Pediatric Nurse Practitioner as a necessity in Iranian transformational change in health system

Mohammad Ali Cheraghi, Associate professor, School of nursing and midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Abstract Background: Pediatric nurse practitioner (PNPs) is a very important necessity in Iranian nursing in line of transformational change in Iranian health system. This group of nurses would be able to serve patients and communities across the country in an effective cost-benefit effort. According to the deputy minister in nursing ‘strategic directions, Iranian nursing is going to enter to the new paradigm or delivery nursing care with development of advance practice nursing, meaning that there could be many opportunities available for nurses interested in advanced practice field in pediatric and neonatal critical care.

Pediatric nurse practitioners can provide compassionate and high quality care to children of all ages, ranging from birth up to the age of adolescent.

They can work in a variety of settings, including health care clinics and physician offices, and help prevent disease, promote health, and educate family members on plans of care. Specific services they may provide include: Childhood immunizations, Developmental screenings, Medication prescriptions in some instances, depending upon law, School physicals, Treatment of common illnesses, Well-child exams.

They work hand-in-hand with pediatricians and other healthcare providers. Patient advocacy is an area in which pediatric Nurse practitioners should work. In fact, the PNP essentially “fills” the role that falls between that of a nurse and the pediatrician and, in a pediatrician’s office, can see and treat children by themselves, without supervision, or, when warranted, turn to a pediatrician for further assistance. PNPs also might conduct home visits, and because of their graduate-level education, be involved in research or take on leadership roles to affect public policy.

All in all, it seems that idea of training PNPs should be taken into consideration in our country, and its curriculum with respect to the needs of country should be designed.

Keyword: health system, Pediatric

Spiritual health consequences in adolescents

Naghmeh Razzaghi * - Akram Sadat Sadat Hoseini-seyed Mohammad Tabatabaei-Nejad
* School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences

Abstract Background: Adolescence is the most important and most valuable of person's life. Adolescent health of a nation is not only inherently important but also as an index for the health of any country. In order to improve the health of individuals and society, in addition to physical, mental and social health, it should also be attentive to the spiritual dimension.

Methods: In the present review, the initial search was performed in national and international databases, including Science Direct, PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, SID, MagIran, using the keyword "spirituality, spiritual well-being and adolescent”, in the years 2000-2016. Articles relevant to the objectives of the study were included then fully reviewed.

Results: There is a significant correlation between spiritual health and different dimensions of health (physical and psychosocial). Studies have shown spirituality reduce tend to risky behaviors and increase the power to overcome emotional and psychological events and create a feeling of happiness, security, resilience, optimism in stressful situations, coping and stress management, self-esteem, reduce anxiety and depression, and the higher satisfaction in life. Because of development of cognitive development during this period, spiritual health is helpful in obtaining the identity of the adolescent. Spiritual health improves self-efficacy and academic achievement. Another consequence of the spiritual health is Hope and improve quality of life. The final outcome spiritual health is Transcendence and the spiritual growth.

Conclusion: By creating a proper context for comprehensive health of adolescents, we can provide preparations community health in the future. According to the spiritual health of adolescents can be effective in developing health promotion programs, identification of adolescents and successful transition from adolescence.

Keyword: Adolescence- Spiritual health
Promoting spiritual health in adolescence
Azam Shirinabadi Farahani- PhD in Nursing, Lecturer, Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Abstract Background: With the rapid physical, emotional, cognitive and social changes typical to it, adolescence is one of the most sensitive periods of human life and a major development stage considered critical and high-risk. The risks that threaten adolescents include health-related problems such as anxiety and depression. These risks show the need for the performance of early interventions and for taking preventive measures during this period. It is therefore highly important to identify and promote the factors affecting adolescents' health in order to ensure the efficacy of their target health-promoting interventions.

One of these factors is spiritual health. Spiritual health is composed of two terms “spiritual” and “health” and reflects the extent to which people live in harmony within relationships with oneself (personal), others (communal), nature (environment), and God (or transcendental other).

There are many ways to promote spiritual health. One of the best ways to promote this concept is the use of models. Reed’s Self-Transcendence model, by using concepts such as “self-transcendence”, “hope” and “coping”, and make appropriate interventions in adolescents, can improve spiritual health and then adolescents' health.

Because spiritual health is one of the aspects of health and nurses are health care providers in the community, thus promoting spiritual health, is part of the nursing tasks.

Keyword: spiritual, health

Models of Palliative Care Delivery in Cancer
Azam Shirinabadi Farahani
PhD in Nursing, Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Abstract Background: Palliative care can be delivered in general to patients with terminal diseases like cancer.

There are many models of palliative care delivery but all these models are placed into three main categories. In other words, the supportive and palliative care delivery program consists of three main structures, including “hospital based palliative care programs”, “non-hospital palliative care services” and “hospice model of palliative care”.

All of hospital based models developed to improve physical, psychosocial, and spiritual suffering of patients and families who are hospitalized with serious illnesses. Non-hospital models provided important continuity of care for patients who are discharged from the hospital after being seen by an inpatient palliative care consultation service and hospice models designed to provide comprehensive interdisciplinary team-based palliative care for patients with life-limiting illness with a prognosis of six months or less if the disease follows its natural course.

The models of palliative care should integrate specialist expertise with primary and community care services and enable transitions across multiple settings. However, the aims of all palliative care delivery models are improving the level of quality of life in patients and their families facing the problem associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual.

Keyword: care, cancer

The Principles Of Nursing Care In Cancer Symptom Management
Leila khanali mojen, lecturer in pediatric department in shahid beheshti school of nursing and midwifery

Abstract Background: In addition to diagnosing and managing the cancer, the nurse's duty is also to recognize and effectively manage the many associated symptoms. Nurses can do a better job of palliating symptoms and improving the quality of life of cancer patients if they understand the principles of symptom management. We review the general principles of symptom management in cancer patient.

CONTENT: Patients with advanced cancer typically suffer from multiple concurrent symptoms, which they rate as moderate or severe. Prevalence rates of various symptoms are approximately: Pain 89%, Fatigue 69%, Weakness 66%, Anorexia 66%, ... The principles of symptom management include assessment, nursing guideline, intervention, reassess and follow up. Access to evidence-based resources is especially important for nurses. Evidence-based, standardized tools for nurses to use in the assessment and management of symptoms in patients with cancer
have potential to improve patient outcomes. The use of clinical practice guidelines and protocols in nursing are interventions for facilitating use of best practices and optimal clinical interventions and it's very important that every intervention is not appropriate for every patient. Thus, effective cancer symptom management by nurses has been shown to decrease symptom severity, improve quality of life, and lower health service use.

RESULT: cancer symptom management is an essential component of nursing care that leads to improved outcomes for individuals with cancer and it depended on education and training course for nurses. Which nurses are used depends on the stage of the disease, the available disease modifying treatments, and the patient’s condition and preferences.

**Keyword:** Cancer Symptom Management, care

**Effect of ostomy care to improve the quality of life of patients with colorectal surgery**

Azar Marbut (Entrestoml Therapist Nurse(ostomy clinic Mofid Hospital in Tehran)

**Abstract Background:** Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer in men after prostate and lung cancer and the third most common cancer in women after breast cancer and lung. About three million people worldwide live with colorectal cancer. This age-related disease by as much as seven hundred thousand cases per year in the fourth most common cancer in Iran. In these patients after diagnosis, the first line of treatment is surgery to remove the tumor and embedded Ostomy. Ostomy actually diverting bowel movements through a Abdominal aperture to the outside. More than a million people in America and 102 thousand people in the UK have ostomy, enteral. In Iran, about 30 thousand patients have ostomy.

Methods: This article Review Article, which is the type of search in browsers Scholar Google ... PubMed prestigious world magazines is provided.

Results: The purpose of ostomy, alleviate the suffering of the patient's disease is due to the fact that people who are undergoing ostomy surgery in all aspects of their quality of life are in trouble. In physical dimensions, performance bowel, urinary and sexual which they will be in trouble. The mental aspect of depression, loneliness, low self-esteem and suicidal thoughts are common in these patients. In the field of social performance to a lesser extent participate in social and recreational activities. Also ostomy complications (inflammation around the stoma, stenosis, necrosis, hemorrhage, detachment, etc.) and compliance problems, anxiety and fear of the future can be the effect of the quality of life of this patient.

Conclusion: Patients ostomy many challenges in relation to their quality of life experience. It is accordingly appropriate social issues related to ostomy care of these patients by teaching how to deal with it, coping and positive attitude, psychological support and other family-related institutions, education, religious and moral health associated with ostomy and stoma sitting before surgery to reduce and prevent its complications, can play an effective role in improving the quality of life of these patients did.

**Keyword:** ostomy, care, colorectal surgery

**Exploring caring self-efficacy concept from Iranian nurses perspective in Pediatric wards: A qualitative study**

Azam Alavi*, Assistant professor, Faculty Of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahrekord Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord, Iran. Masoud Bahrami, Associated professor, Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical sciences, Isfahan, Iran. Ali Zargham-Boroujeni, Associated professor, Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

**Abstract Background:** Caring is the core concept of nursing performance. Among the factors affecting nursing performance, self-efficacy has been expected to have the greatest influence on nursing performance. However, the concept caring self-efficacy was not considered and no research has been done in this field in Iran. This study was conducted to explore the concept caring self efficacy by pediatric nurses. Methods: This study was conducted through content analysis and from a qualitative approach in 2015 in Iran. 27 nurses in pediatric wards and pediatric clinical instructors participated in this research according to the purposive sampling employed in the study. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews. The collected data was analyzed using conventional content analysis method.
Results: Management of care process, Communicational ability, Altruism, Proficiency, Antecedent of caring self-efficacy and consequent of caring self-efficacy were extracted main themes as of caring self-efficacy in this study. Conclusions: Results indicated that management of care process, communicational ability, and altruism, proficiency Antecedent of caring self-efficacy and consequent of caring self-efficacy were more important dimension of caring self efficacy in pediatric nurses. These results can be used by nursing managers and instructors to help develop empowerment and efficacy of nurses, especially in pediatric care.

Keywords: Caring self-efficacy, Pediatric wards, Nurses

Mothers' Strategies in Handling the Prematurely Born Infant: a Qualitative Study

Afshaneh Arzani -Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran , Leila Valizadeh- Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, Vahid Zamanzadeh- Departments of Medical and Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, Easa Mohammadi -Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medical Science, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract Background: Family, especially mother, is faced with numerous challenges by experiencing a premature birth. Since knowing about mother’s efforts regarding prematurely born infant helps us in our comprehensive understanding of the impact of this incident on the family system and its performance. The present study was carried out to explore the mothers' strategies regarding prematurely born infant. Methods: In a conventional qualitative content analysis, data was collected through purposive sampling by semi-structured deep interviews with 18 mothers who had prematurely born infant during 2012-2013 in the teaching hospitals of the north and northwest of Iran. All the interviews were recorded, typed, and finally analyzed. Results: Data analysis resulted in the extraction of categories of "asking for help, elevating capacity and reducing personal responsibilities and commitments". These categories were revealed in mothers respectively by the different sub-categories of "religious appeal and relying on beliefs, seeking information from the treatment and caring team, participating in infant”s care, companionship and support of family and friends”, “focusing on positive thinking and imagination, patience and strength ” and "ignoring some routine affairs and reducing role-related activities and duties". Conclusion: Considering the uniqueness of the mother's role in responding to the needs of infants, healthcare system should consider mothers as real target in the intervention strategies in order to promote health and quality of life, so maybe this way, the burden of care and management of critical situations caused by a premature birth on the mother can be reduced

Keywords: Premature Infant, Mothers , Qualitative study

The pattern of Self-medication and non-prescription drugs use in children less than 17 years

Zahra Jannat-Alipoor (MS)*- Faculty member, Fatemh Zahra(SA) Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Babul University of Medical Sciences,Ramsar, Iran(* Corresponding author), Nasrin Navabi (MS)- Faculty member, Fatemh Zahra(SA) Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Babul University of Medical Sciences,Ramsar, Iran, Mehri Jahanshahi (MS)- Faculty member, Fatemh Zahra(SA) Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Babul University of Medical Sciences,Ramsar, Iran Corresponding Author: Zahra Jannat-Alipoor

Abstract Background: One of The main users of health services in most countries are children, and their pattern of illness is reflected in medication use. This use, in turn, can be excessive due to self-medication. Use of nonprescription drugs is widespread all over the world as a first course of action for a range of childhood complaints. Inappropriate treatment of illness and symptoms can lead to unnecessary medication use and possible adverse effects in children. The aim was to investigate the pattern of Self-medication and nonprescription drugs use among children. Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive-analytic study was carried out in pediatric outpatient clinics from October1 to March 29, 2015. Subjects of this study were 425 children ≤17 years who were selected by convenience sampling method. Inclusion criteria were age ≤17 years, the presence of a parent or legal guardian at the time of the study and history of
medication during the last 6 months. Self-medication was defined as the use of medicines that had either been bought over the counter or obtained from other sources. Data were collected by questionnaires completed by parents. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software. In order to data analysis descriptive& Analytic statistics such as frequency, mean and standard deviation and Chi-square was used. A probability level of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Findings: 88% of caregivers were mothers. 72% of the samples were living in urban areas and 86% were covered by health insurance. 62% of the samples had a history of self-medication and non-prescription drugs. Most Self-medication cases were in the age 3-5 group. Only 32% of parents reported that their Self-medication Improve children’s disease and have a good outcomes. Based on results fever and cold symptoms (Runny nose, nasal congestion and cough) were the most common health problems in children for Self-medications. Acetaminophen (89%) and cold compounds (53%) were the most commonly administered over-the-counter medications. According to parents too much medication prescribed by a physician, previous history of similar disease and being familiar with how to treat it were the most common causes of Self-medication in children. Conclusion: The pattern of Self-medication and non-prescription drugs use, indicating the need for educational programs aiming at the awareness of parents regarding rational use

Keyword: Self-medication, non-prescription drugs, children, parents

Effects of family-centered care on the satisfaction of parents of children hospitalized in pediatric wards in a pediatric ward in Chaloos

Forouzan Rostami: Assistant professor in Community Health, Nursing & Midwifery Department, Islamic Azad University, Chaloos, Branch Chaloos, Iran, Syed Tajuddin Syed Hassan: Professor, Department of Medicine, Nursing Unit, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia, Farideh Yaghmaei: Farideh Yaghmaei, BSN, MSN, Public Health PhD. Associate Professor-Department of Nursing Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran, Suriani Binti Ismael: Senior Lecturer (Medical), Community Health unit, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia, Turiman Bin Suandi: Professor, Educational unit, Faculty of Education, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia Type of article: Research article Corresponding author: Forouzan Rostami, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Islamic Azad University, Chaloos Branch, Chaloos

Abstract Background: Family-centered care (FCC) involves holistic care and requires cooperation with the family in planning, intervention, and the evolution of the care that is being provided. Many previous studies have provided results that indicate the importance of the family’s involvement in pediatric care, but there is still resistance in doing so within the organizational culture of the hospitals in Iran. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of FCC on the satisfaction of parents of children hospitalized in 2012 in the pediatric ward at Razi Hospital in Chaloos, Iran. Methods: This Quasi-experimental study was conducted in 2013 in the pediatric ward at Razi Hospital in Chaloos, Iran. Seventy hospitalized children between the ages of 1 and 3 who suffered from diarrhea, vomiting, or pneumonia were selected through convenience sampling. They were divided randomly into two equal groups, a control group (routine care) and an experimental group (family-centered care). SPSS Statistics 14 software was used to analyze the data, and $p<0.05$ was considered to be significant. Results: In the FCC group, the mean score of satisfaction among the parents of the children was 20 out of 90 before the intervention, but, after the FCC method was used, it increased to 83.2 out of 90. In addition, a significant difference was found between the scores of satisfaction for the control and experimental groups ($p<0.001$), and all parents of children in the experimental group expressed high satisfaction. Conclusion: Our findings showed that the practice of FCC in caring for the sick children can increase the satisfaction of their parents significantly. The role of the family’s involvement is critical in every component of the intervention efforts, as shown by the constructs of participatory support, educational support, and psychological support. Thus, a notable implication here is that FCC may lead to increased quality of care and should be included in the educational programs of the nursing staff in pediatric ward.

Keywords: Iran, Parents, Family-centered care, Nursing, Pediatric

Comparison of Master’s curriculum of pediatric nursing in Iran and United states
Abstract Background: The purpose of most of the nursing programs is to graduate nurses who can make positive changes in the healthcare system. Comparing different educational systems may lead to the improvement in the content and quality of curriculum and considering successful curriculum around the world can establish an efficient system. This study aimed at comparing the MS curriculum in pediatric nursing in Iran and USA resulting in practical suggestions for improving the curriculum. Method: This descriptive, analytical study was carried out in 2015. After searching the network on the master curriculum of pediatric nursing in well-known international universities, we selected John Hopkins University due to relative similarities between two courses. Both curriculums were assessed in terms of their philosophy, goals, content, and their weak, and strong points. Results: Iran Master’s curriculum of pediatric nursing has distinctive philosophy, values, position, and career duties. The required qualification to enter the course is included having a Bachelor’s of Science degree in nursing and passing the test. In the United States interview and presenting the scores, CV, and working licensure were essential as well. Pediatric nursing course is delivered during 4 semesters in Iran. In the curriculum of the USA it is also possible to pass the course as part-time. The content of both curriculums were similar. Conclusion: The new pediatric nursing master’s curriculum in Iran has many strong points regarding its clinical nature. Considering the volunteers’ carrier records, interviewing participants in terms of their psychological qualification before entering the course and also delivering the course as a part-time program could be worthwhile.

Keywords: Curriculum, pediatric nursing, master of science

Evaluation of the effect of narrative writing on the stress sources of the parents of preterm neonates admitted to the NICU.

Negarir Akbari, School of Nursing & Midwifery, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran. Maliheh Kadivar, Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Division of Neonatology, Department of Pediatrics. Children’s Medical Center, Tehran, Iran.
Naiemeh Seyedfatemi, Center for Nursing Care Research, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
Hamid Haghani, Senior lecturer, Iran University of Medical sciences University, Tehran, Iran.
Mahsa Fayaz, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatics, School of Public Health, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran.

Abstract Background: identification of the nurses’ and families’ understanding of the stresses in the facilitates nursing interventions and increases parental satisfaction.

Methods: The quasi experimental study with pretest and posttest was administered to a sample size of 70 mothers with preterm neonates hospitalized in the NICUs of two teaching hospitals of Tehran University of Medical during 6 months. The Parental Stressor Scale (PSS) was used. The data were analyzed using descriptive and analytical statistical methods.

Findings: Evaluation of the differences in the domains of the questionnaire between the 3rd and 10th day of admission using a multivariate analysis showed that narrative writing had significant effects on all three domains (Roy's largest root=2.141, F=47.11, p-value<0.001). The results showed that the highest stress reduction was observed in Infant Behavior and Appearance (−11.847) followed by Sights and Sounds of the Unit (−11.352) while the lowest stress reduction was observed in the Parental Role Alterations (−6.149) in the intervention group, while the control mothers experienced a stress increase in all domains.

Conclusion: According to the findings, narrative writing may be considered an efficient supportive intervention to reduce the maternal stress Infant behavior and appearance in the NICUs. However, more research is needed to justify its implementation.

Keywords: narrative writing, stress, preterm neonate, neonatal intensive care unit

Parents’ awareness and hospitalizations of children with nephrotic syndrome

Ashrafalsadat Hakim
Nursing Care Research Center in Chronic Diseases, Senior lecturer, faculty member of Nursing Department, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

Abstract Background: The long trend of nephrotic syndrome recurrence with frequent hospitalizations of the children is causing discomfort of the children and their parents. This research has been done to determine the Parents’ awareness and hospitalizations of children with nephrotic syndrome.

Methods: This study is a review article, which the English websites including PubMed, Google Scholar, Wiley and Elsevier and Persian includes Mag Iran and ISD and Iran Medex was used. About 60 studies were extracted in the initial search. But considering to importance of the issue in this direction, Overall 40 relevant studies were used. Results: International studies show that every year 2-7 new cases of primary nephrotic syndrome occurs every hundred thousand children under 16 years old and its collective prevalence are 15.7 percent in every hundred thousand children. The disease most seen in childhood in boys (boy to girl ratio is 2 to 1), but at puberty the ratio is equal in both sexes. About children with nephrotic syndrome recurrence rate is very high to the extent that after the first relapse, the rates are 30% to 40%. Some of children with nephrotic syndrome are involved recurrence 1 to 3 times per year. (p = 0.01) In this regard, the results of study showed that after education to parents about this disease and its recurrence in all three levels of parental awareness is (favorable, relatively favorable and unfavorable) a significant difference (p <0.001).

Conclusion: According to the results of this study most of the parents had not been good awareness about the symptoms of the nephrotic syndrome and Children Need for repeated hospitalization. Thus, with the necessary cares education to families in this context can to prevent from repeated hospitalization that leads to health costs increasing for families and as well for Medical institutions.

Keywords: Nephrotic Syndrome, awareness, hospitalizations, children, Parents

Comparison the effect of limb massage and KMC on reduce of venipuncture pain in neonates

Azam olmolok alsagh MSN. Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery Of Alborz Medical University of Iran

Abstract Background: Procedural pain can cause short-and long-term effects in infants. It is imperative for nurses to prevent pain in neonates. Evidence exists supporting the benefits of neonatal massage And KMC to increase neonatal physical and mental development, reducing pain, and enhancing immune function. Goal: The aim of this study is Comparison
the effect of limb massage and KMC on reduce of venipuncture pain in neonates. Methods: A total of 66 preterm infants (34-36 weeks) who met criteria participated and were randomly assigned to 3 groups. Massage, KMC and control group. Neonates in massage group received stroking technique of massage 15 min before venipuncture on the target limb. In KMC group, neonates was held in KMC during venepuncture. For measurement the score of pain, NIPS was used during venipuncture. Data analyzed with SPSS software using t-test. Result: The findings of the present study indicated that in massage group the mean pain score was (1.2) & in KMC group was (1.6) & in control group was (6.7). Results showed there is no significant differences between massage & KMC group. Conclusion: This methods is suggested in pain management and when we haven't enough time, we can use KMC instead massage.

**Keywords:** massage, KMC, venipuncture pain, neonates,

---

**The Use Of HBM In Determining The Factors Affecting Growth Retardation Children Aged 3-6 Referred To Semnan Health Centers.**

Elahe Jahan- Msc Of Nursing, Nurse – Midwifery Department, Semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran.*, Elham Saffarieh- Assistant Professor, Abnormal Uterine Bleeding Research Center, Semnan University Of Medical Sciences, Semnan, Iran, Mahsa Sharifi Nodhi- Msc Of Nursing, Nurse – Midwifery Department, Semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran

**Abstract Background:** Introduction: Failure to thrive (FTT) is used to illustrate stopped growing or a delay in a child growth. It may lead to more serious complications such as mortality, reduced learning and mental, emotional or physical disabilities. This study aimed to determine the causes of growth disorders among 3-6 years old children covered by health centers of Semnan. Methods: This is a descriptive-analytical study which was conducted in Semnan in 2014. 200 children 3 to 6 years of age who referred to health centers were selected and studied through stratified and random sampling in two groups of healthy group and group with failure to thrive. Mothers completed two questionnaires containing demographic and comprehensive information on the child feeding methods (CFPQ). By using CFPQ, child feeding method was evaluated from 12 aspects of data. Findings: 200 children were studied as participants. 51.2% were female and 48.8% were male. The majority of them aged between 4-5 years old. Considering birth rank, all of children were of first birth. Majority of mothers (78.2%) were housewives, and majority of fathers were self-employed. There was a significant difference between the groups considering mothers’ level of education and failure to thrive (p< 0.05). There was also a significant difference between household’s income and failure to thrive between the groups (p< 0.05). There was a significant difference between the groups considering model constructs such as perceived intensity (p=0.02%), perceived benefits (0.011%) and self-efficacy (0.01%). Conclusion: The results of this study showed that there is a significant association between social factors and failure to thrive.

**Keywords:** Failure to thrive, Children, Health centers, Health Belief Model.

---

**The effect of breast milk odor on first breast feeding time and weight gain in premature infants**

Batool Pouraboli, Atefeh Shamsi, Sedigheh Iranmanesh

**Abstract Background:** This study examines the effect of breast milk odor on the first breast feeding time and weight gain in premature infants. This experimental study was conducted on 92 premature infants less than 33 weeks of age. There were 46 infants in the control group and 46 infants in the intervention group. The study was conducted at two neonatal intensive care and premature units of a university hospital in northern Iran from April 6 to September 2013. The study was conducted over a four and a half month period. Demographic profiles were extracted from the infant’s medical records. A checklist of recorded data from the same study was made available. Prior to initiating the research, we received the necessary approval from relevant organizations. Parental permission was obtained by signing a consent form. A pad impregnated with the mother’s milk and olfactory stimulation of premature infants with this pad reduced the first breast feeding duration. The mother’s breast sucking was more effective and initiated over a shorter time in the intervention group compared to the control group. Olfactory stimulation of breast milk odor influenced strengthening feeding competence of infants and reduced the duration of time for the first breast feeding.
feeding. Keywords: Breast milk smell, premature infants, first breast feeding time, weight gain.

**Keywords:** Breast milk smell, premature infants, first breast feeding time, weight gain

**determine the failure to thrive prevalence in children with chronic kidney disease in Hazrat Ali Asghar Hospital**

**Abstract Background:** Determining the failure to thrive prevalence in children with chronic kidney disease Doctor Parnian Ahmadvand Doctor Hooman. Doctor Soheili pour Aim: The current study aims to determine the failure to thrive prevalence in children with chronic kidney disease in Hazrat Ali Asghar Hospital. Tools and Methods: The study was descriptive and cross-sectional, the population consist of 113 children between 2 to 16 years old with chronic kidney disease who came to Hazrat Ali Asghar hospital in late one year. The entrance criteria were those who during a month before coming there, didn’t get sick and had no other disease except CKD. The independent variables were age, sex, family history and the age of beginning of CKD. Dependent variables were body mass index, height, weight, mid upper arm circumference, the thickness of skin wrinkle - Gomez index and failure to thrive (FTT) and the intensity and types of FTT. Information has been gathered as a check list and statistics analysis has been done by SPSS version 18. Results: 113 children were examined. The mean and SD were 7.2 ± 4.4 (median 6.0) years old. 43.4% female and 56.6% were male. The average of age of started disease was 4.3±3.3 (median 3.0). The mean of serum creatinine was 3.7± 3.1 (median 2.7), and the mean of GFR was 36.6 ±34.3 (median 24.0). 46.4% of them didn’t have FTT and 12.4% had mild FTT, 30.1 % had moderate FTT and 11.5% had severe FTT. A meaningful relationship was observed between FTT and GFR (p=0.0001). And among a groups of children didn’t have FTT, GFR was higher. There was also a meaningful relationship between Creatinine and FTT (p=0.0001) and among a groups of children who didn’t have FTT, Creatinine was lower. The meaningful relationship between gender, age, and started of disease with FTT was not observed (p>0.05). Conclusion: The results of the current study showed that half of the children with CKD had different degrees of growth retardation that had relation with GFR and serum creatinine and it is observed more than in lower ages.

**Keywords:** failure to thrive, chronic kidney disease, children, glomerular filtration rate

**The Effect of super brain yoga on children with autism disorder**

**Abstract Background:** Autism is generally known as cerebral neural development disorder among children accompany with behavioral disorders like learning problems, anxiety, depression, amnesia, nutritional issues and self-abuse. complementary medicine therapy as a new attitude toward autism treatment is common. So this study with the aim of determining of the effect of super brain yoga on children with autism disorder was accomplished. Method: This quazi-experimental study was done on 80 children with autism, in the healing Clinics of the Arak University of Medical Sciences, in 2 groups: experimental group (even number of admissions) and control group (odd number of admissions) , with applying convenience sampling method. In addition to the routine treatment in the experimental group, the intervention done for theoretical and practical training of the super brain yoga, for the children and their parents. And then do the exercises by children on a daily basis was a month for two minutes. The data gathering tools were demographic questionnaire and Gilliam Autism Rating Scale (GARS) which were filled before and after intervention. Data analysis was done by using SPSS version 20, descriptive statistics, paired t-test and independent t-test at the significant level of (p<0.05)

Results: Two groups were similar based on demographic data (p>0.05). Before intervention there was no significant difference between the mean scores of severity of autism into two groups, but after intervention there was a significant difference between the mean scores of severity of autism into two groups (p≤ 0.0001). There was no significant difference between the mean scores of severity of autism.
autism in test group before and after intervention, but there was a significant difference between the mean scores of severity of autism in intervention group before and after intervention (p<0.0001).

Conclusion: The exercises of super brain yoga by children caused to decrease autism signs among them.

**Keywords:** Autism, Children, super brain yoga

**Report of Urodynamic Studies in Children’s Hospital Medical Center During Feb.2000-Feb.2015**

Maryam Alijani, Abdol-Mohammad Kajbafzadeh
Department of Urodynamic Study, Children’s Hospital Medical Center

**Abstract Background:** To evaluate the results of urodynamic studies of children with history of neuropathic bladder, vesicoureteral reflux and dysfunctional voiding.

**Patients & Methods:** 6420 children were included which consisted of 1440 children who had neuropathic bladders (myelomeningocele, anorectal malformations and sacral agenesis), 360 children who had posterior urethral valve, 1361 with primary vesicoureteral reflux, and 3259 children with history of dysfunctional voiding.

Mean age of patients was 18 months (range: 10 days - 13 years). 1214 were female and others were male.

**Results:** Urodynamic findings are shown in table.

**Conclusion:** Urodynamic study is a useful tool to evaluate the function, capacity, and activity of bladder indifferent groups of children. Patience of the urodynamic nurses and experience of working with small children are often rewarding.

**Keyword:** drug, study

**Effect of Orientation Program on Mother’s satisfaction in NICU.**

Roghiyeh Ghodamaei. M.S - Student of master neonatal intensive care, Children Medical Center, Tehran University of medical Sciences. Iran, Mousa Ahmadvourkacho MD- Pediatrician and neonatologist, Non-Communicable Pediatric Diseases Research Center, Department of Pediatrics, Yadollah Zahed Pasha MD - Pediatrician and neonatologist, Non-Communicable Pediatric Diseases Research Center, Department of Pediatrics, Afsaneh Arzani phD- Department of Nursing, Sanaz Azad frouz MD- Department of Psychiatry, Sorayia Khafri phD- Department of Biostatistics and epidemiology, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, IR Iran.

**Abstract Background:** Mothers of neonates admitted to neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) have certain physical, emotional, and information needs, which can affect the mother’s physical and mental health and disrupt the balance between mothers and neonates if remained unsatisfied. On the other hand, the satisfaction of mothers with NICU infants reflects the high quality of nursing services. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of orientation program on maternal state satisfaction that have newborns hospitalized in NICU.

**Methods:** This research was a randomized clinical trial, which was carried out on 60 mothers with term and preterm (over 36 weeks) neonates hospitalized in the NICU of Babol Amirkola Children’s Hospital in 2015. Samples divided by consecutive sampling method and randomized to two intervention and control groups (n=30 in each group). The program for orienting mothers with the NICU environment was a behavioral training program, which was running 20 minutes a day for 5 consecutive days to orientate mothers with neonatal intensive care units, neonatal equipment, medical care and treatment processes, and personnel duties. At the end of the orientation program, levels of satisfaction were measured using the NICU care parent satisfaction questionnaire (Likert scale). Data analysis was performed using the sample t-test and t-test statistical test methods. Findings: the findings showed that the mean score of satisfaction in the mothers’ intervention group were 130.53 ± 14.14 and in the mothers’ control group were 60 ± 11.83 after five days (p<0.00). Conclusion: The program for orienting mothers with the NICU environment improves the satisfaction of mothers with hospitalized newborn.

**Keywords:** orientation, satisfaction, neonate, neonatal intensive care unit


Sardari Zahra- M.S of children and Infants, Tabriz university of Medical sciences, Jabraeli Mahnaz - Member of science committee, Ph.D student of nursing, Group of children at nursing and midwifery college, Tabriz university of Medical sciences, Heydar Abadi
Seifollah Topic of Article: Development States of Children- Member of science committee, Fellowship of children development, The center of children health research of Tabriz university of Medical sciences

Abstract Background: Science the screening of all children is difficult, It’s logical to evaluate the children with high risk. One of the risk factors is history of prematurity. This essay’s goal is studying the Association Maternal Factors with Developmental State of One- year-old children with the History of prematurity at the first year of birth. Methods: 120 children with the history of under 37 weeks birth are studied in age of one by mothers in five domains (communication, fine and sturdy movements, sociopersonal, problem solving) and maternal factors of development state by filling researcher made questionnaire in 1 domains (Maternal factors) from the child file and asking mother to fill it. The data was analyzed by SPSS17 soft ware and mean index standard deviation, frequency – percent, independed T-test, Pearson correlation, liner regression and one way ANOVA. Findings: The results of this study showed a significant association between some grades of developmental state of ASQ Questionnaire with variables of (Maternal Factors) in cause of sac tear and Mother’s level education(P<0.05). Results & Conclusions: The results of this study shows that the preterm infants are expose to the risk of development problems. So it’s needed to regular follow up their development state after hospital discharge to on time diagnose and intervention to prevent the development problems.

Keywords: Developmentalal, One – year – old children, Prematurity

The pattern of Self-medication and non-prescription drugs use in children less than 17 years

Zahra Jannat-Alipoor (MS)*- Faculty member, Fatemh Zahra(SA) Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Babul University of Medical Sciences, Ramsar, Iran(* Corresponding author), Nasrin Navabi (MS)-Faculty member, Fatemh Zahra(SA) Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Babul University of Medical Sciences, Ramsar, Iran., Mehr Jahnanshahi (MS)-Faculty member, Fatemh Zahra(SA) Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Babul University of Medical Sciences, Ramsar, Iran

Abstract Background: One of The main users of health services in most countries are children, and their pattern of illness is reflected in medication use. This use, in turn, can be excessive due to self-medication. Use of nonprescription drugs is widespread all over the world as a first course of action for a range of childhood complaints. Inappropriate treatment of illness and symptoms can lead to unnecessary medication use and possible adverse effects in children. The aim was to investigate the pattern of Self-medication and nonprescription drugs use among children.

Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive-analytic study was carried out in pediatric outpatient clinics from October 1 to March 29, 2015. Subjects of this study were 425 children ≤17 years who were selected by convenience sampling method. Inclusion criteria were age ≤17 years, the presence of a parent or legal guardian at the time of the study and history of medication during the last 6 months. Self-medication was defined as the use of medicines that had either been bought over the counter or obtained from other sources. Data were collected by questionnaires completed by parents. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software. In order to data analysis descriptive& Analytic statistics such as frequency, mean and standard deviation and Chi-square was used. A probability level of P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Findings: 88% of caregivers were mothers. 72% of the samples were living in urban areas and 86% were covered by health insurance. 62% of the samples had a history of self-medication and non-prescription drugs. Most Self-medication cases were in the age 3-5 group. Only 32% of parents reported that their Self-medication Improve children's disease and have a good outcomes. Based on results fever and cold symptoms (Runny nose, nasal congestion and cough) were the most common health problems in children for Self-medications. Acetaminophen (89%) and cold compounds (53%) were the most commonly administered over-the-counter medications. According to parents too much medication prescribed by a physician, previous history of similar disease and being familiar with how to treat it were the most common causes of Self-medication in children.

Conclusion: The pattern of Self-medication and non-prescription drugs use, indicating the need for educational programs aiming at the awareness of parents regarding rational use.

Keywords: parents
Study of obstacles of performance the family-directed care from doctor’s and nurse’s point of view in Bojnourd NICU , 1395(2016)

Araghi Zohre *, khodaparast Mahvan
MSc. NICU Student , Mashhad nursing and midwifery school, Mashhad, Iran

Abstract Background : Family is the most important part of a society and the main core of care, in fact, family-directed care is recognition of the family influence in life. In family-directed care nurses and hygienic-therapeutic team members make the family powerful and puissant by predispose and make opportunities for every family member. family-directed cares turn the parents from inactive status to active status. Therefor the present study was performed by the aim of obstacles determination from implementation of the family-directed care from the doctors and nurse’s point of view in the Bojnourd Bentalhoda hospital NICU. Material and method : In this study 20 nurses and 5 doctors whom work in Bentalhoda hospital NICU have been asked about obstacles implementation of the family-directed care in order to performance from doctor’s and nurse’s point of view. After data compilation, priorities listed. Fiding : From the doctor’s point of view the most important obstacle is lack of space and facilities for physical examination. From the nurse’s point of view lack of space and facilities in NICU, interfer of family-directed care with nurses task, parents fear, family disinclination, family combersomeness and nurses disagreement for caring based on family-directed care. Conclusion : according to the results of this study family-directed care needs the attention of the policy maker in neonatal caring and attention to the obstacles implementations caring according to the culture of that era in each hospital and planning for eliminate these obstacles is necessary.

Keywords: family-directed care , family , parents ,NICU

An interactive supplementary course to traditional education; An Experience in International Education in Virtual Environment as a Case Report in Iran

zeinab jannat maliheh kadivar
Department of Neonatal Intensive Care Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Abstract Background : Today the advent of information and communication technology and its applications have created a rapid change in the world and especially in educational systems. This trend has also created a bed for intelligent interactive learning, self-motivation, self-orientation and innovation of learners in parallel to their traditional learning. This paper aims to introduce an international learning experience in virtual environment, especially in the field of neonatal intensive care, with a professional approach to the application of this experience to facilitate education among learners and teachers to fit e-learning around their traditional learning. In order to promote the standards of learning, a total of 100 neonatal intensive care nurses and master graduated students of medical universities along with other groups in eight Asian countries were offered a program held under the supervision of the World Health Organization, in 2 courses in the period from May 2011 to May 2012, and each course lasted for 5 weeks. Two discussions were held every week in the field of clinical skills training in the different form by conducting training tutors including Pediatrics Excellent doctors. To complete the course local authorities decided to add traditional teaching to the course to get the best result. The participants were evaluated by online pre-tests, midterm-tests, post-test and observed structured clinical examinations (OSCE) in every country. Finally, the effectiveness of the method was presented in the following results. The effective use of Information Technology (IT) in education and work process in virtual environment in addition to face-to-face teaching system requires learners to play new roles in new fields. Hence, the virtual education with the help of traditional education as a comprehensive educational system would facilitate the teaching and learning process.

Keywords: Health Information Technology, virtual Systems, Training Programs

The effect of Education before ambulatory surgery on the ability of parents to care of children at home.

saeide almasi, maryam dehghani, nede alimohammadi
Department of pediatric nursing, school of Nursing and Midwifery, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran. (* Corresponding author).
Abstract Background: Hospitalization time after ambulatory surgery is short and after discharge parents are responsible for care of children at home. So training is essential to their empowerment in this regard. Therefore, this study was performed with the aim of determination the effectiveness of Education before ambulatory surgery on the ability of parents to care of children at home. Methods: In this clinical trial study, 68 children 6 to 12 years admitted for tonsillectomy with one parent were selected and randomly were divided to control and case groups. For case group, intervention was performed by education about control of pain and Complications after tonsillectomy, educational booklet in day before surgery and telephone follow-up in first three days after discharge. Data collecting tools were home diary that was completed by parents. Data were analyzed with SPSS16 by repeated measures, post-hoc, independent t and Chi-square tests. Find: The mean (standard deviation) scores of pain intensity and sleep quality of children in case group respectively were 2.50(1.33) and 4.33(0.94), and in control group respectively were 3.31(1.43) and 4.19(0.87) in the first three days after discharge. There were significant differences between children of case and control groups in scores means of pain intensity(p<0.01), number of fluid intake and appetite(p<0.05), number of analgesic used, used of non-pharmacological pain reduction methods(p<0.001) after discharge. No significant differences were showed between two groups in the other behavioral changes, analgesic side-effects, temperature and quality of sleep. Conclusion: Education before ambulatory surgery and telephone follow-up in the first three days after discharge, reduced the severity of pain, to increase the frequency of analgesic prescription without side effects, to use more non-pharmacological pain reduction methods, to increase the number of fluid intake and to improve appetite and could empowered the parents to care of children at home.

Keywords: Education – children – surgery

The knowledge and attitudes of nursing students about prevention of medication errors in pediatric units

Sima Pourteymour- Master of NICU, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran, Masumeh Hematimoslekpak-PhD in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran, Madineh jasemi
Abstract Background: Medication errors are a potentially dangerous event for patient safety and Medication errors related to children due to the high incidence of injury needs special attention from care providers. This study was conducted to determine knowledge and attitude of nursing student in about prevention of medication errors in children unit of Training Center - Therapy shahid Motahari in Urmia. Materials and Methods: A descriptive study of 102 nursing students internship in the Pediatrics unit were selected by convenience sampling. Data were collected using two questionnaires made knowledge and attitudes about the prevention of medication errors with the validity and reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient 0.96 and 0.88 respectively. Data analyzed with using of statistical software (SPSS) version 16, using descriptive statistics and parametric. p less than 0.05 was considered significant. Results: According to the findings, 30.4 percent of the samples had good knowledge and 90 percent of students surveyed had a negative attitude to the prevention of medication errors. Their mean were the 17/11 ± 2/55 and 52/42 ± 6/21 respectively. The ratio of the maximum score (27 and 100) were not at an acceptable level. A significant relationship was observed between the average level of knowledge and attitude of participants (p =0/012, r =0/249). Conclusion: Because the moderate level of knowledge and attitude of nursing students, the prevention of medication errors in children needed education planning to promote students' knowledge.

Keywords: medication errors, Knowledge, Attitude, nursing, children

Pain reduction in newborn

Sharareh Khosravi, Assistant Professor, PhD in Nursing Mahboobeh Sajadi, Assistant Professor, PhD in Nursing Pooran Varvani Farahani, Instructor, MSc in Nursing Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Arak University of Medical Sciences, Arak, Iran.

Abstract Background: Researches show that newborns can perceive, experience and recall pain. Newborn pain can have short and long-term complications. Regarding the importance of newborn pain relief, this study is done to review researches performed in Iran regarding pain reduction interventions in order to identify the effective interventions and research gap in this area. Methods: This is a literature review in which full text; interventional articles regarding pain relief in newborns were investigated, without time limitation. These articles were accessed using keywords such as Newborn, Pain, relief; through SID, IranMedex, IranDoc and Magiran databases. 53 articles were found and among them 25 articles met the inclusion criteria. Results: Samples were between 20 to 220 term or preterm newborns and studies were done in 2 to 4 groups. Painful procedures were venous, arterial and heel prick blood sampling, vaccination, NGT insertion, and ET suctioning. Pain intensity was measured using NIPS, DAN, PIPP, MBPS, CRIES, COVERS scales. Pain relief interventions included sugar solutions, kangaroo care and skin contact with mother, newborn’s position, breast milk, EMLA, Acetaminophen, Lidocaine, Vanilla odor, and Music. The most effective interventions were sugar solutions, kangaroo care and skin contact with mother, and tucking position. Conclusion: Despite the importance of newborn pain relief and existence of simple effective ways, these interventions are not always used as routine care. More studies need to be done regarding these interventions and their obstacles in order to reach the goal of reducing pain in newborn.

Keywords: Newborn, Pain, relief

Challenges of the preceptors working with new nurses: A phenomenological research study

Shahla Shahbazi, PhD Student; Sousan Valizadeh, PhD; Leili Borimnejad, PhD; Azad Rahmani, PhD

First, second, and fourth authors: Tabriz University of Medical Sciences; Third author: Iran University of Medical Sciences

Abstract Background: Preceptors play an important role in the transition of new nurses to the practice setting, however, preceptorship experience has been perceived as stressful by preceptors. This study aimed to explore the lived experiences of nurse preceptors working with new nurses. Methods: This qualitative study used the hermeneutic phenomenological design to explore the experiences of six nurse preceptors working with new nurses in a tertiary pediatric teaching hospital in Northwest of Iran, who were recruited by purposive sampling. Data were collected using in-depth face-to-face individual interviews between July 2014 and March 2015, and analyzed using the Diekelmann's seven-stage method. Methods: Data analysis revealed three themes: 1) preceptorship as a challenging and stressful role; 2) lack of support; and 3) lack of appreciation.
Preceptorship as ‘a challenging and stressful role’ was the constitutive pattern that unified the themes. Conclusion: The preceptorship of new nurses is challenging and stressful. Preceptors endure several roles concurrently, thus, their workload should be balanced appropriately in order not to compromise with one another and evade burnout. The preceptors need to be well supported and their contribution be appropriately recognized. Setting clear objectives and realistic expectations, and having clear policies and guidelines in place should help develop a preceptorship program that is more likely to bring about positive outcomes for both preceptors, new nurses, and organizations.

**Keywords**: Preceptorship, Preceptor, New nurses, Phenomenological hermeneutics

**Clinical Audit Of Nursing Care Related To Haemovigilance In Neonatal Ward And Neonatal Intensive Care Unit In Selected Hospitals Affiliated To Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (2012-2013)**

**Abstract Background**: Haemovigilance is a national common system for healthy blood and blood products in all stages (transfusion chain) to keep track of the time blood donors and recipients of blood products, collecting and analyzing data related to adverse effects transfusion to correct and to prevent their recurrence adverse. Blood transfusions and blood products used in infants be used for treatment and needs to the standard nursing cares before, during and after the procedure. Therefore, investigating how nurses and other health care providers can implement Haemovigilance the various aspects of faults and errors Haemovigilance to determine the standards is available.

Methods: A descriptive study of 144 cases in which nursing care in relation to infant Haemovigilance observed and evaluated. Data collection methods was check list at neonatal ward and neonatal intensive care units of hospitals Mahdiyeh, Mofid and Imam Hussain affiliated to Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences. The above check list contains information about how to perform the check list, standard of care in relation Haemovigilance, that in accordance with the standards contained in the three-part "request", "transfusion" and "documentation" was designed. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics using SPSS version 21 was used.

Results: Compliance with Haemovigilance in all areas of research in infant and neonatal intensive care units in connection with "the request check List" was 47 percent in relation to "the transfusion check list" was 63 percent, and in conjunction with the "the documentation check list" was 68 percent. The total score in all areas of health care research was 59/6 percent. Observed the highest rate of care consistent check list of documentation check list (68 percent) and then the check list of transfusions (63 percent). The lowest rates were observed in accordance with the standards of care was check list of request (47 percent) were assessed.

Conclusion: Nursing care associated with neonatal Haemovigilance. Haemovigilance moderate were assessed 59/6 percent and indicates the documenteds of care standards within which this can be due to a lack of care in this regard and failure in training.

**Keywords**: Haemovigilance, Nursing care, Standards, Neonate, Audit

**The effect of virtual based supportive education program on maternal satisfaction of the neonates admitted in NICUs**

**Abstract**: The aim of this study was to determine the effect of virtual based supportive education program on maternal satisfaction of the neonates admitted in NICUs. Study setting: A semi experimental study was conducted in the neonatal wards of the hospitals affiliated to Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. The samples were in the form of 95 cases of neonates admitted in the neonatal wards of the hospitals affiliated to Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, in the form of block random sampling (intervention and control). The intervention group received the program of virtual based supportive education and the control group received the usual treatment. Data was collected using questionnaires and analyzed using SPSS 21.

**Results**: The findings showed that the educational intervention program increased maternal satisfaction in the neonates admitted in NICUs. The mean of maternal satisfaction in the intervention group was significantly higher than the control group (p<0.05).

**Conclusions**: The virtual based supportive education program is effective in increasing maternal satisfaction in the neonates admitted in NICUs. The results of this study can be used as a basis for improvement of maternal satisfaction in the neonates admitted in NICUs.
Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran. Iran.

Abstract Background: This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of the virtual based supportive education program on the satisfaction of the mothers of the preterm neonates in the NICUs'. Methods: This quasi-experimental study was conducted on 80 mothers of preterm neonates hospitalized in the NICUs of two educational hospitals of TUMS during 9 months. The mothers were assigned in two groups as cases and controls. The satisfaction level of the mothers was evaluated by using WBPL-Revised in both groups on the first and tenth day of the study. Mothers in the case group received the educational program available at www.iranlms.ir/myinfant for 10 days. After 10 days, the satisfaction level of the mothers in both groups was measured by questionnaire again. Result: the satisfaction of the mothers increased in both groups after this intervention. However, comparison of the mean scores revealed that the satisfaction of the mothers in the case group increased significantly following the intervention (P<0.001). Conclusion: Considering the benefits of virtual based supportive education, its utilization in parental education programs in NICUs is recommended.

Keywords: virtual education, NICU, Preterm newborn, Parental satisfaction

The effects of tactile-kinesthetic massage on transcutaneous bilirubin in term neonates with jaundice. A randomized clinical study

Alia Jalalodini, Nursing & Midwifery School, Community Nursing Research Center, Zahedan University of Medical Science, Zahedan, Iran

Abstract Background: Neonatal jaundice causing increased levels of bilirubin. One of methods of bilirubin reduction is massage. Massage could decrease the reabsorption of bilirubin in the blood, so decreases the jaundice. This study conducted to examines the effect of Tactile-Kinesthetic massage on bilirubin in neonates with hyperbilirubinemia. Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 80 neonates with physiological neonatal jaundice in 2014, were selected with available and sequential sampling and divided randomly in two groups, intervention group (40) and control group (40). Neonates were term and birth weight were between 2000-4000gr and weren’t evidences of congenital anomalies. Data were collected using demographic questionnaire and Transcutaneous-Bilirubinometry. In the intervention group, Tactile-Kinesthetic massage were implemented for 2 days and 3 times every days and every session lasted 15 minutes. The mean of bilirubin and the numbers of meconium have been determined in pre intervention, 24 hours and 48 hours after intervention. For analyze of data used SPSS v.16, ANOVA and T independent. Findings: The mean of bilirubin in intervention group, in pre intervention (9.7±2.45), 24 hours (7.4±2.7) and 48 hours (7.3±2.5) after intervention were significant difference statically (P<0.05). But the mean of bilirubin weren’t significant difference statically in these times between two groups (P>0.05). Also, the numbers of meconium defeation were not significant difference in these times between two groups (P>0.05). Conclusion: Massage can causes bilirubin reduction in neonates. So propose to nurses to use this method as non-pharmaceutical for reduction of jaundice.

Keywords: tactile-kinesthetic massage, jaundice, term neonates

Knowledge of hand hygiene practices among neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) nurses

Omolabanin Hosseini, MSc; Shahla Shahbazi, PhD Student
Nursing Department, Tabriz Children’s Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran; Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Abstract Background: Hand hygiene prevents cross-transmission of microorganisms and reduces the incidence of health care associated infections. Although the hand hygiene is a relatively simple procedure, the compliance with hand hygiene among health care workers is as low as 40%. Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) is sensitive to health care associated infections which are often difficult to control. The current research investigated hand hygiene knowledge among NICU nurses so that appropriate measures can be taken to promote hand hygiene compliance. Methods: Cross sectional study was carried out with Participation of NICU nurses working in a teaching hospital in an urban area in the northwest of Iran. All the nurses (35) present on the day of data collection during ward conferences, were
included in the study. Data was collected by using the WHO hand hygiene questionnaire for health care workers that was translated to Farsi. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Results: Thirty-five nurses were invited and completed the study, with a response rate of 100%. Study showed moderate to high knowledge about some aspects of the hand hygiene practice among the NICU nurses. Conclusions: The results of this small study should be replicated with more sample size studies and could be the bases for conducting future NICU nurses hand hygiene training interventions.

Keywords: Hand hygiene, Rubbing, Washing, Infection, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), Nurses

Working Adolescents' Resilience in The Context of Child Neglect

Fatemeh Khoshnava Fomani-phd candidate, pediatric nursing department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, Mohammad Ali Cheraghi- PhD, Associate professor, Critical Care Nursing Department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, Abbas Ebadi- Ph.D. Associate Professor, Behavioral Sciences Research Center (BSRC), Nursing Faculty of Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran., Yahya Ghaedi- Associate professor of Educational philosophy, kharazmi University Tehran, Iran.

Abstract Background: It is estimated that 168 million children are working world-wide depriving them of healthy growths and development. Many investigations have been declared the evidences of maltreatment in the context of child labour. Despite of experiencing maltreatment, some research findings have been indicated that working adolescents show resilience in the face of adversities and have the capabilities to bouncing back and well adaptation. As the resilience is a contextual construct, these findings are not generalizable to Iranian context. The purpose of the current study is assessing maltreatment and resilience among Iranian working adolescents. Material and Method: In this cross sectional study, 120 working adolescents aged between 12 and 18 years old randomly selected to participate in the study. “The multidimensional neglectful behavior scale” (Straus et al, 2008) and “Adolescent Resilience Questionnaire” (Gartland et al, 2011) were used to assess adolescents experiences of being neglected and resilience respectively. Data were analyzed using SPSS (18). Results: 62(51.6%) of participants were female. Experience of being neglected was assessed in four domains for females/males: Cognitive (70%, 54%), Supervising (13%, 48%), Emotional (89%, 56%), and Physical (6%, 7%). The majority of adolescents (54.38%) had lower and equal scores to the total mean score of resilience questionnaire (185.54±6.34). Pearson Chi-Square test determined significant positive association between “resilience” and “living with both parents”. Pearson's correlation coefficient determined the negative correlation between “emotional and cognitive neglect” and “resilience”. Discussion and Conclusion The study findings determined all of working adolescents have experienced at least one type of neglectful behaviours whereas females were neglected cognitively and emotionally more than male. Considering the negative correlation between these two types of neglect and resilience, the female working adolescents are more susceptible to be vulnerable. Living with parents had known as a protective factor in this study. The participants of this study need to be supported from neglectful behavior and to be trained in order to become more resilient.

Keywords: Neglect, Adolescent, Resilience

Psychosocial problems assement in adolescents and its relationship with demographic characteristics

Roknishirazi F - Nursing Student, Rasht Islamic Azad University,, Kouchakzadeh Talami S *Department of Nursing, Tutor & Faculty Member, Rasht Islamic Azad University (Corresponding Author, Namazi A - Department of Midwifery, Tutor & Faculty Member, Rasht Islamic Azad University, Ramezanpour siyahkaldeh F -Nursing Student, Rasht Islamic Azad University

Abstract Background: Society mental health is a phenomenon that has been regarded as one of the axes of different communities health assessment for psychologies, practitioners and religious scholars long ago(for a long time) and it is affected by a collection of economic, social and cognitive factors and according to the increase of mental illnesses prevalence among adolescents in recent decade, therefore current study has been done aimed to psychosocial disorders assessment in adolescents and its relationship with demographic characteristics. Methods: This study was correlational. In order to do this research, 300 adolescents aged 12-19 years old in
Rasht were chosen targeted and their parents were asked to complete a questionnaire named psychosocial disorders in adolescents (NICHQ) and demographic information. Data analysis was done, using descriptive and inferential statistics and with the help of software SPSS/ver22. Finding: In psychosocial disorders symptoms assessment, the average score of people inattentions was 3.52±4.14, hyperactivity 4.03±4.44, behavioral disorder 2.98±3.96, adhd 1.28±1.16, anxiety 1.60±2.26 and function 6.60±5.80. The correlation between symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity, behavioral disorder, adhd, anxiety, and function with other aspect of disorder symptoms was statistically significant (P=0.000). There was found any significant relationship between psychosocial disorders and demographic variables. Conclusion: Early detection and treatment of mental disorders in adolescents have a great importance, because delay and negligence in recognizing these disorders could be substantial and irreparable damage to various aspects of their lives and finally brought to society. Keywords: Psychosocial disorders / adolescents / Demographic characteristics

Medication Errors Reporting of Intensive Care Units Nurses in Educational Hospitals of Isfahan at 1395

Sedigheh Farzi, MSc, PhD Student of Nursing, Student Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan, Iran, Fatemeh Farzi, BSN, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Lorestan, Khorramabad, Iran, Saba Farzi, MSc, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Lorestan, Khorramabad, Iran, Azam Moladoust, MSc University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran, Maryam Sohrabi- BSN, MSc of Psychology, Mofid hospital, Shahid beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract Background: Reporting as one of the most important ways to prevent medication errors in health care settings is a useful tool to improve patient safety. This study aimed to identify the consequences of error and status reporting medication errors of nurses in the Neonatal intensive care unit was done. Methods: This Descriptive study was conducted in 1395. The sampling was census consisted of 150 nurses working in Neonatal intensive care unit of teaching hospitals affiliated to Isfahan University of Medical Sciences. Data collection was performed using a two-part questionnaire (Demographic Features, Medication Errors Consequence and Reporting Errors). Findings: Data analysis using descriptive statistics were performed with SPSS version 14. 80% of participants said that medication errors have been experiencing over the past month. (44.9%) stated that the error without effect, in 47.1%, the error has a minimal adverse effect and in 5.3% error led to prolonging hospitalization of patient. 28% of participants no reporting the error and 58.5% reason for concealment of error fear of being troublemaker, and 27.1%, fear of blame and criticism from the head nurse. Conclusion: Due to the risk of patient safety in healthcare centers, measures must be used for prevent errors and encourage nurses to error reporting. Anonymous and non-punitive reporting system, including solutions that are beneficial to increase reporting of medication errors.

Keywords: Medication Error, Nurses, Reporting, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Survival of Premature and LBW Infants: a Multicenter Prospective Cohort Study in Iran

Fatemeh Ghorbani, Mohammad Heidarzadeh, Saeed Dastgiri, Marziyeh Ghazi, Mahni Rahkar Farshi, Fatemeh Ghorbani, PhD Candidate of Nursing, Pediatric Health Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Mohammad Heidarzadeh, Assistant Professor of Neonatology, Department of Pediatrics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Saeed Dastgiri, Epidemiologist, Tabriz Health Services management Centre, Tabriz, Iran, Marziyeh Ghazi, Nurse of neonatal intensive care unit, Mashhad Olsonbamin Hospital, Mashhad, Iran, Mahni Rahkar, PhD Candidate of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences.

Abstract Background: The survival rate of preterm and low birth weight infants depends on various factors such as birth weight, gestational age and quality of care. Present study aimed at evaluating the survival rate of preterm and low birth weight infants and predictive factors and the risk of death in three training hospitals of Mashhad and Tabriz cities. Materials and Methods: This prospective cohort study was conducted at 6 months in 2013 to 2014. Infants who were ≤32 weeks gestational age or their birth weight was ≤1500g were enrolled consecutively. Infants’ information was collected using data collection forms and Clinical Risk Index for Babies II (CRIB II) score was calculated for each of them. Infants were followed up until discharge from the hospital and their outcomes were determined. For survival analysis, Kaplan Meier and Log rank tests
were used; also, to determine factors associated with survival of infants, Cox regression was used. Results: Of 338 followed infants, 97 (28.7%) died and 241 (71.3%) remained alive. The median of preterm and Low Birth Weight infants’ overall survival rate was 76 days (CI=60.4-91.5). Multivariate analysis with Cox regression indicated that three factors of birth weight, base excess deficiency and fifth minute Apgar score had statistically significant relationship with infants’ survival rate (P<0.05). Conclusion: In our study the survival rate of preterm and low weight infants was acceptable (71%). Birth weight, fifth minute Apgar score and base excess deficiency were important items that affect infants’ survival and could be considered in predicting infants’ survival in NICUs.

Keywords: Low birth weight, NICU, Premature infant, Survival

The Effect of Educational Intervention on Nurses’ Attitudes toward the Importance of Family-Centered Care in Pediatric Wards in Iran

Farouzan Rostami- Assistant professor in Community Health, Nursing & Midwifery Department, Islamic Azad University, Chaloos Branch Chaloos, Iran, Syed Tajuddin Syed Hassan- Professor, Department of Medicine, Nursing Unit, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia, Farideh Yaghmaei- Farideh Yaghmaei, BSN, MSN, Public Health PhD. Associate Professor-Department of Nursing Wanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Wanjan, Iran, Suriani Binti Ismaeil- Senior Lecturer (Medical), Community Health unit, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia, Turiman Bin Suandi- Professor, Educational unit, Faculty of Education, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia

Type of article: Original
Corresponding author:
Farouzan Rostami, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Islamic Azad University, Chaloos Branch, Chaloos, Iran

Abstract Background: Family-centered care sustains the unity of the child’s and the family’s health. The aim of this study was to determine nurses’ attitudes toward parents’ participation in the care of their hospitalized children in Iran in 2015.

Methods: In this experimental study, 200 pediatric nurses from hospitals affiliated with the Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in Tehran were selected using the multi-stage, random-sampling method. Data were gathered using a questionnaire that covered demographic information and nurses’ attitudes. The questionnaire consisted of 31 items and was completed by the nurses in three stages: 1) before intervention (pretest), 2) immediately after intervention (post-test), and 3) three months after intervention (follow-up). The data were analyzed via SPSS software and using descriptive and analytical methods. Descriptive statistics, the Spearman Correlation Coefficient, and Repeated Measure Analysis (the Bonferroni method) were used to assess the data.

Results: The results indicated that there was a significant increase in the mean score of attitude after intervention [M (pre) = 3.35%, M (post) = 3.97%, p < 0.001)]. Most of subjects had neutral attitudes toward family participation in their children’s care. There were no significant relationship between the nurses’ sociodemographic characteristics and their attitudes.

Conclusion: The nurses’ attitudes toward the family’s participation in the care of their hospitalized children were moderate. The nurses’ attitudes should be improved by taking part in continuous training programs.

Keywords: family-centered care, attitude, nurses

Painting the effectiveness of therapy on depression in children with cancer hospital 10-6-year-old martyr Sadoughi

Fariba saeedinejad, atefe ramazani,fstemeh torkzadeh yazd.bimarestene shahid sadoughi.icu

Abstract Background: Cancer is a disease of exhausting. Patients with this condition require hospitalization repeated and prolonged treatment. In children due to physical and psychological conditions this issue becomes important. The aim: of this study was to determine the effectiveness of therapy on depression in children with cancer paintings 10-6-year-old was admitted to the hospital. method: The sample consisted of 40 available randomized 20 patients in the experimental group and control group was 20 Patient. The instrument used to measure depression, Maryakvaks CDI scale and method of quasi-experimental pretest - posttest control group. After random selection at the outset for both pre-trial and trial intervention (painting therapy) in 10 sessions, each session lasted 2 hours. Tests were conducted on groups and after training both groups took post-test, then after a month, follow-up examinations. The data from the analysis of
covariance (ANCOVA) was used. Results: Based on the results of the depression between the two groups before intervention was 35% but much lower in the intervention group after the intervention (15%) of the control group.

**Keywords:** depression, cancer, painting

### Smart NIS: A New Approach in Smart Health

Mohammad Reza Nami, Maryam BeykMohammad-Loo-Faculty of Computer, IT, and Electronics, Islamic Azad University- Qazvin Branch, Qazvin, Iran and Zhila Saneipour-hahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

**Abstract Background:** Nowadays, IT organizations have encountered growing challenges in the management and maintenance of large scale heterogeneous distributed computing systems because these systems attempt to be active and available at all hours. The term of E-nursing and Nursing Information Nursing (NIS) have been used to refer to the incorporation of ICT into Smart Health, especially nursing. Nursing process is often considered as core of the nursing care delivery and guides the care documentation. Currently, with rapid advance in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) this process can be supported electronically in smart cities. Applying information systems improves health care processes. Nursing informatics (NI) is a specialty that integrates nursing science, computer science, and information science to manage and communicate data, information, knowledge, and wisdom in Health Structure of a smart city. It supports consumers, patients, nurses, and other providers in their decision-making in smart health by using software engineering methodology. This paper introduces the concepts of agent software engineering, its characteristics, and Nursing Information Systems (NISs). It then proposes Autonomous Nursing Informatics including characteristics and building blocks of the proposed model using Tropos methodology and Jadex environment in kids wards. Finally, it discusses on challenges such as learning, competencies and the building blocks life cycle.

**Keywords:** Nursing Care, Nursing Information Systems (NIS), software engineering, Tropos methodology, Jadex

### Association of maternal education with nutritional status in the first 6 months of a baby life

Abdolalipour M - Corresponding author, MSc in Nursing, member of Nursing Research Committee in Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran. - Mardi Nazarloo S-MSc in Nursing, member of Nursing Research Committee in 29 Bahman Hospital, Tabriz - Zia Lane L-MSc in Nursing, member of Nursing Research Committee in Alzahra Hospital, Tabriz, Hadi Mogaddam M- BSc in Nursing, member of Nursing Research Committee in Alzahra Hospital, Tabriz, Mansoor M- BSc in Nursing, member of Nursing Research Committee in Alzahra Hospital, Tabriz

**Abstract Background:** Breastfeeding plays an important role in the growth and development of premature infants. Moreover, mother’s milk, having abundance of immunologic factors prevents the premature infants against the risk of many diseases. Mothers should receive the necessary trainings about the benefits of breast feeding. This study investigates the effect of maternal education on infant’s nutritional status (breast milk or formula milk) during the first 6 months of the life. Method: In a cross-sectional study 159 neonates, admitted in neonatal ward of the Al-Zahra Hospital of Tabriz, were investigated. Their mothers received the required training about the benefits of the breast milk and breast feeding techniques by books, pamphlets, educational videos, group training and practical sessions. The nutritional status of the babies was monitored up to 6 months after they discharged from the hospital and the results were analyzed using the Chi-square test.

Results: About 54% of the mothers were illiterate or with primary education (the first group), 36% had high school or college educations (the second group) and the remaining 10% were mothers with advanced degrees (the third group). The success rate in breastfeeding showed an inverse trend with the level of maternal education, being 52%, 41% and 28% among the first, second the third groups respectively. This difference was statistically significant with P-value less than 0.05. Conclusion: According to the findings, mothers with advanced educations should be further made aware of the breast milk features and its benefits. Noting that working mothers would be in maternity leave during the course of this study, the failure in the neonatal breastfeeding could not be attributed to the mothers’ employment. It seems that the mother’s opinion of the formula milk, her experience in this case and the
Evaluation of the inter-hospital Transfer Factors Related to the premature neonate Physiological changes

Maryam Nemani
Khozestan dezful Ghangavian Hospital

Abstract Background: Inter-hospital transfer is one of the major challenges of neonatal care and newborns require intensive care during transfer process. So, evaluation of the neonate physiological indices in order to avoid transfer possible complications is very useful. The object of this work was to determine whether inter-hospital Factors serve as a predictor of the preterm neonate Physiological changes. Methods: In this analytical cross-sectional study, neonate inter-hospital transfer care was observed in the selected hospitals of Dezful University of Medical sciences. 240 care before and after neonate transfer was observed and checked and Physiological changes were measured. The check list was about giving care and facilities before and after neonate transfer. Content validity and inter rater coefficient reliability were calculated for checklist. Data were analyzed using descriptive and analytic statistics with the SPSS software, version 16.0 for windows. findings: 97.1 percent of infants were incubated Mobile. The result demonstrates that plus, temperature. Rate and blood pressure mean of incubator transported neonate differ significantly from the neonate who was transported in arms. Most of the transfer personnel (60.8 percent) had attended training courses related to neonatal intensive care. The findings indicate that 12.9 percent of infants had received cardiopulmonary resuscitation and 7.9 percent of infants were intubated. Rate, body temperature and blood pressure was considerably higher in intubated neonates. Conclusion: According to the result human factors, equipment and infant’s condition known as effective factors of preterm neonate physiological parameters and the importance of using well-trained neonate nursing staff during transport was revealed. In addition improving current preterm infants transferring status needs to improve neonate transmission equipments.

Keywords: Inter-hospital transfer, Preterm neonate, physiological parameters.

Characteristics of Pediatric Nurse Preceptors as Identified by the Pediatric newly nurses

Masomeh Mohammadzadeh, MSc in NICU; Shahla Shahbazi, PhD Student; Rana Jigari, BSc; Nahid Dehkood, MSc in NICU
Nursing Department, Tabriz Children's Hospital, Tabriz; University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran; Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Abstract Background: Nursing programs tend to focus on graduating generalists, whereas today's hospitals are becoming increasingly specialized and complex. In addition, many undergraduate programs have limited acute care pediatric rotations in their curriculum, and this change places the responsibility for extensive clinical training on the hiring hospital and its preceptors. It is believed that preceptors have an important role for supporting newly nurses during the transitional period to professional roles through preceptorship program. A preceptorship program is a structured one to one teaching/learning strategy designed to orient and ease the transition for nurses who are entering the professional role for the first time or who are in a new position. This program is increasingly being recognized and implemented in Iran. Methods: This quantitative descriptive study was conducted in a teaching hospital in an urban area in the northwest of Iran. Participant were pediatric newly nurses who participated in a structured preceptorship experience and completed their orientation within the past 12 months. The study explored eighteen characteristics of pediatric nursing preceptors that the pediatric newly nurses think are important to their orientation. Findings: Data was collected during Jul 2016 using a questionnaire. A total of 31 pediatric newly nurses completed the survey, for a response rate of 56.4%. Descriptive statistics were used to reveal the importance rating of characteristics for the pediatric nursing preceptor to possess. The characteristics “Demonstrates ability to do nursing skills (such as nursing procedures)”, “Shows a contagious enthusiasm for giving quality patient care”, and “Demonstrates knowledge of scientific principles relative to patient care”, were identified by the pediatric newly nurses as having the highest level of importance for the pediatric nursing
preceptor to possess. Conclusion: The finding of this study provided the researchers the opportunity to identify the characteristics of pediatric nursing preceptors that the pediatric newly nurse thought are important to an effective preceptor program. Sharing the characteristics with the highest level of importance rating from the pediatric newly nurses with the pediatric nursing preceptors would allow the preceptors to better understand the perspective of the newly nurse. This could be done during a preceptor development program in which the preceptors discuss the results and how they can model those characteristics as identified as very important when interacting with future newly nurses.

Keywords: Characteristics, Pediatric newly nurses, preceptorship, preceptor, Hospital

Paternal skin-to-skin care and its effect on cortisol levels of the infants

Mir Hamid Razzaghi, Mohammad Arshadi Bostanabad, Kayvan Mirnia
Razzaghi Mir Hamid, NICU MSc student, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran • Arshadi Bostanabad Mohammad, PhD, Department of Pediatrics Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran • Kayvan Mirnia, Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Abstract Background: Neonatal period is one of the most critical phases of human life and intensive care unit is a Stressful environment for the infant and it will be under the pressure of factors such as noise, nursing intervention, and harsh light, the most important is separation from parents. Objectives: This study aimed to achieve results of the effect of skin-to-skin care by father on the salivary cortisol in infant. Methods: This study is a randomized clinical trial on 45 premature infants paired by their fathers in NICU of Tabriz Alzahra Teaching Hospital conducted in November 2015. The control group received standard care and the intervention group did 45 minutes of skin to skin care. Saliva samples were collected from infants before, during, and after this study to measure the cortisol level. The statistical software SPSS 13 was used to analyze the data with the significant level of p < 0.05 in this study. Results: Salivary cortisol in babies in the control group had a mean 66.36 (S.D = 71.22) and intervention group a mean 59.56 (S.D = 59.20) with p=0.56. Conclusions: both groups showed decreasing cortisol levels during the study, the reduction in the skin-to-skin care group was more than in the control group, with no significant difference between these two groups. Thus, making it possible for fathers to take care of their infants may be effective, helpful, and secure.

Keywords: skin to skin care, stress, cortisol, premature, father

Nurses and Physicians perspectives regarding Pain Management Barriers in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit: A qualitative study

Nasrin Mehrnoush* (Ph.D candidate), Tahereh Ashktorab (Ph.D), Mohammad Heidarzadeh (M.D), Sirous Momenzadeh (M.D), Ijfar Khalafi (M.D)
Department of nursing, International Branch of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of nursing, School of Nursing & Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Anesthesiology Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Neonatology, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran

Abstract Background: Despite the scientific advances on pain measurement and intervention, pain management for the infant has remained a challenge for the health teams. This is because the infant is not able to talk and defend themselves when they are in pain. The aim of this study was to explore nurses and physicians perspectives regarding pain management barriers in NICU. Methods: A qualitative content analysis study was carried out. The participants were the nurses and physicians working in NICU of Ardabil Alavi Educational Medical Center in Iran. Twenty-five nurses took part in focus group discussion and five physicians attended private interviews. Four focus group discussion and the interviews were carried out until data saturation was ensured. Data analysis with conventional content analysis was done. Results: At first, 530 codes were extracts and classified in 16 categories and 50 subcategories. After removing and combining the codes, 2 themes, 6 categories, and 28 subcategories were obtained. The themes included “Empowerment of human resource” and “Performance and policies of the organization.” The categories included “Information requirements of personnel”, “Belief and attitude of personnel”, “Protocol/Guideline”, “Recording and Monitoring”, “Equipment and
Facilities”, and “administrative issues”. Conclusion: Our findings indicated that lack of educational courses, absence of an infant’s pain management protocol, and administrative issues were the main obstacles in the way of nurses and physicians in NICU. Therefore the need for strategies to reduce or remove these barriers to be felt.

Keywords: Pain Management; Neonatal; NICU; perspective; Qualitative study

The effect of narrative writing of mothers on their satisfaction with care in the neonatal intensive care unit

Negar In AKBARI (First Author)- School of Nursing & Midwifery, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran, Malieh Kadiar- Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Division of Neonatology, Department of Pediatrics. Children’s Medical Center, Tehran, Iran, Naiemeh Seyyedfatemi- Center for Nursing Care Research, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Hamid Haghani-Sinior lecturer, Iran University of Medical sciences University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract Background: This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of narrative writing on the satisfaction of the mothers with care in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) during their neonates’ hospitalization. Methods: This quasi-experimental study with pretest and posttest were administered to a sample size of 70 mothers with preterm neonates. The Neonatal Index of Parental Satisfaction questionnaire was used. Descriptive and analytical statistics were used for data analysis. Finding: The satisfaction level of the mothers was 113.1 ± 17.5 on the 3rd day and 102.3 ± 25.6 on the 10th day of the study in the control group. Paired t-test (p values<0.011) in the control group showed a significant difference in the satisfaction level of the mothers. In the intervention group, the satisfaction level of the mothers was 107.5 ± 21.5 on the 3rd day and 137 ± 15.2 on the 10th day of the study. Paired t-test (p values<0.001) showed a significant difference in the satisfaction level of the mothers between the 3rd and 10th day of the study. The results of independent t-test showed a significant difference in satisfaction between the intervention and control groups on the 10th day of the study (p values<0.001). Conclusion: We suggest that narrative writing may be considered as an efficient supportive intervention to increase the mothers’ satisfaction in the NICUs.

Keywords: FXNCE

Philosophy for Children: Potential Health Benefits

Fateme Khoshnavay Fomany
Ph.D. Candidate, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Abstract Background: Philosophy for children (P4C) was initiated by Matthew Lipman in the 1970s and has been focused initially on promoting children’s higher order thinking skills such as critical, creative, and caring thinking through questioning and dialogue in a community of inquiry. The community of inquiry as a collaborative learning approach is a model of education that uses to teach reasoning and argumentative skills to children. Thought-provoking stimulus such as a text, image, picture book, or video clip presents by P4C trainer in the community of inquiry and then participants frame their own philosophical questions or ideas in response to the stimulus and vote for the one they wish to explore. P4C program has been applied in numerous educational settings around the world and is assessed for its potential benefits for children. Previous investigations have been concentrated on assessing the role of P4C program on promoting children’s personal and social competences such as moral perception, logical thinking, and self-reflection. Empirical researches have provided the evidences that, children who participate in P4C program are more likely to develop their self-perception as a learner and problem solver, and have better self-esteem and empathy for others. Other findings have indicated that P4C help children to build resilience to extremism through promoting critical thinking and communication skills as well as learning how to handle conflicts through dialogue. The role of cognitive skills on promoting children’s health and establishing health habits is examined by numerous investigations. The findings also acknowledge the importance of social and self-management skills as well as building a resilient sense of efficacy to promote health in children and youth. Other research findings support the positive role of empathy and self-reflection in health promotion. Considering the effects of conducting P4C program, it could be argued that P4C is an educational program with positive health related effects and we can use it in our educational system to promote our children’s health in order to have healthy and thoughtful community in the future.

Key words: Philosophy for Children, Health, social skills
Status of Nosocomial Infections and their Bacterial Factors in the Neonatal Ward

La'ya Mohebbi: M.Sc. in Neonatal Intensive Care, 29-Bahman Hospital of Tabriz, Medical Care Department of Social Security Organization, East Azarbaijan Province, Iran
Mohammad Arshadi: Ph.D. in Nursing, Faculty Member of Tabriz Nursing and Midwifery Department, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran
Kobra Ravanbakhsh: M.Sc. Student in Neonatal Intensive Care, 29-Bahman Hospital of Tabriz, Medical Care Department of Social Security Organization, East Azarbaijan Province, Iran
Sakineh Mardi: M.Sc. in Neonatal Intensive Care, 29-Bahman Hospital of Tabriz, Medical Care Department of Social Security Organization, East Azarbaijan Province, Iran
Tayyebeh Jabbari: B.Sc. in Neonatal Intensive Care, 29-Bahman Hospital of Tabriz, Medical Care Department of Social Security Organization, East Azarbaijan Province, Iran

Abstract Background: Nosocomial Infection is a common phenomenon and an important factor for evaluating the implementation of health care and nursing procedures. Effective prevention and control of nosocomial infections require knowledge of their epidemiology. Current study was aimed to determine the nosocomial infection rate and to identify the common bacterial causes in the neonatal ward of 29-Bahman Hospital.

Research Method: This is a descriptive-analytical research carried out in 2015 in the neonatal ward of 29-Bahman Hospital of Tabriz in which all the neonates showing infection symptoms after 48 hours of hospitalization were studied. Nosocomial infection was diagnosed according to the definition of national nosocomial infection surveillance (NNIS) and was confirmed by the doctor in charge of the infection control. Descriptive statistical methods together with Software SPSS19 were used to analyze the data.

Findings: In this study, 19 out of 1223 hospitalized infants were identified with nosocomial infection. 88.9% and 38.9% of the infected infants had positive urine and blood cultures respectively. 26.3% of the infants had urinary tract infection and blood infection simultaneously. The most common bacteria reported for urinary tract infection was Klebsiella and for blood infection was Staphylococcus epidermidis.

Conclusion: Incidence of the nosocomial infections in the neonates ward is always associated with failures in applying the effective methods of controlling the infection. Hence close attention of the treatment team to the issue plays an important role in the infection control. Nosocomial infection is decreased by implementing the measures which reduce the pollution and transmission of the infection and by training the entire treatment team and the parents about the infection control procedures such as hand washing technique.

Keywords: Nosocomial Infections-Bacterial Factors-Neonatal Ward