children and adolescents in Malaysia.

Methods & Materials:

This cross sectional study was performed on primary and secondary school students in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia. Students, who were aged between 6 to 16 years and did not have any mental or physical disabilities, participated in this study. Measurements including weight, height, body mass index and cephalometry were performed for each subject. The Wechsler Abbreviated Scale for Intelligence- Second Edition (WASI-II) questionnaire was used for each subject to evaluate the subtests of IQ. A total of 419 subjects with the mean age of 12.51 ± 2.82 years had participated in this study.

Results:

Boys were taller ($p=0.04$), had higher IQ ($p=0.01$) and cranial capacity ($p<0.001$) as well as block design score ($p=0.02$) when compared with girls. There was a significant mean effect for age ($p=0.03$), gender ($p=0.04$), paternal education ($p=0.04$), family income and block design ($p=0.03$) on cranial capacity.

Conclusions:

This study revealed different patterns of brain growth, function and IQ amongst male and female subjects as well as defining the environmental factors that can affect cranial capacity and that the IQ and cranial capacity may be improved by tuning up the lifestyles and economic conditions of the families in developing countries. (It is an original research conducted in Malaysia)

Key words:

Cranial Capacity, Intelligence Quotient, Adolescents, Children, Malaysia

(Please make a Note:

This is for plenary lecture / oral presentation in the plenary session as a guest lecture/ Keynote.

Biography

Swamy K B has been awarded PhD by Andhra University, his Master's Degree MS (in Clinical Anatomy) from Andhra Medical College, D M C h (Maternal & Child Health) from IGNOU, New Delhi, his Medical Degree (MBBS) in 1976, from SV University, India. He has expertise in multi medical disciplines, Human Genetics, Reproductive Health & Developmental Anatomy and in Herbal Medicine. He has been the genetic counsellor for many Medical institutions. He possess prestigious grants FRGS,URGS from Malaysia, he has conducted researches on Herbal Medicine and Diabetes, "Brain size and Intelligence Quotient (IQ)", He has been the former founder Anatomist, Professor and Head for many Medical Schools in India as well as in Malaysia. He is an International Editorial Board Member for many reputed journals like Anatomical Society of India (ASI). Recently he has been unanimously elected as an Executive Board Member for ASI and an Organizing Committee Member for the upcoming **8th World Congress on Toxicology at Dubai, UAE** "9th Euro-Global Summit to be held at Paris and 11th International Congress on Toxicology and Risk Management to be held at October 9th -11th, 2017 in London, UK.

A Life Worth Living

Shéri Brynard,

Lettie Fouché School, South Africa

Abstract

Shéri is the only person with Down syndrome who has a tertiary teacher's diploma without any amendments been made to the course (or special assistance), in South Africa. This was achieved in spite of the fact that her lectures and her study material was only provided in English, her second language.

With this presentation, an Afrikaans speaking woman of 40 will inform the meeting in English how her life as person with Down syndrome in South Africa has developed in the time of Covid-19, in a country where no special assistance was available at the time of her birth and where there are often prejudice and superstitions around disabled people. Sheri has qualified as an assistant teacher and she has acquired a three-year Education diploma without any concessions, in 2009. Since then, she has been working as an assistant teacher in a School for Learners with Special Education Needs. Being a pioneer in her advocacy work for persons with Down syndrome for the last 13 years and working with children with Down syndrome for the last 13 years, has taught Sheri about the challenges many people with Down syndrome face. Every day experiences have influenced the way Sheri thinks about the rights that any human has. Shéri will illustrate how her strong religious beliefs, a sense of humour and a positive outlook on life helped her to achieve against all odds. She made the words and the philosophy of Nelson Mandela, you are the master of your fate, her own life philosophy. She truly believes that one must never focus on what you don't have, but be proud of who you are. Shéri Brynard gives meaning to her life by trying to raise awareness of the abilities of people with Down syndrome in South Africa and abroad.

Biography

Shéri Brynard presents her personal history as a young woman growing up with Down Syndrome in South Africa, and the preconceptions about her condition that she has continued to challenge throughout both her education and career. Shéri Brynard is an International Downs Syndrome advocate from South Africa. Shéri was the first person with Down Syndrome in South Africa to qualify with a diploma in Education, and works as an Assistant Teacher at Lettie Fouché School for Learners with Special Education Needs alongside her advocacy work. She is committed to breaking down the stigma and barriers faced by people living with Down Syndrome and intellectual impairments.

Namaste Care: Helps People with Advanced Dementia Live Not Just Exist

Joyce Simard

University of Western Sydney, Australia

Abstract

Namaste Care is a small group program for residents in a nursing home or assisted living who can no longer participate in traditional activities. Often residents were kept clean, fed, changed and placed in front of a television. Residents were existing not living. The Namaste Care program provides quality of life for residents especially those with advanced dementia. Namaste care can be offered as a small group program or can be brought to wherever the person is living. Two principles of The room or space where Namaste Care is offered as a small group is as free from distractions as possible. Residents are taken there after breakfast for the morning session. They are greeted individually and assessed for pain. A soft blanket is tucked around them and they are offered a beverage. Morning activities include gentle washing of the face and moisturizing of the face, hands, arms and legs. Their hair may be combed or scalps massaged. All of these activities are offered with a slow loving touch approach with the carer softly talking to them. They leave the room for lunch and return for the afternoon activities that may include bringing seasonal items to them, feet soaking, nail care and fun activities such as blowing bubbles. Beverages are offered on a continuous basis for both the morning and afternoon sessions. Namaste Care can be brought to the persons bedside and offered by trained staff or volunteers. Supplies are not expensive and no additional staff has to be hired.

Biography

Joyce Simard MSW is an Adjunct Associate Professor School of Nursing, University of Western Sydney Australia. She is a private geriatric consultant residing in Florida (USA). She has been involved in long-term care for over 40 years.

Professor Simard has written numerous articles and chapters in healthcare books “The Magic Tape Recorder”, and “The End-of-Life Namaste Care Program for People with Dementia” now in its third edition. She has been involved with grants studying the outcomes of Namaste Care internationally. with the School of Nursing, University of Western Sydney, Australia, St. Christopher’s hospice (UK), the University of Worcester (UK) and Lancaster University (UK). Ms. Simard is a popular speaker for organizations all over the world.

Keynote Abstracts

Beyond Diagnosing the Rare Disease and Disorders: A Holistic Approaching and Supporting Patients

Catherine M. Griswold,

President of Healthcare Educators & Legal Nurse Consultants, USA

Abstract

It is estimated that rare diseases affect more than 400 million people worldwide. Broad estimates by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) found that there are could be at least 7,000 rare diseases.

Patients who suffer from rare diseases often endure demoralizing and depressing quest to get a diagnosis, treatment, and support from healthcare providers. This is often a result of many factors such as: a lack of knowledge of the disorder, the vague presentation, and or the overlapping and or vague presentations.

The issues stem from many issues which may include: poor representation of rare disorders & diseases in healthcare literature, adequate of research and publication in healthcare journals and/or healthcare providers who fail to stay current in the rapidly changing healthcare area.

A lack of awareness of rare disorders/disease often leaves patients who have been misdiagnosed, inadequate or wrong treatments. Additionally, patients can experience feeling disenfranchised which leads to significant anxiety, depression, PTSD due to inadequate care. (Budysh, Helms, Schultz (2012).

This workshop aims to help participants develop improved patient–physician relationship when patients present with symptoms that do not fit neatly into a box of preestablished criteria. Most patients with rare disorders have become their own advocate in an attempt to understand what is wrong and the need for a correct diagnosis and treatment. Additionally, the goal is to create a comprehensive holistic strategy to support patients while finding the correct diagnosis (which can take months to years). Finally, health care providers should advocate/lobby policy makers to recognize the rare diseases and the challenges both healthcare providers and patients experience in seeking information and in accessing specialists.

Biography

Dr. Catherine M. Griswold has extensive background in nursing administration and teaching in nursing education. Additionally, she has a proven track record of leadership within several organizations. Her doctoral research was focused on the high attrition rates of nursing students with a retention plan called The Umbrella Model of Nursing Student Retention; Summer Immersion Program (©2014). This model was used as the framework for the Nursing Pathways program under the HRSA grant. Dr. Griswold has published many articles and publications, and presented at several local and national conferences. Her doctoral research is focused on the high attrition rates of nursing students with a retention plan called The Umbrella Model of Nursing Student Retention; Summer Immersion Program (©2014). She has vast experiences with legal ethical issues in healthcare, psychiatric mental health nursing, workplace violence/safety, and patient care.

A New Innovative Strategy in Nursing Education: Hybrid Simulation and High Fidelity Simulation

Fusun Terzioglu

Kocaeli Health and Technology University-Vice Rector, Turkey

Abstract

Background:

Various instructional methods and environments are used in nursing education to develop students' psychomotor and communication skills, reduce their anxiety levels, and enhance their satisfaction.

Objectives:

To examine the effect of three different instructional environments on the development of the students' psychomotor and communication skills and their levels of anxiety and satisfaction.

Design:

A prospective study design was used.

Methods: The sample of the study consisted of 60 nursing students. Before the implementation of the study, the students' cognitive skills and trait anxiety levels were evaluated. The students were divided into five groups and five nursing activities (Leopold's maneuvers, teaching breastfeeding, family planning education, teaching vulvar self-examination and teaching breast self-examination) were specified for each group. They implemented these nursing activities under the supervision of a faculty member in the nursing skills laboratory, standardized patient laboratory and clinical practice environment respectively. In each instructional environment, the students' psychomotor and communication skills, state anxiety levels and satisfactions were evaluated.

Results:

The median scores for psychomotor skills [Nursing Skills Laboratory=73.1; Standardized Patient Laboratory=81.5; Clinical Practice Environment=88.6] and communication skills [Nursing Skills Laboratory=64.9; Standardized Patient Laboratory=71.6; Clinical Practice Environment=79.0] were found to increase as the students went on practicing in a more complicated environment ($p<0.05$). Similarly, it was determined that the students' anxiety levels decreased as they were practicing incrementally [Nursing Skills Laboratory=33.0; Standardized Patient Laboratory=32.0; Clinical Practice Environment=31.0]. As the instructional environments were getting more similar to the reality, the students' satisfaction levels were found to become higher.

Conclusions:

Students who deliberately practice in the instructional environments until they are competent develop their psychomotor skills while reducing their anxiety levels, and enhancing their communication skills and satisfaction. For that reason, the development of students' competency areas is thought to be effective for the enhancement of patients and healthcare workers' safety.

Keywords:

Nursing education, clinical practice, nursing skills laboratory, standardized patient, high fidelity simulation, psychomotor skill, communication, anxiety, satisfaction.

Biography

She graduated in first place from Hacettepe University in 1989 and she won the IhsanDogramaci Superior Merit Award and Science Incentive Award. She earned her pilot's license as well as Parachute certificate. In 1997 she has been involved in scientific studies on "Counseling Services of Nurses for Couples Applying Assisted Reproductive Techniques" at Liverpool Womens Hospital Reproductive Medicine Unit in England under the British Council Scholarship. In 1999, she received a Foreign Affair scholarship in the "Management and Leadership in Nursing" training program organized by Hebrew University and Kaplan School of Nursing in Rehovet, Israel, and received a Certificate of Management and Leadership in International Nursing. In 2006, she carried out scientific studies as a research scholar at Kent State University in Ohio, USA. In 2007, Ann Arbor, at Michigan University in Michigan, USA, She was awarded a research scholarship (Developed a leadership model by participating in the fellowship program) supported by INDEN (International Doctoral Education in Nursing) and Sigma Theta Tau which is given to only three people in the world. Between 1990-1997, she worked as a research assistant in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing at Hacettepe University. She received the title of Assistant Professor in 1998, Associate Professor in 2006 and Professor in 2012.

Prof. Terzioğlu has undertaken many administrative duties and has been involved in the activities of the associations and centers. Between 2009-2011, she served as the Deputy Head of the Nursing Department, Head of the Strategic Planning Commission, Erasmus and ECTS Department Coordinator, and a Board Member of the Women's Problems Research and Application Center. She is a member of national and international professional non-governmental organizations such as Sigma Theta Tau, INDEN, Turkish Nurses Association, Women's Health Nursing Association. She worked as Founding dean of Hacettepe University Nursing Faculty in 2012-2013, senate member and board member, between 2012-2015 Hacettepe University Hospitals, Nursing Services Director, Quality Commission member and Hacettepe University Hospitals Board of Directors. She was the Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing in the Faculty of Nursing. She had a founder Dean Faculty of Health Science in İstinye University and Director of Nursing of MLPCare (with 30 hospitals, 3500 nurses) between 2016-2018. At the same time, she served as a member of the Board of Directors and the Senate at İstinye University, a member of the legislative commission, and a member of the curriculum commission. Due to the work she has done within the scope of Nursing Services Management and Directorate and her contributions to

the nursing profession She has been chosen as the representative of (ENDA) Turkey by Nurse Manager of the European Union in 2020.

Prof. Terzioğlu's has more than 110 articles published in National and International journals, 18 national and international (TUBITAK, European Union, Sigma Theta Tau, INDEN, etc.) supported projects. She is also editor or chapter author in 16 national scientific books, 3 international books in which she is a department author, has more than 140 papers presented at national and international congresses and guest speeches. She has participated as an invited speaker in more than 120 events such as congresses, course programs, symposiums (h index; 15, google scholar: 31).

Working areas; simulation, management and leadership in nursing, workload analysis, manpower planning, empowerment of nursing and development of leadership skills, women's health, women's empowerment, reproductive health and sexual health, health services management, information systems and innovation. Prof. Terzioğlu also has many certificates such as, ICF approved Life Coaching and Student Coaching, Laughter Yoga International University approved Laughter Therapy, Family Counseling and Play Therapy etc.

Between 2018 - 2021 she worked as Founding Dean of Atılım University Faculty of Health Sciences, Membership of the Board of Directors and Senate Board of the University, Membership of the Health Sciences Scientific Research Ethics Committee, Memberships of the University Internationalization Commission and the Memberships of the Quality Board.

Currently, she is a faculty member at Kocaeli Health and Technology University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, and as the Vice Rector in charge of research and projects. She is married and has two children.

Why Highly Diluted Oral Vaccine For COVID-19 Is the Safest Option in This Pandemic?

Huang Wei Ling,

Medical Acupuncture and Pain Management Clinic, Brazil

Abstract

Introduction:

Since the end of 2019, COVID-19 was firstly reported in China and spread globally. The coronavirus was named severe acute respiratory syndrome and caused until June 12th, 2022 540,318,591 infected people and 6,331,220 deaths. There are some vaccines approved by World Health Organization (WHO) to be given for emergency use and the first mass vaccination began in December 2020. According to WHO, the COVID-19 vaccine is effective but some people will get the illness even after receiving the vaccine. It was reported by CDC that from 1900 until January 11th, 2022, 14.317 deaths were reported after receiving any kinds of vaccines developed until today, and from these totals, 10.688 deaths were following after these mRNA of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines and they were responsible for 74% of global deaths after receiving any kind of vaccine since 1900.

Purpose:

the purpose of this study is to show that there is the safest option to improve the immune system of the whole global population by using a highly diluted oral vaccine for the prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection, to fit the new pattern of energy alteration that our population is presenting nowadays. This is a study that I did in my clinic in Brazil, from 2015 to 2020, analyzing 1000 patients' internal massive organs (that correspond to the chakras' energy centers), that 90% of all my patients were in the lowest level of energy, meaning that the majority of them were considered immune-compromised and not immunocompetent. For this reason, the use of a highly diluted oral vaccine can fit better to this alteration in the immune system, increasing in this case, the vital energy of the patient and not causing any side effects, as we are facing nowadays when we use the current injected vaccine for prevention of COVID-19 infection. All this reasoning could be explained by the Arndt-Schultz Law, created in 1888 by two German researchers that said that the use of any type of highly concentrated medication can reduce the vital energy or can be lethal and the use of a highly diluted oral vaccine can increase this vital energy, and it is this effect that we need in this new type of population that we have on these days.

Methods:

It was applied a questionnaire in 108 patients in my clinic in Brazil, from January 15th to 25th 2022, to evaluate the percentage of people who received the injected COVID—19 vaccine and also, who were using highly diluted oral “vaccine” for prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection and also, using highly diluted medications to replenish the five internal massive organs (Liver, Heart, Spleen, Lungs, and Kidney). It was also evaluating how many people were using other types of highly concentrated medications to treat other diseases diagnosed by Western

Results:

88% of the population that received injected vaccine for COVID-19 and from this group, 4,63% had COVID-19 after this vaccine. 56% of the population studied received the highly diluted oral “vaccine” for COVID-19 and from this group, only 2% of the population in this group had COVID-19. Patients that used highly diluted oral “vaccine” for prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection and did not evolve to COVID-19 infection corresponds to 37% of the population studied. The injected vaccine for COVID-19 prevention was effective because each patient that received this vaccine and had SARS-CoV-2 infection, represented 3,2 patients that did not receive COVID-19 injected vaccine and had this infection. When it was used highly diluted oral “vaccine” for COVID-19 prevention and associated with the use of highly diluted medications to replenish the energy of the five internal massive organs, to improve our immune system, the increase of chance to do not having COVID-19 increased to 29% of patients that did not get COVID-19. In this study, both types of vaccines proved to reduce the incidence of COVID-19 infection but if we analyze the type of population that is receiving this kind of vaccine, they need to use only highly diluted “vaccine”, to increase their vital energy and give preference to associate the use of highly diluted medications to replenish the energy of the five internal massive organs to increase the immune system and increase the chance to prevent better any kind of infection and the development of any diseases in the future.

The conclusion of this study is that, according to the type of population that we have nowadays, due to reduced energy inside the five internal massive organs, according to thoughts of traditional Chinese medicine, the type of vaccine needs to fit according to the type of population that we have nowadays (that are characterized as having very low energy pattern). The use of injected highly concentrated vaccine can reduce this vital energy and reduce even more the energy of the patient (that was already very low) and increase the chance to have any kind of thrombosis in any part of the body. The use of a highly diluted oral “vaccine” for prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection is the safest option nowadays, even in patients that received injected vaccine for prevention of SARS-CoV-2 infection, because it is fitting to this new type of population that we have these days, increasing the vital energy and in this case, do not have any side effect because will increase the vital energy of the patient, instead of reducing it, as when we use highly concentrated injected vaccine for COVID-19 prevention.

Biography

Huang Wei Ling, born in Taiwan, raised and graduated in medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she works with the approach and treatment of all chronic diseases in a holistic way, with treatment guided through the teachings of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Hippocrates. Researcher in the University of São Paulo, in the Ophthalmology department from 2012 to 2013. Author of the theory Constitutional Homeopathy of the Five Elements Based on Traditional Chinese Medicine. Author of more than 100 publications about treatment of variety of diseases rebalancing the internal energy using Hippocrates thoughts.

The Literacy of Geriatric Oral Health Among General Dentists

Maryam Tabrizi,

University of Nevada, USA

Abstract

Background:

Geriatrics as an educational topic has been a high priority in current health care. The innovative Age-Friendly health system with the 4Ms structure (what Matters most, Medication, Mentation, Mobility) needs to be integrated into oral health and dental services training. The purpose of this study is to respond to one question: are the graduating general dentists trained and prepared to treat medically vulnerable elderly in communities?

Methods:

All pre-doctorate dental students from first year to fourth year were invited to voluntarily respond to an online survey provided on Qualtrics. The survey provided examples of two broken molar teeth that need extraction. First, students were asked how comfortable they felt extracting the two molars based on the x-rays. Then, the question was repeated to evaluate if they felt comfortable with extracting the teeth in a patient with one chronic condition and related medication(s). Finally, the students were again questioned whether they feel comfortable to provide the same service to medically vulnerable patients with multiple health conditions and polypharmacy.

Results:

The majority of students who participated in this study said they were comfortable with extracting the teeth of patients without any chronic condition. However, many more chose to refer medically vulnerable patients with multiple chronic conditions and polypharmacy to a specialist.

Conclusions:

Dental education in many U.S. dental schools may provide adequate education and create competent general dentists. Yet, the competency and confidence required for dentists to be able to treat older adults with multiple health conditions and using prescribed or over-the-counter medication is insufficient.

Keywords:

Geriatric population, oral health, dental provider, health literacy

Biography

Dr. Maryam Tabrizi is a recognized Geriatric Dentist nationally/ internationally and an associate professor at the University of Nevada in Las Vegas. She serves as a member and a leader in multiple local/ national and international organizations on Gerontology and Geriatrics, including Special Care Dentistry Association where she is a fellow.

Dr. Tabrizi has published in local, national, and international dental Journals. Including invited authorship to a chapter on geriatric oral health for Springer Publishing titled “Management of Comorbid Medical Conditions in Elders with Dementia”-2020. She has received multiple grants to develop and lead geriatric oral health programs. As a result, she has developed and led oral health educational programs for both dental and non-dental learners and providers. She is a leader in geriatric oral health as a clinician, researcher, author, and an educator.

Invited Abstracts

Prevalence of Work Place Violence against Healthcare Professionals Working in Private Tertiary Care Hospitals Islamabad

Monette Barrento Brombuela,
Shifa International Hospitals Ltd, Pakistan

Abstract

Introduction:

In the majority of health care providers, nurses are more vulnerable to workplace violence and it's a really common and unchanging issue. The majority of cases aren't controlled and reported properly. The planet Health Organization defined workplace violence as "The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a gaggle or community, that either end in or features a high likelihood of leading to injury, death, psychological harm, wrong development, or deprivation. Many nurses aren't trained to manage harassment situations. Harassment threatens the welfare of the nurses. The victims of harassment suffer from frustration, anger, feeling hurt, fear, resentment, help lessens, anxiety, and irritation.

Setting and Design:

Descriptive cross-sectional, hospital-based comparative study, Islamabad.

Material and Methods:

This was a descriptive-analytical study in which Workplace Violence in the Health Sector was evaluated qualitatively. A previously structured questionnaire was adopted and modified according to the need of health care workers and nature violence being done in the health care industry. The descriptive research study always explains the character and attributes of the population, event, or phenomenon under discussion or study. The additional attribute of this descriptive study is that the attributes of workplace violence have been measured quantitatively.

Inclusion Criteria

All health care professionals working in these selected hospitals (Shifa International Hospital, Riphah International Hospital, Kalsoom International Hospital, Quaid-e-Azam International Hospital, and Medicsi Hospital) having experience more than one year and were willing to participate in the research sample were included in a research sample.

Exclusion Criteria

All other health care professionals other than these selected hospitals i.e. Shifa International Hospital, Riphah International Hospital, Kalsoom International Hospital, Quaid-e-Azam International Hospital, and Medicsi Hospital) or having experience less than one year and non-medical staff of hospitals was excluded from a research study.

Results:

Based on the above whole material it is concluded work place violence in private health care organizations happens in form of physical violence, emotional violence in form of verbal abuse, bullying, mobbing, and sexual harassment. However, the proportion of workplace violence in the private health care industry of Islamabad is low. The magnitude of emotional violence through verbal abuse was highest among different kinds of workplace violence with the proportion of 111 (44.4 %) out of 250. A significant proportion is contributed by staff members and supervisors. Physical workplace violence is the second-highest form of workplace violence in private hospitals of Islamabad with a magnitude of 71 (28.0 %) out of 250. Health care workers with history of violence (depending on severity and type of violence) face repeated memory loss, nightmare, hallucination, and depression all at an extreme level. Having a leadership and management role policies like security measures, improve surroundings, restrict public access, patient screening, patient protocols, restrict the exchange of money at the workplace, increased staff numbers, check-in procedures for staff, special equipment or clothing, changed shifts or rotas, reduced periods of working alone, training and the most important is to facilitate access to councillor, psychologist, psychiatric support.

Key Words:

Violence; Healthcare workers; Access to councillor; Vulnerable;

Biography

Dr. Monette Barrento Brombuela is a Filipino citizen, married with 3 children. She has total 30 years of experience in nursing field. She was groom up in the various catholic institutions both college and universities. Her BSN degree program (Sacred Heart College) Masterate program (University of Sta. Isabel); Doctorate program (University of Santo Thomas). A lifelong member of Philippine Nurses Association.

She is currently working at Shifa International Hospitals Ltd Islamabad Pakistan (A JCIA Hospital) as the Chief Nursing Officer. She has vast experience in the field of nursing, leadership and management in various health care organizations Asia wide. She has worked with the same position at Systemedic Hospital Philippines; Apollo Hospitals Dhaka Bangladesh; Vinmec International Hospital Hanoi Vietnam(JCIA); United Hospitals Ltd Dhaka Bangladesh and Shifa International Hospitals Ltd). Her advocacies' are in leadership and management, patient's safety, training and development of staff on latest healthcare guidelines, evidence based practices, improvement of Key Performance Indicators, advancement in Nursing education and Training in current system.

Driven nurse leader in guiding, supervising, monitoring, auditing with up to date knowledge of JCIA Standards, like Governance, Leadership/ Direction, Quality Improvement and Patient Safety and Infection Control Programs, International Patients Safety Goals (IPSG) and other JCIA related standards. Fluent in Filipino and English, skilled at communicating and developing working relationship with co-workers and respective superiors with strong critical thinking and problem solving skills. Excellent written and oral communication skills with computer expertise and attended multiple National, International Nursing and Health Care Conferences/ Seminars /Workshops.

A Qualitative Study on the Physical and Mental Experience of Nucleic Acid Collectors in a Hospital During COVID-19 Epidemic

Wanxia Yao,

Xiean Jiaotong University, China

Abstract

Objective To explore the physical and mental experience of nucleic acid collectors in a hospital during the epidemic of COVID-19, and to provide reference and theoretical basis for epidemic prevention and control and better protection of the physical and mental health of nucleic acid collectors. **Methods** Using the phenomenological research method, 15 nucleic acid collectors working in Shenzhen Samii Medical Center from June 15 to June 30, 2021 were interviewed in a semi-structured in-depth way and observed at the nucleic acid testing site. The Colaizzi seven-step analysis was made to read, code and classify the data, and then specifically analyze and refine the main parts to get the final theme. **Results** The physical and mental feelings of nucleic acid collectors in a hospital in Shenzhen were mainly extracted from four themes: historical mission, which cannot be shirked; maximum protection, safety first; fear and tension, body discomfort; making full use of every minute to keep physical strength. **Conclusions** Nucleic acid collectors in a hospital of Shenzhen are highly aware of and have a strong sense of honor, but they often suffer from shoulder pain, dizziness, headache and other uncomfot as well as various psychological and physical reactions due to the heavy load of nucleic acid collection work. Thus, they need not only material support and care, but also more psychological guidance and help.

Keywords:

Diagnostic techniques, respiratory system; Contact tracing; Nasopharyngeal swab; Nucleic acid collector; Hospital; Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19); Physical and mental experience; Qualitative research.

Biography

Wanxia yao has completed her PhD at the age of 48 years from Xi'an Jiaotong University of Medicine. She works as nurse in First affiliated hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University as the director of Medical information management office. She works as professor in Xi'an Peihua University also. She has published more than 80 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute. She has reviewed more than 1000 manuscripts every year in all over the world

The Significance of Nursing Care in the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit and Barriers to Care

Selda MERT,

KırşehirAhi Evran University, Turkey

Abstract

It is crucial to make sure the patient's vital signs are stable and any potential complications are avoided in the post-anesthesia care unit (PACU), where the patient stays after surgical treatment and the effects of anesthesia wear off. After surgery and anesthesia, patients may experience a variety of problems in the PACU. The most common complications are delirium, hypothermia, hypoxemia, severe pain, nausea, and vomiting. It is reported that most of the complications in the post-anesthesia care stage occur between the first 1 and 5 hours. To enhance healing and avoid problems, close monitoring and follow-up are required in the PACU. Through careful patient monitoring, care, and treatment, the nurse participates actively in every step of the surgical procedure and can shorten hospital stays and decrease the likelihood of complications, morbidity, and mortality. All of this demonstrates how crucial nurse care is in the PACU. The incidence of complications, mortality, and duration of hospital stay can all be decreased with prompt intervention through adequate observation, care, and treatment in the PACU. However, in the PACU, unanticipated increases in patient volume or acuity, longer patient stays on the ward, a lack of staff, an excessive workload, communication barriers between surgeons, anesthesiologists, and nursing staff, a lack of structured information reporting systems, a lack of a standardized checklist for transfer to the PACU, inability to devote adequate time to care because of the high administrative burdens as well as psychosocial factors, such as high stress, insufficient sleep, and lack of active relaxation, hinder appropriate nursing care. These problems also make it difficult to provide proper care. Therefore, in order to improve care, it is necessary to identify and reduce barriers to care, limit the number and length of stay of critically ill patients admitted to the PACU, identify patients at high risk of complications and take action to improve patient outcomes, regularly train staff, develop institutional guidelines and protocols for care, improve adherence to care protocols and periodically review patient care outcomes. Additionally, it can be advised that nurses perform research on this topic in order to add to the literature as there are not many studies on nursing care in PACU.

Keywords:

Post anesthesia care unit, postoperative complications, nursing care, peri-anesthesia nursing, postoperative period.

Biography

Selda MERT works as an assistant professor at Kocaeli University. She completed her doctorate program in Surgical Diseases Nursing in 2016. She is interested in issues; surgical diseases nursing, nursing care quality, evidence-based nursing practices, patient or employee health and safety, job stress in nurses, surgical nurse, ethical sensitivity, cardiovascular surgery and complementary nursing interventions in surgical patients. There are scientific studies in the subjects of evidence-based nursing practices in surgical diseases nursing, nursing care quality, surgical patients and cardiovascular surgery.

Surgical Smoke Safety: Harmful Effects, Prevention and Awareness

Ozlem KERSU,

Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Abstract

Surgical smoke is formed when tissue is dissected or blood vessels are coagulated using heat-generating tools such as lasers or electrocautery (Merajikhah et al., 2022). Potentially dangerous substances, toxic gases, live and non-living biological material, blood, bacteria, and virus particles are all present in this smoke (Heroor et al., 2022; Williams, 2022). The occupational health risks that operating room staff may experience include surgical smoke, which is thought to be mutagenic, carcinogenic, and perhaps infectious (EORNA, 2018) due to the chemical and biological compounds it contains (Addley& Quinn, 2019).

The surgical team may complain of a variety of problems related to surgical smoke exposure (Michaelis et al., 2020). Eye irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting are common symptoms reported by surgical team members in relation to surgical smoke (Michaelis et al., 2020; Addley and Quinn, 2019). Upper and lower respiratory tract symptoms such as throat irritation, sinusitis, sneezing, asthma, and bronchitis are also common complaints. It is also recognized that surgical smoke's concentration and the size of the particles have an impact on the symptoms associated with it (Addley& Quinn, 2019). In this context, the size of the inhaled particle is a determinant of the depth of penetration of surgical smoke into the airway (Katoch& Mysore, 2019). The surgical method, the instrument and energy levels used, the type of tissue targeted, the size of the operating room, and the ventilation system are also important factors in determining the surgical smoke concentration and the severity of the risks it poses (Addley& Quinn, 2019).

Reduced surgical smoke production, improved smoke evacuation, the use of efficient masks, and training about surgical smoke awareness and preventative techniques are all steps that can be taken to protect against the negative effects of surgical smoke (Asghar et al., 2020; EORNA 2018). It has been stressed that training on the potential risks of surgical smoke is crucial for promoting awareness of preventative measures and personal safety (Liu et al., 2019).

Keywords:

Surgical Smoke, Harmful Effects, Prevention, Awareness

Biography

Özlem KERSU works as an assistant professor at Eskişehir Osmangazi University. She completed her doctorate program in Surgical Diseases Nursing in 2020. She is interested in issues; surgical diseases nursing, critical care nursing, nursing care quality, breast cancer prevention, patient or employee health and safety, ergonomics in healthcare facilities and ergonomic arrangements for health care professionals.

There are scientific studies in quality of life of surgical nurses, ergonomics in critical care nursing, nursing care quality, nursing practices in surgical diseases nursing, breast cancer prevention in women.

Impact of COVID-19 on Women's Health

Gulfer Dogan Pekince,

Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey

Abstract

The coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), which was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, emerged in December 2019 as the cause of a series of atypical respiratory diseases in China's Wuhan city, Hubei Province.

Occurrences of extraordinary events, including pandemics, threatened women's health. COVID-19 affected many people, but most women were affected. This review aims to explain the effects of COVID-19 on women's health.

The COVID-19 outbreak left women vulnerable and caused them to be physically and mentally affected by the problems and limitations they experienced.

An online survey of 15,000 Australian women found that 4.6% of women experienced physical or sexual violence from their partners during the pandemic. Because of security concerns, they did not ask for help. In 68% of countries, family planning services were discontinued, in 9% completely disrupted, in 53% pre-natal care services, and in 32% part-time maternity services. Women were more psychologically affected by the coronavirus. Women had increases in stress, depression, anxiety and anxieties levels. Anxiety increased sharply, especially in people over 45.

Although it has been that women have a lower risk of serious illness and death due to COVID-19 infection than men, women have faced barriers to access to health resources and services due to gender inequalities in society. Restrictions in the pandemic process, such as disruption of the routine functioning of health systems, have negatively affected women's health. Family planning and family planning services. Women who suffered COVID-19 during pregnancy were more likely to have premature births and later births.

A systematic survey of 790 women with COVID-19 during pregnancy a birth rate of 23 percent before 37 weeks and a cesarean rate of 72 percent. In a study of 427 pregnant COVID-19 patients in the UK, the rate of preterm birth was at 27% and caes are an birth rate at 59%.

Women were three times more likely to be diagnosed with long-term COVID. A study in which 83% of participants were women indicated that the long-term effects of COVID were anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder and depression.

As a result, the development of women's health means the development of family health first and then community health. Therefore, necessary measures should be taken to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's health and to identify situations that may affect women's health in the event of a possible outbreak. In any possible outbreak, women's preferences and rights to sexual and reproductive health services should be respected. Safe pregnancy and child birth services should be in, and psycho social support services should always be available to people with mental problems and those who are exposed to violence. Obstetrics and Gynecology Nurses should also take an active role in this process and provide counseling to women.

Biography

Gülfer Doğan Pekince works as an assistant professor at Aydın Adnan Menderes University. She completed her doctorate program in Gynecology and Obstetrics Nursing in 2019. Her areas of interest are Gynecology and Obstetrics Nursing, Gynecological Oncology Nursing, nursing Education, Nursing Care, Evidence-Based Nursing Practices, Contraception Methods, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, Violence Against Women and Gender Equality. She has scientific studies on Contraception Methods, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, Gender Equality, Evidence-Based Nursing Practices in Gynecology and Obstetrics Nursing, Nursing Students, The Nursing Profession and The Development of Nursing Care.

Comparative Study on Mindfulness Practices, Self-Reflection, and the Role of Neuro leadership by University Students to Increase Emotional Intelligence in Better Decision Making, Productivity, Awareness in Personal Health and Managing Offline/Online Study

Bhavna Khemlan,

Co-founder of 360 Degrees Mind Body Spirit workshops, Thailand

Abstract

This research study emphasizes on the effect and awareness of being Mindful and developing Emotional Intelligence in decision making and increasing Productivity for Bangkok School of Management and Exchange Students from EBS - Paris, European Business School students taking undergraduate business courses. The research study focuses on Education, Professional Development, Social Emotional Learning, Role of Neuroleadership, Self-resiliency, and Overcoming Challenges. This is a Comparative Study on Mindfulness practices, Self-Reflection, and the role of Neuroleadership by University students to increase Emotional Intelligence, Self-Awareness in better Decision making, Productivity, Self-Management in Personal Health and managing offline and online study courses. The research objectives, are to determine whether the regular practice of Mindful Meditation could explain the difference in the level of emotional intelligence and whether mindfulness can develop self-reflection, emotional intelligence, self-compassion, decision-making, increase productivity, and awareness in personal health; to distinguish the effect of practicing Mindfulness techniques on general self-efficacy of emotional flexibility, awareness on personal mental health and choices due to the effect of being mindful on their emotion regulation; to suggest valuable techniques and resources for students studying offline/online to creating Balance and practicing Mindfulness in their daily life in improving decision making and productivity; and to bring self-awareness on not neglecting the priorities that take one away from dealing and finding a solution to a problem to sustain good mental and emotional health. The role of Neuroleadership enables the application of analyzing how the brain might affect leadership abilities and emphasizes on how students can make decisions, problem-solve, regulate their emotions, collaborate with and influence others, and facilitate change in a social environment by mindfulness practices. The researcher collaborated with students in their participation conducted at Bangkok School of Management where students are studying the Undergraduate program for Northumbria University, Newcastle, England and for EBS - Paris, European Business School. The study supports to reveal the effects, changes, and awareness after undergoing an eight-week mindfulness course by UCLA Mindful Awareness Research Center for offline and online students. This is mix method research where findings of students in Bangkok will be carried out during their semester of study. During their semester of study, students' will be briefed about the research and any student can volunteer to be part of it. Students will be voluntarily recruited to complete the pre-post mindfulness eight-week course by UCLA Mindful Awareness Research Center on Breathing Meditation,

Breath, Sound, Body Meditation, Complete Meditation Instructions, Meditation for Working with Difficulties, Loving Kindness Meditation, Body and Sound Meditation, Body Scan Meditation, and Body Scan for Sleep. The Audio and Transcript will be given to the students. Students were asked to complete the MAAS, Self-compassion, Bem's Sex Role Inventory and the Difficulties in Emotions Scales Pre, Mid and Post intervention. All meditations are by MARC's Director for Mindfulness Education, Diana Winston (2017).

Biography

Bhavna Khemlani's empowering journey entails being a University Lecturer (Educator), Poet, Author, Corporate Trainer, Academic & Creative Writing Coach, Researcher, Reiki Master Teacher, Existential Well-being Counseling - A Person-centered Experiential Approach, EQ/NLP & Mindfulness Practitioner. Co-Leader of Bangkok Women Writers Group – BWWG. Co-founder of 360 Degrees Mind.Body.Spirit workshops. In the honor of BWWG 20 years celebration, 'Rhythm of Missing Pieces' Anthology was published in 2021 by I-Fah Publishing. Research Journal 2020 - The Impact of Reiki Treatments (Hands-on Energetic Healing) and Existential Well-Being Counseling in Reducing Stress and Improving the Well-Being and Quality of Life of Young People. One of her research projects, 'Transitions in the healthcare systems in times of uncertainty exploring views by experts through Mindfulness & Emotional Intelligence published 2018 received an International Award by the World Research Council (Research Ratna Awards 2019) for the outstanding contribution in the field of Research. Fiction Novels include: The Wagging Tale of Bliss-Reconnecting, The Classroom - Ashley & her Mystical Tale, Maples - Rejuvenating Cocktail etc. Author - Editor of Anthology 'Gratitude, Good News, & Guidelines' 33 nonfiction stories from writers across the globe. Keep in touch: Website: www.bhavkhemlani.com Instagram: [storiesbybhavk](https://www.instagram.com/storiesbybhavk); Facebook: Stories by Bhavna Khemlani ; Reiki Infinity Energetic Healing.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Anxiety Related to Covid 19 Pandemic among Omani Population in the Sultanate of Oman

Lakshmi Renganathan,

Oman College of Health Sciences, Oman

Abstract

Mental stress and anxiety during the pandemic has gained lot of attention in recent days. The individual capacity to withstand manipulated thinking and COVID-19 related stress depends on the resilience level. The Cognitive Behavioral therapy (CBT) has patronizing benefits for people affected with mental health conditions. Relieving COVID-19 stress among Omani population using CBT will lower the effects and improve quality of life.

Aim of the study:

To relieve the anxiety of Omani Population during COVID-19 Pandemic by using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.

Research methods:

This clinical research utilized the quasi experimental one group pre-test post-test design. The pre- anxiety level was assessed using the CAS (Corona virus Anxiety Scale) among the Omani population. The participants who scored above 9 were given three sessions of CBT (cognitive behavioral therapy). Post-anxiety level was assessed using the same CAS questionnaire after 3 CBT sessions. A non-probability convenient sample of 96 Omani people who fulfilled the sampling criteria were included in this study.

Results of the study:

The main findings of the study reveal that a relationship exists between pre and post-test among the respondents on their anxiety level (0.000 with value @26.868). It revealed that the level of anxiety reduced during post-test (6.35) after intervention when compared to pre-test (13.22).

Conclusion:

Cognitive behavioral therapy has been effective in reducing COVID -19 related anxiety among the Omani population. Based on findings cognitive behavioral therapy made the Omani study population feel calm and relaxed.

Key words:

Cognitive behavioral therapy, COVID-19 pandemic, Anxiety, Mental health, Omani Population.

Using Mind Body Strong for Nursing Students to Decrease Anxiety

Tracey Long,

Director of Clinical Education at HealthCare Partners, USA

Abstract

The impact of COVID-19 on nurse's mental health has encouraged the development of programs to help combat the emotional and physical stress on nurses during the pandemic. One proactive program developed by Ohio State University to help strengthen nurses against depression, burn-out, anxiety and stress is called MINDBODYSTRONG. The Governor's Office of Workforce Innovation (OWINN), College of Southern Nevada (CSN) and the Nevada Action Coalition, in partnership with MINDBODYSTRONG program, trained 25 facilitators to provide a seven- week training program for 100 healthcare participants, including health profession and nursing students. The Nevada MindBodyStrong Project's goal is to improve resilience and self-protective factors for the overall wellbeing of healthcare professionals and nursing students in Nevada.

This volunteer 7-week interventional group program has been used on newly licensed registered nurses in many states. Results show statistically significant improvement by participants in job satisfaction, healthy lifestyle beliefs and behaviours, and a decrease in perceived stress, anxiety, and depressive symptoms (Sampson, et al (2019). The creation and use of the program are a response to the call to action against clinician stress and burn-out by the National Academy of Medicine's Action Collaborative on Clinical Well-being and Resilience.

Several schools of nursing within Nevada have offered the MINDBODYSTRONG program to nurses and nursing students through the College of Southern Nevada, Chamberlain College, Arizona College of Nursing, Roseman, and UNLV. Nursing instructors and leaders were trained to offer and moderate 7 sessions, which were offered free to nursing students. Each student received a workbook that guided them in cognitive behaviour therapy strategies to improve mental and physical health. Each session provides students an opportunity to return and report their progress in using strategies to combat anxiety and stress and improve their habits of health for nutrition, sleep, and exercise. Qualitative results demonstrated a positive improvement in ability to regulate mood and emotions with strategies taught in the program.

Keywords

Mental health, mind body strong, nursing resilience

Biography

Dr. Tracey Long has been an RN for 35 years. She works in primary care and endocrinology as a Family Nurse Practitioner and as a health coach. She earned her BSN from BYU, a master's degree in Public Health, an MSN in Advanced Practice Nursing from Purdue, and a PhD in Nursing education and leadership. She is a Professor of Nursing. She teaches online courses in diabetes, critical care, Medical Spanish, emergency preparation and genealogy. One of her favourite activities is taking nurses and nursing students internationally to offer free medical clinics to underserved communities. As an author she has written three children's health books, three books on family history, and published numerous articles in nursing related topics.

Posters

Awareness and Attitudes of Health Care Students Regarding the Ethical Aspects of Tissue and Organ Donation

Aleksandrina Vodenicharova,

Bulgarian Scientific Society for Public Health, Bulgaria

Abstract

Introduction.

Transplantation is a totality of medical and other activities related to the donation of organs, tissues and cells from a living or deceased person and their grafting to another person for medical purposes. It is carried out under conditions that guarantee the protection of human rights and freedoms of donors and recipients. It is carried out according to officially approved medical standards of the necessary medical tests and medical methods of taking, storing and transplanting organs, tissues and cells for medical purposes. Medical standards guarantee maximum security for the health of the donor and the recipient.

The purpose of the present study is to analyze the attitudes and awareness of students from the "health care" field regarding the ethical aspects of tissue and organ donation.

Material and methods.

An anonymous survey was conducted of students from the "health care" majors who study at the Faculty of Public Health "prof. Dr. Ts. Vodenicharov" of Medical University -Sofia. The study was conducted during the winter semester of the 2022-2023 academic year.

Results and conclusions.

The ethical aspects of the problems related to the transplantation of tissues and organs should be more thoroughly discussed and analyzed during the education of the students of the specialties in the field of "health care". It is necessary for students to be better prepared to participate in public discussions related to the problems of transplantation in the country. Respect for human dignity by considering the will of the donor and promoting donation as an altruistic act are compatible. It is essential in the transplantation of tissues and organs that the dignity and will of the person are respected and respected even after his death.

Covid-19 and its Impact on Patients' Rights in Bulgaria

Neli Plamenova Gradinarova,

Medical University, Bulgaria

Abstract

The rights of patients have not changed under the conditions of Covid-19, apart from the restrictions directly related during a declared emergency epidemic situation, for example limited the right to visit a hospital, the right to a companion imposed with certain restrictions in this direction and the imposed mandatory isolation for sick persons or infectious agents. During Covid-19, rather, the realization of some patient rights is not impossible, but rather difficult - for example, in an overburdened health care system, timely access to medical assistance, to some medicinal products (due to market shortages) is limited. Unequal treatment of vulnerable groups of the population is also allowed - people with disabilities, the elderly or the chronically ill, falling into the risk groups of a severe course, which is also rather an exception allowed due to the specifics of the pandemic.

In any case, every patient has the right to affordable, timely and quality medical care, and this is difficult to achieve when there is a shortage of specialists, when there is increased morbidity in medical facilities and Covid-19 can turn into a nosocomial infection. The right to emergency medical care is not limited because of the epidemic, each medical facility is obliged to provide it, according to its capabilities, and to organize the transfer of the patient if it does not have the necessary resources.

We can conclude that Covid-19 has rather limited our personal rights than changed the country's legislation on patient rights. The strategies that a state adopts must guarantee human rights and that any restrictions on people's fundamental rights last only as long as necessary and that they protect both the vulnerable and the entire national population.

Keywords:

Covid-19, patient's rights

Biography

Neli Gradinarova is Assost. Prof. of Health law of Department of Bioethics, Faculty of Public Health, Medical University-Sofia. Since February 2015 until now Gradinarova is a lawyer at the Sofia Bar Association. Her sphere of work is medical law. She is a mediator and has been entered into the Unified Register of Mediators in Bulgaria at the Ministry of Justice, Bulgaria. Chief Assistant Gradinarova is a member of the Faculty Council and of the General Assembly of the Faculty of Public Health of the Medical University - Sofia. She is the author of more than 80 articles published in national and international specialized publications.

Education: PhD, Master of EU law; Master of law; Master Health manager; Qualification Course of International law from the Academy of American and International Law', USA.



NURSINGMEET2024

3rd International Meet on Nursing and Health Care

06-08 June 2024 | Frankfurt, Germany

<https://www.albedomeetings.com/2024/nursingmeet>