

1st International Congress on Nursing Education, Research & Practice

Thessaloniki, Greece

October 15th-17th 2009

Grand Hotel Palace

FINAL PROGRAM - PROCEEDINGS & ABSTRACT BOOK

Organized by:



Nursing Department
Alexander Technological Educational
Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

Co-organizers:

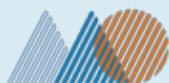


*Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies,
Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine National
University of Singapore*



*Department of Nursing Sciences
Kuopio University, Finland*

Under the auspices of :



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*Hellenic Regulatory Body
of Nurses (HRBoFN) ENE*



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

*Ministry of Health and
Social Solidarity*



WELCOME ADDRESS

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

It is a great honor and pleasure for us to invite you to the 1st International Congress in Nursing Research Education and Practice which will be held on October 15th – 17th 2009 in Thessaloniki Greece.

In the technocratic - oriented environment of the 21st century the congress aims to provide an image of the change that have already taken place or will occur in the future concerning nursing education, research and everyday clinical practice; but furthermore, it aims to provide emphasis on the human dimension.

The Scientific Committee has compiled an educational program including round tables, lectures, workshops and concurrent sessions which will hopefully, cover the interests of every participant.

The prominent scientists have been invited to feature as speakers to share with us their knowledge and experience are already a guarantee towards this aim; yet to further this scope, we kindly request and count on your active participation through the presentation of your work on any of the topics listed in this brochure. Your submissions will be most welcome and your contributions highly appreciated.

With the activities mentioned above the Organizing Committee aspires to provide a scientifically fertile event as well as a pleasant and relaxing stay in Thessaloniki, a beautiful Greek city by the sea whose history goes back many centuries.

We are looking forward to welcoming you.

The President of the Organizing & Scientific Committee



Despina Sapountzi-Krepia, RN, RHV, BSc, MSc, PhD
Professor of Nursing
Head of the Nursing Department
Alexander Technological Educational Institute, Thessaloniki, Greece

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Local Organizing Committee

President: Despina Sapountzi-Krepia, Greece

Vice Presidents: Chrisoula Melissa-Halikiopoulou, Greece Filomila Obessi, Greece

Members

Ekaterini Adramerina, Greece	Konstantina Katsoula, Greece	Eugenia Minassidou, Greece
Maria Avramika, Greece	Anna Konstandinidou, Greece	Maria Noula, Greece
Thalia Bellali, Greece	Lamprini Kourkouta, Greece	Eleni Sapfouri, Greece
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Alexandra Dimitriadou, Greece	Kokoni Koutsianta, Greece	Dimitrios Skoutelis, Greece
Artemis Drosou, Greece	Vasiliki Krepia, Greece	Georgia Theodorakopoulou, Greece
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Eleni Geliou, Greece	Maria Lavdaniti, Greece	Theologia Ziogou, Greece
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Kyriakos Kazakos, Greece	Christina Marvaki, Greece	Michaloula Vassilopoulou, Greece

International Organizing Committee

Cidalina Abreu, Portugal	Jacqui Harte, UK	Alex Molassiotis, UK
David Arthur, Philippines	Hong -Gu He, Singapore	Monica Norrgard, Finland
Zuhal Bahar, Turkey	Ilona Jansen, UAE	Maria Psychogiou, Finland
Carina Bertero, Sweden	Aikaterini Lamprinou, Cyprus	Sutthiluck Tunkeratchai, Thailand
Markela Boudioni, UK	Ayhan Lash, USA	Gulbu Tanriverdi, Turkey
Cecile Dury, Belgium	Susan Margaret McLaren, UK	Katri Vehvilainen-Julkunen, Finland

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Chrisoula Melissa-Halikiopoulou, Greece

Katri Vehvilainen-Julkunen, Finland

Members

Maria Avramika, Greece	Suzanne Hacking, UK	Maria Psychogiou, Finland
Zuhal Bahar, Turkey	Hong - Gu He, Singapore	Zoe Roupa-Darivaki, Greece
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Carina Bertero, Sweden	Kyriakos Kazakos, Greece	Gulbu Tanriverdi, Turkey
Ayşe Beşer, Turkey	Eleni Kytani, Greece	Lazaros Tsouskas, Greece
Zaharenia Charalambaki-Androulaki, Greece	Ayhan Lash, USA	Sutthiluck Tunkeratichai, Thailand
Alexandra Dimitriadou, Greece	Lamprini Kourkouta, Greece	Michaloula Vassilopoulou, Greece
Ayfer Elçigil, Turkey	Maria Lavdaniti, Greece	Sophia Zyga, Greece
Eleni Geliou, Greece	Susan Margaret McLaren, UK	Theologia Ziogou, Greece
Maritsa Gourni, Greece	Eugenia Minassidou, Greece	
Sebahat Gözüm, Turkey	Alex Molassiotis, UK	

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

PROGRAM

Thursday, October 15th

Hall A

08:30 **REGISTRATION**

09:30 – 10:00 **LECTURE**

Chair: **Chr. Melissa-Halikiopoulou**, Greece
D. Theofanidis, Greece

Dynamic developments in nursing in China
H.G. He, Singapore

10:00 – 11:30 **ROUND TABLE**
**EVIDENCED –BASED NURSING PRACTICE AND EDUCATION:
PERSPECTIVES FROM THREE COUNTRIES (Australia, Sweden, Thailand)**
Moderator: **S. Tunkeratichai**, Thailand

L. Shields, Australia

I. Hallstrom, Sweden

S. Tunkeratichai, Thailand

11:30 – 12:00 **BREAK**

12:00 – 12:30 **LECTURE**

Chair: **Chr. Melissa-Halikiopoulou**, Greece
Th. Bellali, Greece

Transition and continuity of care in mental health services: Current challenges in the transfer from child to adult services
S. M. McLaren, UK

12:30 – 14:00 **ROUND TABLE**
NEW THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES IN DIABETES MELLITUS
Moderator: **K. Kazakos**, Greece

Principles of dietary treatment for diabetes mellitus
M. Chassapidou, Greece

The role of exercise in the treatment of diabetes mellitus
K. Kotsa, Greece

Initiating insulin therapy in Type1 and Type2 diabetes- which insulin regimen?
M. Benroubi, Greece

14:00 – 15:00 **BREAK**

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- 15:00 – 17:00 **ROUND TABLE**
INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION AND INDEPENDENT PRACTICE: ONGOING ISSUES FOR NURSING (National Graduate Nurses Association - Department of Thessaloniki)
Moderators: **A. Mastrokostas**, Greece
F. A. Antoniou, Greece
- Controlling antimicrobial resistance in the hospital setting: the role of infection control nurse
K. Chatzika, Greece
- Nurse-driven protocols for normoglycemia in a critical care setting
A. Mastrokostas, Greece
- Chronic wound management. From hospital to home care
Th. Zaharopoulou, Greece
- Nurses' contribution to the quality of life in patients with sleep apnea syndrome
Th. Chainopoulou, Greece
- 17:00 – 17:30 **LECTURE**
Chair: **S. M. McLaren**, UK
G. Papazisis, Greece
- Anxiety and depression related to disease
Chr. Melissa-Halikiopoulou, Greece
- 17:30 – 18:00 **BREAK**
- 18:00 – 19:00 **OPENING CEREMONY**
- 19:00 – 20:30 **LECTURES**
Chair: **D. Sapountzi-Krepia**, Greece
F. Obessi, Greece
- 19:00-19:30 Therapy in Ancient Greece
E. Koukoura, Greece
- 19:30-20:00 Globalization of nursing research: the advantages of systematic research programs
K. Vehvilainen-Julkunen, Finland
- 20:00-20:30 Global developments in nursing- Who is taking the lead?
D. Arthur, Philippines

09:00 – 11:30 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS**
NURSING EDUCATION

Chair: **P. Kankkunen**, Finland
Ph. Obessi, Greece

- 0001 ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS ENROLLED AT UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY TOWARDS GENDER ROLES**
Zeyneloğlu S., Terzioglu F.
Hacettepe University, Turkey
- 0002 ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TURKEY TOWARDS AGEISM**
Vefikuluçay Yılmaz D, Terzioglu F.
¹School of Health, Mersin University, Campus of Yenişehir, Mersin, Turkey
²Hacettepe University, Turkey
- 0003 THE EXAMINATION OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS LEVEL AND EFFICIENCY OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS EDUCATION ON HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS**
Sagkal T., Dogan Bozkurt S.
Ege University Medical School of Odemis, Odemiş, Izmir, Turkey
- 0004 ANDRAGOGY VERSUS PEDAGOGY**
Tzenalis A., Sotiriadou Ch.
General Hospital "Papageorgiou", Thessaloniki, Greece
- 0005 DETERMINE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIORS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARD HEALTHY SEX LIFE AND TO CONSTITUTE A POSITIVE AWARENESS ON THEM REGARDING THE SUBJECT**
Ersay A. R.¹, Tanrıverdi G.², Sener A.³, Erdem G.⁴, Kaya F.⁵
¹Medicine Faculty, Urology, University of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart, Canakkale, Turkey, ²Public Health Nursing, University of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Health Collage, Canakkale, Turkey, ³Infectious Diseases, University of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Faculty of Medicine, Canakkale, Turkey, ⁴Biology, University of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Health Collage, Canakkale, Turkey, ⁵Midwifery, University of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Health Collage, Canakkale, Turkey
- 0006 HEALTHY LIFE STYLE BEHAVIOR IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND INFLUENTIAL FACTORS**
Hacıhasanoğlu R., Yıldırım A., Karakurt P, Sağlam R.
Erzincan University School of Health, Erzincan, Turkey
- 0007 PREVALENCE, DISTRESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELIEF OF PAIN DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS OF CANCER PATIENTS' LIFE. MANAGEMENT OF CANCER PAIN**
Tsakiri E., Papastergiou V.
¹1st Pathology ward, General Hospital of Rhodes "Andreas Papandreou", Greece
- 0008 EVALUATION OF A MEDICAL NURSING SPECIALTY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN GREECE**
Xythalis D.¹, Karra V.¹, Tselios K.²
¹Sismanoglion General Hospital, Athens, Greece, ²"Georgios Gennimatas" General Hospital of Athens, Greece

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- 0009 STUDENT NURSES' SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND OPINIONS ABOUT SOCIAL VALUES IN TURKEY**
Özgür G.¹, Şağın H³, Duman M. Z.², Baysan Arabacı L.¹, Çuhadar D.¹
¹Ege University School of Nursing Department of Psychiatric Nursing Izmir, Turkey, ²Ege University Faculty of Letters Department of Sociology Izmir, Turkey, ³Ege University, School of Nursing, Turkey
- 0010 A MODEL OF NURSING EDUCATION, PRACTICE AND RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES**
Mackey A. Th.
University of Texas School of Nursing, Houston, USA
- 0011 INTEGRATION OF FACULTY PRACTICE AND RESEARCH: SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FUTURE**
Mackey A. Th.¹, Pohl J.², Tanner C.³
¹University of Texas School of Nursing at Houston, USA, ²The University of Michigan School of Nursing, USA, ³Center for Collaborative Research in Health Outcomes and Policy, Michigan Public Health Institute, USA
- 0012 IMPROVING NURSE EDUCATION AND PRACTICE IN EAST AFRICA (INEPEA)**
Lister G.¹, Arudo J.², Evans C.³, East L.³, Petrakova A.⁴
¹Faculty of Health and Social Care, London South Bank University, the Judge Business School University of Cambridge UK, ²Aga Khan University Hospital, School of Nursing, Nairobi, Kenya, ³University of Nottingham, School of Nursing, Midwifery & Physiotherapy UK, ⁴Health Workforce Education and Production, Human Resources for Health Department, World Health Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland
- 0013 MUTUAL MENTORING: A STRATEGY FOR FAMILY HEALTH PROMOTION AND A CLINICAL LEARNING EXPERIENCE FOR UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS**
Mackey S.¹, Goddard D. L.²
¹Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, National University of Singapore, ²School of Nursing and Midwifery, Charles Sturt University, Albury, NSW, Australia
- 0014 INTERACTIVE WEB-BASED SMOKING CESSATION TOOLS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**
Tiittanen H.
Lahti University of Applied Sciences, Finland
- 0015 SWEDISH STUDENT NURSES' KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH STATUTES REGULATING NURSES PRACTICE**
Kapborg D. I.¹, Berterö M. C.²
¹Retired from Department of Nursing Science, School of Health Sciences, Jönköping University, Sweden, ²Department of Medical and Health Sciences, Division of Nursing Science, Faculty of Health Science, Linköping University, Sweden
- 0016 THE HOSPITAL OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IN JERUSALEM**
Stavarakakis N., Skandalaki N.
Venizeleio General Hospital of Heraklion, Greece
- 0017 NURSE FACULTY MEMBERS' COMMUNICATION SKILLS: FROM STUDENT PERSPECTIVE**
Kececi A., Ozdincer S.
Duzce University Health School, Turkey
- 0018 (INNOVATIONS AND CURRENT TRENDS IN NURSING EDUCATION) SIMULATION AND NURSE EDUCATION**
Salminen L., Nummelin M., Hupli M.
University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Finland

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- O019 NURSING DIAGNOSIS AS FOUNDATION TO CURRICULUM PLANNING: A NEW APPROACH FOR IRANIAN NURSING EDUCATION**
Peyrovi H.
School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
- O020 KNOWLEDGE, HEALTH BELIEFS AND PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR FOR OSTEOPOROSIS, AMONG NURSES AND NURSING STUDENTS IN ISRAEL**
Khalil I.¹, Tammy S.S.², Mally E.²
¹Academic School of Nursing, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel, ²Department of Nursing, School of Health Professions, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
- O021 THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN THE HEALTHY LIFE STYLE BEHAVIORS AND SELF-CARE AGENCY LEVELS OF THE NURSING STUDENTS**
Sagkal T.¹, Eser I.², Khorshid L.²
¹Ege University Medical School of Ödemis, Odemis, Turkey, ²Ege University Nursing School, Izmir, Turkey
- O022 EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOUR OF REGARDING FAMILY PLANNING: PROFILE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TURKEY**
Aygin D.¹, Fidan F.², Demir Y.³, Arslan G.G.⁴
¹Sakarya University, School of Health, Sakarya, Turkey, ²Sakarya University, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Sakarya, Turkey, ³Abant İzzet Baysal University School of Health, Bolu, Turkey, ⁴Celal Bayar University School of Health, Manisa, Turkey
- O023 DETERMINING DEATH ANXIETY AMONG HEALTH SCHOOL STUDENTS**
Taşdemir Yiğitoğlu G., Gök Özer F.
Pamukkale University Denizli School of Health, Turkey
- O024 ATTITUDES OF NURSING ACADEMICIANS TOWARDS JOB AND INSTITUTION**
Çam O., Yildirim S.
School of Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- O025 EVALUATING A HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION IN FIRST AIDS FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION: A CLUSTER RANDOMISED TRIAL**
Alexandropoulou M.
University of Athens, Greece
- O026 NURSING IMAGE OF NURSING STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER: QUALITATIVE STUDY SAMPLE**
Karabacak Ü.¹, Uslusoy E.¹, Ecevit Alpar S.¹, Bahçecik N.²
¹Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Division Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Department of Nursing Management, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Division, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

11:30 – 12:00 **BREAK**

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

12:00 – 14:00 ORAL PRESENTATIONS NURSING MANAGEMENT

Chair: **H.G. He**, Singapore
G. Tanriverdi, Turkey

O027 TRIAGE IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT: WHO MUST DO? WHY?

Samancıoğlu S.¹, Özel F.², Esen A.¹

¹Internal Medicine Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Izmir Bayındır Hospital, Turkey

O028 THE EFFECT OF NURSES OF LIFE EVENTS

Güngör N., Şen Celasin N.

Celal Bayar University, Manisa School of Health, Turkey

O029 PATIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE IN NORTH OF TURKEY

Koc Z.¹, Sağlam Z., Senol M.²

¹Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey

²Ondokuz Mayıs University Education and Research Hospital, Turkey

O030 PATIENT INVOLVEMENT, EMPOWERMENT & INFORMATION – CASES IN THE U.K. & GREECE

Boudioni M., McLaren S., Lister G.,

Institute for Strategic Leadership and Service Improvement, Health & Social Care, London South Bank University, UK

O031 PAN-LONDON AUDIT OF TUBERCULOSIS (TB) SERVICES AND TRAINING NEEDS - SERVICE USERS EXPERIENCE

Boudioni M., Belling R., Woods L., McLaren S.

Institute for Strategic Leadership and Service Improvement, Health & Social Care, London South Bank University

O032 EMERGENCY NURSES' PERFORMANCE ON TRIAGE IN TEACHING HOSPITALS OF THE IRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE (IUMS), 2008

Khodabakhshi M., Peiravi H.

University of Medical Science, Iran

O033 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW HEALTH CHECKUP SERVICE AND HEALTH CONSULTATION BY NURSES IN JAPAN

Matsumoto A.¹, Ishii H.², Tuskazaki K.¹, Kanda K.³

Department of ¹Nursing and ²Endocrinology, Fukuoka-city Hospital, Japan, ³Department of Nursing Administration, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Japan

O034 INTERNATIONAL LESSONS FOR RESPONDING TO COMPLAINTS IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Lister G.¹, Boudioni M.²

¹Faculty of Health and Social Care, London South Bank University, UK

²Institute for Strategic Leadership and Service Improvement, Faculty of Health and Social Care London South Bank University, UK

O035 IMPACT OF HOSPITAL WORK ENVIRONMENT ON PROVIDED QUALITY OF CARE AND CAREER INTENT OF REGISTERED NURSES

Hinno S.¹, Partanen P.¹, Vehviläinen – Julkunen K.^{1,2}

¹Department of Nursing Science, University of Kuopio, ²Kuopio University Hospital, Finland

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- 0036 EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGER-EXPRESSION STYLE AND GENERAL HEALTH STATE IN NURSES**
Bayrı Bingöl F.¹, Kelleci M.²
¹Marmara University, Faculty of Health Sciences Cevizli, Kartal, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Kampüs, Sivas, Turkey
- 0038 TURKISH PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT MALE NURSES**
Kaya E.¹, Kavlak O.²
¹Ege University Hospital, Izmir, Turkey, ²Ege University School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey
- 0039 MOBING EXPERIENCE AMONG NURSES IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN TURKEY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS**
Zencir G.¹, Gök Özer F.², Yavuz Karamanoğlu A.², Kıray Vural B.¹, Zencir M.³
¹Denizli Healthcare Vocational School, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey, ²Denizli School of Health, Pamukkale University, Turkey, ³Public Health Departments of Medicine Faculty, Pamukkale University, Turkey
- 0040 VIOLENCE BEHAVIOURS THAT NURSES EXPOSURE IN THEIR WORKING HOURS**
Çelik S.¹, Çil A.², Yavaşçı H.², Gürbüz S.², Arslangiray S.², Somunoğlu S.³
¹School of Nursing, Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Turkey, ²Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Turkey, ³Vocational School of Health Services, Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Turkey
- 0041 DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE AGAINST HOSPITAL NURSES**
Orsal O.¹, Orsal O.²
¹Eskisehir Health High School, ²Eskisehir Centre of Medico Social Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, Turkey
- 0042 PROFESSIONALISM IN NURSING, “SHARING THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE”**
Okumuş H.¹, Aluş Tokat M.¹, Aslı Kalkım²
¹Dokuz Eylul University School of Nursing, Turkey, ² Odemis School for Health Sciences, Turkey
- 0043 INVESTIGATION OF EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION AT A STATE HOSPITAL “BOLU İZZET BAYSAL STATE HOSPITAL SAMPLE”**
Yorgun S.¹, İka H.¹, Çakmak A.¹, Demir Y.², Yönder M.², Aygin D.³
¹Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital, Bolu, Turkey, ²AİBÜ Bolu College of Health, Bolu, Turkey, ³SÜ Sakarya Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Sakarya, Turkey
- 0044 EMPLOYEE SAFETY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF QUALITY INITIATIVES**
İka H.¹, Yorgun S.¹, Yönder M.², Demir Y.²
¹Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital, Bolu, Turkey, ²AİBÜ Bolu College of Health, Bolu, Turkey
- 0045 WHAT DO MEDICAL PERSONNELS KNOW ABOUT THE INFLUENZA A (H1N1)? “A STATE HOSPITAL IN TURKEY”**
Tolalı E.¹, Yorgun S.¹, Koca H.², Demir Y.², Yönder M.², Çiftçi F.¹, Karaağaçlıoğlu F.¹
¹Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital, Bolu, Turkey, ²AİBÜ Bolu College of Health, Bolu, Turkey

14:00 – 15:00 **BREAK**

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15:00 – 17:30 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

Chair: **S. Tunkeratchai**, Thailand
Th. Bellali, Greece

- O046 THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS AND ANXIETY IN NORMAL AND HIGH RISK PREGNANCIES**
Terzioglu F., Zeyneloğlu S., Kandemir Ö.
Hacettepe University, Turkey
- O047 DETERMINATION RISKY HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF IMMIGRANT AND NON IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS**
Kalkim A., Uysal A.
Ege University School of Nursing, Community Health Nursing Department, Izmir, Turkey
- O048 DAILY LIFE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DISABLED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**
Fåggerskiöld A.
Department of Medical and Health Sciences, Division of Nursing Science, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden
- O049 LIVED EXPERIENCES OF THAI TEENAGERS WITH AND WITHOUT SMOKING BEHAVIOR**
Daungpaeng, S., Masinboon K.
Faculty on Nursing, Burapha University, Muang District, Chon Buri, Thailand
- O050 INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL GENDER FACTORS ON THE ATTITUDES OF WOMEN TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING**
Aydin Avci I.¹, Özcan A.¹, Sevig U.²
¹Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun Health School, Nursing Department, Samsun Turkey,
²Erciyes University, Ataturk Health School Nursing Department, Kayseri Turkey
- O051 PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF WOMEN TOWARDS HAVING A CHILD**
Özcan A.¹, Sevig U.², Aydin Avci I.¹
¹Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun Health School, Nursing Department, Samsun, Turkey,
²Erciyes University, Ataturk health School Nursing Department, Kayseri, Turkey
- O052 THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERCEPTION OF MOTHERHOOD**
Kuzlu Ayyıldız T.¹, Çövençer Ç.²
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Health High School, Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Zonguldak, Turkey, ²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Division of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University Istanbul, Turkey
- O053 BUILDING CONFIDENCE IN INTER-HOSPITAL TRANSPORT OF CRITICALLY ILL CHILDREN**
Evlavis A. G.
Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU); General Hospital of Thessaloniki “Hippokratio”
- O054 IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND DAILY LIVING ACTIVITIES OF BACK PAIN IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANCY**
Çoban A.¹, Arslan G.G.¹, Sevil Ü.², Çolakfakıoğlu A.¹, Sırlan A.¹
¹Celal Bayar University School of Health, Manisa, Turkey, ²Ege University Nursing School, Izmir, Turkey
- O055 OPINIONS OF CHILD CAREGIVERS, NURSES, AND PHYSICIANS CONCERNING PEDIATRIC PATIENTS’ RIGHTS**
Pongjaturawit Y., Chaimongkol N., Phaktoop M., Sarapat P.
Faculty of Nursing Burapha University, Thailand

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- O056 TRANSGENERATIONAL ATTACHMENT**
Şen S., Kavlak O.
Ege University School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey
- O057 REVIEW OF SEXUAL FUNCTION OF WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY PERIOD**
Kaplan S.¹, Sergek Verim E.², Kamişlı S.³
¹General directorate of Health Education The Ministry of Health of Turkey, Ankara, Turkey, ²Gaziantep University School of Health, Gaziantep, Turkey, ³Department of Preventive Oncology, Oncology Hospital, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey
- O058 WOMAN'S ABORTION ATTITUDE AS DETERMINANT OF PERCEPTION REGARDING MALE INVOLVEMENT IN ABORTION DECISION**
Emužienė V.¹, Vehviläinen-Julkunen K.², Razbadauskas A.³, Rovas L.⁴
¹Fertilization Clinic, Klaipėda University, Lithuania; University of Kuopio, Finland, ²Department of Nursing Science, University of Kuopio, Finland, ³Nursing department, Klaipėda University, Lithuania, ⁴Perinatalogical department in Klaipėda University Hospital
- O059 THE ROLE OF INTRAPARTUM PERINEAL MASSAGE IN PREVENTION OF PERINEAL TRAUMAS AND OF THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS**
Karaçam Z.¹, Ekmen H.², Çalişir H.¹
¹Adnan Menderes University, Aydın School of Health, Aydın, Turkey, ²Aydın Zübeyde Hanım Maternity and Childrens Hospital, Aydın, Turkey
- O060 PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENTS: CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTION PROGRAMME**
Barroso T., Mendes A., Barbosa A.
Health Sciences' Research Unit: Nursing Domain, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Coimbra, Portugal
- O061 ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING POST PREGNANCY SMOKING OF PRE PREGNANCY SMOKER WOMEN**
Tezcan S.¹, Kavlak O.²
¹Kent Hospital Nurse, Izmir, Turkey, ²School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- O062 APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STANDARD CARE PLAN FOR PREMATURE INFANTS**
Umur A.¹, Cimete G.²
¹Clinical Nurse, Public Hospital, Hakkari, Turkey, ²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- O063 THE REASONS OF ANXIETY RELATED WITH BIRTH AND POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN PREGNANT WOMEN**
Özerdoğan N., Sayıner F. D., Giray S.
The School of Health of Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, Turkey
- O064 HEALTH EFFECTS OF PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE**
Demiröz H.¹, Beşer E.², Ergin F.²
¹Ordu Province Health Directorate, Turkey, ²Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Adnan Menderes University, Aydın, Turkey
- O065 QUALITY OF LIFE IN FERTILE AND INFERTILE WOMEN**
Sadrarhami A., Shahbazi L., Salimi T. Dehghanpour M.
Shahid Sadoghi University, Yazd, Iran

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O066 EFFECTIVENESS OF NIC NURSING INTERVENTIONS FOR THE CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN DEPENDENT TO MECHANICAL VENTILATOR

Aydin N.¹, Cimete G.²

¹School of Nursing, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Department of Pediatric, Faculty of Health Sciences of Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

O067 COMPARISON OF PERSONAL HYGIENE HABITS BETWEEN CHILDREN LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND THOSE LIVING IN AN ORPHANAGE

Gökdağ L.¹, Khorshid L.²

¹Kent Hospital, Karşıyaka, Izmir, Turkey, ²School of Nursing Bornova, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

O068 DEPRESSION AND CAUSE OF INFERTILITY IN IRANIAN INFERTILE WOMEN

Shahbazi L., Salimi T. Sadrarhami A., Dehghanpour M.

Shahid Sadoghi University, Yazd, Iran

O069 THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS PRACTICES TO OVERCOME THE PAIN INFLICTED BY PAINFUL INTERVENTIONS TO THE NEWBORN ON CRYING TIME AND PAIN

Yılmaz F.¹, Arıkan D.²

¹Child and Maternity Hospital, Yenicuma, Trabzon, Turkey, ²Department of Child Health Nursing, College of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey

O070 YPOSPADIAS TREATMENT-NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN

Tsiligiri M.¹, Liasidou E.², Orfanidou M.³, Zioga D.³

¹Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece,

²Pediatric Surgery Clinic, Interbalkan Medical Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece,

³Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece

O071 “DON’T RESTRICT ME! THEN I GET ANGRY”. THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY RESTRICTION ON ANGER LEVELS AND ANGER EXPRESSIONS IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Kanoglu E., Batmaz M.

School of Nursing, Halic University, Istanbul, Turkey

17:30 – 18:00 **BREAK**

Thursday, October 15th

Hall Kallipatira

12.00-13.30 **WORKSHOP** (in Greek language)

GROUP APPROACH – ENHANCEMENT OF EXPRESSION, CREATIVITY, COMMUNICATION – SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF MENTALLY AFFECTED PATIENTS

Moderators: **G. Grigoriadou**, Greece

K. Koukourikos, Greece

- Theatrical play- active participation – experiential exercises
- Group approach basics – Enhancement of expression, creativity and communication of mentally affected patients
- Promotion of social integration of mentally affected patients

Friday, October 16th

Hall A

09:00 – 11:00

ROUND TABLE

NURSING: A DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN SCIENCE AND ART (Hellenic Regulatory Body of Nurses, 3rd and 4th Department of Thessaloniki, Greece)

Moderator: **F. Ioannidou**, Greece

Nursing: Is it still an art

V. Konstantikaki, Greece

The fourth dimension in nursing education and practice

S. Karavasiliadou, K. Bellogia, P.Chasolanis, Greece

Exploring emotional intelligence in Greek professional nursing practice

E. Diamantopoulou, Greece

Hellenic regulatory body of nurses: Dream that became reality

H. Kariotis, G. Chisomallidis, G. Mpaliozoglou, Greece

11:00 – 11:30

LECTURE

Chair: **M. Boudioni**, UK

E. Minassidou, Greece

Reflection in nursing practices-how nurses reflect and develop knowledge and skills during their nursing practice

C. Bertero, Sweden

11:30 – 12:00

BREAK

12:00 – 12:30

LECTURE

Chair: **D. Sapountzi-Krepia**, Greece

J. Harte, UK

Utilization of complementary therapies in patients with chronic illness:
Science or Fiction?

A. Molassiotis, UK

12:30 – 14:00

ROUND TABLE

“CANCER PATIENT” EXPERIENCES OF SYMPTOMS: HOW THEY INFLUENCE CLINICAL PRACTICE

Moderator: **A. Molassiotis**, UK

Symptom experience in cancer patients through longitudinal qualitative interviews and questionnaires. Introduction to the programme of research

A. Molassiotis, UK

Gastro-intestinal cancer patients: perceptions of the disease and treatment related symptoms over a 12-month period

S. Brearley, UK

Exploring the experience of weight change in cancer patients

Z. Stamataki, Greece

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Transitions of symptom experience and symptom clustering: lessons for symptom management.

A. Molassiotis, UK

Discussion on the impact of such data on practice and patient care.

A. Molassiotis, S. Brearley, UK

14:00 – 14:30 **LECTURE**

Chair: **A. Benos**, Greece

Clinical skills interprofessional training for medical students in Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Th. Aslanoglou, E. Smyrnakis, Greece

14:30 – 15:30 **BREAK**

15:30 – 16:00 **LECTURE**

Chair: **S. Hacking**, UK

L. Kourkouta, Greece

The nursing theory of targeted care

Z. Roupa, Greece

16:00 – 17:30 **ROUND TABLE**

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY THERAPEUTIC TEAM IN THE COMPLIANCE OF RENAL PATIENTS

Moderators: **P. Tsougia**, Greece

E. Miltsakaki, Greece

The role of the nephrologists

K. Stamatelou, Greece

The renal nurse as an advisor along the course of the chronic kidney disease

M. Ntoula, Greece

The role of the patient's family as a support mechanism

K. Dardagani, Greece

Living with kidney disease. Personal discipline

N. Kantartzis, Greece

17:30 – 18:00 **BREAK**

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

18:00 – 19:30

ROUND TABLE

HEALTH PROMOTION IN NURSING EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Moderator: **H. G. He**, Singapore

The international MSc programme in health promotion of the Department of Nursing Sciences, Kuopio University Finland

P. Kankunen, Finland

An Australian Academic in India: Lessons learned for teaching primary health care and health promotion

S. Mackey, Singapore

Health promotion and education in 'healthy' places: The case of open care for the elderly centres in Thessaloniki

D. Theofanidis, Greece

19.30 - 20.00

LECTURE

Chair: **E. Minassidou**, Greece

E. Pierce, UK

Project management: An essential component of nursing research

D. Theofanidis, Greece

08:00 –10:00 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS
NURSING PRACTICE**

Chair: **Th. Kafkia**, Greece
E. Pierce, UK

O072 VACCINATION COMPETENCE

Nikula A.¹, Rapola S.², Hupli M.¹, Leino-Kilpi, H.¹,
Department of Nursing Science University of Turku, Finland, National Public Health Institute,
Department of Vaccines Helsinki, Finland

**O073 THE NEED FOR DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE OF REGISTERED NURSES ON
TRANSCULTURAL NURSING**

Sarafis P.¹, Malliarou M.², Karathanasi K.³
Athens Naval & Veterans Hospital, Greece, ²492 General Military Hospital, Alexandroupolis,
Greece,³Non-Commissioned Officers School, Trikala, Greece

O074 THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF PROVIDING SPIRITUAL CARE IN CRITICAL CARE NURSES

Kunsongkeit W.
Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University, Thailand

O075 LONG-TERM NEED AFTER STROKE: WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE?

French B.^{*}, Burton Ch., Dey P., Langhorne P., Leathley M., Loharuka S., McAdam J., Price Ch.,
Raford K., Rodgers H., Sackley C., Sharma A., Sutton Ch., Walker M., Watkins C.
^{*}University of Central Lancashire, UK

**O076 IS IT EASY TO TREAT PATIENTS FROM DIVERSE CULTURES? HOW COMPETENT WE
ARE?**

Shimunov R.¹, Tammy S. S.², Mally E.²
Emergency department, Tel-Hashomer Medical Center, Israel, ²Department of Nursing,
School of Health Professions, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

**O077 USING THE OMAHA CLASSIFICATION SCHEME TO IDENTIFY THE HEALTH NEEDS OF
WORKERS AT THE TURKISH REPUBLIC STATE RAILWAY FACTORY**

Koçoğlu D., Emiroğlu O. N.
Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department University of Hacettepe, Ankara, Turkey

O078 FAMILY SUPPORT: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR COMMUNITY NURSES

Karasavvidis S.
Nursing Welfare Office, Restoration Center for Handicaped Persons (Mental), Serres, Macedonia,
Greece

**O079 A COMPARISON OF SLEEP QUALITY IN ELDERS AGED OVER 60 WHO LIVE AT HOME
AND NURSING HOMES**

Ardahan M.¹, Cicek C.²
Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²School of
Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

O080 THE EFFECT OF BODY MECHANICS BEHAVIOR ON LOW BACK PAIN OF WORKERS

Uysal A., Ardahan M., Erkin O.
Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- O081 FASTING IS A HEALTHCARE ISSUE – CAN WE DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT?**
Harte J.
Uclan University, UK
- O082 THE EVALUATION OF FAMILY STRATEGIES IN INPATIENTS**
Zencir G.¹, Kıray Vural B.²
¹Department of Nursing Health Services Vocational School, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey,
²Community Health Nursing, Health Services Vocational School, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey
- O083 FOOT AND ANKLE DISORDERS OF NURSES DEPENDING ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND EFFECTING FACTORS OF THESE**
Şendir M.¹, Öztürk A.¹, Acaroğlu R.¹, Esin N.²
Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, ²Department of Public Health Nursing Istanbul University Florence Nightingale College of Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey
- O084 THE INVESTIGATION OF TRADITIONAL PRACTICE VERSUS DIFFERENT HEALTH PROBLEMS OF FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF DEPENDENT OLDER ADULTS IN TURKEY**
Çapık C., Cingil D.
Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Turkey
- O085 A CONFERENCE OVERVIEW AND WOUND CARE AT HOME**
Harputlu D.¹, Bahar Z.², Beşer A.²
¹Dokuz Eylül University Hospital, ²School of Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University
- O086 ORAL HEALTH STATUS AND ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (OHRQoL) IN TURKISH ELDERLY PEOPLE**
Ergül S.¹, Dur S.²
Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, ²School of Nursing Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- O087 TURKISH NURSES' PERCEPTIONS OF SPIRITUALITY AND SPIRITUAL CARE**
Özbaşaran F.¹, Ergül S.², Temel B. A.², Aslan G. G.³, Çoban A.³
Balıkesir Vocational School of Health Service, Balıkesir University, Balıkesir, Turkey, ²Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing Ege University, Izmir, Turkey ³Manisa School of Health, Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Turkey
- O088 PILOT STUDY ON THE EXISTENCE OF EMPOWERING EDUCATION OF ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS IN GREECE**
Kopanitsanou P.¹, Sourtzi P.², Johanson K.³, Lemonidou C.²
¹Orthopedics Department, General Hospital of Piraeus, Greece, ²National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece, ³University of Turku, Finland
- O089 ADVANCED DESIGN OF DISTRIBUTED OBJECT ORIENTED HEALTH CARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS**
Fountoukis G.S., Chatzistavrou T. D.
Dept. of Informatics with Applications in Biomedicine, University of Central Greece, Lamia, Greece
- O090 THE EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION, ATTITUDE AND HABITS OF THE NURSE STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET IN HEALTH ISSUES**
Karadağ M., Pekin Ö.
School of Health, Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

10:00 – 11:30 ORAL PRESENTATIONS NURSING RESEARCH

Chair: **Z. Bahar**, Turkey
M. Boudioni, UK

- O093 BARRIERS TO RESEARCH UTILIZATION BY TURKISH STAFF NURSES**
Aytekin Lash A.¹, Kocaman G.², Seren S.², Kurt S.³, Bengu N.³, Arslan Yurumezoglu H.²
¹Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, USA, ²Dokuz Eylul University, School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey, ³Dokuz Eylul University Hospital, Izmir, Turkey
- O094 QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON THE REFLECTION NOTES OF 20 NURSING BACHELOR STUDENTS**
Yan W.
Macao Polytechnic Institute, School of Health Science, Macao
- O095 A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF WELLNESS DURING THE MENOPAUSE TRANSITION**
Mackey S.
Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, National University of Singapore
- O096 EVALUATION OF COGNITIVE CAPACITY OF THE KARS POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER: FIELD RESEARCH**
Karatay G., Aktaş B., Erdağı S.
Kafkas University School of Nursing, Kars, Turkey
- O097 VALIDATION OF BRAIN DEVELOPMENT MEASUREMENT PROGRAM IN THAI CHILDREN**
Chaimongkol N.¹, Pongjaturawit Y.¹, Sarapat P.¹, Tanaka H.²
¹Burapha University, Thailand, ²Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences, Fukuoka University, Japan
- O098 THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION GIVEN TO TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS ON SELF-CARE**
Karakurt P.¹, Kasikci M.²
¹Erzincan University School of Health, Erzincan, Turkey, ²Fundamentals of Nursing Department, Atatürk University Nursing College, Erzurum, Turkey
- O099 CARING RELATIONSHIP: THE CORE COMPONENT OF PATIENTS' RIGHTS PRACTICE AS EXPERIENCED BY PATIENTS AND THEIR COMPANION**
Joolae S.¹, Tschudin V.², Joolae A.³
¹Center for Nursing Care Research, Nursing & Midwifery School, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²University of Surrey, Guildford, UK, ³Mahdieh Women's Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
- O100 CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PATIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE AND THEIR GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES SATISFACTION IN IRAN'S SELECTED EDUCATIONAL HOSPITALS**
Joolae S.⁴, Givari A.⁵, Taavoni S.¹, Bahrani N.³, Reza Pour R.²
¹Nursing & Midwifery Faculty, Center for Nursing Care Research, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Nursing & Midwifery Faculty, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Nursing Office, Ministry of Health & Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Shahid Sattari University, Tehran, Iran

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- O101 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SCHOOL-BASED EXERCISE PROGRAM TO PROMOTE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**
Ergun A., Gur K., Yildiz A., Kadioğlu H., Erol S.
Community Health Nursing Department, Nursing Division, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- O102 SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTION: RESULTS FROM A HOSPITAL-BASED SETTING IN BANGKOK**
Krainuwat K., Tearak P., Khunthar A.
Department of Public Health Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University Bangkok, Thailand
- O103 DOES A COURSE IN EVIDENCE- BASED NURSING CHANGE ATTITUDES TOWARDS?**
Romem P., Bruttin M.
Leon and Mathilda Recanati School for Community Health Professions, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Ben Gurion of the Negev, Israel
- O104 MODEL DEVELOPMENT FOR PROMOTING COMPETENCY IN CHRONIC DYSPNEA SELF-MANAGEMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)**
Duangpaeng S.
Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University, Thailand
- O105 PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION: AN EXPLORATION OF PATIENTS' INFORMATION NEEDS**
Corones K.¹, Coyer M. F.², Theobald A. K.²
¹Clinical Nurse St Andrew's War Memorial Hospital Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia,
²Queensland University of Technology Victoria Park Rd, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

11:30 – 12:00 **BREAK**

12:00 – 13:30 **ROUND TABLE**
GORNA: SAFE SURGERY SAVES LIVES: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROGRAM IN PERI-OPERATIVE SETTINGS
(Greek Operating Room Nurses Association, Greece)
Moderator: **A. Faitatzidou**, Greece

A safe "flight" in operating room - Implementation of the surgical safety checklist
K. Mintzaridis, Greece

The importance of continuing professional education in the operating department
I. Koutelekos, Greece

Presentation of surgical safety checklist into practice
A. Argyrakou, Greece

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13:30 – 14:30 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

NURSING RESEARCH

Chair: **S. Gözüm**, Turkey
E. Pierce, UK

- O106 DISSONANT CARE DELIVERY TO ILLICIT DRUG USERS IN ACUTE CARE SETTINGS. A GROUNDED THEORY STUDY**
Monks R.
Faculty of Health and Social Care, School of Nursing and Caring Sciences, University of Central Lancashire
- O107 MY WELLBEING RESEARCH PROJECT – ESERVICES FOR FAMILIES**
Kouri P.
Savonia University of Applied Sciences, Health Professions Kuopio, Finland
- O108 BARRIERS TO AND FACTORS AFFECTING USE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS BY NURSES IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS IN TWO DIFFERENT REGIONS OF TURKEY**
Bahar Z.¹, Gözüm S.², Beşer A.¹, Çapık C.², Kıssal A.¹, Gördes Aydoğdu N.¹, Ersin F.¹
¹Nursing High School, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir Turkey, ²Nursing High School, Atatürk University, Erzurum Turkey
- O109 STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT IN NURSING RESEARCH**
Bahar Z.
School of Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey
- O110 NURSING RESEARCH PRIORITIES**
Beşer A.
School of Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey
- O111 A COLLABORATION PROJECT FOR UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH IN NURSING**
Kocaman G.¹, Seren S.¹, Kurt S.², Arslan Yurumezoglu H.¹, Bengü N.²
¹School of Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Department of Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University Hospital, Izmir, Turkey
- O112 THE SCOPE AND PRACTICE OF NON MEDICAL PRESCRIBING IN THE NORTH WEST OF ENGLAND**
Hacking S., Taylor J.
School of Nursing and Caring Sciences, University of Central Lancashire, UK
- O113 NURSING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND AWARENESS TOWARDS RESEARCH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**
Uysa A.I., Temel A. B., Kakkım A., Erkin O.
Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- O114 QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AND CONTEMPORARY NURSING**
Emiroğlu N.O.
Public Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

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14:30 – 15.00 **BREAK**

15.00 – 16:30 **ROUND TABLE**
EVIDENCE BASED HEALTH CARE: ISSUES OF INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION

Moderator: **G. Papazisis**, Greece

Evidence based Practice (the revolution)

Th.Tzellos, Greece

Level of evidence (systematic review and metaanalysis technique)

K. Toulis, Greece

Rational prescribing

G. Papazisis, Greece

Myths and evidence in the emergency care treatment

Chr. Pourzitaki, Greece

16:30 – 17:30 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS**
NURSING PRACTICE

Chair: **S. Hacking**, UK

M. Gouva, Greece

O116 DRUG ABUSE IN GREECE

Tsarkos Z., Petrou K.

Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

O117 POST-SURGICAL FOLLOW-UP OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING CARDIAC SURGERY

Tsaloglidou A.^{1,2}, Lavdaniti M.², Barbas G.²

¹“AHEPA” Hospital of Thessaloniki Greece, ²Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece

O118 PARISH NURSING: A NURSE CAN PROVIDE HOLISTIC HEALTH

Dargkini M., Koskina I., Minassidou E., Kourkouta L., Karasavvidis S.

Department of Nursing, Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

O119 COMPLIANCE OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WITH PRESCRIBED TREATMENT

Papadopoulou O., Papadopoulou S.

Nursing Department, Technological Educational Institution of Lamia, Greece

O120 EFFECTS OF BLADDER TRAINING AND PELVIC MUSCLE EXERCISES TO QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG WOMEN WITH URINARY INCONTINENCE

Kaşıkçı M.¹, Engin R.², Pasinlioğlu T.², Gençdoğan B.³

¹Fundamentals of Nursing Department, Nursing School, Atatürk University, Turkey

²Obstetrics and Gynecologic Nursing Department, Nursing School, Atatürk University, Turkey

³Psychological and Counseling Department, Education Faculty, Atatürk University, Turkey

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- O121 ABNORMAL ORAL REFLEXES, AWARENESS LEVELS AND THE SEVERELY BRAIN INJURED PATIENT**
Pierce E.¹, Millwood J.², Munday R.³
¹London South Bank University, ²Royal Lemington Spa Rehabilitation Hospital, ³St Georges Hospital, UK
- O122 COUPLES' ADJUSTMENT AFTER THE OPERATION FOR THE WOMEN, WHO HAD MASTECTOMY, AND ASSESSING THEIR HOPELESSNESS LEVELS**
Aydin Avci I.¹, Okanli A.², Karabulut E.³, Bilgili N.⁴
¹Ondokuz May University Health School, ²Ataturk University School of Nursing, ³Ataturk University Health School, ⁴Ondokuz May University, Turkey
- O123 THE SURVEY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MARITAL STABILITY AND LONELINESS AFTER MASTECTOMY ON WOMEN HAVING HAD MASTECTOMY BECAUSE OF BREAST CANCER**
Hatice Kurt Öncü¹, Ilknur Aydin Avci²
Nursing Department, Samsun Health School, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey
- O124 HEALTH BELIEFS OF THE WORKING WOMEN AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERIES EFFECT ON BREAST CANCER SCREENING IN A FACTORY IN IZMIR**
Güney E., Beşer A.
Public Health Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir Turkey
- O125 THE VIEWS OF THE STUDENTS AT A TURKISH UNIVERSITY ON TESTICULAR CANCER AND TESTICULAR SELF EXAMINATION (TSE)**
Karabulut N.¹, Saritaş S.²
¹Department of Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey,
²Department of Surgical Nursing School of Health Sciences Gaziosmanpaşa University Tokat, Turkey

17:30 – 18:00 **BREAK**

18:00 – 20:00 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS
MENTAL HEALTH**

Chair: **Th. Bellali**, Greece
G. Papazisis, Greece

- O126 IMPACT OF REUNIFICATION AFTER WAR ON SOLDIER FAMILIES – A LONGITUDINAL STUDY**
McNulty M. A.
School of Nursing & Dental Hygiene, University of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, HI
- O127 UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS: FOUNDATION FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE INTERVENTIONS**
Magnussen L., Shoultz J.
Department of Nursing University of Hawaii, Manoa Honolulu, HI
- O128 PSYCHOLOGICAL CRISIS, EMERGENCY SITUATION IN HEMATOLOGY**
Nenad Brkić
Institute of Hematology, Clinical Center of Serbia

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- O129 THE LEVEL OF BURNOUT IN ELDERLY PATIENT WITH COPD AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT**
Altay B., Gök Uğur H., Yılmaz A.
Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun Health High School
- O130 ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT: A STUDY OF PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS IN TURKISH ELDERLY POPULATION**
Çevirme Sayan A.¹, Durat G.¹, Uğurlu N.², Karaoğlu L.³, Sütütemiz N.⁴
¹School of Health, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey, ²School of Health, Muğla University, Muğla, Turkey, ³Faculty of Medicine, Rize University, Rize, Turkey, ⁴Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey
- O131 OPINIONS OF TURKISH WOMEN IN SUBURBS OF UMRANIYE, ISTANBUL, ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESSES**
Gur K.¹, Kucuk L.²
¹Community Health Nursing Department, Nursing Division, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Psychiatric Nursing Department, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
- O132 THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF THE SURGICAL PATIENTS**
Gok Ozer F., Beydag K. D., Kızılkaya M.
Pamukkale University School of Health, Denizli, Turkey
- O133 HOPELESSNESS LEVELS OF THE PATIENTS IN THE POST-OPERATIVE PERIOD**
Kızılkaya M., Beydag K. D., Gok Ozer F.
Pamukkale University School of Health, Denizli, Turkey
- O134 HOPELESSNESS LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN FIRST CLASS**
Çövençer Ç.¹, Aktaş E.², Çatar Ö.³, Ocakçı FA.¹
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Division of Nursing, ²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Division of Nursing, ³Division of Health Management, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- O135 EFFECT OF PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL APPROACH AND MONITORING STUDIES ON FAMILY FUNCTIONING OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND ON SOCIAL SUPPORT LEVELS OF PATIENTS**
Yıldırım A.¹, Ekinci M.²
¹Erzincan University School of Health, Erzincan, Turkey, ²Atatürk University Nursing College, Erzurum, Turkey Department of Psychiatry Nursing
- O136 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED LIFE CHANGES AND DEPRESSION IN CAREGIVERS OF STROKE PATIENT**
Peyrovi H.¹, Mohammad-Saeed D. M., Farahani-Nia M.¹, Hoseini F.²
¹School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²School of Management and Medical Informatics, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
- O137 ONLINE COUNSELING AND SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH UTILIZATION IN NURSING**
Arslan Yürümezoğlu. H., Kocaman G.
Department of Nursing Administration, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey
- O138 SLEEP PROBLEMS IN TURKISH NURSES**
Fiskin A.¹, Bayik Temel A.², Yildirim G. J.²
¹Esrefpasa Hospital, Izmir, Turkey, ²Department Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

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- O139 EXPOSURE STATES TO MOBBING OF INTENSIVE CARE NURSES IN TURKEY**
Aksu T., Akyol D. A.
School of Nursing, Internal Medicine Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- O140 MEDIATING ROLE OF ILLNESS REPRESENTATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT, THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE, EXPERIENCE OF MEDICATION SIDE-EFFECTS, AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN PERSONS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA**
Rungruangsiripan M.¹, Sitthimongkol Y.¹, Maneesriwongul W.¹, Vorapongsathorn T.¹, Talley S.²
¹Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand ²Yale School of Nursing, Yale University, Connecticut, USA
- O141 THE EFFECT ON ANXIETY OF HAND MASSAGE AND ACUPRESSURE THERAPY IN PATIENTS HAVING MECHANICAL VENTILATION SUPPORT**
Cinar S., Eser I.
School of Nursing, Ege University, Turkey
- O142 FACTORS AFFECTING SLEEP DURATION AMONG PEOPLE WITH CARDIAC PROBLEMS**
Chatzisprou S.¹, Kroustalli E.², Kousidou E.³, Lavranou G. A.⁴, Antoniou St.²
¹Papadimitriou Hospital 1st IKA Athens, Greece, ²Henry Dynan Hospital, Athens, Greece, ³Alexandra Hospital, Greece, ⁴General Hospital of Lefkada, Greece
- O143 ADOLESCENT' PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND INFLUENTIAL FACTORS**
Ergun A.¹, Adana F.², Kolaç N.¹, Yıldız A.¹, Erol S.¹, Kadioğlu H.¹, Gür K.¹
¹Community Health Nursing Department, Nursing Division, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Nursing Department, Aydin School of Health, Adnan Menderes University, Aydin, Turkey
- O144 "DON'T BULLY MY PSYCHOLOGY!" THE PSYCHOSOMATIC EFFECTS OF BULLYING IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**
Sukut O., Yildirim M., Batmaz M.
School of Nursing, Halic University, Istanbul, Turkey
- O145 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' WAY OF COPING WITH STRESS**
Ilhan N., Kadirgan E., Batmaz M., Sabuncu N.
School of Nursing, Halic University, Istanbul, Turkey

12.00-13.30

WORKSHOP (in Greek language)
**QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN HEALTH STUDIES:
“WHAT”, “WHY”, “WHEN” AND “HOW”**

Moderator: **Th. Bellali**, Greece

- Advancing nursing science: qualitative vs quantitative research
- When qualitative approach is useful?
- Steps in qualitative research: research design, sampling, data gathering and recording, data analysis, presentation of the results and evaluating qualitative research
- Qualitative methods and techniques: grounded theory, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies
- Using triangulation in nursing research
- Preoccupations of qualitative researchers and ethical issues
- Systematic review of qualitative literature for Evidence Based Nursing: rationale and standards through clinical scenarios

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Saturday, October 17th

Hall A

09:30 – 10:00 **LECTURE**

Chair: **Chr. Melissa-Halikiopoulou**, Greece
Z. Bahar, Turkey

Barriers to research utilization: International perspectives
A. Lash, USA

10:00 – 11:00 **ROUND TABLE**

THE IMPORTANT FIELD IN NURSING RESEARCH

Moderator: **Z. Bahar**, Turkey

Nursing research strategies
Z. Bahar, Turkey

Reliability and validity of data collect tools
S. Gözüm, Turkey

Qualitative research necessary in nursing
O.N. Emiroğlu, Turkey

Priorities in nursing research
A. Beser, Turkey

11:00 -12:00 **LECTURES**

Chair: **A. Lash**, USA
H. G. He, Singapore

11:00 - 11:30 Research in pain in Finland nursing science
P. Kankkunen, Finland

11:30 - 12:00 Nursing history: nursing in Byzantium
L. Kourkouta, Greece

12:00 – 12:30 **BREAK**

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

12.00-13.30

LECTURES

Chair: **K. Kazakos**, Greece

M. Lavdaniti, Greece

12.30-13.00

The evolving and expanding role of the diabetes nurse and its impact on patient care

S. Llahana, UK

13.00-13.30

Quality of life in chronic disease

E. Minassidou, Greece

13.30-14.00

LECTURE

Chair: **A. Mastrokostas**, Greece

E. Pierce, UK

Women's health and nursing research

M. Lavdaniti, Greece

14:00 – 14:30

BREAK

14.30 – 15.00

CONCLUSIONS

D. Sapountzi-Krepia, Greece

08.30 - 09.30 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS
NURSING PRACTICE**
Chair: **S. Gözüm**, Turkey
J. Harte, UK

- O146 DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF HEALTH BELIEFS MODEL SCALE FOR PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING**
Çapık C., Gözüm S.
Nursing High School, Atatürk University, Erzurum Turkey
- O147 LIVED EXPERIENCES OF NURSING STUDENTS WITH MOTHER/FATHER WHO HAVE A CANCER: PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH**
Oksele E., Ertem G., Dönmez C. Y.
Ege University Odemis Health School, Turkey
- O148 THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF TEENAGERS BETWEEN 12 AND 19 YEARS OLD ABOUT SELF-BREAST EXAMINATION**
Demet Gönener H.¹, Arğun D.¹, Altay B.², Güler Y.¹
¹School of Health, Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey, ²School of Health, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey
- O149 BELIEFS, INFORMATIONAL LEVELS AND BEHAVES ABOUT BREAST CANCER AND SYMPTOMS OF WOMEN WHO HAVE COME TO MAMOGRAPHICAL UNITS**
Ummahan Erođlu Nergiz, Dilek Kılıç
Atatürk University, School of Nursing Erzurum, Turkey
- O150 THE BREAST SELF EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BREAST CANCER RISK FACTORS**
Muazzez S., Güneş Z.
Adnan Menderes University, Aydın School of Health Aydın, Turkey
- O151 APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF NIC INTERVENTIONS ON REDUCING ANXIETY OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER**
Uzun M. Cimete G.
Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- O152 QUALITY OF LIFE IN SURVIVORS OF BLADDER CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING UNINARY DIVERSION, CHAING MAI PROVINCE, THAILAND**
Paradee N., Kanittha R., Nuttamon V.
Faculty of Nursing, Chaing Mai University
- O153 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS IN WOMEN ADMITTED TO AND FEMALE HEALTH STAFF WORKING AT THE STATE HOSPITAL IN NORTHWESTERN TURKEY**
Şahin D.¹, Sayın N.C.², Bülbül Ş.³
¹Kirklareli University Turkey, ²Trakya University, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology Turkey, ³Marmara University, Department of Statistics, Turkey

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O154 “HOW MUCH I’M AFFECTED BY MY BREAST SURGERY?” THE PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS AND THE PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT OF WOMEN WHO HAVE UNDERGONE BREAST SURGERY

Yildirim M., Batmaz M.
School of Nursing, Halic University, Istanbul, Turkey

**09:30 – 11:30 ORAL PRESENTATIONS
NURSING MANAGEMENT**

Chair: **M. Grizioti**, Greece
A. Mastrokostas, Greece

O155 EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATIONS THAT WERE RECEIVED AT THE PATIENT RIGHTS UNIT

İka H.¹, Yorgun S.¹, Çakmak A.¹, Demir Y.², Yönder M.², Özkahraman S.³
¹Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital, Bolu, Turkey, ²AİBÜ Bolu College of Health, Bolu, Turkey, ³SDÜ Isparta Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Isparta, Turkey

O156 THE RESULTS OF PATIENT SATISFACTION SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN IN A WEST BLACK SEA STATE HOSPITAL IN TURKEY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF QUALITY INITIATIVES “BOLU İZZET BAYSAL STATE HOSPITAL SAMPLE 2007-2008”

Yorgun S.¹, İka H.¹, Çakmak A.¹, Demir Y.², Yönder M.²
¹Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital, Bolu, Turkey, ²AİBÜ Bolu College of Health, Bolu, Turkey

O157 IS THE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE INFORMATION ABOUT PREVENTION METHODS OF HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS?

Kyriazis I., Rekliti M., Minos Chr., Tzitzikos G., Filippopoulou Th.
General Hospital of Corinthos, Greece

O158 PATIENTS’ SATISFACTION WITH AND EXPECTATION OF CARE DELIVERED IN A NEUROSURGICAL WARD: A PILOT STUDY

Ciesla D.¹, Vehviläinen - Julkunen K.¹, He H.-G.²
¹Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kuopio, Kuopio, Finland
²Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Sciences, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore

O159 OPERATING ROOM NURSES EXPERIENCE OF LEARNING IN THEIR CLINICAL PRACTICE

Antoniadou I.
Randi Pedersen-Ona, Uppsala, Sweden

O160 SHIFT WORK IMPACT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A NURSE OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD?

Gkrizioti M., Mastrokostas A., Benos A.
Hygiene Lab, Medical School, Aristotles University of Thessaloniki, Greece

O161 WHY OPERATIONS ARE CANCELED IN A TEACHING HOSPITAL

Kesisoglou I., Papavramidis T., Samouka A., Zaharopoulou T., Sapalidis K., Papavramidis S.
Third Surgical Department, AHEPA University Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece

O162 EFFECTS OF MAGNET HOSPITALS’ CHARACTERISTICS AND NURSES’ EGO STATUS ON JOB SATISFACTION AND QUALITY PERCEPTION: A COMPARISON OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

Hisar F.¹, Yıldırım D.¹, Kısa S.¹, Keçeciler A.²
¹Department of Nursing, Health Sciences Faculty, Gazi University, Besevler, Ankara, Turkey,
²Department of Nursing, Health High School, Düzce University, Düzce, Turkey

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- O163 MULTIDISCIPLINARY EVALUATION OF NEURO-DEPENDENCY (MEND): AN INSTRUMENT FOR TRANSFORMING PRACTICE**
McLaren S., Pierce E.
London South Bank University, London, UK
- O164 EVALUATING NURSE COMPETENCE**
Pantelidou P.
AHEPA University Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece
- O165 NURSE MANAGER AND ASSERTIVENESS**
Sirin M., Sokmen M. S.
School of Nursing, Ataturk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- O166 WORKING PROPERTIES OF NURSES AND THE STUDYING OF THE EFFECTS OF THESE ON NURSES**
Yuksel D.¹, Erdemir F.², Doğan B.¹, Gezer E.¹
¹Baskent University Hospital, Turkey, ²Health Science Faculty Departement of Nursing, Baskent University, Turkey
- O167 NURSING MALPRACTICE: CASE REPORTS**
Faikoğlu R.¹, Sahin D.¹, Sahin I.², Gökdoğan M. R.¹, Yaşar S.¹, Alparslan N.¹, Dereli E.¹
¹Kirklareli Health College, Turkey, ²Department of Blood Center, Kirklareli State Hospital, Turkey
- O168 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSE'S JOB SATISFACTION AND PERCEPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE**
Cerit K.¹, Seren S.²
¹Department of Surgery, Suleyman Demirel University Hospital, Isparta, Turkey, ²Department of Nursing Management, School of Nursing, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey
- O169 THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NURSES FOR PATIENT SAFETY IN GASTROENTEROLOGY UNIT AT AMERICAN HOSPITAL, TURKEY**
Korkmaz S., Özüçaylayan Küreş C., Hıdır S., Keskin C.
Gastroenterology Unit, American Hospital, Turkey
- O170 STAR NURSE: A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION PROGRAM FOR NURSES IN AMERICAN HOSPITAL, TURKEY**
Aksayan S., Çakmak N., Sar C. A., Kaya N., Yıldırım A.
American Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey
- O171 CRISIS MANAGEMENT: THE ACTIVITIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE NURSES**
Karabacak Ü.¹, Öztürk H.², Bahçecik N.³
¹Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Division of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University, ²Trabzon Health School, Karadeniz Technical University, ³ Department of Nursing Management, Division of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University
- O172 DETERMINATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN TEAM WORK OF NURSES WHO WORK IN PRIVATE HOSPITAL AND THEIR TEAM PERFORMANCE**
Kara A.¹, Akbal Ergün Y.²
¹Memorial Hospital, ²Nursing Management Department, University Of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey
- O173 DETERMINING COACHING APPROACHES OF EXECUTIVE NURSES WORKING IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL**
Özkan H.¹, Akbal Ergün Y.²
¹Memorial Hospital, ²Nursing Management Department, University of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

O174 WORKING IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL JOB SECURITY AND EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION OF A NURSE WITH THE DETERMINATION OF RELEVANT OPINIONS

Güldüren M.¹, Ergün Akbal Y.²

¹Memorial Hospital, ²Nursing Management Department, University of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey

O175 THE MOTIVATION LEVELS OF THE NURSES THAT WORK IN A SPECIAL HOSPITAL AND THE OBSERVATION INSTRUMENTS USED IN THAT ASSOCIATION

Gölcük M.¹, Akbal Ergün Y.²

¹Memorial Hospital, ²Nursing Management Department, University of Marmara, Istanbul, Turkey

11:30 – 12:00 **BREAK**

12:00 – 14:30 **ORAL PRESENTATIONS
NURSING EDUCATION**

Chair: **L. Kourkouta**, Greece

Th. Kafkia, Greece

O176 ASSESSMENT OF SMOKING HABIT AMONG STUDENTS OF NURSING

Argun D.¹, Özçerezci O.¹, Öztürk G.¹, Gönener H. D.¹, Altay B.²

¹Sinop University, School of Health, Sinop, ²Ondokuz Mayıs University, School of Health, Samsun

O177 SELF-ESTEEM OF UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS, BURAPHA UNIVERSITY, THAILAND

Sarapat P., Chaimongkol N., Pongjaturawit Y.

Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University, Thailand

O178 OPINIONS OF PARENTS OF NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT NURSING PROFESSION

Uzun S., Açıksöz S., Arslan F.

Gulhane Military Medical Academy, School of Nursing, Ankara, Turkey

O179 DEVELOPING PRACTICE PLACEMENTS AS CLINICAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

Jokinen P., Mikkonen I.

Savonia University of Applied Sciences, Kuopio, Finland

O180 THE EXPERIENCE OF THE NURSING PRACTICE AND PLANNING, ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS, IN CHIOS ISLAND

Kanidou M.¹, Koutsodontis I.²

¹"Tzanio" General Hospital of Pireus, Greece, ²"Skilitsio" General Chios Hospital, Greece

O181 THE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NURSING STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT LEVEL FROM THE FAMILY

Gökdoğan F., Demir Y., Yönder M.

Bolu School of Health, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey

O182 INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGES IN THE PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE NURSING STUDENTS: THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION

Demir Y., Yönder M., Koca H.

AİBÜ Bolu College of Health, Bolu, Turkey

O183 EXPERIENCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF NEWLY-GRADUATED NURSES AT THE END OF THEIR FIRST PROFESSIONAL YEAR AFTER THE NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM AND NEW CURRICULUM

Uzun S.¹, Arslan F.¹, Başak T.¹, Öksüz E.², Açıksöz S.¹, Kavaklı O.¹

¹School of Nursing, Gulhane Military Medical Academy, Etilik, Ankara, Turkey, ²Gulhane Military Medical Academy, Haydarpaşa Training Hospital, Kadıköy, Istanbul, Turkey

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- O184 STUDENT-PRODUCED CASE STUDY SIMULATIONS: AN INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY**
Waldspurger Robb J. W.
Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, USA
- O185 TRADITIONAL TESTING VS CREATIVE COLLABORATION: USE OF THE COOPERATIVE EXAM AS AN EVALUATION METHOD**
Waldspurger Robb J. W.
Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, USA
- O186 DETERMINATION OF EGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING GRADUATE PROFILE**
Özsoy A. S., Uysal A., Ergül S.
Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- O188 READING SKILLS AND ATTITUDE TOWARD READING ACTIVITIES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS**
Suthakorn W., Aeugwattana S., Rungkakulnuwat P., Deeleanu J.
Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
- O189 USER INVOLVEMENT IN THE EDUCATION OF STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH NURSES IN THE CLASSROOM: A 'THIRD SPHERE' OF LEARNING?**
Kemp Ph.
London South Bank University, UK
- O190 TURKISH NURSING STUDENT'S HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES**
Karabulut N., Gürçayir D.
Department of Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- O191 TEACHING AND LEARNING NURSING SKILLS IN CLINICAL LABORATORIES; HOW IS KNOWLEDGE TALKED ABOUT AND UNDERSTOOD?**
Solvoll B. A.
Department of Health Science, Vestfold College, Tønsberg, Norway
- O192 THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ON CALCULATE MEDICATION DOSAGE SKILLS IN NURSING STUDENTS**
Salimi T., Shahbazi L., Hassan M., Sadrearhami D. – A.
Nursing and midwifery college of Shahid-Sadoughi University, Yazd, Iran
- O193 STUDENT NURSES AND MIDWIVES' AWARENESS AND USING OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE THERAPIES**
Çelebioğlu A.¹, Sevban Arslan², Güdücü Tüfekçi F.¹, Balcı Akpınar R.²
¹Atatürk University, School of Nursing, Erzurum, Turkey, ²Atatürk University, Erzurum Health School, Erzurum, Turkey
- O194 IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTER EDUCATION IN THE NURSING EDUCATION: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY**
Dogan A., Kilic M., Yalman E., Koc A.
Health School, Public Health Nursing, Bozok University, Yozgat, Turkey
- O195 GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP: A GUIDING CONCEPT IN NURSING EDUCATION**
Chavez F.
Lawrence Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing, University of Toronto, Canada

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O196 NEW GRADUATED NURSES' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR SELF COMPETENCY AND EDUCATION IN HOSPITAL PRACTICES

Karahan A.¹, Toruner E.¹, Ceylan A.², Abbasoğlu A.¹

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Science, Başkent University, Ankara, Turkey, ²Başkent University, Ankara Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

O197 AUTONOMY LEVELS AND OBEDIENT ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF NURSING

Şenturan L.¹, Köse S.², Sabuncu N.², Özhan F.¹

¹School of Health Sciences Haliç University, Istanbul, Turkey, ²School of Nursing, Haliç University, Istanbul, Turkey

Saturday, October 17th

Hall Kallipatira

12.00-13.30

WORKSHOP (in Greek language)
WRITING FOR PUBLICATION IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

Moderator: **D. Theofanidis**, Greece

Basics of successful publication

- Originality
- Accountability and crediting
- Importance of message
- Format and editing
- Good publication practices

Thursday, October 15th

Hall C

Morning Session

08:30-09:00 Placement of Posters (P001-P070)

P001 HEALTH EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF LARISA COUNTY, GREECE

Georgantziki G.¹, Sgantzios M.², Lavdaniti M.³, Psychogiou M.⁴, Krepia V.⁵, Sapountzi-Krepia D.³

¹Secondary Education Teacher, Larissa, Greece, ²Medical School Thessaly University, Greece

³Medical School, University of Thessaly, Larissa, Greece

⁴Department of Nursing, Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

⁵Department of Nursing Science, University of Kuopio, Finland, ⁶Private Clinic, Greece

P002 A CULTURAL VIEW ON THE USE OF HERBAL THERAPY ON CANCER PATIENTS IN TURKEY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Koc Z.

Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey

P003 THE DETERMINATION OF THE HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS' SEXUAL SATISFACTION AND LONELINESS LEVELS

Koc Z., Saglam Z.

Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey

P004 NURSING CARE OF PATIENT UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR PROSTATE CANCER

Kanan N.¹, Vardarli N.

¹Department of Surgical Nursing, Istanbul University School of Nursing, Turkey

P005 NURSING MANAGEMENT IN FATIGUE CAUSED BY CANCER TREATMENT

Kanan N., Çavdar I.

Department of Surgical Nursing, Istanbul University School of Nursing, Turkey

P006 THE ELDERLY AND THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Roupa Z.¹, Nikas M.², Kazitori E.³, Sotiropoulou P.⁴, Mylona E.⁵, Koulouri A.⁶

¹Nursing Department, Technological and Educational Institute of Larissa, Greece, ²Community

Nurse, ³R. N., "Geniko Kratiko Nikais" Hospital, Greece, ⁴Health Visitor, "Sotiria" Hospital,

Greece, ⁵Health Visitor, K.E.E.L.P.N.O THESSALONIKI, Greece, ⁶Mental Health Nurse, Health Center of

Salamina, Greece

P007 THE ECONOMICAL EFFECTS OF RETIREMENT TO SENIOR CITIZENS

Nikas M.¹, Roupa Z.², Sotiropoulou P.³, Spanou E.⁴, Darivakis S.⁵, Makrinika E.⁶, Kotrotsiou S.⁷

¹Community Nurse, Greece ²Technological and Educational Institute of Larissa, Nursing

Department, Greece, ³Health Visitor, "Sotiria" Hospital, Greece, ⁴Laboratory Collaborator in the

Department of Business Administration, Technological and Educational Institute of Athens,

Greece, ⁵Economist, University of Waller, ⁶R.N., "Sismanoglio" Hospital, Greece, ⁷Technological

Educational Institute of Larissa, Greece

P008 CONTINUING EDUCATION THROUGH PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Pejović D., Milošević Z.

Clinical Center of Serbia

P009 FAVORABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF A NURSE

Milošević Z., Pejović D.

Clinical Center of Serbia

P010 WORK-RELATED ISSUES FACING THE NURSING PROFESSION

Dzuric Z., Pejović D., Milošević Z.

Neuro-Surgery Clinic, Clinical Center of Serbia

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- P011 HEALTHCARE QUALITY ASSESSMENT IN A COHORT OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES: CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY**
Matijević M., Radojević S., Ivković D., Škodrić A., Ružević Z., Pekmezović T.
Institute of Neurology, Clinical Center of Serbia, Belgrade
- P012 EFFECT OF THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT ON PSYCHO PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF NURSES AT THE CCS' INSTITUTE FOR OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY**
Erdeljanovic T., Cosic J.
Institute of Otorhinolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, Clinical Center of Serbia
- P013 ANESTHESIA AND RESUSCITATION SESSION EPIDURAL ANESTHESIA /DURATION AND RESULT OF VAGINAL LABOUR**
Smiljković S., Latinović V., Mišović J.
Clinical Center of Serbia Institute of Anesthesiology and Reanimation
- P014 ERYTHRODERMIA PSORIATICA, ARTHRITIS PSORIATICA PATIENT CONDITION OVERVIEW UPON RECEIVED HEALTHCARE**
Zdravkovic D.
Clinical Center of Serbia Institute of Dermatovenerology
- P015 ESTIMATION FOR A REQUIRED NUMBER OF NURSES – MEDICAL TECHNICIANS AT THE SEMI-INTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE CARE OF THE CCS' INSTITUTE FOR OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SIX MONTHS ANALYSIS)**
Erdeljanović T., Mihajlica T.
Institute of Otorhinolaryngology and Maxillofacial Surgery, Clinical Center of Serbia
- P016 CAN A COMPREHENSIVE NURSING MANAGEMENT DECLINE INFECTIOUS RATE OF IMPLANTED WOUND SITE IN OPERATION ROOM IN CHINA? A RETROSPECTIVE FOLLOW-UP QUANTITATIVE STUDY**
Dai H.
Macao Polytechnic Institute, School of Health Sciences, Macao
- P017 STUDYING OF NEEDLE STICK AND SHARP INJURIES (NSSI) AND TAKING MEDICAL AID STATES OF HEALTH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**
Metin I., Mutlu C.
Kirkklareli University Health Collage, Kirkklareli, Turkey
- P018 WHAT DO FINNISH NURSING STUDENTS KNOW ABOUT HIV AND AIDS - CHALLENGES FOR NURSING EDUCATION**
Laakkonen L.¹, Kylmä J.¹, Välimäki M.², Suominen T.³
¹University of Kuopio, ²University of Turku, ³University of Tampere, Finland
- P019 ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRONIC NURSING DOCUMENTATION IN NURSING PRACTICE**
Malliarou M.¹, Damigou D.², Sarafis P.³
¹492 General Military Hospital, Alexandroupolis, Greece, ²Thrasio, Athens, Greece. ³Athens Naval and Veterans Hospital, Greece
- P020 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE EXPOSURE AT HOME IN CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED FOR RESPIRATORY DISEASE OR OTHER REASONS**
Karatay G.
Kafkas University School of Nursing, Kars, Turkey
- P021 CRITICAL THINKING DURING THE RESEARCH PROCESS IN NURSING**
Karatay G.¹, Tokur Kesgin M.²
¹Kafkas University School of Nursing, Kars, Turkey, ²Hacettepe University Faculty of Health Science Department of Nursing, Public Health Nursing Sıhhiye, Ankara, Turkey
- P022 PRELIMINARY REPORT DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS WHOSE PARENT DIED FROM AIDS**
Chaimongkol N.
Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University, Chonburi province, Thailand

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- P023 EMPHASIS ON NURSING OF REIKI TOUCH THERAPY ACCORDING TO ROGERIAN THEORY**
Sagkal T.¹, Eser I.²
¹Ege University Medical School of Odemis, Izmir, Turkey, ²Ege University School of Nursing, Nursing Fundamentals Department, Izmir, Turkey
- P024 NURSES ASSESSMENTS OF THEIR EMPOWERMENT**
Kuokkanen L.
Helsinki University of Applied Sciences
- P025 UNPLANNED CATHETER REMOVAL IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS: A PILOT OBSERVATIONAL STUDY IN A GREEK INTENSIVE CARE UNIT**
Masouridi M.¹, Karra V.¹, Xythalis D.¹, Nanas S.²
¹Intensive Care Unit, Sismanoglion General Hospital, Athens, Greece, ²Critical Care Department, Evangelismos General Hospital, NKUA, Athens, Greece
- P026 STANDARDS OF QUALITY IN HEMATOLOGY - BONE MARROW BIOPSY**
Nenad Brkić
Institute of Hematology, Clinical Center of Serbia
- P027 EVALUATING THE NURSING PRACTICE REGARDING HAND HYGIENE IN PTOLEMAIDA'S HOSPITAL**
Manomenidis G., Konstantinidou A., Pouaridou T., Koutrotsios D.
"Bodosakeio" General Hospital Ptolemaida, Greece
- P028 ASSESSMENTS OF QUALITY NURSING CARE**
Binboğa D.
Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey
- P029 AN APPLICATION OF SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING IN TURKEY: THE INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT'S LONELINESS LEVELS IN A PRIMARY SCHOLL**
Tezel A.¹, Parlak A.², Özkan H.³
¹Department of Nursing, Erzurum School of Health Services, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey, ²Department of Midwifery, School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey, ³Department of Child Health Nursing, Erzurum School of Health Services, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P030 SOURCES OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN NURSES IN THE REGION OF WESTERN GREECE**
Alexopoulos E.¹, Tsouvaltsidou Th.¹, Sapountzi-Krepia D.², Kallianezos P.¹, Jelastopulu E.¹
¹Department of Public Health, Medical School, University of Patras, Greece, ²Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institute, Thessaloniki, Greece
- P031 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF BREAST CANCER IN THE EUROPEAN REGION**
Kallianezos P.¹, Sapountzi-Krepia D.², Constantinidis Th.³, Jelastopulu E.¹
¹Department of Public Health, Medical School, University of Patras, Greece, ²Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institute, Thessaloniki, Greece, ³Laboratory of Hygiene and Environmental Protection, Medical School, University of Thrace, Greece
- P032 COMPLEMENTARY ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE USAGE IN ADOLESCENT WITH ACNE**
Arikan D., Parlak A.
Department of Child Health Nursing, College of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P033 THE THOUGHTS REGARDING THE MOTHER MILK BANKING OF CHILDBEARING AGE'S WOMEN IN TURKEY**
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- P034 ISSUES IN THE OPERATION OF PRECEPTOR PROGRAMS OBSERVED BY NURSING TRAINING MANAGERS IN JAPANESE HOSPITALS**
Hiraka M., Fuse J.
School of Nursing, Yamagata University Faculty of Medicine, Yamagata, Japan
- P035 NURSES' KNOWLEDGE AND MANAGEMENT OF FEVER IN CHILDREN**
Karachristianou M.¹, Sarafopoulos A.²
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- P036 TURKISH EQUIVALENCY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DIABETES SELF-CARE SCALE**
Karakurt P.¹, Kasikci M.²
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- P037 THE HEALTH'S VISITOR ROLE IN THE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF THESSALONIKI**
Marinou C.¹, Sakalidis G.²
¹Day Hospital & ²nd University clinic, Psychiatric Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece, ²Day Hospital, Psychiatric Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece
- P038 THE CHALLENGES OF THE CONTINUING NURSE EDUCATION TO FACILITATE RESEARCH UTILIZATION**
Pakkonen M., Hupli M., Salminen L.
University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Finland
- P039 LEVELS OF SELF-ESTEEM AND ASSERTIVENESS OF IN FIRST CLASS STUDENTS AT SCHOOL OF HEALTH AND RELATIONSHIPS OF SOME VARIABLES**
Altay B., Rizalar S.
Samsun School of Health, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey
- P040 MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION AND HEALTH EDUCATION**
Zartaloudi A.¹, Frounta M.²
¹Faculty of Nursing, University of Athens, Sismanoglio General Hospital, ²University of Rouen, France
- P041 MULTICULTURAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION IN NURSING EDUCATION**
Zartaloudi A.¹, Tselios K.²
¹Faculty of Nursing, University of Athens, Sismanoglio General Hospital, Athens, Greece, ²G. Genimatas General Hospital, Greece
- P042 PREPARING PSYCHIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH NURSES FOR THE FUTURE**
Zartaloudi A.
Faculty of Nursing, University of Athens, Sismanoglio General Hospital, Athens, Greece
- P043 IMPROVED NURSING EDUCATION AND TRAINING: KEYS TO PROMOTING THE EARLY DETECTION AND INTERVENTION OF PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS**
Zartaloudi A.
Faculty of Nursing, University of Athens, Sismanoglio General Hospital, Athens, Greece
- P044 CAUSES RECRUITMENT OF THIRD AGE PATIENTS IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL**
Stavrianopoulos Th.¹, Gourvelou O.², Pliagou N.³, Chrysanthakopoulou A.⁴, Stamati S.¹, Droggiti Ch.⁵
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- P045 DEPRESSION AND CORONARY ASSISTANCE**
Stavrianopoulos Th.¹, Gourvelou O.², Papadopoulou G.³, Kechagioglou A.⁴, Litsios D.⁵, Stamati S.¹, Sofos D.⁶
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- P046 EVALUATION OF JOB SATISFACTION, LASSITUDE, ANXIETY, AND SELF-ESTEEM OF NURSES**
Stavrianopoulos Th.¹, Gourvelou O.², Gevrekli E.³, Stamati S.¹, Boufardea P.⁴, Litsios D.⁵
¹Intensive Care Unit, General Hospital of Pyrgos Ilias Greece, ²Intensive Care Unit, General Hospital of Athens «KAT» Greece,, ³Pediatric Clinic, General Hospital of Pyrgos Ilias Greece, ⁴Pathological Sector of Nursing Administration, General Hospital of Pyrgos Ilias Greece, ⁵Medical Center of Athens Greece

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- P047 SPIRITUALITY IN EAST AND WEST CULTURE: LITERATURE REVIEW**
Kunsongkei W.
Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University, Thailand
- P048 KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION OF FEMALE STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY**
Metin I.¹, Mutlu C.¹, Arıkan H.¹, Gökgöz S.²
¹Kirklareli University Health Collage, Kirklareli, Turkey, ²Third Primary Health Care, Kirklareli, Turkey
- P049 TUMORS OF THE HEART, THERAPY AND CARE OF PATIENTS AT THE CARDIO-SURGERY CLINIC**
Markovic D., Cehajic K., Beloicic D.
Clinical Center of Serbia, Cardio-Surgery Clinic, Serbia
- P050 SUFFICIENCY SELF-EFFICACY AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC SPECIALITIES OF THE NURSES WORKING IN SSK HOSPITAL**
Sergek E., Sertbaş G.
Gaziantep University Medical High School Nursing Department, Turkey
- P051 THE LIFE SATISFACTION OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES**
Ertem G.¹, Sevil U.²
¹Gynecology and Obstetric Department, Ege University Odemis School of Health, Izmir, Turkey,
²Gynecology and Obstetrics Nursing Department, University of Ege, School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey
- P052 IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF LIVE: USE OF RISPERIDONE DEPOT**
Calderón B., Crespo M., Prada C., Morales B.
Psychiatric Department, Santa Isabel Hospital, León, Spain
- P053 NEW SERVICE MODEL OF HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH PROMOTION**
Paldanius A., Paloste A.
Kemi Open Hospital in Northern Finland
- P054 INVESTIGATION OF DEATH RELATED TRADITIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES IN NARLIDERE, IZMIR**
Bahar Z., Beşer A., Ersin F., Kıssal A., Gördes N.
Department of Public Health Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University School of Nursing, Inciralti-Izmir, Turkey
- P055 THE OPINIONS OF MOTHERS OF NEWBORN FOR THE BENEFITS OF SERVICES OF HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH**
Tsetsila E.¹, Lavdaniti M.², Sgantzos M.³, Krepia V.⁴, Sapountzi-Krepia D.²
¹Department of Midwifery, Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece,
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³Medical School Thessaly University, ⁴Private Clinic, Greece
- P056 NEUROGENIC BLADDER AFTER SPINAL CORD INJURY. THE ROLE OF THE REHABILITATION NURSE AND THE EVOLUTION OF THIRTY (30) PATIENTS WITH PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY DISABILITIES**
Stroggili E., Marianou D., Mouza E., Papatthanasiou A.
"Anagennisi" Rehabilitation Center, Thessaloniki, Greece
- P057 THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY IN THIRTY (30) PATIENTS WITH STROKE AND SWALLOWING DISORDERS**
Stroggili E., Marianou D., Skodra A., Kirmanidou M., Konstantinidou Ch., Tsipi S., Gerakari E.
"Anagennisi" Rehabilitation Center, Thessaloniki, Greece
- P058 INVESTIGATION OF RISK FACTORS IN A GROUP OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS**
Rızalar S., Altay B.
Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun Health School, Turkey
- P059 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER AND THEIR HUSBANDS' THE MARITAL STABILITY AND LONELINESS**
Aydin Avci I., Kumcagız H., Sezgin S., Nesime G.
Ondokuz Mayıs University Samsun, Health School Nursing Department Samsun, Turkey

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- P060 A SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING APPLICATION PROGRAM: THE DEPRESSION LEVELS OF THE STUDENTS AT A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN ERZURUM**
Tezel A.¹, Özkan H.², Parlak A.³
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- P061 THE INFORMATION AND THOUGHTS OF THE MOTHERS IN EASTERN TURKEY ON SHAPING THE SEXUAL IDENTITY OF THEIR CHILDREN**
Parlak A.¹, Polat S.², Yılmaz G.³
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- P062 TEACHING METHODS AND LEARNING RESULTS**
Salminen L., Hupli M.
University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Finland
- P063 NURSE STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION TREATMENT**
Hupli M., Sorsa T.
University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Turku, Finland
- P064 LEARNING DECISION MAKING IN NURSING EDUCATION – COMPARING THREE DIFFERENT LEARNING METHODS**
Hupli M.¹, Jekkonen T.¹, Eriksson E.²
¹University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Finland, ²University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Finland, Metropolia, University of Applied Sciences, Finland
- P065 NURSE STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES – EFFECTS AND ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS**
Hupli M., Hosio S.
University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Turku, Finland
- P066 TRIAGE TYPES: WHICH IS EFFECTIVE? WHICH IS USEFUL?**
Ozel F.², Samancıoğlu S.¹, Esen A.¹
¹Internal Medicine Nursing, Ege University, Izmir Turkey, ²Izmir Bayındır Hospital, Turkey
- P067 APPROACHES OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOL OF NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING EUTHANASIA**
Ozcelik H.¹, Tekir O.¹, Samancıoğlu S.¹, Fadıloğlu C.¹, Ozkara E.²
¹Ege University School of Nursing Internal Medicine Department, Izmir, Turkey, ²Dokuz Eylül University Medical Faculty Department of Forensic Medicine, Izmir, Turkey
- P068 THE EXAMINATION OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS OF THE NURSING STUDENTS**
Beydag K. D., Gok Ozer F., Kızılkaya M.
Pamukkale University School of Health, Denizli, Turkey
- P069 DEPRESSION LEVELS OF THE PATIENTS ABOUT DEATH WHO ARE GETTING TREATMENT IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNITS (IUC)**
Kızılkaya M., Beydag K. D., Gok Ozer F.
Pamukkale University School of Health, Denizli, Turkey
- P070 THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PATIENTS IN THE POST-OPERATIVE PERIOD**
Beydag K. D., Gok Ozer F., Kızılkaya M.
Pamukkale University School of Health, Denizli, Turkey

14:00-14:30 Dismantling of Posters (P001 – P070)

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Thursday, October 15th

Hall C

Afternoon Session

14:30-15:00 Placement of Posters (P071 – P140)

- P071 WHAT DOES THE NURSING AND HEALTH SERVICE STUDENTS THINK ABOUT THE POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION?**
Beydag K. D., Kızılkaya M.
Pamukkale University School of Health, Denizli, Turkey
- P072 FACILITATION OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF THE CHRONIC MENTALLY III, REHABILITATION UNIT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF THESSALONIKI**
Gazgalidou S., Gaitatzi C., Grigoriadou G., Athanasiadou E., Aidonopoulos A.
Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P073 THEATRICAL PLAY AT THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION UNIT**
Grigoriadou G., Gazgalidou S., Gaitatzi Ch., Panagiotopoulou M.
Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P074 A MODEL TO ORGANIZE CARE DELIVERY BASED ON JOB CHARACTERISTICS AND STAFF COMPETENCE**
Peyrovi H.
School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
- P075 THE PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF THE USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS BY PATIENTS WITH CANCER IN SOUTHERN TURKEY**
Aydin Bektas H.
Akdeniz University Antalya School of Health, Department of Medical Nursing, Antalya Turkey
- P076 FOUNDATIONS FOR NURSING EDUCATION**
Koutsodontis I.¹, Tsapalos G.²
¹"Skylitsio" General Chios Hospital, ²General Hospital of Tripoli, Greece
- P077 THE USE OF PATIENT RIGHTS IN CLINICS POINT OF VIEW OF NURSING STUDENTS**
Küçüköğlü S.¹, Arikan D.¹, Cürçani M.², Karabulut N.³
¹Department of Child Health Nursing, ²Department of Internal Medicine Nursing, ³Department of Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P078 PERSPECTIVES OF HOSPITAL MORTALITY OF INTENSIVE CARES IN PUBLIC URBAN HOSPITALS MANISA IN TURKEY, BASED ON A ONE-YEAR REVIEW**
Güngör N.¹, Çiray Gündüzoglu N.², Şenol S.³
¹Celal Bayar University, Manisa School of Health, Turkey, ²Ege University, Ödemiş School of Health, ³Ege University, Atatürk School of Health, Turkey
- P079 INTENSIVE CARE INFECTIONS IN TURKEY**
Çiray Gündüzoglu N.¹, Güngör N.², Şenol S.³
¹Ege University, Ödemiş School of Health, Turkey, ²Celal Bayar University, Manisa School of Health, ³Ege University, Atatürk School of Health, Turkey
- P080 NURSING PERSONNEL TRAINING AND BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS**
Stathoulis J.¹, Zyga S.²
¹Sparta General Hospital, Sparta, Laconia, Greece, ²Department of Nursing, University of Peloponnese, Sparta, Laconia, Greece
- P081 NEEDS OF CRITICALLY ILL ADULTS AND MEETING THE NEEDS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS OF ESTONIAN HOSPITALS**
Aro J.^{1,2}, Pietilä A.-M.², Vehviläinen-Julkunen K.²
¹Department of Nursing Science, University of Tartu, Estonia; ²Department of Nursing Science, University of Kuopio, Finland

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- P082 QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION PROCESS – A CRUCIAL STEP IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE NURSING RESEARCH**
Hinno S.
Department of Nursing Science, University of Kuopio, Finland
- P083 TRANSLATING THE ABSTRACT CONCEPTS OF THE ROPER, LOGAN & TIERNEY THEORY IN DAILY NURSING PRACTICE**
Lamrini Z.¹, Mantzoukas S.²
¹General University Hospital of Ioannina, Greece, ²Nursing Department, Technological Educational Institute of Epirus, Greece
- P084 UNDERSTANDING PRACTICING NURSES' PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLICATIONS**
Gouva M.¹, Mantzoukas S.¹, Mitona E.², Damigos D.³
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- P085 UNDERSTANDING THE EXPERIENCES OF PATIENTS THAT HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS**
Gioti P.¹, Mantzoukas S.²
¹Technological Educational Institute of Epirus, Greece, ²Nursing Department, Technological Educational Institute of Epirus, Greece
- P086 FARABI EXCHANGE PROGRAM IN TURKEY**
Aydin Bektas H.
Akdeniz University Antalya School of Health, Department of Medical Nursing, Antalya Turkey
- P087 QUALITY NURSING CARE IN NEUROSURGERY**
Syrmos N., Iliadis Ch., Kostantaki K., Sbokou, E., Grigoriou K., Arvanitakis D.
Venizeleio General Hospital-Neurosurgical Department, Heraklion, Crete, Greece
- P088 DIFFICULTIES THAT FACED NURSES WORKING IN SURGICAL CLINICS IN PATIENT CARE AND MOTIVATION LEVELS**
Karabulut N., Cetinkaya F.
Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P089 TOWARDS AN INTEGRATIVE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EXPLAINING BELIEFS ABOUT WIFE BEATING: A STUDY AMONG STUDENTS OF NURSING FROM TURKEY**
Haj Yahia M.¹, Uysal A.²
¹The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, ²Ege University School of Nursing Public Health Nursing Department
- P090 SELF-ESTEEM AND SUBMISSIVE ACTS OF THE UNDERGRADUATES BEING EDUCATED THROUGH DIFFERENT EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN SCHOOL OF NURSING**
Özalp G.¹, Engin E.²
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, ²Department of Psychiatric Nursing Ege University School of Nursing, Turkey
- P091 PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION AND GRADUATE STUDIES IN NURSING**
Malliarou M.¹, Sarafis P.²
¹492 General Military Hospital, Alexandroupolis, Greece, ²Athens Naval & Veterans Hospital, Greece
- P092 THE HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS AND NURSING**
Kalkim A., Uysal A.
Ege University School of Nursing, Community Health Nursing Department, Izmir, Turkey
- P093 DETERMINATION OF REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS IN PREMARITAL AND GIVING CONSULTING SERVICE**
Ertem G.¹, Kalkim A.², Emlek Sert Z.¹, Daşikan Z.¹
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- P094 INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ANGER COMPONENTS AND MENTAL SYMPTOMS IN WORKING ADOLESCENTS**
Çam O.¹, Bozkurt S.²
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- P095 OPINIONS OF PATIENT ACCOMPANIST ABOUT ACCOMPANYING SERVICES IN ESKISEHIR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL**
Muruvvet M.¹, Elcioglu O.²
¹Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Faculty of Medicine, Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Eskisehir, Turkey, ²Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Ethics Eskisehir, Turkey
- P096 ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF 1ST CLASS STUDENTS OF NURSING BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM UNDER THE SCOPE OF COURSE NAMED AS "INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN NURSING SERVICES"**
Demirsoy N.¹, Elcioglu O.¹, Unluoglu I.²
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- P097 COMMUNICATION STARTS WITH INTRODUCTION**
Kirimlioglu N.
Department of Medical Ethics Eskisehir, Eskisehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine, Turkey
- P098 CAN EUTHANASIA BE EVALUATED IN DIFFERENT WAYS FOR PATIENTS AND NON PATIENTS? A SAMPLE STUDY IN TURKEY FROM NURSES' POINT OF VIEW**
Elcioglu O.¹, Hayati O.²
¹Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Ethics, ²Graduate Institute of Science Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir, Turkey
- P099 EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF CASTOR OIL PACK ON CONSTIPATION IN THE ELDERLY**
Arslan G.G.¹, Eşer İ.²
¹Celal Bayar University School of Health, Manisa, Turkey, ²Ege University Nursing School, Izmir, Turkey
- P100 ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC DISEASE WHO REFER TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS**
Hacihasanoglu R.¹, Karakurt P.¹, Yildirim A.¹, Uslu S.²
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- P101 THE MANAGEMENT OF BORN BLOOD DISEASES IN ALBANIA**
Shoto M., Duka E., Deromemaj K.
Department of Nursing, Kristal University
- P102 THE POMEGRANATE IN THE CYPRIOT TRADITIONAL HEALING**
Michael D.¹, Charalampous P.¹, Petrakaki S.²
¹Nursing Department, ATEI Thessalonikis, ²1st Primary School of Athens
- P103 CYPRIOT SAYINGS RELATED WITH NURSING**
Charalambous P.¹, Michael D.¹, Petrakaki S.², Vraxni E.³
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- P104 THE EFFECT OF THE ODOR OF BREAST MILK ON THE TRANSITION TO TOTAL ORAL FEEDING TIME IN PRETERM INFANTS**
Yıldız A.¹, Arıkan D.¹, Gözüm S.¹, Taştekin. A.², Budancamanak I.²
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- P105 DETERMINATION OF STATUS OF MEDICATION USE AMONG STUDENTS OF ERZINCAN UNIVERSITY**
Karakurt P., Hacıhasanoğlu R., Yıldırım A., Sağlam R.
Erzincan University School of Health, Erzincan, Turkey
- P106 THE EFFECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION DURATION OF SUBCUTANEOUS LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HEPARIN INJECTION ON THE FORMATION OF ECCHYMOSIS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY THE OF THREE ADMINISTRATION DURATIONS**
Uzun S.¹, Aciksoz S.¹, Arslan F.¹, Yıldız C.², Akyol M.³
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Gulhane Military Medical Academy Etilik, Ankara, Turkey
- P107 THE OPINIONS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL TOWARDS THE PARENTAL PARTICIPATION DURING THE PEDIATRIC TRANSPORT IN IZMIR**
Akçay N., Karayağız Muslu G., Bal Yılmaz H., Başbakkal Z.
Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University
- P108 AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUDENT NURSES' CONFLICT EXPERIENCES AND THE STATE OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**
Kantek F.¹, Aydın Bektaş H.²
¹Department of Nursing Management, ²Department of Medical Nursing Antalya School of Health, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey
- P109 EVALUATION OF NUTRITION AT INTENSIVE CARE UNIT**
Aydın Bektas H.¹, Yigit G.²
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- P110 NURSING AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE**
Öztürk N., Kantek F.
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- P111 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STYLES AND POWER BASES RELATIONS**
Kantek F.¹, Gezer N.²
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- P112 THE DETERMINATION OF THE LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS EXPECTED FROM NURSE MANAGERS**
Kantek F.¹, Kavla I.², Özen A.², Durmus Arici E.
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- P113 MASTER'S DEGREE IN NURSING MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY**
Kantek F.
Department of Nursing Management, Antalya School of Health, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey
- P114 RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POSTOPERATIVE INFECTIONS AFTER NEUROSURGICAL OPERATIONS**
Syrmos N., Iliadis Ch., Kostantaki, K., Sbokou E., Grigoriou K., Arvanitakis D.
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- P115 NURSING ACADEMIC PERSONNEL AND BURNOUT**
Kavla I., Kantek F.
Department of Nursing Management, Antalya School of Health, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey
- P116 CASE REPORT; NURSING CARE OF AN INFANT WITH HOLOPROSENCEPHALY**
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- P117 NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL FUND HEALTH & WELLBEING PROGRAMME EVALUATION**
Monks R.
Faculty of Health and Social Care, School of Nursing and Caring Sciences, University of Central Lancashire, UK
- P118 ANALYSIS OF THE RELATION BETWEEN INTERNET USE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**
Ersun A.¹, Şahin B.², Muslu G.³, Beytut D.³, Başbakkal Z.⁴, Conk Z.⁵
¹Ege University Institute of Health Sciences, ²Ege University Hospital Plastic Surgery Clinic, ³Ege University School of Nursing, Department of Pediatric Nursing, ⁴Ege University School of Nursing, Department of Pediatric, ⁵Ege University School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey
- P119 CURRENT STATE OF NURSING SKILL ATTAINMENT IN JAPANESE NURSING EDUCATION**
Fuse J., Hiraka M.
School of Nursing, Yamagata University Faculty of Medicine, Yamagata, Japan
- P120 ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' ANXIETY LEVELS WHILE PREPARING THEIR THESIS**
Güleç D., Saruhan A.
Ege University School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey
- P121 TEACHING PATIENT COUNSELLING – VIEWS OF NURSE TEACHERS**
Hupli M., Jaakonsaari M., Salminen L.
University of Turku, Department of Nursing Science, Finland
- P122 THE EFFECT OF AROMATHERAPY MASSAGE ON DYSMENORRHEA IN TURKISH COLLEGE STUDENTS**
Balci Akpınar R., Arslan S., Çelebioğlu A., Ejder Apay S.
¹Erzurum Health School, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey, ²School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P123 ADHERENCE OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TO THEIR DIET AND EXERCISE**
Ardahan M.¹, Sahin N.²
¹Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
²School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P124 SMOKING AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG FACTORY WORKERS AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS**
Ardahan M.¹, Gul Kadioglu G.²
¹Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P125 THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS AMONG INDIVIDUALS AGED 15-49 AND INFLUENTIAL FACTORS**
Ardahan M.¹, Pala F.²
¹Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Atagöz Hospital, Izmir, Turkey
- P126 THE RELATION BETWEEN SMOKING, LEARNED RESOURCEFULNESS AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITIES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**
Engin E.¹, Ardahan M.², Isik S.³
¹Department of Psychiatric Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ³School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P127 SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD BURN INJURY CASES**
Ardahan M.¹, Uysal A.¹, Bicici B.²
¹Department of Public Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Pediatric Surgery Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P128 EMERGENCY NURSING TREATMENT IN UPPER AND DISTAL LIMB INJURIES IN CHILDREN**
Nenopoulou S.
Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece

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- P129 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF NURSING PROFESSION IN TURKEY**
Ergül S., Temel A. B., Erkin O.
Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P130 DETERMINATION OF ATTITUDE ABOUT TOY PREFERENCE FOR THE CHILDREN OF ADULTS**
Bolisik B.¹, Bal Yılmaz H.¹, Yavuz B.¹, Tural E.²
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Ege University School of Nursing, Turkey,
²Health High School, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey
- P131 OPINIONS OF CLINIC NURSES ON RESEARCHER ROLES**
Gür K.¹, Yanlızoğlu S.², Akkoyun G.², Göktunalı S.², Güneş S.², Ağlamış G.², Özdemir P.²
¹Community Health Nursing Department. Nursing Division, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Nursing Division, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- P132 HEALTH CARE AND THE ROLE OF NURSE IN MAINTENINIG CORTICAL AND SUBCORTICAL THERAPY WITH PATIENTS IN THE STATE OF COMA VIGIL**
Jovanovic B., Miljkovic D., Djurovic A., Boskovic S.
Clinic of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, Military Medical Academy, Serbia
- P133 SUN AND YOUR SKIN**
Popovic R., Tomic R.
Institute of Dermatovenerology, Clinical Center of Serbia
- P134 IMPORTANT ROLE OF MEDICAL SISTER IN ALEMTUZUMAB APPLYING IN PATIENT WITH CHRONIC LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA**
Rakic L., Pantovic N.
Institute of Hematology, Clinical Center of Serbia
- P135 IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HOSPITAL-HEALTH CENTERS AND TO INFORM MOTHERS DURING EARLY DISCHARGE AFTER DELIVERY ON MOTHER-CHILD INDICATORS**
Gözüm S., Çapık C., Bilgin S., Öztürk S.
School of Nursing, Atatürk University
- P136 TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE ABOUT KNOWLEDGE PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE**
Çapık C., Gözüm S.
Nursing High School, Atatürk University, Erzurum Turkey
- P137 NURSING AND JOB SATISFACTION**
Çam O., Yildirim S.
School of Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P138 THE LONELINESS AND AFFECTING FACTORS ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG DEPENDENT**
Yıldırım B.¹, Engin E.², Yıldırım S.²
¹School of Nursing, ²School of Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P139 THE ANALYSIS ON PERSONALITY TRAITS OF NURSING ACADEMICIANS IN TURKEY**
Çam O., Yildirim S.
School of Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P140 THE ANALYSIS ON THE ACADEMICIAN NURSES ATTITUDES TOWARDS WORK LIFE IN TURKEY**
Yildirim S., Çam O.
School of Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

19:00-19:30 Dismantling of Posters (P071 – P140)

Friday, October 16th

Hall C

Morning Session

08:30-09:00 Placement of Posters (P141-P210)

- P141 HEALTHY LIFE BEHAVIOURS AND SUICIDE POSSIBILITY OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**
Öztürk E., Engin E., Çuhadar D.
Department of Psychiatric Nursing, School of Nursing Ege University, Turkey
- P142 STUDENTS EMPATHIC TENDENCY AND EMPATIC ABILITY OF TWO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY**
Özgür G., Çınar I., Üstündağ Y.
Ege University School of Nursing, Turkey
- P143 THE LEARNED POWERFULNESS AND PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS OF THE OBESE: THE COMPARATIVE STUDY**
Kalev D.¹, Engin E.², Çınar I.¹, Dulgerler S.²
¹School of Nursing, ²Department of Psychiatric Nursing, School of Nursing Ege University, Turkey
- P144 RECORD REVIEWS OF THE SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN UNLAWFUL SEX WORKERS: RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY WORK**
Uysal A.¹, Ardahan M.¹, Yıldırım G. J.²
¹Department of Public Nursing, Turkey, ²Public Health Nursing School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P145 RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF WOMEN WITH INCONTINENCE**
Şen S.¹, Er S.¹, İldan S.², Kavlak O.¹, Şirin A.¹
¹School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Dr. Ekrem Hayri Üstündağ Obsetrics and Gynaecology Hospital, Izmir, Turkey
- P146 THE GENITAL HYGIENE BEHAVIORS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN TURKEY**
Kavlak O., Saruhan A., Er S., Sen E., Sevil U.
School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P147 VIEWS OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES ON SPIRITUAL CARE**
Gönenç I.¹, Altın R.¹, Akkuzu G.², Moröy P.³
¹Nurse Training Department, Dr. Zekai Tahir Burak Women's Health Research and Training Hospital, Turkey, ²Nursing and Health Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ass. Prof. Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey, ³Education and Planning Department, Dr. Zekai Tahir Burak Women's Health Research and Training Hospital, Turkey
- P148 ANALYSIS OF SOME FACTORS IN PREDICTING SEXUAL SATISFACTION**
Kiray Vural B.¹, Temel B. A.²
¹Healthcare Vocational School, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey, ²Department of Community Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P149 TERM AND PRETERM BABY MOTHERS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR BABIES**
Manav G., Yıldırım F.
Department of Pediatric Nursing, Health Science Faculty Nursing Department, Sivas, Turkey
- P150 ACCURACY OF REFERENCES IN EIGHT NURSING JOURNAL**
Bahar Z., Beşer A., Karayurt Ö., Vural F., Elçigil A., Uğur Ö., Küçükgüçlü Ö.
Dokuz Eylül University School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey
- P151 AN EVALUATION OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS' USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT METHODS**
Özer S., Tekir O., Samancıoğlu S., Esen A.
School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

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- P152 THE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE PATIENTS IN SURGICAL AND INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS**
Karabulut N.¹, Çelik Z.², Sarıtaş S.³
¹Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey,
²Surgical Nursing Department, School of Health Sciences, Artvin Çoruh University, Artvin, Turkey,
³Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing, School of Health Sciences, Gaziosmanpaşa University Tokat, Turkey
- P153 THE EVALUATION OF THE APPROACH OF THE CLINICAL EMPLOYEES AND THE NURSING STUDENTS TO ENTERAL NUTRITION**
Cigerci Y.¹, Ozyurek P.¹, Özbayir T.²
¹Afyon Kocatepe University Afyon Health College, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey, ²Ege University, Nursing College, Izmir, Turkey
- P154 THE EFFECTS OF HOME CARE NEEDS OF CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY ON THEIR FAMILIES**
Kılıc S.¹, Cimete G.²
¹Okmeydanı Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- P155 THOUGHTS OF NURSES AND PATIENTS RELATIVES ABOUT VISIT APPLICATIONS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS**
Çelik S.¹, Akkaş B.², Erkmen C.², Komşucu Y.², Ulaş Z.², Yelken U.², Veren F.²
¹School of Nursing, Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Turkey, ²Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Turkey
- P156 DOES SUBCUTAN TISSUE OF THE OBESE CHILDREN TOO THICK TO REACH OF INJECTION SOLUTIONS TO INTRAMUSCULAR TISSUE?**
Arslan F.¹, Uzun S.¹, Eren Fidancı B.¹, Taşcılar E.², Korkmaz A.¹, Akyol M.³, Örs F.⁴, Özgen T.²
¹School of Nursing, Turkey, ²Pediatrics Department, ³Statistical and Research Department, ⁴Radiology Department Gulhane Military Medical Academy, Turkey
- P157 DETERMINING KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT MOUTH AND TEETH HEALTH**
Çetinkaya B., Turan T., Ceylan S. S., Altundağ Dünder S.
Pamukkale University Denizli School of Health, Turkey
- P158 DETERMINING KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF HAIRDRESSING AND BARBER ABOUT THE BLOOD-BORNE DISEASES**
Altundağ Dünder S., Ceylan S. S., Çetinkaya B., Turan T.
Pamukkale University Denizli School of Health, Turkey
- P159 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF ADOLESCENTS WHO UNDERGO SURGICAL INTERVENTION AND THEIR PARENTS AND EXAMINATION OF THE ANXIETY REASONS**
Turan N., Acaroğlu R.
Fundamentals of Nursing Department, Florence Nightingale College of Nursing, University Istanbul, Turkey
- P160 ERGONOMICS IN NURSING**
Turan N., Kaya N., Öztürk A.
Fundamentals of Nursing Department, Florence Nightingale College of Nursing, University Istanbul, Turkey
- P161 IMAGE OF MEN NURSE IN TURKEY**
Kaya N.¹, Turan N.¹, Öztürk A.¹
Fundamentals of Nursing Department, Florence Nightingale College of Nursing, Istanbul University Istanbul, Turkey
- P162 PROFESSIONALISM IN NURSING**
Okumuş H., Aluş Tokat M., Elçigil A.
School of Nursing, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey

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- P163 THE EFFECTS OF TRAINING ON COLOSTOMY AND ILEOSTOMY ON KNOWLEDGE OF NURSES**
Duruk N.
Denizli School of Health, Pamukkale University, Turkey
- P164 TEST ANXIETY IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PREPARING FOR UNIVERSITY EXAM AND THE FACTORS LEADING TO THIS ANXIETY**
Kartal A., Çınar O. I., Yetişir N., Hazar Y.
Denizli School of Health, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey
- P165 REFLECTIONS ACROSS BOUNDARIES: TRANSCULTURAL EXCHANGE IN NURSING EDUCATION; ERASMUS EXPERIENCE**
Yildirim G. J.
Department Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P166 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON BREAST CANCER AND ON BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION**
Yıldırım G. J.¹, Ozkahraman S.¹, Gumusigne T.²
¹Department Public Health Nursing, School Of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Sifa Hospital, Izmir, Turkey
- P167 UTILIZATION OF NURSING DIAGNOSES BY STUDENTS DURING AN INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING COURSE IN TURKEY**
Aydin Bektas H., Canli Ozer Z.
Akdeniz University Antalya School of Health, Department of Medical Nursing, Antalya Turkey
- P168 FREQUENCY OF OBSERVED DYSMENORRHEA AMONG THE FEMALE STUDENTS AT THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH IN ESKISEHIR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY AND PRACTICES FOR DEALING WITH DYSMENORRHEA**
Özerdoğan N., Sayiner F. D., Giray S., Özok G., Mutlu M., Sarçın P., Söğütü S., Karalar Ü.
The School of Health of Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, Turkey
- P169 RADIATION EXPOSED RISK OF NURSES**
Gencalp N.S.¹, Cimete G.²
¹Department of Women Health nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey, ²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- P170 RESEARCH ASSISTANT'S PROFILE AT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING IN TURKEY**
Ozturk R., Ozsoy S.
Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Turkey
- P171 CUTANEOUS AND MUCUS MEMBRANE MANIFESTATIONS OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS. DATA FROM GREEK PATIENTS**
Mosiou A., Alexiou I.
Orthopedic and Rheumatology Clinics, Thessaly University Hospital, Larissa, Greece
- P172 PERSONAL VALUES OF SENIOR STUDENTS IN SCHOOL OF NURSING**
Ozturk R., Temel B.A.
Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Turkey
- P173 SPARE TIME HABITS OF THE STUDENTS OF THE HEALTH HIGH SCHOOL**
Kartal A., Özen Çınar I., Ağgön B.
School of Health, Pamukkale University Denizli, Denizli, Turkey
- P174 COMPARISON OF THE BREASTFEEDING SELF-EFFICACY OF TURKISH MOTHERS WHO HAD VAGINAL OR CESAREAN DELIVERY**
Aluş Tokat M., Serçekuş P., Yenal K., Okumuş H.
Obstetric and Gynecology Department, Dokuz Eylül University Nursing School

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- P175 NEEDS OF CRITICALLY ILL ADULTS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS IN FINLAND – NURSES’ PERCEPTIONS**
Kalam-Salminen L.¹, Aro I.², Routasalo P.²
¹Metropolia University of Applied Sciences, Finland, ²Department of Nursing Science, University of Tartu, Estonia
- P176 NEEDS OF RELATIVES OF CRITICALLY ILL ADULTS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS OF ESTONIAN HOSPITALS – NURSES’ PERCEPTIONS**
Laks K.^{1,2}, Aro I.¹, Kalam-Salminen L.³, Routasalo P.¹
¹Department of Nursing Science, University of Tartu, Estonia; ²2nd Department of Internal Medicine, East Tallinn Central Hospital, Estonia; ³Metropolia University of Applied Sciences, Finland
- P177 CONCEPT OF HOSPITALIZATION IN ADOLESCENT AND THE EFFECT OF ILLNESS AND HEALTH TEAM CONTACT ON ADOLESCENT**
Çiçekoğlu P., Akyön S., Alp E., Eroğlu M., Kılıç B.
School Of Health, Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey
- P178 HOSPITAL CARE AND DIABETES MELLITUS IN A PHYSICAL REHABILITATION CENTER**
Charitonidou G., Kalaitzidou G., Tsinikou D., Skoutas D., Floudaras I., Bligouras D., Rigadi E., Mouza I.
“Anagennisis” Physical Rehabilitation Center, N. Redestos, Prefecture of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P179 THE INVESTIGATION OF EFFICIENCY OF NURSING INITIATIVES THAT ORIENTED TO BUILD UP ACCURATE BEHAVIOUR REGARDING THE PROLIFERATION HEALTH FOR ADOLESCENTS**
Ertem G., Okse E., Çıray Gündüzoğlu N.
School of Health, Ege University, Ödemiş, Turkey
- P180 PRESSURE ULCERS, “MOIST WOUND” HEALING AND DRESSINGS**
Rekliti M., Kyriazis I.
General Hospital of Corinth, Greece
- P181 MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES AFTER COCAINE USE**
Kyloudis P.¹, Pehlevanis A.², Rekliti M.³
¹General Hospital of Thessaloniki “G. Papanikolaou”, Greece
²B’ Hospital of Social Insurance Institute, Thessaloniki, Greece
³General Hospital of Corinth, Greece
- P182 PREVENTION OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH**
Pehlevanis A.¹, Kyloudis P.², Tzitzikos G.³
¹B’ Hospital of Social Insurance Institute, Thessaloniki, Greece
²General Hospital of Thessaloniki “G. Papanikolaou”, Greece
³General Hospital of Corinth, Greece
- P183 PESTICIDES: A THREAT TO HEALTH AND TO ENVIRONMENT. MANAGEMENT OF PESTICIDE POISONING IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**
Rekliti M.¹, Tzitzikos G.¹, Kyloudis P.²
¹General Hospital of Corinth, Greece
²General Hospital of Thessaloniki “G. Papanikolaou”, Greece
- P184 DIABETES EDUCATION: THE CORNERSTONE OF THERAPY?**
Kolypera V.², Anastasopoulou I.¹, Eliopoulou M.², Lalagianni G.²
¹“S. Andreas” General Hospital of Patras, Greece, ² Dept. of Pediatric Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes, “Karamandanio” Children’s Hospital of Patras, Greece
- P185 CONTINUING EDUCATION: MOTIVES AND ATTITUDES OF GREEK NURSES**
Anastasopoulou I.¹, Kolypera V.², Eliopoulou M.²
¹“S. ANDREAS” General Hospital of Patras, Greece, ² Dept. of Pediatric Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes, “KARAMANDANIO” Children’s Hospital of Patras, Greece
- P186 DRUG USE IN THE ELDERLY AND NURSING ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS**
Aksu T., Karadakovan A.
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P187 THE HEALTHY-LIVING BEHAVIOURS OF THE TEACHERS

Aksu T.¹, Gurkan A.²

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Ege University School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey

P188 EFFECT OF DIFFERENT EDUCATION METHODS AT SCHOOL HEALTH

Başar P.¹, Ergin F.², Beşer E.²

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P189 SPORTS AND JUVENILE DIABETES

Spanos E., Vezuli B.

Department of Nursing, Alexander Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

P190 BODY MASS INDEX VALUES OF EIGHTH CLASS STUDENTS IN A PRIMARY SCHOOL AND THE EFFECTIVE FACTORS

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P191 SOCIAL SUPPORT PERCEPTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND SIGHTED

Kolac N., Erol S., Ergun A.

Community Health Nursing Department, Nursing Division, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

P192 ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY LIVING AT HOME IN ISTANBUL: A PILOT STUDY

Kolac N., Ergun A., Erol S.

Community Health Nursing Department, Nursing Division, Faculty of Health Science, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

P193 THE STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OF THE WORKERS IN A DEPARTMENT OF A COOKING APPLIANCES FACTORY

Albayrak S.¹, Çatıker A.², Ergün S.³, Erol S.¹

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P194 DETERMINATION OF NURSING DIAGNOSIS FOR MECHANICAL VENTILATOR DEPENDENT THE CHILDREN AND THEIR CAREGIVERS

Aydın N.¹, Cimete G.²

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P195 ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION PROBLEMS IN MENOPAUSAL WOMEN AND WAYS OF SOLUTION

Şen S.¹, Er S.¹, Sevil U.¹, Çengel S.²

¹Ege University School of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey ²8th Family Health Center, Manisa, Turkey

P196 PREVALENCE, AWARENESS, TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF HYPERTENSION AMONG POPULATION WHO ARE 40 AND OVER YEARS OLD, IN ERZINCAN

Hacıhasanoğlu R.¹, İnandı T.², Yıldırım A.¹, Karakurt P.¹, Sağlam R.¹

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P197 MODERN SOCIETY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

Kofides O.¹, Lahana Ch.², Veneti E.¹

¹Anti-Cancer Hospital "Theageneio", Thessaloniki, ²"Papanikolaou" Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece

P198 THE RELATION BETWEEN URINARY INCONTINENCE FREQUENCY AND EXERCISING AND NUTRITION HABITS OF WOMEN OVER 60 YEARS OF AGE

Güneş Z., Şeker S., Düzgün G., Kılıç N.

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- P199 HEALTH EDUCATION OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN DRUGS DOSAGE**
Galatou Ch.¹, Statharou A.², Fouseki V., Galatou N.³
¹Blood Donation, Livadia's Hospital Greece, ²Aiginio Hospital Greece, ³Pathological Department, Amfissa's Hospital, Greece
- P200 STUDENTS EVALUATING THE SURGICAL ILLNESSES AND THE NURSING CLASS**
Gök Özer F.¹, Yavuz Karamanoğlu A. ¹, Zencir G.²,
¹School of Health, ²Denizli Healthcare Vocational School
Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey
- P201 THE EVALUATION OF HYGIENE HABITS OF THE FEMALE STUDENTS OF TWO DIFFERENT REGION OF AFYONKARAHISAR COUNTY BETWEEN 12-15 AGES**
Ceylantekin Y., Beştepe G., Uyanık H., Ciğerli B., Daldal S.
Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Afyon Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Turkey
- P202 DECISION MAKING STYLES IN NURSING STUDENTS**
Özkütük N.¹, Erdal O.², Erkin O.³
¹School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Tepecik Education and Research Hospital, Izmir Turkey, ³ School of Nursing, Department of Public Health Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P203 EVIDENCE BASED NURSING APPLICATIONS IN TURKEY: A LITERATURE REVIEW**
Erkin O.¹, Özkahraman S.¹, Demir Y.²
¹Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Health School, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey
- P204 SELF-ESTEEM AND ASSERTIVENESS LEVELS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**
Özkahraman S., Erkin O.
Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P205 SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF PATIENT WITH CANCER: A LITERATURE REVIEW**
Özkahraman S.¹, Erkin O.¹, Demir Y.²
¹Department of Public Health Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Health School, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey
- P206 SEXUAL FUNCTIONS OF PREGNANT WOMEN: BEFORE AND DURING PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM**
Yıldız (Eryılmaz) H.¹, Göğüş T.²
¹Department of Obstetric and Gynecology Nursing, Health Sciences, Faculty of Marmara, Nursing Section, University. Istanbul, Turkey, ²GATA Educational and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey
- P207 SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN WHO HAVE ENTERED NATURAL AND SURGICAL MENOPAUSE AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION**
Topatan S.¹, Yıldız (Eryılmaz) H.²
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- P208 DETERMINING THE NURSING DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER AND THEIR FAMILIES**
Uzun M. Cimete G.
Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey
- P209 HEMODIALYSIS AND NURSERY AT PREGNANCY**
Kaya B.¹, Palas P.²
¹Intensive Care Unit, Kent Hospital, Izmir, Turkey, ²Number Mother, Child Health and Family Planning Centre, Bursa, Turkey
- P210 USE OF SIMULATORS AND SKILL LABORATORIES IN NURSING EDUCATION**
Kuzu Kurban N., Egelioğlu N., Duruk N., Altundağ Dündar S.
Denizli School of Health, Pamukkale University, Turkey

14:00-14:30 Dismantling of Posters (P141 – P210)

Friday, October 16th

Hall C

Afternoon Session

14:30-15:00 Placement of Posters (P211-P280)

- P211 HEALTH CARE COMPETENCE IN MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC WORK – PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES’ VIEWS**
Hupli M., Leineonen T., Salminen L.
Department of Nursing Science, University of Turku, Finland
- P212 AWARENESS OF PRE-MENSTRUAL SYNDROME IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE EXAMINATION OF COPING WITH METHODS**
Köse S.¹, Pasinlioğlu T.²
¹Department of Obstetric and Gynaecology Health Nursing, School of Nursing Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey, ²Department of Obstetric and Gynaecology Health Nursing, School of Nursing Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P213 EFFECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT CARING PATIENTS CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE BY CASE MANAGER NAKORNPING HOSPITAL CHIANG MAI THAILAND**
Saenchatchawan N., Kasaempithukpong Y., Thajuang P., Srisuwan N., Chunrathai J., Kasaemsumran P., Punkumrai S.
Medical Ward Nakornping Hospital, Chiang Mai, Thailand
- P214 ANALYZE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN A NURSING SCHOOL**
Eşer I.¹, Khorshid L.¹, Zaybak A.¹, Güneş U.¹, Denat Y.², Demir Y.³, Türk G.², Çınar S.¹, Yönt G.¹, Akın Korhan E.¹
¹School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, ²Adnan Menderes University Health High School, Aydin, Turkey, ³Izzet Baysal University Health High School, Bolu, Turkey
- P215 THE COMPARISON OF OXYGEN SATURATION MERITS WITH PULSE OXIMETER TAKEN FROM ARM USED AND NOT USED PHYSICAL RESTRAIN**
Akın Korhan E., Yönt G., Khorshid L.
School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P216 USING OF “CRITICAL THINKING MODEL” FOR NURSING DECISIONS IN ICU: MESENCEPHALIC INFARCT: A CASE REPORT**
Akın Korhan E., Kocaçal Güler E., Khorshid L.
School of Nursing, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P217 PREVENTION OF URINARY RETENTION BY HEAT APPLICATION IN PATIENTS WHO HAVE HAD SPINAL ANESTHESIA**
Mete S.¹, Khorshid L.²
¹Uşak Office of Director of Health in Uşak, Turkey, ²School of Nursing Bornova, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
- P218 ASSESSMENT OF ELDERLY HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN COMMUNITY SETTINGS IN GREECE**
Kavga A.¹, Koulouri A.¹, Dourdourea P.¹, Nikolaou E.¹, Stathopoulou H.²
¹B’ Nursing Department, Technological Educational Institution of Athens, Greece
²University of Athens Medical School, Greece
- P219 SELF MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS: A HOLISTIC APPROACH FOR THE CARE OF PERSONS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE**
Stathopoulou H.¹, Kavga –Paltoglou A.²
¹University of Athens Medical School, ²B’ Nursing Department, Technological Educational Institution of Athens, Greece

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- P220 PHYSICAL HEALTH OF EPILEPTIC PATIENTS**
Karachristianou M.¹, Sarafoopoulos A.², Karachristianou S.³
¹Infections Diseases Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece, ²Medical School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, ³Neurological Clinic, Hippocraton General Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece
- P221 THE JOB SATISFACTION OF INTENSIVE CARE UNIT NURSES AND AFFECTING FACTORS**
Kahraman G.¹, Engin E.², Dülgerler S.², Öztürk E.¹
¹School of Nursing, Ege University, Turkey, ²Department of Psychiatric Nursing, School of Nursing, Ege University, Turkey
- P222 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD PATIENTS HAVING VISITED TO ORDU MATERNITY AND NURSING HOSPITAL EMERGENCY POLICLINICS**
Bölükbaşı N.¹, Çayan S.², Çampaşalı T.²
¹Ordu University Health College, Turkey, ²Ordu Maternity and Nursing Hospital, Turkey
- P223 NURSES PERCEPTIONS REGARDING SPERM CRYOPRESERVATION IN MALE CANCER PATIENTS IN NORTHERN GREECE**
Palitzika D.^{1,2}, Lavdaniti M.³, Papaharitou S.⁴, Veneti A.⁵, Fotiou V.⁵, Palitzikas D.⁶, Sapountzi-Krepia D.³
¹Cardiosurgery Department "Papanikolaou Hospital" Thessaloniki, Greece, ²University of Thessaly, Medical School Larissa, Greece, ³Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece, ⁴Hellenic Center for Sexual and Reproductive Health Thessaloniki, Greece, ⁵Theagenio Hospital Thessaloniki, Greece, ⁶Health Center Evosmou Thessaloniki, Greece
- P224 DETERMINING STUDENT SATISFACTION IN SAMSUN SCHOOL OF HEALTH**
Güdek E.¹, Rızalar S.¹, Tural E.
¹Samsun School of Health, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey
- P225 THE SKIN IN THE THIRD AGE**
Roumτσιου M.¹, Athanasiou V.¹, Papadopoulou M.²
¹Emergency & Outpatient Department, Dermatological & Aphrodisiac Diseases Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece, ²Registered nurse, Adelaide, Australia
- P226 THE EFFECTS OF GROUP THERAPY BASED ON PSYCHODRAMA THEORY AND THERAPEUTIC FACTORS ON EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT IN THAI MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS**
Rongmuang S., Thumapiroj T., Thaweekoon T.
Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
- P227 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**
Roumτσιου M.¹, Papadopoulou M.², Moralis D.³
¹Emergency and Outpatient Department, Dermatological and Aphrodisiac Diseases Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece, ²Registered Nurse, Adelaide, Australia, ³B' University Clinic of the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P228 EDUCATIONAL EFFECTS ON INFERTILE WOMEN QUALITY OF LIFE**
Shahbazi L., Sadrarhami A., Salimi T., Dehghanpour M.
Shahid Sadoghi University, Yazd, Iran
- P229 THE STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION IN NURSES WORKING AT YAZD HOSPITALS**
Hassan M., Salimi D. T., Shahbazi L., Sadrearhami A.
Shahid Rahneem Hospital, Yazd, Iran
- P230 THE SURVEY OF CLINICAL SKILLS OF FINAL YEAR NURSING STUDENTS IN CRITICAL CARE UNITS**
Salimi T., Shahbazi L., Hassan M., Sadrearhami D. A.
Shahid Sadoughi Nursing and Midwifery College, Yazd, Iran
- P231 THE EFFECTS OF SKIN CONTACT OF MOTHER ON VITAL SIGN AND BEHAVIORAL STATE OF PREMATURE NEONATES**
Salimi T., Shahbazi L., Hassan M., Sadrearhami D. A.
Nursing and Midwifery College of Shahid Sadoughi University, Yazd, Iran

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- P232 USING THE OMAHA CLASSIFICATION SCHEME TO IDENTIFY THE HEALTH NEEDS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE LIVE IN RESIDENTIAL HOME**
Kulakçı H., Emiroğlu N. O.
Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Hacettepe, Ankara, Turkey
- P233 A COMPARISON OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE NEEDS OF PARENTS WHO ARE INTERNET USERS WITH THOSE OF NONUSERS**
Sobue I.¹, Mikami J.¹, Tanimoto K.¹, Mizumoto H.¹, Yanagida H.¹, Ohnishi M.¹, Matsui T.¹, Koshida M.¹, Katayama Y.¹, Ito S.²
¹1st Faculty of Nursing, School of Medicine, ²2nd School of Medicine Kagawa University, Kagawa, Japan
- P234 A COMPARISON OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE SERVICE UTILIZATION BETWEEN IT USERS AND THOSE WHO ARE NOT IT USERS**
Sobue I.¹, Mikami J.¹, Tanimoto K.¹, Yanagida H.¹, Mizumoto H.¹, Matsui T.¹, Koshida M.¹, Katayama Y.¹, Ohnishi M.¹, Ito S.²
¹1st Faculty of Nursing, School of Medicine, ²2nd School of Medicine Kagawa University, Kagawa, Japan
- P235 PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE NEEDS OF PARENTS USING AN AMBULANCE SERVICE IN KAGAWA PREFECTURE**
Mikami J.¹, Sobue I.¹, Tanimoto K.¹, Mizumoto H.¹, Yanagida H.¹, Koshida M.¹, Katayama Y.¹, Ohnishi M.¹, Matsui T.¹, Ito S.²
¹1st Faculty of Nursing, School of Medicine, ²2nd School of Medicine Kagawa University, Kagawa, Japan
- P236 SURVEY OF AMBULANCE UTILIZATION IN PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY SERVICES IN KAGAWA PREFECTURE**
Mikami J.¹, Sobue I.¹, Tanimoto K.¹, Yanagida H.¹, Mizumoto H.¹, Katayama Y.¹, Ohnishi M.¹, Matsui T.¹, Koshida M.¹, Ito S.²
¹1st Faculty of Nursing, School of Medicine, ²2nd School of Medicine Kagawa University, Kagawa, Japan
- P237 A STUDY TO DETERMINE PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN TURKEY**
Uzun Ö.
Nursing Department, Malatya School of Health, İnönü University, Campus, Malatya, Turkey
- P238 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING BREAST –SELF EXAMINATION IN NORTHERN GREECE**
Lavdaniti M.¹, Deltsidou A.², Kourkouta L.¹, Avramika M.¹, Dimitriadou A.¹, Tzavelas G.³, Sapountzi-Krepia D.¹
¹Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece, ²Nursing Department, Technological Educational Institution Lamia, Greece, ³Department of Statistics and Insurance Science, University of Piraeus, Greece
- P239 NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS, BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES OF "HEALTH", "HEALTH CARE", "HEALTH EDUCATION" AND "HEALTH ETHICS"**
Ioannidi V.¹, Kolovos P.¹, Vasileiadou S.², Travlos K. A.³, Zyga S.¹
¹Department of Nursing, University of Peloponnese, Sparta, Greece, ²General University Hospital "Attikon", ³Department of Sport Management, University of Peloponnese, Sparta Greece
- P240 POST-OPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF A VENTRICULOPERITONEAL SHUNT TO PATIENTS RECEIVING NURSING CARE FOR HYDROCEPHALUS**
Ermeidou D.¹, Athanasakis E.²
¹Children's Surgical Department of General Hospital Ippokratio, Greece, ²Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P241 INVESTIGATION OF THE ATTITUDES OF MARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGE OF 15-49 ON INNER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**
Özcan A.¹, Kökdener M.¹, Demir G.²
¹Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun Health Collage, Turkey, ²Ahi Evran University, Health Collage, Turkey

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- P242 INTAAORTIC BALLOON COUNTERPULSATION - THE ROLE OF NURSING STAFF**
Lavdaniti M.¹, Tsaloglidou A.^{1,2}, Barbas G.¹
¹Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece, ²“AHEPA” Hospital of Thessaloniki Greece
- P243 TREATMENTS FOR DIABETS**
Zournatzi S.¹, Stachtou A.²
General Hospital of Thessaloniki “Agios Pavlos”
- P244 THE HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS AND THE ROLE OF SCHOOL NURSE**
Stachtou A.¹, Zournatzi S.²
General Hospital of Thessaloniki “Agios Pavlos”
- P245 OBESITY AT SCHOOL AGE**
Siamaga E., Vlachou P.
Technological Educational Institution of Lamia, Greece
- P246 NEW EVIDENCE IN TREATING HYPERGLYCEMIA IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS; A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**
Mastrokostas A.¹, Gkrizioti M.¹, Papadimitriou D.²
¹ICU, 424 General Army Hospital, ² Medical School, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P247 THE PHENOMENON OF CARE FOR THE NEW STUDENTS OF NURSING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**
Sarpetsa S.¹, Tousidou E.², Chatzi M.¹, Sapountzi-Krepia D.¹
¹Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece, ²Center of Treatment-Recovery “Anagennisis ” of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki Greece
- P248 EXAMINATION OF THE IMPROVEMENT RATE ON PATIENTS’ SELF-SERVICE WITH HIP ARTHROPLASTY IN A REHABILITATION CENTER**
Kirmanidou M., Konstantinidou Ch., Mouza I., Doumou A., Mpligouras D.
“Anagennisis” Rehabilitation Center, Thessaloniki, Greece
- P249 HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE IN NORTHERN GREECE**
Barbas G., Lavdaniti M.
Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Educational Institution of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P250 THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION IN NURSING EDUCATION**
Galatou Ch.¹, Statharou A.², Fouseki V., Galatou N.³
¹Blood Donation, Livadia’s Hospital Greece, ²Aiginio Hospital Greece, ³Pathological Department, Amfissa’s Hospital, Greece
- P251 THE CONFRONTATION OF THE PATIENTS “PAIN” BY THE FATHERS OF CHURCH.**
Andriotaki K.¹, Korda E.², Karabinis G.¹, Xanthopoulou A.¹, Balaska M.¹, Ouzounakis P.³
¹Nursing Department Alexander Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece, ²1st Surgery of Georgiou Papanikolaou Hospital Thessaloniki, Greece, ³Private Hospital of Saint Loukas Thessaloniki, Greece
- P252 FILOTHEI THE ATHENIAN: THE CONTEMPORARY NURSE OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH**
Andriotaki K.¹, Kakousias I.¹, Korda E.², Karabinis G.¹, Vrachni E.¹, Meninai I.¹
¹Nursing Department Alexander Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece, ²1st Surgery of Georgiou Papanikolaou Hospital Thessaloniki, Greece, ³Private Hospital of Saint Loukas Thessaloniki, Greece
- P253 PREGNANCY AND MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS**
Andriotaki K.¹, Korda E.², Karabinis G.¹, Mitsopoulou A.¹
¹Nursing Department Alexander Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece, ²1st Surgery of Georgiou Papanikolaou Hospital Thessaloniki, Greece

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- P254** **CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS ABOUT THE USE OF MOBILE PHONES**
Kakousias I.¹, Meminai I.¹, Zavva E.¹, Georgiadou Ch.-E.¹, Chalkias Th.², Ouzounakis P.³
¹Nursing Department, Alexander Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece,
²Technological Education, GHofT: 'Sotiria', ³Clinic: "Agios Loukas" Thessaloniki, Greece
- P255** **USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE BY CHILDREN IN THE SIVAS, TURKEY**
Nurcan Yıldırım, Sitem Atalay, Müjde Kavaklı, Ayşegül Özdoğan
Midwifery Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey
- P256** **OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BLOOD AND BLOOD FLUIDS AMONG A SAMPLE OF TURKISH NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS' DURING CLINICAL PRACTICE TRAINING: FREQUENCY OF NEEDLESTICK AND SHARP INJURIES**
Karadağ M.
School of Health, Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey
- P257** **EVALUATION OF MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME IN NURSING EDUCATION: A PILOT STUDY IN TURKEY**
Bulut H., Hisar F., Demir G. S.
Department of Nursing, Health Sciences Faculty, Gazi University Besevler, Ankara, Turkey
- P258** **RESEARCH FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS**
Stamou S., Tousidou I., Kaiopoulou E., Lioti M., Mouza I.
Physical Rehabilitation Center of Thessaloniki "Revival", Greece
- P259** **GASTRIC ACIDITY ESTIMATION USING THE EPIGASTRIC ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY**
Giouvanoudi A.
Department of Physics and Chemistry, STEF, Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
- P260** **STUDY OF CONTRACEPTION USE IN ADOLESCENTS AND THE ROLE OF SERVICES OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PRIMARY CARE**
Barmpagianni E.¹, Zyga S.¹, Travlos A.², Kalokairinou A.³, Baltopoulos P.⁴
¹Department of Nursing, University of Peloponnese, Greece
²Department of Sports Organization and Management, University of Peloponnese, Greece
³Department of Nursing, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
⁴Faculty of Human Movement and Quality of Life Sciences, Greece
- P261** **MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION; THE EFFECT ON PUPILS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MENTAL ILLNESS**
Sakellari E.¹, Kalokerinou-Anagnostopoulou A.², Leino-Kilpi H.¹
¹Department of Nursing Science, University of Turku, Finland, ²Department of Nursing, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
- P262** **THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE NURSES TO PREVENT THE BRUISE HAEMATOMA AND PAIN ASSOCIATED WITH SUBCUTANEOUS HEPARIN**
Balci Akpınar R.¹, Yaman S.², Türkben Polat H.³
¹Erzurum Health School, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey, ²Elazığ Health School, Firat University, Elazığ, Turkey, ³Harput State Hospital, Elazığ, Turkey
- P263** **READINESS TO QUIT SMOKING AMONG SMOKERS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS**
Karadağlı F.¹, Nahcivan N.²
¹Research and Application Hospital, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey, ²Public Health Nursing Department, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
- P264** **EXPOSING SITUATIONS TO EMOTIONAL ANNOYANCE OF THE NURSES**
Akgün Şahin Z.¹, Kardeş Özdemir F.², Köse S.³
¹Internal Diseases Nursing Department, School of Nursing, Ataturk University, Erzurum, Turkey, ²Pediatric Nursing Department, School of Nursing, Ataturk University, Erzurum, Turkey, ³School of Nursing, Erzincan University, Erzincan, Turkey

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

- P265 HPV VACCINATION ACCEPTANCE AMONG WOMEN IN GREEK PROVINCE AREAS**
Gesouli - Voltyraki E., Metaxa A., Borsi A., Noula M.
Nursing Department, Technological Educational Institution of Lamia, Greece
- P266 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH DIABETES**
Tüfekci F.¹, Parlak A.¹, Döneray H.²
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, ²Division of Pediatric Endocrinology, Faculty of Medicine Ataturk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P267 THOUGHTS OF INFERTILE COUPLES ON SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD**
Çelebioğlu A.¹, Özkan H.², Parlak A.¹
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, ²Department of Midwifery, Erzurum Health School Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P268 THOUGHTS OF THE STUDENTS ON SURROGACY MOTHERHOOD**
Özkan H.², Çelebioğlu A.¹, Parlak A.¹
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, ²Department of Midwifery, Erzurum Health School Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P269 ASSESSMENT OF SELF-EFFICACY LEVELS OF SCHOOL OF HEALTH STUDENTS IN TURKEY**
Melahat Akgun Kostak¹, Serap Unsar¹, Seda Kurt Sadırlı¹, Melike Demir²
¹Edirne School of Health, Trakya University, Edirne, Turkey, ²School of Health, Namık Kemal University, Tekirdağ, Turkey
- P270 SELF-ACTUALIZATION LEVELS OF TURKISH NURSES AND MIDWIVES**
Serap Unsar, Melahat Akgun Kostak, Seda Kurt Sadirli, Ozgul Erol
Edirne School of Health, Trakya University, Edirne, Turkey
- P271 THE ROLE OF EMPATHY IN THE RESTORATION OF MENTAL HEALTH”**
Koukourikos K.¹, Karra O.², Moralis D.¹
¹Psychiatric Hospital Thessaloniki, Greece, ²G.H.T. “Papanikolaou”, Greece
- P272 THE IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL SITUATIONS OF THE MOTHERS ON THE APPLICATIONS THEY CARRIED ON DIARRHEA**
Arikan D.¹, Küçük D.², Parlak A.¹
¹Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, ²Department of Midwifery, Erzurum Health School Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey
- P273 OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA AND ALLERGY RISK FACTORS AMONG WORKING CHILDREN IN JEWELLERS AND HAIRDRESSERS**
Yenilmez F.B., Esin N.
Public Health Nursing Department, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
- P274 THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL IN DEVELOPING PREVENTION PROGRAMS**
Bourmali M., Touriki M., Veneti A.
Anti-Cancer Hospital of Thessaloniki “Theagenio”, Greece
- P275 NURSING CARE FOR MASTECTOMY PATIENT**
Bourmali M.¹, Palitzika D.², Fotiou V.¹, Veneti A.¹
¹Anti-Cancer Hospital of Thessaloniki “Theagenio”, Greece, ²“Papanikolaou” Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece
- P276 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF MIDWIVES AND NURSES WORKING AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL**
Karadağlı F., Manav N., Erduğan N.
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Research and Application Hospital, Turkey

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

P277 HAND HYGIENE AS A MEANS OF CONTROLLING NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS

Pantelidou P., Tsaloglidou A.
AHEPA University Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece

P278 ETHICAL ISSUES IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

Tsaloglidou A., Pantelidou P., Dimitriadou A.
AHEPA University Hospital of Thessaloniki, Greece

P279 FREE RADICALS AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN THE HUMAN ORGANISM

Fotiou V.¹, Mpourmaly M.¹, Palitzika D.², Kofides O.¹, Veneti A.¹
¹Anti-Cancer Hospital in Thessaloniki "Theageneio", Greece, ²Cardiosurgery Department "Papanikolaou Hospital", Thessaloniki, Greece

P280 CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE: DIAGNOSIS AND NEW TRENDS IN TREATMENT

Polychronidou G.¹, Tsachouridou O.², Grivou K.³, Karavasiliadou S.⁴
¹Oncologic Department General Hospital 'Papageorgiou', Greece, ²Infectious Diseases Division, Department of Internal Pathology, General Hospital AHEPA, Greece, ³Health Center of Kassandreia, Chalkidiki, ⁴Sports Medicine Laboratory, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

19:00-19:30 Dismantling of Posters (P211 – P280)



Morning Session

08:30-09:00 Placement of Posters (P281 – P339)

P281 DIABETIC FOOT INFECTIONS: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

Tsachouridou O.¹, Polychronidou G.², Grivou K.³, Tsachouridis A.⁴, Karavasiliadou S.⁵, Barbouni M.⁶

¹Infectious Diseases Division, Department of Internal Pathology, General Hospital AHEPA, Greece, ²Oncologic Department General Hospital 'Papageorgiou', Greece, ³Health Center of Kassandreia, Chalkidiki, Greece, ⁴Health Center of N. Moudania, Chalkidiki, Greece, ⁵Sports Medicine Laboratory, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, ⁶Department of Internal Pathology General Hospital of IKA Panagia, Greece

P282 FACING THE GYNAECOLOGICAL INFECTION

Tsachouridou O.¹, Polychronidou G.², Grivou K.³, Tsachouridis A.⁴, Barbouni M.⁵, Karavasiliadou S.⁶

¹Infectious Diseases Division, Department of Internal Pathology, General Hospital AHEPA, Greece, ²Oncologic Department General Hospital 'Papageorgiou', Greece, ³Health Center of Kassandreia, Chalkidiki, Greece, ⁴Health Center of N. Moudania, Chalkidiki, Greece, ⁵Department of Internal Pathology General Hospital of IKA Panagia Greece, ⁶Sports Medicine Laboratory, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

P283 H1N1 INFLUENZA VIRUS- A THREATENING OUTBREAK

Tsachouridou O.¹, Tsachouridis A.², Grivou K.³, Polychronidou G.⁴, Karavasiliadou S.⁵, Barbouni M.⁶

¹Infectious Diseases Division, Department of Internal Pathology, General Hospital AHEPA, Greece, ²Health Center of N. Moudania, Chalkidiki, Greece, ³Health Center of Kassandreia, Chalkidiki, Greece, ⁴Oncologic Department General Hospital 'Papageorgiou', Greece, ⁵Sports Medicine Laboratory, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, ⁶Department of Internal Pathology General Hospital of IKA Panagia Thessaloniki, Greece

P284 NURSING CARE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

Tsachouridou O.¹, Karavasiliadou S.², Polychronidou G.³, Grivou K.⁴, Tsachouridis A.⁵, Barbouni M.⁶

¹Infectious Diseases Division, Department of Internal Pathology, General Hospital AHEPA, Greece, ²Health Center of N. Moudania, Chalkidiki, Greece, ³Health Center of Kassandreia, Chalkidiki, Greece, ⁴Oncologic Department General Hospital 'Papageorgiou', Greece, ⁵Sports Medicine Laboratory, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece, ⁶Department of Internal Pathology General Hospital of IKA Panagia, Thessaloniki, Greece

P285 PALLIATIVE CARE IN PATIENTS WITH CANCER: GOALS AND BENEFIT

Polychronidou G.¹, Tsachouridou O.², Karavasiliadou S.³

¹Oncologic Department General Hospital 'Papageorgiou', Greece, ²Infectious Diseases Division, Department of Internal Pathology, General Hospital AHEPA, Greece, ³Sports Medicine Laboratory, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

P286 ORIENTATION & TRAINING FOR NURSES IN CORONARY UNITS

Athanasiadou E.¹, Micheli M.¹, Garganh K.²

¹General Hospital of Thessaloniki "Agios Pavlos", Greece

²General Hospital of Thessaloniki "G. Papanikolaou", Greece

P287 ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE IN GREECE

Dimitriadou N., Bellali Th., Abramika M., Ziogou Th.

Faculty of Nursing, Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

P288 THE PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILIES HAVING MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

Dilek Kılıç, Başaran Gençdoğan, Beyhan Bağ, Derya Arıcan

Public health department, School of Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

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Pantazidou Z.¹, Kousouri K.², Ouzounakis P.³, Chalkias Th.³
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Congress Venue

Grand Hotel Palace, Thessaloniki, Greece

Official language of the Congress: English

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Powerpoint is the preferred format for presentation. Presenters must submit their presentations at least 1 hour prior to their session. All conference rooms are fully equipped with a pc/notebook for presentation, LCD data projector («beamer») and screen. It will not be possible to use slides. Please note that there will be no facilities for overhead projection. Personal notebooks will not be permitted.

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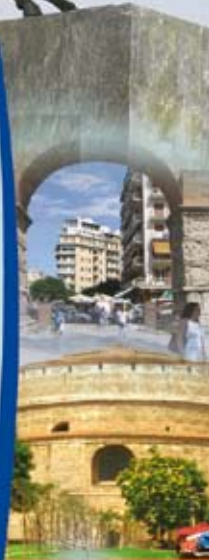
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PROCEEDINGS



DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN NURSING IN CHINA

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The economic development in China in the previous two decades has been dramatic and has attracted more and more attention worldwide. Chinese government has emphasised on the development of country through strategies of improving science, technology, and education and has pointed out that talents are the key to make a nation stronger. The government has put tremendous efforts and investments to improve basic education and higher education in the country. Under this background, nursing education in China has experienced a series of reforms and has made much progress in terms of the amount of universities that provide different levels of higher nursing education (including undergraduate, Master's and PhD programmes in nursing), the change of curriculum and teaching materials, the application of various teaching and learning methods, the establishment of international collaboration in education and research and so on. The presentation will provide a brief history of nursing education in China and an overview of the status of nursing manpower and the structure of the educational level of the nurses in hospitals across years. So far, there are five levels of nursing education programme in China: Certificate, Diploma, Undergraduate, Master's and PhD.

Reasons that indicate the need for more competent nurses, especially those with higher nursing education and with different specialization will be explored. For example, the low nurse/bed and nurse/population ratios, the low percentage of nurses with diploma education and above, the changes of people's notion about health and health care, the increasing of aged population, internal and international migration of nurses and so on. Moreover, the need for more qualified nurse educators in universities to meet with the demand of the development of nursing education will also be addressed.

The dynamic developments in nursing in terms of education and research in the previous decades since the resume of the undergraduate nursing programme in China in 1983 will be discussed. The discussion will focus mainly on the comparison of numbers of different levels of programmes that provide higher nursing education in the previous decades, the changes of curriculum, the variation of teaching and learning methods, as well as the international collaboration in education and research. The trend for future developments of nursing education and research in China will be proposed based on the discussion. For example, with the global shortage of nurses, the international migration of nurses from one country to the other, especially from developing countries to developed countries, the development of community nursing, the increasing emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention, further reform of nursing curriculum to meet with these changes will soon be a need, not only in China, but also in other countries.

The ultimate aim of this presentation is to provide a chance for international nursing scholars to know more about the Chinese nursing education system, recent development of higher nursing education in China and to find out the opportunities for future collaborations between China and other countries in areas of nursing education, research and other ways of communication.

PROCEEDINGS

EVIDENCED –BASED NURSING PRACTICE AND EDUCATION: PERSPECTIVES FROM THREE COUNTRIES (AUSTRALIA, SWEDEN THAILAND)

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Research utilization has been discussed in the nursing literature with growing enthusiasm, amid increasing calls for the use of research findings in practice. The emphasis on evidence-based practice is likely to continue well into the future, and it highlights the importance of incorporating research findings into practice and education. Furthermore, the achievement of professional status has resulted in increased awareness about the need for a research-based body of knowledge to support nursing practice and education.

This round table discussion will highlight and discuss importance of the role of evidence based practice in nursing, and the efforts, awareness, and activities implemented to support evidence based practice in clinical nursing practice, research, and education in three countries, Thailand, Sweden and Australia, with reference to the international arena.

The perspectives and discussions will be centred around the rationale of the application, investigation, and teaching of evidence-based practice by the nursing profession. Evidence-based practice is accepted as vital for successful and effective nursing care, but its application is not always possible, for a variety of reasons, and its implementation requires critical examination. The discussion will focus on the emergence of evidence-based practice, its sociocultural development in nursing, system of service delivery, and other factors which influence current situations where evidence-based nursing practice is used in three different part of the world, Thailand, Australia and Sweden.

These perspectives will be used to generate an open discussion with the audience to derive recommendations for the implementation of evidence-based nursing practice applicable to all.



TRANSITION AND CONTINUITY OF CARE IN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: CURRENT CHALLENGES IN THE TRANSFER FROM CHILD TO ADULT SERVICES

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An expanding body of international policy and research evidence has identified the need to prevent children and adolescents becoming lost in the transfer between child and adult services, which can result in loss of continuity of care and a risk of adverse effects on health, well being and potential.¹⁻⁵ Concerns have been expressed that a failure to manage and integrate care effectively during the process of transition can result in the loss of young people with substantive and ongoing needs from the health and social care systems.⁶

Transition can be defined in different ways as 'a planned and orderly process of change from child oriented to adult models of care'⁷ and 'the purposeful planned movement of adolescents and young adults from child centred to adult oriented health care systems'.⁸ It has been recognised that transition is a multidimensional, multidisciplinary, lengthy process continuing on into adult care, marked by joint responsibilities in multidisciplinary working.^{9,10,11,6}

Ensuring continuity of care is a major challenge for transition from child to adult services. Definitions and dimensions of continuity can inform an understanding of barriers and facilitators for service delivery and the development of guidelines for good practice/service. The characteristics of continuity of care in a multi-axial definition¹² comprise experienced, cross boundary, flexible, informational, relational and longitudinal continuity, contextual and long term continuity.

Applying the multi-axial definition to the process of transition between child and adult services, a number of challenges emerge. These include the implementation of systems for effective information transfer within and across organisational boundaries and the provision of accurate and consistent information to children and families (informational continuity); the effective co-ordination of services across boundaries by child and adult services, general practice, external voluntary agencies (cross-boundary/team continuity); the development of flexible, transitional care plans linked to effective monitoring (flexible continuity); the deployment of professional staff during transition to remove gaps and disjointed episodes of service delivery (longitudinal continuity); the designation and accountability of one or more professional staff to foster therapeutic relationships and ensure that no negative impact on care outcomes occurs during the process of transition (relational, personal and therapeutic continuity) and the development/implementation of systems and processes to ensure that the care needs of young people and families are met over time (long-term continuity).

Transition should be a guided, educative and therapeutic process. Young people negotiating the developmental transition from child to adulthood, which can be challenging, can have high rates of mental health needs that may be related to life transitions and these needs can fall into the gap between child and adult mental health services and remain unmet.¹⁰ Surveys of service provision for transition illustrate the magnitude of the challenges, which include lack of provision by 25-75%, continuity of care hampered by separate child and adult mental health systems marked by separate policies for access, lack of clarity in access procedures and lack of shared client planning between child and adult services.¹³⁻¹⁵ A recent study identified that young people with emotional/neurotic, neuro-developmental and emerging personality disorders were most likely to fall through the child-adult services gap due to lack of provision.¹⁶

More specifically, barriers to effective transition and continuity have been shown to include

changes in long term therapeutic relationships between young people and health professionals, lack of local protocols and procedures to guide transition, differences between child and adult models of care linked to a cultural service divide, service complexity, operation of variable age boundaries, diagnosis, failure to engage young people due to stigma and negative perceptions about adult services, inadequate education and training for adult care givers on adolescent disorders and failure to co-ordinate interagency working during transition. In contrast, facilitators to transition and continuity of care encompass joint strategic planning of services, the appointment of key workers, provision of written transition policies, transition care pathways, development of transition plans with young people, early planning for transition, uniformity in service age cut offs, transitional workers, liaison working and joint appointments across child and adult services, shared training programmes for health and social care professionals, adoption of inter-professional service models encompassing health and social care, education, and non statutory services.¹⁶⁻²⁰

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THE ROLE OF EXERCISE IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS

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Exercise can play an important role in the therapy of patients with diabetes. On the other hand, the motivations to exercise, the specific concerns about its use and the types of exercise that are acceptable may differ considerably between groups and among individuals.

An exercise prescription needs to be tailored to each person's unique set of circumstances. Exercise recommendations may differ widely based on the type of diabetes (type 1, type 2, glucose intolerance), age-group or specific characteristics of the patient (e.g. adolescent, female) and the presence or absence of chronic diabetic complications.

In each individual, the prescription should reflect an effort to optimize the anticipated benefits and minimize the risks of exercise. Benefits may include cardiovascular risk reduction, improved strength and physical energy, a better quality of life and a psychological sense of well-being. Risks will vary with the presence and degree of microvascular and macrovascular complications, metabolic control and the adjustments to the treatment regimen (medication, caloric intake) required because of increase in physical activity.

The likelihood of maximizing the benefits and minimizing the risks of exercise will be greatest when the exercise prescription is developed jointly by the patient and health-care team. Education of patients and their families, as well as their health care professionals, appropriate medical evaluations and development and use of well-informed and judicious guidelines are all important for achieving exercise goals.

INITIATING INSULIN THERAPY IN TYPE1 AND TYPE2 DIABETES WHICH INSULIN REGIMEN?

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Insulin therapy may eventually be required to maintain glycemic control in many patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Initiation of insulin therapy poses considerable challenges for both patients and health care providers.

Common patient concerns include anxiety about injections, the time needed to learn injection technique and fears of weight gain and hypoglycemia.

Insulin analogues with more physiologic and predictable time-action profiles than human insulins are now available. Furthermore more convenient insulin delivery systems with finer needles that minimize injection pain have overcome some of the initial concerns about insulin therapy. For the treatment of type 2 diabetes relatively large doses of insulin (>1 U/kg) compared with those required to treat type 1 diabetes, may be necessary to overcome the insulin resistance of type 2 diabetes and lower HbA1c to the target level.

Although initial therapy is aimed at increasing basal insulin supply, usually with intermediate or long acting insulins, patients may also require prandial therapy with short or rapid acting insulin.

Long acting insulin analogues decrease the risk of hypoglycemia, specially nocturnal hypoglycemia, compared with NPH.

Insulin regimens should be designed taking into account, lifestyle and meal schedules. According to the consensus of the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes, Insulin in type 2 diabetes should be introduced if lifestyle intervention, metformin at the maximal tolerated dose fail to achieve or sustain the glycaemic goals. The consensus regarding the second medication added to metformin was to choose either insulin or sulfonylurea.

The HbA1c level will determine in part which agent is selected next, with consideration given to the more effective glycaemia-lowering agent, insulin, for patients with an HbA1c level of > 8.5% or with symptoms secondary to hypoglycemia.

Insulin can be initiated with a basal insulin plus metformin and sulfonylurea. If this regimen fails to maintain good control, intensification of insulin therapy is needed. This consists of additional injections that might include a short or rapid acting insulin given before selected meals to reduce post prandial hyperglycemia, or the introduction of a twice daily premixed insulin with continued metformin use.

A recent multinational observational study, which included 56.000 patients with type 2 diabetes, has shown that the use of biphasic insulin aspart 30, proved to be efficient in lowering HbA1c levels and safe regarding the rate of hypoglycemias observed during the study period.

The treatment of type 1 diabetes is insulin. The results of the DCCT study as well as the availability of long and short action insulin analogues, have oriented diabetologists in adopting the intensified insulin treatment regime, for the majority of patients with type 1 diabetes.

By intensified insulin treatment we imply not only more than three injections per day but also adjustment of insulin dose according to blood sugar levels before each meal. Such regimen allows young people with diabetes to have the life style they choose and minimizes the risk of hypoglycemias.

It is therefore obvious that patients have to be well educated in order to achieve a satisfactory self management and good metabolic control.

CONTROLLING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING: THE ROLE OF INFECTION CONTROL NURSE

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Antimicrobial resistance among bacterial pathogens has become a serious health threat and its incidence is rising at an alarming rate. Resistant pathogens have been associated with an increased rate of in-hospital mortality, increased morbidity, longer length of hospital stay and higher healthcare costs. Multiple factors contribute to the escalating emergence of antibiotic resistance including inappropriate use of antibiotics, increasing use of invasive devices, reductions in nursing and support staff, prolonged hospitalization and increasing numbers of immunosuppressed and severely ill patients who are at higher risk for acquiring a drug-resistant infection.

Antimicrobial resistance can be reduced through a bundle of combined interventions. Judicious use of antibiotics is the key to prevent further resistance, as well as implementation of comprehensive infection control programs. Its management requires a multidisciplinary approach with the participation of epidemiologists, infectious diseases specialists, nurses, microbiologists, pharmacists and administrators.

Infection control nurse, as core member of the infection control committee, in collaboration with the microbiology department, performs routine antimicrobial susceptibility surveillance, develops a system to rapidly detect and report resistant pathogens in individual patients and ensures a quick response by caregivers. He/she is also creates a plan for early identification, transportation, discharge and readmission of patients colonized with specific resistant microorganisms.

He/she collaborates with hospital pharmacists and infectious diseases specialists in order to improve antibiotic utilization by educational, supportive and administrative means, in regard to optimization of antimicrobial prophylaxis, choice and duration of empiric therapy, improving adherence to prescription and restriction policies, monitoring and- most importantly- providing feedback.

An infection control nurse has a wide range of everyday's activities including planning of specific hygiene measures, provision of instructions and guidelines, evaluation of the responses, improvement of the compliance and regular revision of the infection control recommendations, guidelines and policies with special concern to hand hygiene, barrier precautions, appropriate use of personal protective equipment, medical waste handling, contaminated laundry management, cleaning and disinfection of hospital environment and equipment.

Having deep knowledge of the infection and resistance process, infection control nurse transfers background information from infection control specialists and local health authorities up to national centers for diseases control and prevention and transforms this information to simple and applied instructions to all hospital personnel. Between autonomy and collaborative work, as well as between health care professional's needs and hospital's administration orders, builds reliable relationships, inspires and motivates staff, tries to remodel behavior and gives respect and responsibility without losing the goal: providing quality in patient care and fighting antimicrobial resistance.

CHRONIC WOUND MANAGEMENT FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME CARE

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Acute and chronic wounds affect at least 1% of the population¹. Regardless of etiology, wounds are difficult to treat if coexisting factors (e.g., infection or diabetes mellitus) prevent regular wound healing. Wounds represent a significant risk factor for hospitalization, amputation, sepsis and even death, and, from the patient's perspective, wound therapy is often uncomfortable or painful. Modern wound-healing concepts include different types of moist dressings and topical agents, although only a few of those treatments have convincingly been shown to give higher wound closure rates compared with traditional wet gauze dressings^{2,3}. Clinical knowledge about the management of difficult-to-treat wounds is still limited owing to the lack of high-quality evidence^{4,5}.

Negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT), developed at Wake Forest University in the early 1990's where the name Vacuum Assisted Closure (VAC) was given^{6,7}. The system consists of an open-cell foam dressing covered with an adhesive drape. The dressing is connected to a vacuum pump that creates and maintains a subatmospheric pressure (intermittent or continuous). Positive effects of NPWT on wound healing have been demonstrated in basic science studies^{7,8}, and many case reports and case series document broad use of NPWT in various clinical settings. Several thousand NPWT applications are performed each day worldwide, mostly in the United States. From 2003 to 2004, revenue for vacuum-assisted closure increased by 45% to \$700 million⁹. The negative pressure concept is applied in China for more than 2000 years. In Greece, the VAC was introduced by KCI in 2003.

When applying a VAC dressing, it is important to assess the location, surface area, tissue type, color, odor, and drainage within the wound. It is also necessary to cleanse thoroughly the wound. The choice of foam is very important. Two kinds of foam exist. GranuFoam is hydrophobic and does not absorb fluid but will stay moist under the occlusive drape. It is black and less dense than the white foam, thus allowing for more flow. White Foam is white and denser (more hydrophobic) than the black foam. It is used for frail tissues, such as fistulas, tendon, exposed organs, blood vessels or bone¹⁰.

After dressing removal and before application of a new dressing. The periwound skin should be protected with a skin protectant, barrier film, or hydrocolloid dressing to maintain the airtight seal essential for NPWT, and to protect the periwound skin from moisture-associated skin damage. Placement involves cutting, fitting, and sealing the appropriate foam type to the wound. Then the tubing is connected to the pump, which is activated and assessed for leakage of air. Large leaks can be heard by the unaided ear, but minute leaks may only be heard by auscultation of the wound edges. It is recommended as securing the tubing to the skin, taking care to avoid damage to the skin from pressure. Tape may be applied so that it forms a mesentery that allows the tube to be secured within the pleat of the tape without unduly restricting movement as the patient's body moves.

Protection of the skin at the wound edge and the periwound skin is essential. If the wound surface is small or narrow, the skin edges may be covered with a film or a hydrocolloid dressing to protect them. Bridging is an alternative technique, and it allows the clinician to manage two different wounds with NPWT, provided they are in proximity to one another. Bridging also prevents the suction tubing and TRAC pad from lying on a pressure or friction sensitive area. When bridging, it is important that the skin is protected under the foam and that the pieces of foam touch¹⁰.

Optimal system settings: The target pressure setting for pressure ulcers is 125 mm Hg with the black foam dressing and 125 to 175 mm Hg with the white foam dressing. The recommended setting of 125 mm Hg is based on the findings of Morykwas et al⁷. However, this may not be the best starting pressure for all patients. The pressure setting depends on the level of pain, the wound and the experience of the doctor. In the case of patient pain the manufacturer recommends reducing the target setting in 25 mm Hg increments to a minimum of 75 mm Hg, until pain is relieved¹¹. If the patient is older, emaciated, or taking an anticoagulant, the clinician should start at a lower pressure (e.g., 75 to 100 mm Hg) and titrate up to 125 mm Hg as tolerated¹¹. The investigators also agree that continuous suction mode should be used for the first 48 hours of treatment, and then switch to intermittent suction mode for the remainder of the therapy (5 minutes on, 2 minutes off)^{7,11}

GENERAL INDICATIONS FOR NPWT¹²

- Chronic wounds
- Acute wounds
- Traumatic wounds
- Partial-thickness burns
- Dehisced wounds
- Diabetic ulcers
- Pressure ulcers
- Flaps
- Grafts

GENERAL CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR NPWT¹²

- Malignancy in the wound
- Untreated osteomyelitis
- Nonenteric or unexplored fistulas
- Necrotic tissue with eschar present
- Placement over exposed blood vessels or organs

RELATIVE CONTRAINDICATIONS¹²

- Presence of active hemorrhage
- Patients under uncontrollable anticoagulant treatment
- Difficult hemostasis in the wound
- Active infection
- Weak, irradiated or ligated vessels or organs

CONTRAINDICATIONS OF APPLICATION (CONCERNING THE WOUND ITSELF)¹²

- Inadequately prepared wound beds, such as those that needing to be debrided or that lacking of moisture
- Wounds that are too small to allow the NPWT foam dressing to come into contact with the wound bed
- Freshly debrided wounds without adequate hemostasis
- Devitalized wounds with eschar
- Wounds with inadequate circulation
- Fibrotic wounds
- Desiccated wounds

CONTRAINDICATIONS OF APPLICATION (CONCERNING THE PATIENT)¹²

The consensus panel of experienced wound care clinicians in 2004 agreed that NPWT should not be used with the following patients: Patients who are unable to adhere to the treatment protocol, such as those who will not consistently offload pressure and those who lack adequate financial or caregiver resources

- Patients who cannot tolerate pain that may be caused by NPWT treatment, even after adjustments have been made
- Patients who have an allergy or tissue intolerance to the adhesive in the drape used to seal the foam dressing
- Patients that have conditions that make it impossible to achieve a seal, such as patients with uncontrollable incontinence, hyperhidrosis, or certain anatomic characteristics
- Patients with bleeding disorders that manifest at the wound level

MECHANISM OF ACTION OF VAC

Topical Negative Pressure (TNP) stimulates angiogenesis and draws blood into the wound bed, restoring normal levels of macrophages and growth factors¹³. This technique optimizes blood flow, decreases local oedema and removes excessive fluid from the wound bed¹⁴. In addition, the action of negative pressure causes micromechanical forces that induce cell proliferation at the wound edge, encouraging granulation¹⁵. The improved tissue perfusion of the wound bed improves oxygenation for regenerating tissue aiding granulation, whilst the hypoxic environment generated across the wound surface prevents survival of aerobic bacteria. VAC therapy has been shown to reduce bacterial colonization rates in wounds¹⁶ partly due to improved blood flow providing macrophages, but also removal of exudates and slough decreases the ability of bacteria to colonize the wound. Although some conventional dressings aim to remove exudates (e.g. alginate dressings), there is usually a saturation point. In this case, VAC therapy was chosen primarily to contain the odour and avoid the need for frequent painful dressing changes. Odour is completely contained, since the wound itself is sealed to the external environment, and exudates are collected in the sealed system container. Since the container can be emptied without affecting the dressing, dressing changes are needed only every 3 days. This made considerable improvement to the patient's quality of life¹⁷.

ADVANTAGES^{18,19,14,20,21,22}

VAC therapy has been shown to have multiple benefits to patients with chronic wounds. These include:

- Easy and fast application
- Keeps the patient dry and obstructs the external superinfections
- Measurement of exudates
- Possibility for the control of exudates and odour
- Improves rates of healing of complex wounds and accelerates healing
- Reduces the dressing changes (every 48 hours)
- Reduces hospital stay
- Better management of nursing time is ensured
- Easy accessible, fast application, easy removal
- Simple, atraumatic, and relatively cheap
- Protects and keeps the intestinal loops under the fascias
- Keeps the patient dry and inhibits the external superinfections
- Removes the fluids from interstitial space reducing the edema
- Reduces the bacterial load
- Promotes the neovascularization of the wound
- It allows the definitive closure with direct approximation in the 92% of patients with abdominal trauma
- Reduces the time of temporary closure
- Facilitates the decision for the surgeon to leave the abdomen open

CLINICAL BENEFITS¹²

- ❖ Reduction of wound volume and size
- ❖ Faster preparation of wound bed
- ❖ Faster healing
- ❖ Faster graft integration
- ❖ Reduction of drainage time for acute wounds
- ❖ Reduction of complications
- ❖ Enhancement of response in first line treatment
- ❖ Better survival
- ❖ Cost reduction

DISADVANTAGES¹²

- High cost
- Difficulty in paying off for the materials and spare parts

COMPLICATIONS¹²

When the instructions are followed the complications are rare but still exist. These are: pain, infection, hemorrhage, fluid deficit.

TRANSITION FROM ACUTE CARE TO HOME CARE

In addition to the wound healing efficacy of NPWT as shown by numerous trials in the literature, the fact that most of the patients who were randomized to NPWT were able to receive the therapy at home is of extreme importance. In the most recent study, the proportion of home care therapy days (including impatient time) for NPWT was about 90% versus 95.3% for control. Furthermore, patients who received NPWT experienced significantly ($P=0.035$) fewer secondary operative revision amputations, which further decreased hospital stays.²³

The versatility of the NPWT device enables it to be applied at home or in an alternative care setting, making the transition from the hospital to the home setting extremely easy to facilitate. Furthermore, because dressing changes can be performed every 48 hours in the ambulatory setting, this helps decrease the frequency of dressing changes, decreases the time between debridement and definitive closure and lowers the costs of protracted hospital stays (24-35), making NPWT an ideal device for home care. The development of a portable NPWT unit affords patients the freedom of mobility while sustaining continuous NPWT. This flexibility further reduces hospital inpatient utilization costs allowing home patient recovery.²³

COST ESTIMATION

To cost of VAC device and materials is beyond no doubt higher than the majority of conventional treatments. But this cost is counteracted by:

1. The reduction of hospitalization
2. The reduction of ICU stay
3. The reduction of wound surface
4. The better response in first line treatment
5. Fewer time consuming dressing changes
6. Shorter time till the operative treatment²⁴

In a study by Philbeck et al²⁵. 1023 patients with chronic wounds were included. The patients were divided in two groups. In the VAC group the mean time to healing was 97 days and the cost was 14,546\$ per patient. Contrary in the group that received conventional treatment the mean time for healing was 247 days and the cost per patient was 23,465\$.

In another randomized controlled study²⁶ 54 patients with full thickness wounds were included. The authors compared the treatment with VAC system to the treatment with gauzes instilled in normal saline. They concluded that for the patients treated with VAC a reduction to hospitalization, to the cost ($p<0.05$) and to the nursing cost ($p<0.001$) has been observed.

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NURSES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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Nowadays, it is increasingly recognized that the obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) is a highly prevalent chronic systematic disease since it affects, at least, 2 to 4% of the adult population. It triggers inflammatory and metabolic processes and predisposes to early atherosclerosis and cardiovascular risk. OSAS is characterized by recurrent episodes of partial or complete obstructions of the pharynx during sleep. These lead to hypoxaemia, frequent arousals, sleep fragmentation and excessive daytime sleepiness. Excessive daytime sleepiness related to increased sleep fragmentation and impaired sleep quality has an adverse impact on the quality of life and health status of patients. Moreover, there is significant evidence that OSAS affects not only the patients, but their partners' quality of life, as well. An important step toward alleviating the OSAS symptoms and consequences would be to persuade the patients to make significant life style changes, such as weight loss, reduction of alcohol consumption, etc.

Continuous positive airways treatment (CPAP) is currently regarded as the cornerstone of therapy for OSAS.

Excessive daytime sleepiness is the main indication for CPAP treatment in OSAS, and, in addition, cardiovascular benefits are thought to result as well. Nevertheless, compliance with CPAP treatment is often poor. Nurse-led support structures, feature in patient management programs developed for other chronic illnesses, such as diabetes, asthma, respiratory or renal failure. Treatments for these illnesses involve greater behavioural investments from patients than typical oral pharmacological treatments. For CPAP treatment programs, the additional burdens include regular and extended use of bulky apparatuses, visible and obvious to significant others, especially bed-partners as well additional side effects which may occur. Support models for other demanding treatment regimens also incorporate both educational and technological aspects, as noted in the CPAP literature. Seeking to facilitate the patients' proper CPAP usage, we focus on treatment goals and offer expert training, support and advice in CPAP use.

Randomized controlled trials have shown that patients' support improves CPAP usage, alleviates symptoms, benefits mood and cognitive ability and improves quality of life in OSAS patients.

Several protocols are used for standard or intensive support where nurses have the main role in training, supporting and facilitating treatment programs. The serious complications of OSAS, together with its high prevalence make its diagnosis and treatment a pressing public health issue.

GLOBALIZATION OF NURSING RESEARCH: THE ADVANTAGES OF SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS

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Nursing research has developed quickly during the last few decades. It is highly important for the development of health-care practice in any country. One of the advantages of nursing and its research is the global perspective - nursing and caring is needed everywhere. Nursing as the global community means that we need collaborative working and sharing crossing national boundaries and cultures. The number of scientific nursing journals has increased and a major increase in submitted papers can be seen. To understand the development more widely, it is good to compare some trends in the development of medical research. In a recent evaluation report of clinical research in Finland and Sweden (2009) the trend of global "markets" can be seen. In this report it was highlighted that many traditionally large countries in terms of number of medical publications (USA, UK, Japan and others) have shown relatively small changes in the number of medical publications since the mid-1990s. Finland and Sweden also show relatively small changes; the amount for Finland has increased 13% the last decade while the Swedish production has decreased by 9%. In clinical medical research the production of the EU15 group is 8% larger than that of USA (2006). As from the globalization perspective a number of new countries are emerging as important producers of medical publications. The most growth can be seen by China with a growth of more than 600% during the last decade. In the evaluation report (2009) 10 countries were listed that have doubled their production of biomedical publications in a decade and 15 countries have shown a similar pattern in clinical medicine. The countries with strongly growing activities are mainly located in Asia with China, South Korea and Iran. Also some non-Asian countries like Turkey and Greece are listed as being fast growing in their research activity. The trend could be seen in nursing research if we look at the ISI Journal Citation Reports of JCR Science Edition 2008. The number of listed nursing journals with impact factor is now 60 (year 2008) as the figure was a year earlier about 40.

The purpose of my presentation is to highlight the experiences of the development of nursing research thru systematic research programs and clarify the need of this type of approach in modern research world. I will use some examples from the development of Finnish nursing research - one of the most quickly developed areas of academic education and research in health field in the Nordic countries. In describing high impact science I will use some key points that are relevant in this type of evaluation: enough PhD prepared researchers, obtained external funding from competitive sources and in essence research problems that are relevant to the health of people and their care. Several critical questions have been raised by many authors (e.g. Rahm Hallberg 2006) if nursing research is "mainly concerned with caring about the profession and not caring about the quality of health care or the knowledge needed for the care delivered". Experts in the field of nursing and health call for consumers perspectives when developing research agendas. The challenge for nurse researchers is to provide evidence for practice and is useful for the consumers.

The research program and its development is much more demanding than just doing single, cross sectional studies. In the evaluation report of nursing and caring research in Finland by the Academy of Finland "Nursing and Caring Sciences, Evaluation report, 2003" the international evaluation panel highlighted several lessons to be learned. There were several strong points in the development of research in this country. The weak points in Finnish nursing research were connected to the following issues that everyone can reflect and use in nursing research community. The comments especially concerning research programmes stressed following issues: 1) Research was too fragmented with small groups and dominated by persons at a junior

or doctoral level. 2) Research with small local projects and simplistic study designs, 3) Research carried out in one context rather than several sites. This leads to a question how to generalize the findings to a wider context. This means a strong call for proper research programmes in nursing research.

We need to put serious attempts to build up research programmes in our field if we want to produce knowledge relevant for practice. Building research programmes means that we must have a clear understanding what a research programme actually means, what a proper researcher career means (doctoral, post doctoral, senior etc.), what type of skills we need in team work and in leading a research group and how longstanding programmes should be organized. The next issue is to get long lasting external funding for the research programme. As for the context and methodologies we need to develop research programmes that address an important area of study and where we use different research designs and multi-methods and continue to build further on the existing knowledge. Flexible dialog from theories to empirical world and from empirical investigations to theories is essential in this endeavour, too.

As such the research programme -approach is much more expensive and requires several different methodological and theoretical approaches and skills with multidisciplinary collaboration. Usually, it means that the study topics for doctoral students or other staff must necessarily be restricted to only a few. Too many inexperienced researchers on a research team make it unstable and limit its ability to deliver research to a high standard as well as develop theory, practice or research methodology. Concentrating on one or two research programmes in one nursing department might be wiser than working on several things with little workforce and only a few experienced senior researchers.

In summary, nursing research has developed quickly around the world during the last few decades and is now firmly established in many countries. The development calls for further innovations to make a real difference in practice. This means that we need to move away from producing too much descriptive research and change the perspective to research programmes and research designs with high relevance to practice. In this work one solution is to build programmes in research rather than carrying on with single projects. The advantages of research programmes are several as they serve a platform for proper research and career development. The programmes have workforce that includes highly experienced researchers and junior researchers as well as doctoral students. It is also a way to obtain consistent external funding for important research. Strong collaboration within countries and internationally is essential in this work and will produce best innovations for the future and give some answers to global nursing topics.

List of references will be produced in the presentation.

Reflection in and on nursing practices- how nurses reflect and develop knowledge and skills during their nursing practice

Nursing is a profession that is being continuously developing and demands a lifelong learning and requires special knowledge and skills. Nursing profession is generally differentiated from other types of occupations by its necessity of prolonged, specialized training to acquire a body of knowledge sufficient to the role to be performed. The profession has also an orientation towards service to individuals, families and communities.

The standards of education and practice for the nursing profession are regulated by statues and laws, but also determined by the members of the profession. The education of a professional nurse involves a total socialization process more extensive in its social and attitudinal aspects as well as its technical features than is common in other types of occupations. The nurse's professional role no matter the working area and nursing care is impressed by ethical approaches, grounded

PROCEEDINGS

in science and well-tried experiences and shall be conducted according to laws, statues and instructions. Safe patient handling is a skilled activity, which necessitates a good underpinning theoretical knowledge, no matter in what country the nurses are working

Nursing is a complex combination of theory and practice. It is an immense challenge for nurse education programmes to identify research/evidence-based knowledge and to transform it to knowledge and skills for use in everyday practice by the student nurses as well as the registered nurses. Nurses make decisions constantly about how to in the best way reach clinical goals. Every day the nurses make decisions and uses problem solving methods including assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating the best course of action given in different situations in order to reach the most effective care.

Methods of problem solving might include intuition. Intuition is a part of expert clinical practice and is obtained through years of knowledge and experience when patterns and cues from previous similar situations rapidly and completely present itself to an expert's consciousness. Making sense of experiences and phenomena and making changes in future situations, if appropriate, is the value of reflection.

Schön differentiated between reflection in action and reflection on action. Reflection in action occurs during practice when the nurse watches, interact and adjust reactions and approaches through thinking in a systematic way while working. Reflection on action occurs after the action when details and information are recalled through descriptions of the situation. The situation and actions are analysed through carefully reconstruction of all aspects of the situation in order to gain new insights and make amendments if necessary. This latter reflection is distancing and critical analytic, it is accordingly self discovering.

Reflection in and on nursing practice is necessary and important to alert clinicians to the complexity of nursing practice and the knowledge imbedded in it.

Nurses work with people throughout the various phases of their lives; and faces the normal but also divergent, abnormal and all that unpredictable in human lives. Through the nurses' knowledge and skills, nurses assist those conditions in which people are assisted to obtain wellbeing and /or to die peacefully and with dignity. There is a multiplicity in nurses working area and a broad variety of nursing practice, embracing inpatient and outpatient care and with a variety of different specializations such as oncology, haematology, medicine, surgery paediatrics and so on.

Schön emphasised the idea that reflection is a way in which professionals can bridge the theory practice gap, based on the potential of reflection to uncover knowledge in and on action. The outcome of reflective practice is that it can enable nurses to express what it is they know and how they have come to know it. Nurses engaged in daily practice have the advantage of living their practice, in that they have opportunities to look at their practice to learn from it. This reflection can make sense of their practice and /or bring about changes.

In this lecture, I will highlight and present some findings from some studies including nurses' reflections in and on nursing practice in various areas of nursing care adding my own reflections on this subject.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS IN NURSING: WHO IS TAKING THE LEAD?

D. Arthur, PhD, RN

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The post colonial era influenced saw nursing led by the thinking and practices of North American and English nurses and up until the 1980's health care systems in developed countries and the lesser developed were disparate. The logic underpinning 'western' nursing was designed for 'modern' health care while in 'eastern' countries health care was underdeveloped and the nursing profession was similarly in poor shape. Consequently ideas and practices developed in the west were hardly applicable to the east and vice versa.

Nursing in Asia has developed dramatically over the last 15 years in harmony with the shift of the global political and economic centre of gravity. China is now a powerhouse of professional growth, and in harmony with Australian, Hong Kong, Japanese, Korean, Philippine, Singaporean, Taiwanese and Thai innovations, the region is beginning to provide leadership for the profession: leadership, which is based on culturally valid nursing practices, customs and manners. This has not been to the exclusion of Nth American or European colleagues, rather in a more mature consultative, collaborative way than those of the post colonial era. The politics, gender agendas, political power struggles and dominance by other professions have influenced nurses in the west in ways which some argue have hindered professional development and fostered horizontal violence and bullying. Nurses in the east are not immune to these issues but they are different and need to be addressed in different ways.

In 2009 health care and nursing are poised for further change with the following driving forces shaping the future of leadership in the global nursing workforce:

1. Lifestyle related disorders such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes, aging and mental health are widely accepted as looming epidemics and smart countries are preparing their nursing workforce to become more flexible, creative, independent practitioners ready for expanded roles in the community and in nurse led health care.
2. Nurses are migrating. The Philippines is becoming a major supplier of nurses for the world, and while unfortunately draining the local health care system of its best nurses, it is supplying countries around the region with a much needed pool of well educated, culturally sensitive and caring nurses. On the flip side, nurses who left the region in the '70's and '80's to pursue studies in the west are now returning to their home countries and young graduates no longer need to leave to study overseas due to poor education systems.
3. Scholarly practices are mushrooming. In the Asia Pacific growing numbers of PhD programmes are providing a nursing research and evidence base which is in turn enabling regional leaders to develop organisations which will no doubt provide the region with quality leadership and an enhanced international reputation. The Asia region now has three high quality English language nursing journals, numerous journals in Asian languages, and an overwhelming number of conferences producing a weighty output of research evidence. The East Asian Forum of Nursing Scholars and the World Academy of Nursing Science are cementing collaborative relations across the region.

As other rapidly developing countries such as India, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Malaysia develop their health care and professions they will look toward regional nurses for consultative leadership and support, further enhancing the regional strength of nursing. If the profession continues to develop in a mature and well organised fashion, collaborating and working towards the common good of health care then global developments will see nursing taking a leadership role in health care, shaking off the shackles of post-colonialism, medical dominance, and its dark history of self strangulation. So, who is taking the lead?

REFLECTION IN AND ON NURSING PRACTICES- HOW NURSES REFLECT AND DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS DURING THEIR NURSING PRACTICE

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Nursing is a profession that is being continuously developing and demands a lifelong learning and requires special knowledge and skills. Nursing profession is generally differentiated from other types of occupations by its necessity of prolonged, specialized training to acquire a body of knowledge sufficient to the role to be performed. The profession has also an orientation towards service to individuals, families and communities.

The standards of education and practice for the nursing profession are regulated by statues and laws, but also determined by the members of the profession. The education of a professional nurse involves a total socialization process more extensive in its social and attitudinal aspects as well as its technical features than is common in other types of occupations. The nurse's professional role no matter the working area and nursing care is impressed by ethical approaches, grounded in science and well-tried experiences and shall be conducted according to laws, statues and instructions. Safe patient handling is a skilled activity, which necessitates a good underpinning theoretical knowledge, no matter in what country the nurses are working.

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UTILIZATION OF COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS: SCIENCE OR FICTION?

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Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) treatments are used widely. However, there is a lack of evidence for the use of this wide and diverse group of therapies and significant hostility towards these therapies from the medical establishment exists. Using the example of work carried out in oncology, this lecture will present the arguments for and against CAM therapies. It will also present the patient perception of using CAM. Finally, trial work that has been developed around the management of difficult cancer treatment symptoms such as the distressing cancer-related fatigue and chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting will be presented, as well as summaries of systematic reviews related to the effectiveness of key CAM treatments.



CANCER PATIENT' EXPERIENCES OF SYMPTOMS: HOW THEY INFLUENCE CLINICAL PRACTICE

Introduction

Although symptoms are a frequent topic in oncology and quality of life literature, the concept of symptom experience has only recently been clarified by the delineation of its two sub components, occurrence and distress (Dodd M et al, 2001; Rhodes et al 2000). Furthermore, our understanding of cancer patients' experiences is limited and the existing information is insufficient to guide the development of policies or interventions to meet their needs (Ashbury et al 1998). In addition, some studies have looked at the symptom experience from the carers' perspective and it is clear that the carers experience higher distress levels than the patients (Lobtchuk & Degner 2002; Davies et al, 1996), but again little work has been directed to the carers. This Round Table will bring together recent empirical longitudinal qualitative and quantitative data of a large cohort of cancer patients, it will examine the symptom experience from both the patient and carer perspective, will demonstrate the changing nature of the symptom burden at different points of the illness trajectory, and will highlight differences and similarities between qualitative and quantitative data sets. Hence the Round Table will provide opportunities to better understand the meaning of symptom experience from both patient and carer perspectives, how that experience affects their lives, how patients and carers utilise self management techniques to overcome such experiences, and how health professionals enhance with this type of information the management of symptoms.

SYMPTOM EXPERIENCE IN CANCER PATIENTS THROUGH LONGITUDINAL QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS AND QUESTIONNAIRES. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH

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This brief session will present the background to a large programme of research on symptom experiences in cancer patients using mixed methodology.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL CANCER PATIENTS: PERCEPTIONS OF THE DISEASE AND TREATMENT-RELATED SYMPTOMS OVER A 12-MONTH PERIOD

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Background: Symptom prevalence within cancer patients is well documented. Despite this, little is known about gastro-intestinal (GI) patients' experience of symptoms, over an extended period. The importance patients place on the physical impact of their symptoms is often inextricably bound with both their psychosocial impact and a range of social, emotional and financial experiences. The importance of providing clear information about symptoms, particularly the physical impact of treatment and toxicity, is accepted, but little attention has been given to understanding the wider context of the patient experience of living with cancer. This knowledge is of particular importance in current patient-centred health care systems.

Materials and methods: We recruited 19 patients with GI cancers who were interviewed at 4 time points in their illness trajectory: immediately after diagnosis (T1) and, subsequently at 3 (T2), 6 (T3) and 12 (T4) months. The number of completed interview data sets was 56. The data were analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: During the acute treatment phase, T1-2, patients were focussed on the impact on quality of life and daily function of disease and treatment- specific symptoms. The focus particularly concerned neuropathy, nausea, taste changes, altered bowel function and fatigue. Patients also emphasised the emotional impact of diagnosis and treatment, concerns about the lack of clear and timely information and the communication skills of their health professionals, and discussed fears vs. hopes for the future. At later time points, T3-4, the focus shifted to more existential issues, such as regaining control and independence, particularly for those with metastatic disease, along with concerns about lack of clarity from health professionals, anxiety about recurrence, financial concerns and hopes of surviving until new treatments could be found.

Conclusions: Greater importance must be placed on the whole experience of patients, and the need for consistent, clear and concise information throughout the patients' treatment trajectory, as highlighted by the UK Cancer Reform Strategy, 2007. Furthermore, there is a need for early identification of patients' concerns and greater insight into the patient experience and how their needs and priorities change over time. More attention should be given to supportive care from the patient's perspective which includes their existential, social and financial survivorship issues alongside their multiple physical symptoms.

EXPLORING THE EXPERIENCE OF WEIGHT CHANGE IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Background: Weight change is reported to be one of the commonest symptoms experienced by patients with cancer during the cancer trajectory. However, limited empirical data are available on how cancer patients react to changes in their weight following their diagnosis and treatment for cancer.

Objective: The aim of this paper is to describe the lived experience of weight loss and weight gain, from the perspective of patients with cancer.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews from 71 cancer patients were conducted longitudinally, two weeks after their diagnosis. Follow up interviews were carried out at 3 months, 6 months and 12 months post diagnosis. Data were analysed using thematic analysis and the NVIVO software. The data is part of a larger mixed methods study with 241 cancer patients.

Results: Thirty seven patients reported losing weight during the one month follow up period, while 34 patients reported gaining weight during this period. From the 71 patients, 17 reported fluctuations in their weight during their follow up. Analysis generated four themes that reflected the complex dynamics of weight change. Themes were: experiences with the physical/practical manifestations of weight loss/gain, psychological effects, social consequences and seeking control.

Conclusions: Findings confirmed that weight change has far more complicated implications for patients with cancer, extending beyond physical problems into psychosocial issues. These changes are a constant reminder of the cancer diagnosis and treatment, and are persisted across all stages. This suggests that nutritional support and assessment should be available across the cancer trajectory.

TRANSITIONS OF SYMPTOM EXPERIENCE AND SYMPTOM CLUSTERING LESSONS FOR SYMPTOM MANAGEMENT

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Methods: In this study, 100 patients from eight diagnostic groups and their caregivers completed the Memorial Symptom Assessment Scale (MSAS). This scale evaluates 32 physical and psychological symptoms and these comprise 3 subscales, including the psychological symptom subscale, the high prevalence physical symptom subscale and the low prevalence physical symptom subscale. The scale was completed shortly after diagnosis, 3 months, 6 months and 12 months post-diagnosis.

Results: The data shows that the hierarchy of symptoms differs along the illness trajectory, with physical symptoms being more burdensome in the early assessments, while later on psychological symptoms become more prominent. A large number of symptoms were present concurrently, and were strongly linked with certain other symptoms, forming symptom clusters (ie. fatigue, sleep and depressed mood). Such symptom clusters should be the priority of symptom management interventions, moving away from treating single symptoms only. This was further clarified with the use of MSAS data from 143 patients across the first year, giving a total of 504 symptom assessments and focusing exclusively on symptom clusters. Six symptom clusters were identified at the first assessment, which were maintained across the assessment points with slight variations. These included a gastrointestinal, hand/foot, body image, respiratory, nutritional and emotional symptom cluster. The behaviour of the clusters over time highlighted the complexities of symptom cluster assessment and the dynamic relationships between symptoms. Frequency, severity and distress from symptoms was significantly higher (up to 75% higher) in patients who experienced a cluster of symptoms than the overall sample, suggesting that symptom assessments in unselected patients underestimates the symptom burden in subgroups of patients.

Conclusion: We propose attention to symptom clusters that are stable across time and include core or defining symptoms within the cluster, and we further discuss the usefulness and applicability of conceptual and methodological criteria used in this study for future symptom cluster research.

Discussion on the impact of such data on practice and patient care

All three presenters

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT: AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF NURSING RESEARCH

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Introduction: A project is a coordinated effort, using a combination of human, technical, administrative and financial resources in order to achieve a specific goal within a fixed period of time. According to the British Standard Organization, Project Management (PM) is the planning, monitoring and control of all aspects of a project and the motivation of all involved to achieve the project objectives on time and to the specified cost, quality and performance. Yet, within nursing, especially in Greece, we all too often witness major drawbacks in both the planning of a project and its management.

Aims: The main aim of this presentation is to find, critically evaluate and present key project management tools to be used with nursing projects at both academic and non-academic levels.

Materials and Methods: A systematic literature review of search engines using the following key words: project, nursing, management was performed.

Results: Key strategic techniques which are routinely used in all types of PM were found to be appropriate for the nursing paradigm. These included the use of either small interventions i.e. the SMART methodology for aim setting which translates as follows:

Specific: Be specific in targeting an objective

Measurable: Establish a measurable indicator of progress

Assignable: Make the objective capable of being assigned to someone for completion

Realistic: State what can be realistically achieved within budgeted time & resources

Time: State when the objective can be achieved - that is, the duration.

Other techniques, included large scale aids, like the total PM plan.

Conclusions: Project management is a set of techniques based on widely accepted principles of scientific management used for planning, estimating, and controlling work activities to reach a desired end result on time, within budget, and according to specification. A typical example of this is a PhD thesis, which meets the above criteria, i.e. to be concluded within 3 years, within budget and of high quality (results publishable in top-tier conferences and journals). Furthermore, a research project involves creativity, and innovation and predicting the outcome of research can be very difficult. This makes PM a challenging task involving the allowance of time for things to go wrong. Following standard protocols as outlined above improved outcomes will be achieved.

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT IN NURSING RESEARCH

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Chief barriers to use of research findings by nurses are lack of evidence based clinical policies; lack of data bases, insufficient amount of nursing literature, lack of evidence based clinical protocols, insufficient knowledge of research methods and lack of administrative support for nursing research. These barriers can be eliminated if nursing research centers are established in hospitals and these centers put research findings into practice, create protocols, bridge the gap between theory and practice, increase patient satisfaction and nurses' job satisfaction, develop cost-effective strategies and thus strengthen nursing.

It has also been recommended that strategies should be developed to create a difference in national nursing standards. Among these strategies are to improve organization of nursing care and nursing system, to integrate research and practice, to provide educational opportunities, to increase financial sources and to achieve cooperation between countries. These strategies have been put into practice by governments of some European countries such as Germany, Spain and Australia. Australia also established an evidence-based nursing center - The Joanna Briggs Institute- and held important responsibilities for spread of research findings.

Dokuz Eylül University Hospital and Dokuz Eylül University established Nursing Research Center for the first time in Turkey. Nursing strategies came into question at HEMAR-G Nursing Symposium in 2004. This presentation will provide recommendations about nursing research strategies for the nursing research center to be established by the Turkish Ministry of Health.



NURSING RESEARCH PRIORITIES

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Nursing research is needed to generate new knowledge and advance nursing science, evaluate existing practice and services, and provide evidence that will inform nursing education, practice, and management. Nursing research should be directed toward the outcomes of nursing interventions so as to assure the quality and cost effectiveness of nursing care.

Research based practice is a key factor in providing high quality, cost-effective and efficient health services. It is imperative in moving towards meeting the health strategy requirement of transparent and evidence-based decision making that nursing professionals demonstrate the scientific evidence upon which their practice is based. Setting research priorities is central to the development of evidence-based practice. Research priorities are dynamic and change in response to changes in society, advances in science, and shifting threats to public health.

International Council of Nursing (ICN) monitors global issues and trends in research, and uses experts in nursing research to make recommendations for global priorities and strategies. ICN has identified two priority areas in nursing research: Health and Illness and Delivery of Care Services. Within these priority areas the target subjects are quality and cost effectiveness of care, community based care, the nursing workforce, and health care reform.

It is important that specific research priorities depending on health care systems, developmental levels and general health problems of countries as well as global research priorities should be identified. When research priorities are set by nursing associations of countries, the quality of nursing care will increase and nursing profession and general health status will be improved.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AND CONTEMPORARY NURSING

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In this presentation, I want to discuss with you how qualitative research approach is needed in nursing science for gaining developed nursing practice as an evidence based practice. At this point, we must recall what is qualitative research?.

Qualitative research is rooted in philosophy and human sciences. Until the 1960, this research method is evaluated not scientific method especially from medical researchers. Nursing became interested in late 1970s, although this research method is not new approach in the behavioral and social sciences. But, today in health care literature says to us that how valued of this method is needed for health care professions.

Why is qualitative research important for nurses? This is in contrast to quantitative research question. Qualitative research approach can be focusing on understanding the holistic framework exploration of the depth of phenomena. We must understand that no research method will be able to describe completely people's minds, lives, experiences, values and realities unless qualitative research is done.

For these reasons, evidence based practice in nursing as an contemporary nursing needs also qualitative research together with quantitative research. Because, there are some methods to gain evidence from findings of qualitative studies. In this presentation, I will represent these methods which are evidence evidence to the qualitative research findings that rae using in contemporary nursing care.



RESEARCH IN PAIN IN FINLAND: NURSING SCIENCE

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Pain assessment and management are significant parts of nursing care. In nursing research pain has become an interesting and challenging topic as our knowledge of the requirements for effective pain control has increased. In Finland pain has been a research topic at several departments of nursing science. In this presentation the focus will be mainly on studies conducted at the University of Kuopio.

Research in pain in nursing science can be classified in several ways. One way to classify studies is based on main concepts in the paradigm of nursing science: a human being, health, environment and nursing care. From the view point of human beings the studies can be conducted by collecting data from clients, patients, their significant others, nurses, nurse students and teachers, members of multi-professional expert groups and societies related to pain (e.g. in Finland "*Finnish Association for the Study of Pain*").

Another way to classify research in pain may be done according to an individual's life span. Studies have been conducted including pre-term infants, children aged 1 to 18 years, adults and the elderly. One way to define pain research is to divide the research on the assessment or the management of pain. In nursing science, several studies have been conducted to develop and test reliable and valid pain assessment tools for different patient groups. Research on pain management has focused both on the use of analgesics and the use of non-pharmacological pain alleviation methods. An example of the development and validation of Parents' Postoperative Pain Measure, the PPPM will be given, as well as examples of pain management research in nursing science and the study findings in Finland.

Research among Finnish adults suffering from acute pain e.g. after surgery have shown that the patients are fairly satisfied with they pain alleviation. However, there are challenges in the control of long-term pain which is a very common reason for early retirement in Finland. In addition, study findings state that nurse students and nurses have satisfactory knowledge of pain but sometimes they lack the skills to apply their knowledge in nursing practice. These skills are required especially in pain management of small children and patients with advanced dementia who cannot express their pain verbally.

Documentation of pain assessment and management has been studied in nursing science in Finland. Analysis of patient records with children and aged adults have shown that pain assessment and management are not always documented in a systematic way. For example, pain assessment tools are not widely used and, therefore, the influence on different pain management interventions cannot be systemically evaluated.

As described earlier, pain research in nursing science can be defined as practical and applying as its nature. However, it includes e.g. philosophical and ethical factors, too. Patients' right to the most effective pain relief are widely discussed, as well as their right to decide about participation in research in pain. As science develop, its ethical standards and guidelines become more open and clear. For nurse scientists this is a challenge: how to protect the patients' rights during every phase of research but at the same produce new knowledge related to this important topic?

Collaboration is an integral part of pain research. Members of nursing departments are collaborating with members from other professional or scientific field, and also international collaboration is a part of research in pain. This kind of co-operation is essential to provide

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new knowledge, and, especially to apply it in the nursing care. For example, lack of effective collaboration between nurses and physicians is found to be one of the main barriers to apply scientific knowledge in nursing practice.

To conclude, several important issues related to pain research in Finland can be highlighted:

- ❖ pain research in nursing science is ongoing and it is focused based on strategic purposes of each university
- ❖ collaboration with nurses and other professionals is essential for successful studies
- ❖ researchers are often invited to educate nurses in pain management issues, and the nurses are helping researchers in e.g. in data collection: this kind of collaboration is very important to improve the quality of pain assessment and management in different contexts
- ❖ more knowledge is needed of coping with pain-causing long-term illnesses
- ❖ with the increased globalization of the world additional knowledge is required to understand and promote pain assessment and management among clients and patients with different cultural backgrounds.



WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NURSING RESEARCH

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The position of women differs considerably from that of men with regard to illness, exposure to health risk factors and access to health services. This is due to not only to gender-specific biological differences but also to their different social roles. In Europe, women's average life expectancy is over six years higher than men's. The major causes of death vary with age, although there is evidence that the most frequent causes of death among women are disorders of the circulatory system and cancer.

In health care and in nursing research, "women's health" traditionally stands for reproductive health and in particular their ability to produce children. Recently, studies worldwide have promoted an extended definition of women's health that includes - but is not limited to - reproductive functions. Hence, women's health is being redefined as encompassing their entire life span.

Several health issues have become known over recent decades by virtue of their relevance to or importance for women. These include eating disorders, which are most common in young women, HIV- infections, so far considered to be a pre-dominantly male problem, as well as heart disease - also traditionally perceived to be a typically male disease, in spite of the significant mortality it causes in women. Furthermore, women's greatest fear is cancer, particularly breast cancer, which causes so many deaths worldwide, although its incidence has decreased over the past years. Recently, other types of tumors have begun to afflict women, while a rapid increase of mortality from lung cancer among women has been recorded in the developed countries. In addition to these issues, muscular-skeletal health problems, and above all osteoporosis, should be added to the list of important women's health issues.

In this lecturer, will be described the most significant issues for women's health, including risk factors, treatment, etc., and discussed the main topics which nursing research is focusing on at the present time.

Research on women's health has broadened over the past years and now involves aspects of biomedical and behavioural interest. Prior to the 1990's, women's health studies tended to concentrate on reproductive functions. Nowadays, the understanding of women's health needs at various stages in their lives, as well as of gender-specific differences in risk factors and treatment options is the major concern of research.

The existing literature on nursing shows that the pre-eminent topics in nursing research are now cardiovascular health in women, health issues in connection with aging, cultural and health issues among women, health issues linked to HIV and AIDS, as well as health issues related to cancer and the role of women as caregivers.

These results provide nurses and other health care professionals with a better understanding of the wide range of women's health issues.

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0001 ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS ENROLLED AT UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY TOWARDS GENDER ROLES

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This study is based on a survey applied to nursing students enrolled at universities in Ankara aiming to assess their attitudes towards gender roles. The universe as well as the sample of the study consisted of a total of 252 freshmen students enrolled at universities in Ankara. As the medium of data collection a questionnaire and a "Gender Roles Attitude Scale" (GRAS) developed by the Author has been used (Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient 0.92). The questionnaire applied consisted of two parts with the first part recording the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics while the second part contained questions regarding possible factors of the attitudes of students towards gender roles. The questionnaire and the GRAS were applied to students between Apr16th and May 10th in 2007. The collected data was processed in SPSS 11.0. The results of the study reveal egalitarian attitudes among students for the sub-dimensions named "female gender roles" and "egalitarian gender roles", while for the sub-dimensions "marriage gender roles", "traditional gender roles" and "male gender roles" students exhibit traditional attitudes. Average and median GRAS scores of respondent students were found to differ (statistical significance level $p < 0.05$) according to number of siblings, socio-economic development level of province of origin, type of accommodation, marriage status of parents (religious or official) and reasons for choosing the profession of nursing. In general, students are found to have egalitarian attitudes towards gender roles (median GRAS score 102 points).

0002 ATTITUDES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TURKEY TOWARDS AGEISM

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This study is methodological and cross-sectional in character and is based on a survey applied to University students enrolled at Ankara University aiming to assess their attitudes towards Ageism and the factors causing differentiation in these attitudes. The sample of the study consists of a total of 300 students (156 females and 144 males) enrolled at Ankara University selected with stratified random sampling among the faculties and schools of the mentioned University according to their total number of students enrolled. Students were selected as respondents among all faculties and all grades with random sampling among the student lists. As the medium of a questionnaire and a "Ageism Attitude Scale" (AAS) developed by the Author has been used (Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient 0.80). The questionnaire applied consisted of two parts with the first part recording the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics while the second part contained questions regarding possible factors of the students' attitudes towards ageism. The questionnaire and the AAS applied to students between Apr20th and May 22nd in 2007. The collected data was processed in SPSS 11.0 and was analyzed with levels of means, standard deviation, median, minimum and maximum values and percentage points by means of t-test, One-way ANOVA test, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U test. The study results determined AAS median score 85 points, restricted elderly life median score 37 points, positive ageism median score 31 points and negative ageism median score 18 points. Average and median AAS scores of respondent students were found to differ (statistical significance level $p < 0.05$) according to academic program of students as well as

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the desire of students to live with their parents after graduation. As results, it was found from the study that students have positive attitudes towards ageism. There are suggestions in the study about the factors that affected the student's attitudes of ageism.

0003 THE EXAMINATION OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS LEVEL AND EFFICIENCY OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS EDUCATION ON HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS

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Purpose: The communication problem on the students of adolescent age is an important problem. The research was made as a semi-experimental study including pretest and posttest with the aim of the examination of communication skills level and efficiency of communication skills education on high school adolescents.

Methods: The research has been made with 94 high school adolescents that have been taken education in two Anatolian Teacher High Schools of Odemis, Izmir, between the dates February-March 2008. Adolescents divided into two groups were given communication skills education by researchers. Data were collected with Adolescent's Identification Information Form, Communication Skills Assessing Scale (CSAS) (Korkut, 1996) and The Assessing Form of Communication Skills Knowledge (AFCSK-pretest) before the education and AFCSK-posttest after three days from the education by researchers. The statistical evaluating of data was used number and percent, t test, correlation with SPSS 11.0 program.

Results: The age average of the adolescents is $X=15.56\pm 0$ and 56.4% are female. CSAS mean score was $X=77.66\pm 9.77$, AFCSK (pretest) knowledge level point was $X=57.26\pm 15.59$ and AFCSK-posttest knowledge level point was $X=75.32\pm 15.58$ in the study group. It was a significant difference between the knowledge level mean points in terms before and after the education ($t=12.63$ $p<0.05$). It was determined that AFCSK-pretest and posttest knowledge level mean points of female adolescents according gender was higher than male adolescents (pretest $F=0.03$ $p<0.05$, posttest $F=2.47$ $p<0.05$). CSAS mean score of adolescents with a sufficient social relationship was higher than the others (insufficient and not idea) ($kW=9.35$ $p<0.05$). The correlation with CSAS mean score and AFCSK-pretest knowledge level mean points was low correlation ($p<0.01$). The correlation with CSAS mean score and AFCSK-posttest knowledge level mean points was high correlation ($p<0.01$).

Conclusion: The result of research presents the need of the high school adolescents to get information and service in the topic of communication.

0004 ANDRAGOGY VERSUS PEDAGOGY

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Introduction: Nowadays appears the need for a systematic adult education and the teachers of adults come face to face with problems which derive from the pedagogical model. The latter is mainly based on the assertion that the goal of education is the carry and transition of knowledge and skills. In 1970 the notion of andragogy and the concept that adults learn in a different way from children was first introduced in the U.S.A. Since the earliest days many theories defined within the field of adult education and andragogy have been extensively analyzed and critiqued.

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Aim: The main purpose of this review is to describe through selected examples and specific references the subject of andragogy and pedagogy both as common and dissimilar meanings, providing resolutions and alternatives.

Bibliography: The pedagogical model of education assigns to the teachers full responsibility for making decision about what will be learned, how it will be learned and if it has been learned. Pedagogy embodies teacher-focused education. It is teacher directed education which permits to the learner-student only the submissive role of following teacher's instructions. In andragogy the teacher facilitate adult learning which is more self motivated and self directed. The andragogical model is described as a process which provides procedures and resources for helping adult learner gain knowledge and qualifications, information and skills.

Conclusion: Even if there is an essential difference between pedagogy and andragogy the use of a good combination among the andragogical and the pedagogical models to teaching has something to offer to both adults and children. Like the Chinese symbol of yin and yang, there are at the same time opposites and complements and equally necessary.

0005 DETERMINE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIORS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARD HEALTHY SEX LIFE AND TO CONSTITUTE A POSITIVE AWARENESS ON THEM REGARDING THE SUBJECT

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Objective: The study was carried out in order to determine current knowledge and behaviors of university students toward healthy sex life and to constitute a positive awareness on them regarding the subject.

Study Plan: Having been realized with Pre-Post Test separate sample group model, this study was conducted on university students in the education period 2007-2008. The data was collected twice as pre-test and post-test with a time interval of three months using questionnaire form. 687 volunteer students participated in the preliminary testing application and 394 volunteer students in the post testing application. Following the pre-test, peer teaching was conducted and post- test application was conducted 3 months after the peer teaching. The data was assessed with chi-square test in SPSS 10 package program and with t test in independent groups.

Results: According to pre-test results, while 37.8% of the students are using condoms, this rate increased to 57.7% in the post-test results. According to pre-test results, it has been determined that 19.4% of the students use withdrawal method while only 0.05% of them use the same method according to the results of post-test application. At the end of peer teaching, there is an increase in general at the rates of knowing about what the Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are. The increase at the rates of knowing the gonorrhoea is meaningful statistically. According to post-test results, the rate of knowing using condom in protection from STDs increased to 63.5% from 24.4%.

Conclusion: As a result of the peer teaching, awareness has been constituted in knowledge and behaviors of the student in the positive way.

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0006 HEALTHY LIFE STYLE BEHAVIOR IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND INFLUENTIAL FACTORS

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Objective: This research was carried out to determine the healthy life style behavior of University students receiving education in central Erzincan.

Method: The population of this descriptive and cross-sectional research included a total of 4506 students receiving education at Erzincan University in the city center, and the sampling included 981 students (21.8% of the population) selected by a simple random sampling method from these schools. Data were collected between April and May 2008 by using an identification form and Healthy Life Style Behavior (HLSB) scale developed by the researchers. Evaluations were made by using percentage, average calculations, one-way analysis of variance, and t-test in independent groups in data analysis.

Results: Age average of students participated in the research was 20.83 ± 2.05 , and it was determined that 45.8% were female, 54.2% were male, 95.7% were single, 77.2% had a nuclear family, 42.4% stayed in the dormitory, 57.5% had a family with an income equal to expenditures, 53.7% lived on the money received from their families and scholarships, 30.1% smoked and 91% had no chronic disease. Healthy life style behavior point averages of students were detected to be at medium level (118.41 ± 20.90). It was established that student's grade, educational level of parents, economic status of the family and the student, the place where the student stays and smoking status of the student resulted in a significant difference in healthy life style behavior scale total score average and the mean score of the majority of sub-scales.

Conclusion: Students' health improvement behavior is at intermediate level. Therefore, it is considered that including health protection and improvement courses into the curriculum of all departments at the university will help students raise their awareness of health improvement behavior and put their knowledge into practice.

0007 PREVALENCE, DISTRESS, MANAGEMENT, AND RELIEF OF PAIN DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS OF CANCER PATIENTS' LIFE. MANAGEMENT OF CANCER PAIN

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Context: Cancer pain can be relieved with pharmacological agents as indicated by the World Health Organization (WHO). All too frequently pain management is reported to be poor.

Objective: To evaluate the adequacy of pain management in cancer patients. Prevalence of daily pain and of analgesic treatment. Pain assessment was based on patients' report and was completed by a multidisciplinary team of nursing home personnel that observed, over a 7-day period, whether each resident complained or showed evidence of pain daily.

Background: This study estimates prevalence, management, and relief of pain during the last 3 months of life of a representative sample of dying cancer patients. Additionally, Management in Pain Cancer constitutes the key to insecure quality in cancer patient.

Patients and methods: Caregivers experienced by the patients in all settings of care till patient's death.

Results: According to caregivers' reports, 82.3% patients experienced pain, and 61.0% very distressing pain. The younger population experienced a higher prevalence of pain in respect to older patients. Patients with tumours of the central nervous system experienced the lowest prevalence

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(51.9%). According to caregivers' reports, only 59.5% received analgesic treatment with opioids for moderate to severe pain. Not surprisingly, pain was 'only partially relieved' or 'not relieved at all' in 54% of the patients with very distressing pain.

Conclusions: Although potentially slightly biased, the results from this survey regarding undermedication and poor treatment results for cancer related pain are unequivocal. The research agenda should focus on testing the effectiveness of interventions to improve the quality of pain assessment and management.

0008 EVALUATION OF A MEDICAL NURSING SPECIALTY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN GREECE

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Introduction: The need for continuing nursing education is becoming increasingly important and therefore a large number of such programs has been created. Although the evaluation of such educational programs is considered as important, in Greece a few efforts have been made to this direction.

Aims : To evaluate the Medical Nursing Specialty Educational Program in a General Hospital of Athens by measuring the expressed satisfaction of the participants. **Sample:** The graduate nurses that had attended the Medical Nursing Specialty Educational Program during the period 1995-2006. 52 (74%) out of 70 nurses (79% female, 21% male), replied the study's questionnaire.

Method: A six-month exploratory study was conducted, using a 60-item questionnaire based on Kirkpatrick's evaluation model and Adult Learning Theory and descriptive analysis was performed.

Results: The majority of the participants expressed satisfaction by quantitative features, such as the number of the participants and educators (90%), the educational material (65%). Less satisfaction (55%) was reported about the duration of the program, as well as preference for increase of theoretical courses compared to clinical practice (65%). Qualitative features considered as satisfactory, were library service (77%), early notification (77%) and educators' quality (75.5%). Less satisfaction was expressed for the quality of classrooms (46%). Participants believed that they had increased their theoretical knowledge (42%) and their technical qualifications (53%).

Conclusions: The evaluation of nursing specialty programs is necessary for the determination of their goals' achievement and the participants' satisfaction. Planning of program curriculum should be based on nurses' expectations, the nursing profession changing needs and the scientific principles of Adult Learning.

0009 STUDENT NURSES' SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND OPINIONS ABOUT SOCIAL VALUES IN TURKEY

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Aim: This study was planned for examine the social structure and social values of the nursing students.

Method: This descriptive study conducted with 431 student nurse who having education in Ege

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University School of Nursing between 2007-2008 years and who want to participate to survey. Data were collected as based on person notice after necessary permissions taken. "Student identification form" and form that determine the social value of student were used as data collecting instrument. Data were evaluated as number-frequency interval.

Findings: That is determined, %70.5 of the student nurses' father and %10.7 of them mother were working, %44.8 of them family income was 10000TL(500€) and under. While %68.7 of students accept "morale" peculiar to traditional society as indispensable value of the society, %68.4 accepted "acts" peculiar to modern society. %26.5 of them cited himself/herself as religious and %43.4 of them cited that he/she accomplishing the necessity of religion. Students cited that %92.8 of them approve the girlfriend/boyfriend, %39.0 of them want to marry by interviewing and come to an agreement, %59.4 of them don't want to marry with individual from another religion, for %66.1 of them the ethnic group of individual who they want to marry is important, %92.6 of them approve to flirt before marriage, %26.0 of them describe himself/herself as nationalist, %34.6 of them thought individualistic freedom should come before social values.

Results: Although students pass from modern and scientific process, it is observed that they don't have intellectual perception level and practice that convenient to universal values and modern country norms.

0010 A MODEL OF NURSING EDUCATION, PRACTICE AND RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES

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Purpose: To highlight an innovative model nursing practice in the United States that delivers patient care, student education and generates research.

Content: This presentation will profile an 18 year old financially successful academic nursing practice at the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston, Texas. The University of Texas Health Services (UTHS) provides primary and occupational health services to a wide range of patients throughout Houston, the State of Texas, and 32 other states. Nurse practitioner faculty from the School of Nursing practice in the UTHS clinic and provide student learning experiences. UTHS is an innovative nursing practice with 12,000 patient visits per year and an income of \$1.7 million. Issues to be discussed in the presentation include: faculty practice, student learning experiences, clinic start-up, building clinic infrastructure, financial sustainability, entrepreneurship, marketing, and finally nurse practitioner clinical, research and educational roles as they relate to patients and the school of nursing.

0011 INTEGRATION OF FACULTY PRACTICE AND RESEARCH: SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FUTURE

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Purpose: To present models of how faculty practice and research are integrated in academic nursing centers.

Content: Teaching is the primary role for most nursing faculty. However, faculty are also required

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to perform research and/or practice as part of their professional career. Nevertheless, integration of teaching, practice and research is difficult yet essential for scholarship. This presentation discusses how faculty in various universities across the United States integrate the three roles to actualize the scholarship of teaching, service, integration and discovery of new knowledge.

Academic nursing centers (ANCs) include primary care and community clinics owned and operated by universities and staffed by faculty. The ANCs provide opportunities for faculty to maintain practice skills and specialty credentialing, gain clinical experiences for students, develop new models of care, generate income for the school and faculty, provide faculty and their students opportunities for clinical research, and translate research into practice.

The presentation presents data on several ANCs throughout the United States which integrate teaching, practice and research in a scholarly manner. Data presented demonstrates the degree and type of teaching in the ANCs and student and faculty involvement related to research and practice. Other process and outcome data collected by the Institute for Nursing Centers over a three year period of time are presented. Most importantly, the integration of practice and research in the ANCs is discussed and analyzed while looking at future possibilities and potential.

0012 IMPROVING NURSE EDUCATION AND PRACTICE IN EAST AFRICA (INEPEA)

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This paper will describe the development of the INEPEA Masters Level qualification and education programme in Advanced Nursing and Midwifery Practice for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The programme is being developed through collaboration between the Nursing Education Departments of the Aga Khan University of East Africa, Kenyatta University Kenya, Makerere University of Uganda and the Zanzibar College of Health Sciences, with support from Nottingham School of Nursing, Iowa University School of Public Health and the World Health Organisation and European Union funding. The paper will show the specific education and development needs identified by the programme, the outline of the MSc programme and use of blended learning, using a mixture of lectures, mentored practice based learning and distance learning supported by appropriate communications and information technology.

0013 MUTUAL MENTORING: A STRATEGY FOR FAMILY HEALTH PROMOTION AND A CLINICAL LEARNING EXPERIENCE FOR UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS

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While mentoring is widely used as an educational intervention and in the workplace it has rarely been used to improve health status. In the project reported here a process called mutual mentoring was developed to enable parents of children with intellectual disabilities, undergraduate nursing students and nurse educators to learn from each other while enacting a community-based family

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health promotion initiative. There was no traditional expert-beginner relationship in this process, rather all participants had something to offer and something to learn. Under the guidance of the nurse educators student nurses worked with the families to assist them to recognise actual and potential health problems, to take action to address these problems, and thus to improve the health of the family. Through their involvement in this process the student's knowledge and skills for practice were extended and parent's were affirmed through recognition of the expert knowledge they brought to their role as caregiver. Finally, the nurse educators enhanced their knowledge of being in a family with a child with an intellectual disability as well as their understanding of student learning processes. The mutual mentoring process shows promise as both an educational and a health promotion strategy.

0014 INTERACTIVE WEB-BASED SMOKING CESSATION TOOLS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

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University of Kuopio and National Institute for Health and Welfare have together with their partners developed a multidisciplinary training course for health care professionals on nicotine addiction, smoking cessation and the health effects of smoking. This internet-based course is aimed at both undergraduate and postgraduate training. Internet-based material is used both as a theoretical basis for the course and an interactive component including e.g. short smoking cessation videos and multiple choice tests with on-line feedback. A half day seminar with the case studies is also included to the course.

Goals: Health professionals will better understand: the health effects of smoking, their own role as professionals, the possibilities of multidisciplinary cooperation

Implementation of the Course:

Health professionals: Familiarize themselves with the on-line interactive material on smoking cessation and taking multiple choice tests; attend lectures given by experts; practise giving personal smoking cessation guidance; reflect on their personal learning experiences in multidisciplinary groups.

Vision: Smoking cessation training is included in the basic curricula of health professionals on undergraduate and specialist level, as well as a part of continuous professional education; all groups of health professionals understand their own and each others' roles and learn to cooperate in helping their patients to quit smoking; easy to use tools to assist health professionals in smoking cessation interventions are readily available.

Partners: Universities of Kuopio and Helsinki, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Pro Medico, Lahti, Mikkeli, Savonia and Seinäjoki Universities of Applied Sciences, Finnish Cancer Organisations.

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0015 SWEDISH STUDENT NURSES' KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH STATUTES REGULATING NURSES PRACTICE

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No matter where the working area is, the nurse's function is guided by ethical approaches as well as grounded in science and well-trying experiences, and has to be conducted according to national laws, statutes and instructions.

The aim was to survey newly graduated Swedish nurses' knowledge about current statutes and laws that govern their health care system. A questionnaire was elaborated from facts in relevant statutes and laws presented and used in the nursing education programs. Following a pilot study testing the items, a 20-item questionnaire, with mostly open-ended questions, was distributed to student nurses in the last semester of their nursing education program, some weeks before graduation.

One-hundred and seventy-eight novice nurses answered the questionnaire. Out of all responses only 29 % showed correct knowledge about the different statutes and laws that regulate their work as nurses. The best knowledge was identified in the area of documentation (range 35 % to 86 %) and in the area of information (range 16 % to 54 %) on group scores.

The conclusion from this survey concerning novice nurses' knowledge about statutes and laws is; there are great deficiencies. Existing demands regarding nurses delegating tasks showed lack of knowledge. Evidence-based knowledge was difficult to recognize. In order to make nurses more conscious of their own limitations and more prepared to meet the reality of practice there need to be emphasis on relevant statutes and laws during their education, and connecting theory and practice.

0016 THE HOSPITAL OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN IN JERUSALEM

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Introduction: In the late 11th century, many pilgrims from the West arriving in the Holy Land were in immediate need of aid, due to the atrocious travelling conditions. A hospital was founded near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre by Catholic monks in 1070, to provide health services to the pilgrims.

Object: The Object of this study is the description of the healthcare and charity work of the Jerusalem Hospital.

Method-Materials: The study was undertaken by bibliographical research from June 2008 to February 2009, collecting texts describing the foundation and operation of the hospital. Information was sought on the PubMed and Ordine di Malta databases, using the search terms "Knights Hospitaller" and "Hospitalariorum Hierosolymitanorum". A selected bibliography of papers and texts was also gathered using the "Hand Search" method.

Results: The Hospital was the main healthcare provision service in Palestine, caring for a large number of sick and poor people. It employed four doctors specialising in urine analysis, patient diagnosis and pharmacotherapy. The surgeons were divided into practical and theoretical, the latter being responsible for diet, drug preparation and urine analysis. Assistants washed the

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patients and changed their bedding, while the nurse in charge was present at the morning and afternoon rounds. The Hospital also undertook the upbringing of foundlings.

Conclusions: The Hospital of St John the Baptist was a famous and important healthcare and charity foundation in the Palestine area. It provided benefits to all patients regardless of religion, and offered a continuous service for 242 years, between 1070 and 1312 AD.

0017 NURSE FACULTY MEMBERS' COMMUNICATION SKILLS: FROM STUDENT PERSPECTIVE

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Communication, which is defined as the exchange of emotions and ideas among individuals, aims to help educators to share related behaviors with students and constitute these behaviors adequately. It is mainly emphasized in the recent literature that childhood education has different characteristics from youth education; however, some studies have shown that many academicians in most universities do not pay required attention to students' psychological and sociological traits. In many studies it is determined that students expect respect, affection and mutual trust as well as a caring approach to nursing as a profession. This research was conducted to evaluate nurse faculty members' communication skills from students' perspective in a nursing department of health school. Descriptive research design included 167 students, and the research sample was 114 students with a response rate of 68%. A questionnaire included several socio-demographic characteristics and Çetinkanat(1998)'s Teacher Communication Skills Scale(T.C.S.S), which has five sub-dimensions namely empathy, transparency, equality, efficiency and sufficiency. In its first use of this scale the internal consistency was 0, 81 whereas it is 0, 93 in this study. The results of this study reveal that students evaluate nurse faculty members more on sufficiency and less on efficiency dimensions. Besides, statistically significant differences were determined among faculty members' communication skills in terms of students' class membership and gender. Female students and first year students have more positive and constructive evaluations than male and last year students. It is also determined that education level of students' parents does not have a significant effect on students' evaluations.

0018 (INNOVATIONS AND CURRENT TRENDS IN NURSING EDUCATION) SIMULATION AND NURSE EDUCATION

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Simulation is a teaching method which gives nursing students an opportunity to apply knowledge and skills in the classroom which reflects real-life conditions. Simulation is a safe way to learn care of critically ill patients, because students can practice it without risk-taking consequences of an actual situation.

The purpose of this literature review was to describe what is characteristic to a good simulation classroom, specially where students can learn nursing of adult emergency patients. Data retrieval was made by Cinahl-, Medline- and Medic-databases. Results were classified using Kim's typology (2000). The results of the review showed that simulation classroom is a modern learning environment, where students can learn emergency nursing of the adult emergency patients in

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lifelike setting. Man mannequin (SimMan®) simulates a patient. The construction of simulation classroom consists of three rooms; control center, simulated treatment room and debriefing room. The equipments and instruments of simulated treatment room have chosen in need of the typical adult emergency patients. There is also in need of teaching equipments, which are special to simulation.

With SimMan® nursing students can practice exploring patient, touch and turn patient, clinical skills, communication and interaction between each other. Also with SimMan® students can exercise communication skills and interviewing patient and more over they can study leadership, decision-making and interdisciplinary team-working skills. Simulation has taking an important place in training and education of health care professionals nowadays.

0019 NURSING DIAGNOSIS AS FOUNDATION TO CURRICULUM PLANNING: A NEW APPROACH FOR IRANIAN NURSING EDUCATION

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Most nursing education curricula are already being planned based on medical model, but inevitable advancement in medical sciences has been in conflict with holistic nature of nursing. The aim of this article is to introduce a general schema for researchers and educators who are interested in improving nursing education curriculum.

The author purports that organizing nursing education materials based on medical division of diseases leads student's mind toward looking at separate parts and decreases the ability to have a holistic view to client. As well, it leads student's mind toward disease and cure, not disease-induced health problems and care. It means that student nurse recognizes the client by medical diagnoses and keeps those medical specialties divisions in mind. The nursing diagnoses are included in nursing textbooks, but under the disease topics and this make difficult for student to get a holistic view of patient and also prevents him to think critically.

Since nursing diagnoses have been prepared based on a holistic view, they can be used as outline for nursing textbooks. The author suggests that the core curriculum contents could be organized based on nursing diagnoses so that student's mind turns mainly to care and acquires a holistic view. This leads student nurse's mind toward client's problems other than merely medical problems. In this way, when the trained nurse attends client's bedside, she doesn't treat him as a client with medical problem but as a person with a collection of nursing diagnoses which have been detected by her.

0020 KNOWLEDGE, HEALTH BELIEFS AND PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR FOR OSTEOPOROSIS, AMONG NURSES AND NURSING STUDENTS IN ISRAEL

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Osteoporosis is a systemic skeletal disease, which leads to bone fragility and increased risk of fractures. Bone fractures due to osteoporosis are a leading cause of morbidity and death, and also of pain and handicap. There are factors and actions which can reduce or prevent the disease's

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symptoms. If nurses do not promote prevention methods, this disease might be the leading cause of women's death in the 21st century.

Objective: To examine the relationships between knowledge of osteoporosis, health beliefs and preventive behavior among nurses and nursing students, and to identify possible difference between Arabs and Jews nurses and nursing students in Israel.

Methodology: The sample included 113 nurses and 128 nursing students. Data was collected using a structured self reported questionnaire containing demographic data and questions about knowledge, health beliefs and health behaviors relating to osteoporosis.

Results: The average knowledge of Osteoporosis among the participants only was about 55% (SD – 13.11). A positive relationship was found in both groups between education and knowledge ($p < .001$). In addition, positive relationship was found between knowledge and age among students ($p < .001$). All female participants when compared to male participants demonstrated increased preventive actions, higher knowledge levels and stronger health beliefs. No differences were found in health beliefs or in preventive behavior regarding Osteoporosis between nurses and students.

Conclusions: Knowledge of osteoporosis should be enhanced by developing and implementing educational programs. Special attention should be given to nursing students since it will be there professional responsibility to educate the population.

0021 THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN THE HEALTHY LIFE STYLE BEHAVIORS AND SELF-CARE AGENCY LEVELS OF THE NURSING STUDENTS

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Aim: The research was made with aim of the examination of the relation between the healthy life style behaviors and self-care agency levels of the nursing students.

Methods: The research was made with 135 nursing students that were taken nursing education in Ege University Medical School of Odemis on May 2009. It was accepted ethical approval from ethic committee of school which is practiced on research. Data were collected with survey forms. Survey forms consisted of Identification Information Form, Healthy Life Style Behaviors Scale (HLSBS) which had 6 subscales, and Self-Care Agency Scale (SCAS). Means, t test, correlation, Kruskal Wallis was used for analyzing of the data.

Results: The mean age of nursing students is 21.58 ± 1.68 and 2.2% of those are bad of their general state of health. Fourteen percent of those are higher than normal of body mass index. The mean point of HLSBS is 128.42 ± 19.48 . The mean point of subscale of "self-realization" is 38.60 ± 6.29 , "health responsibility" is 24.68 ± 5.37 , "exercise" is 10.08 ± 3.18 , "nourishment" is 15.43 ± 3.38 , "interpersonal support" is 21.03 ± 3.56 and "coping with stress" is 17.97 ± 3.50 . The mean point of SCAS is 99.09 ± 20.03 . There was a positive correlation between general state of health and the mean point of SCAS ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There was a positive correlation between the levels of the healthy life style behaviors and the self-care agency ($p < 0.001$).

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0022 EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOUR OF REGARDING FAMILY PLANNING: PROFILE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TURKEY

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Aim: This study was planned to define the general knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of the University students about family planning.

Material and Method: The sample consists of 755 volunteer students who are actively studying at Sakarya University. The data were gathered using a questionnaire form which consists of open and close ended questions, and face to face technique. SPSS for Windows version 11.00 was used to analyse the data.

Results: At the age group of 22 years old and over, 59.7% of the participants are female and 1.2% of those are married. When compared to men, women have a more positive outlook on the positive effects of family planning on sexual health, and they state that family planning is important to the society and to our economy; as the participants' age increases, their awareness and knowledge about family planning is getting more positive.

Conclusion: It is determined that the concept of family planning is understood correctly by about half of the students. But it is also seen that female students have a more positive outlook about family planning than male students. It is determined that the youth do not have sufficient knowledge about family planning, its methods and where to gather information on the topic.

0023 DETERMINING DEATH ANXIETY AMONG HEALTH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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The descriptive study has been done in order to determination death anxiety in students. This study includes 330 students attending Pamukkale University Denizli School of Health, Turkey. Sample is comprised of 244 students who accepted to enrolled in the study between 01st-31th of May, 2009. Data have been collected with using a questionnaire and "Thorson-Powell Death Anxiety Scale", T-Test, One-Way ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-Tests. Average age of students who enrolled in the study was 21.44 ± 2.11 . 65.6% of the students were girls, 26.6% were in 3rd class, 28.3% were seeing death as "ceasing to exist/ending", 35.2% were feeling pain/sadness/anxiety when facing death. 63.1% had cared a dying patient, 17.2% felt sadness when they died, 23.0% continued caring in order to cope with death when they did, 43.9% didn't felt himself enough when caring, 58.2% didn't want to take care of a dying patient, 63.9% didn't have enough training at school in order to take care of a dying patient. There were significant relationship between death anxiety point average and students' age groups, gender, attending class, perception of death, feelings/thoughts about death, feelings during care and wish to again take care of dying patient ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, male students, attending 3rd class, admitting to have felt helpless and feeling nothing while caring, students feeling adequate, willing to take care of another dying patient were found to have higher death anxiety.

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0024 ATTITUDES OF NURSING ACADEMICIANS TOWARDS JOB AND INSTITUTION

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For nursing academicians who take the responsibility of educating man power in the health sector where the country is in need of, it is important to work in their workplaces peacefully and efficiently not only for their health and the success of institution but also for the education of the future nurses. Studies carried out in order to identify the attitudes of nursing academicians towards job and institution, are exist in Turkey. However, it is seen that these studies are fewer that expected (1,2,3,4,5). When the carried out studies are analyzed, it seen that the stress source of nursing academicians are conflicts between job/school and individual roles, time pressure, labor demand and unconformity concerning roles. Strategies for overcoming stress are mostly used by people who have high academic carrier level and working year and who are satisfied to work as an academician (5). It is found out that emotions of nursing academician related to emotional depletion are at medium level, their emotions related to desensitization are at low level and their emotions related to personal success are at high level. It is seen that for emotional depletion, satisfaction from medium and for desensitization, pressure of business and for personal success perception, job satisfaction are variables which are determinant and the more nurses adopt their roles, the more they have loyalty to the institution where they work (4). Amelioration and new arrangements that are made by taking into consideration the attitudes of nursing academicians towards work life, will prevent workforce loss of nursing academicians and provide increase in the efficiency of employees and quality of service and education provided by them.

0025 EVALUATING A HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION IN FIRST AIDS FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION: A CLUSTER RANDOMISED TRIAL

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Purpose: The purpose of the study was the evaluation of the effectiveness of an educational intervention in first aids for the personnel of schools of special education as a part of school **nurses' work**. Conduction of the research was permitted by the Ministry of Education and by the Educational Institution of Greece.

Methods: A CRT using the Solomon 4 group design was employed. Power analysis (power=0.80, $p=0.05$, effect size=0.5) gave a sample size of 260 subjects. Finally, there were 180 participants (N1=54, N2=32, N3=49, N4=45) from 24 schools of Attiki, Greece. Cluster random sampling and cluster randomization to the 4 experimental groups were used. Reliability analysis gave a **Cronbach's** $\alpha=0,79$. Data were analyzed using SPSS v.16.

Statistical significance was set at **$p=0,05$** for two sided test.

Inferential statistics and non parametric tests were used (Wilcoxon, U Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis one way ANOVA, Spearman).

Results: The effectiveness was based on the evaluation of pre test and post test knowledge in first aids (possible score: 0-75). Pre test knowledge means were for Group 1: $x=38,1\pm6,95$ and Group 3: $x=37,35\pm6,41$.

Post test knowledge means were higher (Group 1: $x=52,91\pm11,59$, Group 2: $x=52,25\pm8,73$, Group 3: $x=37,45\pm6,26$, Group 4: $x=37,29\pm7,31$). ANOVA showed significant difference within the four groups (Mean Rank1=125,48, Mean Rank2=125,52, Mean Rank3=59,20, Mean Rank4=57,70, $x_2=74,383$, df

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3, $p=0,000$). There were no statistical significant findings regarding other independent variables (gender, age etc) ($p>0,05$).

Conclusions: It seems that the health education program was effective and as a part of School nurses' work it adds to the evidence of the effectiveness of their work.

0026 NURSING IMAGE OF NURSING STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER: QUALITATIVE STUDY SAMPLE

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Introduction and Purpose: Traditionally nursing was seen as a women profession; however, nowadays it is also performed by men. This research was made qualitatively to determine the nursing images of female and male nursing students.

Method: Marmara University Faculty of Health Sciences first year students constitute the universe of the research; 20 male and 20 female students who haven't taken Fundamentals of Nursing course yet, accepted to participate in the study after the purpose and method were explained, constitute the sample. Focus group discussion (G) method was used for data collection; four focus groups were made from male (A,B) and female (C,D) students, 2 from each.

Student-introductory information forms were used during the interviews and four issues were focused by the researchers respectively: (1) Nursing Concept, (2) Reasons for choosing nursing, (3) Gender in nursing profession, and (4) Opinions regarding the term after graduation. Participants were interviewed deeply approximately for 45 minutes via semi-structured interview form and interviews were recorded.

Data were evaluated via descriptive statistical methods while interview records, after writing down word by word, were evaluated via content-analysis method.

Results: Statements at the "Gender in nursing profession" part reflect that almost all male students feel uncomfortable about studying nursing. GA/S3 used the expression "I feel offended in the society while telling my program". It is found that male students are negatively affected from the nursing image of the society and therefore adopt the profession less than female students.

0027 TRIAGE IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT: WHO MUST DO? WHY?

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Triage is dynamic and consistently a process used to determine severity of acute illness or injury and life-threatening conditions for each patient who enters the emergency department (ED) (1). Triage system has very important which is rapid available health care and treatment to patients or injured person in emergency units (2,3).

Triage members can work at the scene of an accident, such as on a battlefield or at the scene of a major disaster site, like a train accident, earthquake or building bombing. Doctor, nurse and paramedic do triage assesment. But in this team nurse is the first health care professional seen by the patient. That is, nursing education programs involve responsibility must have expert

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assessment, competent interview, critical thinking, organizational skills, different triage types, extensive knowledge base of disease and use experience to identify subtle clues to patient acuity. So nurse do triage with best way and every triage team must include a "triage nurse" (4, 5, 6). Triage nurse do classification acute ill and injured patients by using knowledge and experiences. Furthermore, triage nurse must be sensitive to the patient's perception of the health crisis that brought patient to the ED. The triage nurse must help the patient regain control and increase the understanding of patient's health care role (3,5). Triage nurses also act as the communication between clients and patients if an appointment cancellation must be made (7,8). The triage nurse acts as a positive influence with emphatic, holistic and humanistic skills for the patient by offering comfort and by verbal/nonverbal communicating with the person in crisis. A guiding hand, a gentle voice tone, a warm smile, and attention to basic comfort needs (eg. carry coats, answer for question patient's relatives) create an environment of true caring for the patient and family members (8, 9, 10). At this paper, we reviewed triage nursing concept in ED and specialities a triage nurse's like empathy, holistic approach, critical thinking besides professional education needs for quality triage.

0028 THE EFFECT OF NURSES OF LIFE EVENTS

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Background: Life changes and strain, especially if the negative and people are forced to make an adaptation can be a great stressor.

Methods: The research are planned sectional types to determine the effect of life events on the nurses. Research is included nurses working in Manisa state hospital and Manisa Moris Şinasi children hospital. The questionnaire form are included 20 questions containing socio-demographic characteristics of nurse and 107 questionnaire containing the life events scale, in our country by Sorias (1982) was adapted and the first time developed by Holmes and Rahe. Number of times reliability of scale in study of Sorias has been identified as $r = 0,83 - 0,87$. Data were collected in February – April 2007 between the dates face to face interview with nurses. In evaluation of data has been made in computer program SPSS 10.0. The statistical analysis were used analysis is of the one way variance, Kruskal Wallis and Ki-square test.

Findings: In examination of findings 37.9% of the nurses 28-32 age group, 77.0% of the married, 40.2 % have a child, 70.1 % the equivalent of the income-expenditure, 50.6 % front license graduates, 24.22 % 10-12 years in the profession to task, 87.4 % working as service nurse, 35.6% working 1-3 years in this service. In examined rates life exchange because of life and 42.5% in effect to ensure the alignment is a major life change that has been identified.

Conclusions: As a result, it was determined that between some of Socio-demographic characteristics of nurses and life events were relationship.

0029 PATIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE IN NORTH OF TURKEY

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Purpose: Patient satisfaction has been used as an indicator to measure the quality of health care provided by nurses, especially in attempts to demonstrate the benefits of changes in nursing

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practice. This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the patients' satisfactions regarding nursing care.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted in the medical and surgical units between September 2007 and January 2008 in Sinop Atatürk State Hospital. 500 patients' ≥ 18 years were included in to the study sampling. The data in the research was collected by using demographic information questionnaire and Newcastle Satisfaction with Nursing Care Scale scores consisting 19 questions. One-way Anova, Student t test, and percentage distributions were used for evaluation of the results.

Results: At the end of the research it was found that 21.4 % of the patients' age were between 62-72 years, 52.8 % of the patients were female, 51.8% of the patients' educations were elementary school degree and, 88.2% of the patients were married. The mean satisfaction level regarding nursing care was found to be 67.76 ± 16.07 . It was determined that highest satisfaction was from "The amount of privacy nurses gave", and the lowest satisfaction was from "How nurses listened to your worries and concerns".

Conclusions: These results show that the patients are generally mediocre satisfied from the care they receive. In this hospital results of this study support the need for nurses to take steps to improve patient satisfaction with nursing care.

0030 PATIENT INVOLVEMENT, EMPOWERMENT & INFORMATION – CASES IN THE U.K. & GREECE

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Patient and public involvement, empowerment and information have been frequently used terms in health services across Europe in recent years. There is a growing consensus that patients can and should be active partners in their health and healthcare.

An explorative case study design project exploring these issues in two countries, U.K. and Greece is currently in progress. **The principal research question** of this study is to what extent, how and why patients are involved, empowered and have access to appropriate information in their care and treatment in public hospitals in the U.K. and Greece.

This presentation will focus on preliminary findings based on Phase I of this study on:

- 1) The forms that patient involvement, empowerment and information may take in public hospitals,
- 2) The views and perceptions of key NHS and non-NHS stakeholders on patient involvement, empowerment and information.

Findings are based on:

- 1) A network analysis of voluntary and other organisations in both countries
- 2) Literature review
- 3) Diagnostic analysis and case screening of the selected hospitals, including interviews with key NHS staff, i.e. Directors and PALS staff and collection of archival and other information.

Forty-two interviews (part 1 and 3) were conducted in Phase 1 of this study.

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0031 PAN-LONDON AUDIT OF TUBERCULOSIS (TB) SERVICES AND TRAINING NEEDS - SERVICE USERS EXPERIENCE

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There are talks globally about a TB pandemic; if it is left undiagnosed and untreated, the death rate from TB is as high as 1 in 5. Although the UK TB incidence began a dramatic decline during 1940s until mid 1980s, this decline was reversed through the 1980s. TB currently in London has the largest proportion of any western European capital (Hayward et al, 2003). Incidence varies across risk groups, with new entrants to the UK rate 200/100,000, the homeless 800/100,000 and those with HIV, 900/100,000. Increasing numbers of London's TB cases are UK born, young adult males between the ages of 20-39 (Kruijshaar et al, 2008). 11% of drug resistant cases are associated with homelessness, imprisonment, drug misuse. NHS London has made TB a London healthcare priority for 2007/9 for all PCTs (HPA, 2008).

The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare current TB service provision with best practice, establish skill mix requirements and identify the training needs requirements of TB nurses and other occupational groups in London. The presentation will focus on one of the objectives, TB service user experiences and satisfaction with London's TB services, particularly those most at risk of not completing treatment. It is based on 10 interviews within 5 London Sectors, with users from various risk categories: compliant users, immigrants, prison users, HIV co-infected, with mental health problems and UK born males, 20-39, with single TB diagnosis.

0032 EMERGENCY NURSES' PERFORMANCE ON TRIAGE IN TEACHING HOSPITALS OF THE IRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE (IUMS), 2008

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Background: Triage in the emergency department requires experienced nurses, capable of quickly and accurately evaluating the patients and determining the level of care.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine emergency nurses' performance on triage in teaching hospitals of the Iran University of Medical Science (IUMS), 2008

Method: This study has a cross-sectional design. Data were collected by checklist based on researcher observation. Sixty five triage nurses, working in the emergency departments of IUMS teaching hospitals at the time of the study, were selected by census sampling.

Results: According to the findings, %7.7 of triage nurses were evaluated as having weak performance, %60 had medium performance and %32.3 of triage nurses were evaluated as having good performance. Most of nurses hadn't passed triage training (%67.7), had less than 5 years working experience (%63.1) in ED. There was statistically significant relationship between initial assessment of patients, and the type of hospital ($p=0.002$), and training ($p\leq 0/001$). There was statistically significant relationship between accuracy of decision making and gender ($p=0.04$).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that triage nurses of special hospitals, who had not passed triage training, were evaluated as weak in initial assessment of the patient. In addition, female triage nurses had more accurate decision than male triage nurses.

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0033 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW HEALTH CHECKUP SERVICE AND HEALTH CONSULTATION BY NURSES IN JAPAN

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Background: In Japan, the new public health checkup program began in 2008. It aims at prevention of metabolic syndrome of people aged over 40 years who are covered by public health insurance plans. According to the National Health Promotion Law, the public insurance service providers are obligated to reduce risk for ischemic heart disease and cerebral stroke. The program mainly focuses on lifestyle modification such as taking exercise, restricting calories, and smoking cessation. It delivers medical examination, face-to-face consultation and counseling by telephone, postal mail, and e-mail. Our hospital has participated in the new program since last November. We reviewed the nurses' role in health promotion consultation.

Method: The results of 40 clients' checkup were summarized and nurses' performances were inspected.

Results: Based on the interview, measurements of blood pressure, body weight, height and waist circumference, blood test, and urine test, clients are categorized into three stages. The most serious group, corresponding metabolic syndrome, need 'positive support' and the borderline group need 'incentive support'. Twenty percent of 40 clients were classified into the positive support group and 17%, incentive support group they were educated individually for 6 months by physicians and public health nurses. We found that 80% of clients took additional medical checkup or some medications concurrently.

Conclusion: Medical facilities are expected to have new functions for prevention of illness related to lifestyle. Furthermore, nurses are responsible for holistic assessment of clients and to facilitate health promotion activities.

0034 INTERNATIONAL LESSONS FOR RESPONDING TO COMPLAINTS IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

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This qualitative study undertaken in 2008 with an international team, examined current practice in handling complaints in health and social care in nine different countries: Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand and The Netherlands. Complaints handling systems were examined in relation to fifteen key performance areas drawing on local data, experience and research through a survey and dialogue with those responsible for handling complaints in each country at both national and local levels. It produced a set of recommendations on international trends and best practice for the UK Department of Health and National Audit Commission. It shows the crucial importance of training for nurses and other first line staff in listening to and responding to complaints and communicating with patients. A paper and presentation based on the survey will draw out the implications for nurse training and practice as well as the implications for other aspects of complaints handling systems.

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0035 IMPACT OF HOSPITAL WORK ENVIRONMENT ON PROVIDED QUALITY OF CARE AND CAREER INTENT OF REGISTERED NURSES

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Introduction: In several European countries it is noticed that the availability of nurses is insufficient to meet current health care demands. Moreover, nurses' intention to stay or leave employment has serious implications for workforce planning and provided quality of care as well as patient safety. The presence or absence of supportive work environment helps to explain the differences observed in employees' turnover intentions.

Purpose: To examine the impact of work environment on provided quality of care and career intent as perceived by registered nurses working in hospitals in Finland and The Netherlands.

Methods: Cross-sectional, descriptive questionnaire survey of registered nurses (n=869) was conducted in Finland and The Netherlands. Participants were recruited via the databases of the national nurses' associations. Several statistical analyses were performed on the data.

Results: The results indicate significant associations between the characteristics of nurses' work environment and nurses' commitment to current work settings. Nurses in countries with different health care systems report similar shortcomings in their work environment and provided quality of care. Results highlighted some new dimensions which are crucial to notice.

Conclusions: Nurses' work environment characteristics are key factors in nurse retention resulting in high quality of patient care. Efforts are needed to find the measures that consolidate nurses' commitment in order to keep them in their profession.

0036 EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANGER-EXPRESSION STYLE AND GENERAL HEALTH STATE IN NURSES

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The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between general health state and trait anger level and anger expression style of nurses. The sample of the study is formed by 614 nurses from Ankara University Medical Faculty İbni Sina Hospital, Ankara Public Hospital and Bayindir Hospital who admitted to participate in the study.

The scales used in the study are "Personal Information Form", "Trait Anger and Anger Expression Scales" and "General Health Questionnaire". The statistical analyses were made with frequency dispersion, variance analysis, t test, tukey test, and correlation analyses.

The mean age of the nurses participated in the study is 30.95±5.96, %58 of whom were married, %32.6 were graduated from nursing faculty. The mean working years is 10.7±6.94 years, %39 of whom are working Ankara University İbni Sina Hospital, %64 regular staff, %92 were clinic nurses.

The working hours of the nurses is 45.5±3.84 hours, %35 of whom were continuously working at day time, %57.2 of nurses were working at internal medicine clinics and %31.6 don't have psychical disease.

The mean score of the trait anger scale middle level, the mean score of the anger-control scale is near high score, the mean score of the anger-in scale is a little lower than the middle level, the mean score of the anger-out scale is middle level. The mean score of the trait anger and anger-in scale of the group whose ages are 31 and older is higher than the same mean score of the

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group whose ages are 30 and younger and this result is statistically meaningful. The nurses who graduated from nursing high school got higher scores from anger-in scale compared with the nurses who were graduated from nursing faculty and this result is statistically meaningful.

Trait anger score of the regular staff are higher than the contractual nurses. The anger-in scores of head nurses are higher and the anger-out scores of clinic nurses are higher. As the working year of nurses increases trait anger score and anger-in scores proportionally increases and anger-control decreases. The mean scores of state anger scale of the nurses who have psychical disease are than the nurses who don't have and this result is statistically meaningful. Moreover, the nurses who have physical disease have higher anger-in scores and lower anger-out scores. All of the nurses who participated in the study are under risk of depression and anxiety according to the "General Health Questionnaire". As the anger-in score of the nurses increases and as the anger-out score and the anger-control scores decrease, general health of the worsen.

In conclusion, it is indicated that the nurses can control their anger but, all of them are under risk about psychiatric diseases and proper suggestion are made according to the result of the study.

Status of nurses in physical disease and according to the distribution of the disease as a physical disease (n:614)

Psychical disease	Number	Percent
Absent	420	68.4
Present	194	31.6
Total	614	100
Diagnosis of physical disease		
Vertigo	4	2.06
Urticaria	7	3.61
Lumbal Diske Herni	52	26.80
Hypertension	16	8.25
Asthma	14	7.22
Acute articular rheumatism	5	2.58
Rheumatoid arthritis	5	2.58
Anemia	11	5.67
Gastritis-Ulcer	18	9.28
Hepatitis	6	3.09
Thyroid disease	3	1.55
Migraine	12	6.18
Lower extremities venous insufficiency	32	16.49
Other	9	4.64
Total	194	100

0037 THE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE PERFORMANCE OF NURSE SPECIALISTS IN JAPAN

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Aim: In recent years, the nurses' role in Japan is expanding and becoming specialized, and the number of hospitals which employ nurse specialists is increasing every year. However, it has not been described fully how they influence their hospitals and how administrators should evaluate them. This study aimed to identify and describe a process of the organizational role performance of nurse specialists based on experiences of nurse administrators and nurse specialists.

Method: The purposive sample consisted of 15 nurse administrators and 20 nurse specialists

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working at hospitals participating in focus group discussions or interviews. Nurse administrators discussed role achievements and competencies of nurse specialists, and nurse specialists were asked questions about their actions and intentions at their organizational activities within hospitals. Data were analyzed using the technique of asking questions and making theoretical comparisons simultaneously with data collection.

Findings: The nurse specialists monitored and improved the practice standard across organizational boundaries in their hospitals. They constantly assessed the practice at the group level and helped caregivers change practice. They determined their pivotal activities based on information about the organization, which affected the direction of practice assessment. Achievement orientation, task management, and influence were needed to implement this process successfully.

Conclusion: Nurse specialists assume the process improvement role in their hospitals. This perspective would be useful for evaluating and developing nurse specialists. Nurse administrators should discuss nurse specialists with quality of care in the hospital regularly and provide them opportunities to develop management skills.

0038 TURKISH PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT MALE NURSES

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This research was carried out descriptively in order to determine Turkish public opinion about male nurses.

Research data was collected using an "Individual Description Form" of 24 questions intending to learn about individuals' socio-demographic opinions and point of view to male nursing, by face-to-face meeting between 20.01.2007 and 18.03.2007. The study was carried out with 218 volunteers participated in research.

It was determined that the average age of the individuals was 35.94; 50% of them were male, 59.2% were married and 37.6% were college graduate. It was also determined that 52.8% of individuals haven't seen a male nurse/in spite of having heard and 72.5% think that men can become nurses. Significant difference was determined between participants' genders, educational background, occupation, their preference to receive male nursing and imaging men servicing as nurses ($p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was determined between individuals' age groups, marital status, satisfactory conditions about nursing services and imaging men servicing as nurses ($p > 0.05$).

Although this period is not legal for men to become nurses in Turkey; Turkish public generally has a positive opinion about male nursing.

0039 MOBING EXPERIENCE AMONG NURSES IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN TURKEY: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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This study has been made as a cross sectional study in order to determine mobbing exposure among the nurses of a university hospital.

The sample of the research was formed by the all nurses (288) at University hospital. The hospital

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is in the center of Denizli - a city in the west of Turkey. Written permission was taken from the University ethical board and taken informed consent from the nurses.

Data were collected by using questionnaire including the socio-demographic questions and mobbing behaviours, between the dates of April-May 2009. Data analyze has been used descriptive statistics. In this study, 181 nurses (62.8%) have been reached. Data collection is ongoing. It is found that average age of nurses is $31.6 \pm 5,3$ and average years of working is 9.74 ± 6.0 .

A majority percentage (76.2%) of nurses at who participated in this study reported that they had experienced mobbing behaviors in university hospital where they work and have been exposed to mobbing by 53% doctors, 49% by managers, 42% by patients and by patient's relatives.

The %24.6 of nurses who experienced mobbing behaviors have been encountered more than three years and the reason as follows have been reported as the lifestyles (24.6%), work experience (23,9%). Mostly mobbing has been exposed by both sexes

The responses given concerning mobbing behaviors were get social support (family, working friends), individual solutions (change of location in workplace, to talk face to face with bully), remain silent. Professional assistance (psychological, counseling and legal) is not seeking.

Only 60% of nurse who exposed mobbing were applied their managers and however, administrators have not intervened approximately half of them.

Mobbing is a common occupational health problem for nurses in University hospital. There are needs to efforts to increase awareness about mobbing behaviors of health employees.

0040 VIOLENCE BEHAVIOURS THAT NURSES EXPOSURE IN THEIR WORKING HOURS

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Background: According to the researches which were performed in Turkey and other countries, violence behaviours increase against nurses at hospitals from day to day.

Objective: This study was performed to determine the frequency of violence against nurses at working hours, reasons and types of this violence and nurses behaviour which was improved to violence.

Method: In this descriptive study, 460 nurses working at hospitals in Zonguldak in Turkey were taken place. Data were collected between January and February 2009 by using a questionnaire which included 21 questions. Data were analyzed by using percentage, mean and chi-square tests.

Results: It was found that 65.4% of the nurses experienced violence, the most common type of violence was the verbal one (79.1%). Nurses who were women (90.0%), married (65.4%), in 28-37 age groups (54.5%) had an associate degree (36.2%) and worked as a service nurse (85.0%) experienced violence more than the others. It was found that nurses who worked at the state hospital (60.5%) experienced violence more than nurses who worked at the University hospital. It was also found that nurses more often exposed violence at the day shift (81.0%) and the weekdays (89.4%). Nurses exposed violence from mostly patient relatives (83.1%), patients (56.8%) and doctors (27.9%). According to the nurses; the basic reason of the violence behaviour was patient psychology (65.7%).

Conclusion: The results of this research showed that nurses' sex, marital status, education level and age range, also type of hospitals and their working positions influenced violence behaviours that exposed at the workplaces.

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0041 DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE AGAINST HOSPITAL NURSES

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Aim: This study was conducted to determine the level of violence against nurses and risk factors related to violence.

Method: This was a descriptive study. Three public and one private hospital were selected in Eskisehir. Investigation obtained from 230 nurses working in these hospitals was completed in April 2008. In these questionnaires; age, educational background, practice duration in their occupation and exposed violence level were inquired. Data collected by face to face interview technique was evaluated. Oral and written permissions were obtained from hospital authorities and individuals.

Results: According to results of this study, 64.8% of the nurses were exposed to violence at least once. Among these nurses, 31.3% of them were exposed to one type, 27.0% of them were exposed to two types, 6.1 % of them were exposed to three types and 0.4% of them were exposed to four types of violence. Among these types, 62,2 % of the violence type were verbal, 13% of them were physical, 25 % of them were psychological, and 2,2 % of them were sexual. It was seen that patient relatives were take place the first row with the percentage of 57,4% among the other administers of violence. It was determined that 64,3% of the nurses have not filled a work accident or police report following the event of violence and 94,8% of them have not been educated about this subject.

Conclusion: These data are important in terms of displaying the magnitude of violence and require taking precautions for nurses, so that they can work more efficiently.

0042 PROFESSIONALISM IN NURSING, "SHARING THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE"

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This project was a student activity conducted, Professionalism in Nursing course.

Project Aim: To provide opportunity for students to examine "The Professional Dimensions of Nursing in Turkey" and to give a presentation on this subject to share with students at a new developing nursing school.

Steps of Project:

- The project tutors from Dokuz Eylül University School of Nursing (DEU SON) and Odemis School for Health Sciences (OSHS) made a plan about the steps of the project.
- Students worked in groups and presented a written report to the tutors about a subject which they had learned in class and from the literature.
- The tutor discussed with the students and the students made revisions based on the feedback they received.
- The students prepared a Power Point presentation of their final paper. OSHS was responsible for being site coordinator. They also organized the panel discussion.
- The audience was comprised of teachers and students from both schools.

Result: This project provided an opportunity for students to share what they had learned from the literature and their opinions about "The Professional Dimensions of Nursing in Turkey." It also:

- Increased their awareness,
- Helped them investigate professionalism,
- Introduced students from two different schools to each other,

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- Developed their skills in presenting, listening and asking questions,
- Developed their skills in collaboration,
- Increased the students' self confidence.

0043 INVESTIGATION OF EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION AT A STATE HOSPITAL “BOLU İZZET BAYSAL State Hospital Sample”

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Purpose: This study was undertaken in order to investigate the employee satisfaction at a state hospital in Turkey in the framework of “**Standards of Quality Service**” utilized by the Ministry of Health.

Method: The universe of the descriptive study consisted of a total of 450 employees who worked in Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital. The sample for the study was made up of 243 volunteers apart from the employees who were on annual or sick leave or who did not choose to participate in the study. The data was collected by using the 20-item ‘Employee Satisfaction Questionnaire’ that suggested by the Department of Performance Management and Quality Enhancement affiliated with the Ministry of Health.

Findings: According to the findings, employers expressed their beliefs and ideas in the following way: 44.2% of the employees believed that human resources was used efficiently in the hospital, 42.9% of the employees believed that working environment was prepared ergonomically, 15.1 % of the employees mentioned that employers were awarded by the hospital administration, 85.3% of the employees expressed that in-service trainings were held regularly, 90.5% of the employees said that they received training about patient and employee safety, 68.7% of the employees expressed their belief that sufficient safety and security measures were taken at the workplace.

Results: The performance of the organization is determined by the attitudes, organizational interactions and the work practices of the employees. Performance measurement has a very important function for each organization.

0044 EMPLOYEE SAFETY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF QUALITY INITIATIVES

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Purpose: This study was prepared to introduce the redevelopment initiatives in employee safety at a state hospital. It consists of the initiatives and endeavors that started in Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital with quality initiatives and continued with employee safety issues in the framework of Service Quality Standards.

Initiatives: First of all, a ‘Patient and Employee Safety’ team was formed in 2008 at the hospital to ameliorate the employee safety to the maximum levels. This team created the ‘patient and Employee Safety procedures and Regulations’. Joint cooperation with other teams had also started. In this context, regular health reviews were undertaken for the employees who worked in high-risk positions according to the related legislation. Injuries ca-used by sharp hospital tools were pursued and the safe injectors and special equipment for drawing blood were bought to be used for high-risk patients by following the suggestions of the employees. In addition to these, suitable conditions and

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equipment for the employees that worked in high-risk sections such as chemotherapy preparation and application rooms were supplied. Protective equipment was supplied in order to be used in case of blood or body liquid spills. In addition to these, the personnel with Latex allergies were identified to be provided with suitable anti-allergic products.

Results: The employee safety initiatives that started in the hospital gained momentum especially after 2007. Practice and trainings in the field of employee safety that is an indicator of quality initiatives are ongoing.

0045 WHAT DO MEDICAL PERSONNELS KNOW ABOUT THE INFLUENZA A (H1N1)? “A STATE HOSPITAL IN TURKEY”

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Objective: This study was performed to utilize the medical personnels' who are working at a state hospital in Turkey, knowledge level and attitudes related to swine influenza that caused H1N1.

Methods: The universe of this descriptive study consisted of a total of 450 medical employees who worked in Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital. The sample for the study was made up of 224 volunteers apart from the employees who were on annual or sick leave or didn't choose to participate in the study. The data were collected by using the 10-item “Questionnaire” to determine the knowledge level and attitudes about H1N1 and it was prepared by observing the context related literature by the researchers.

Findings: It was determined that employees who took part in study the %53.6 of nurses, %41 of doctors, %5.3 of medical secretaries. Those were the most of the questions that the percentage of correct answers to questions about H1N1: “What's the name of swine flu virus has led to? [%81.5]”, “Who can the virus make disease? [%90.6]”, “Which way is the most infected with virus? [%94.5]”, “Which drug group for treatment of detected cases should be used? [%77.1]”, “What is the incubation period of virus? [%37.7]”, “How is the taking off protective equipment procession for clinical staffs? [%59.6]”. “The symptoms of the illness in question respectively; fever [%99.3], cough [%83.3], sore throat [%86], nose discharge [%79.3], weakening [%78], headache [%82.7] answers were given. The most striking result is %73.5 of the employees' definition that the H1N1 virus may be infected by eating pork or pork products.

Results: At our hospital, the staffs' knowledge level about H1N1 was found “fine level.” We can say that the internet and media positively effected this result. In addition, we believe that the current and accurate information about the H1N1 virus is to win all kinds of training programs especially about the way of the virus infection, how medical personel can protect themselves. Therefore, we convinced that multi-centered and detailed studies are needed in this respect.

0046 THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS AND ANXIETY IN NORMAL AND HIGH RISK PREGNANCIES

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Objective: This study was conducted with the aim of determining the level of anxiety and problems experienced by pregnant women in their last trimester who came to the prenatal clinic for check-up and pregnant women who are hospitalized because of a risk factor related to pregnancy

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Design: The research was conducted as a descriptive and comparative study. The data collection was administered at the high risk pregnancy unit and the prenatal clinic of a public maternity hospital in Ankara. 100 women having a high risk pregnancy and 100 women experiencing a healthy pregnancy participated in the research. Women's anxiety was measured using Spielberger's State and Trait Anxiety Inventory.

Results: In this study both the healthy ($X=50.59$) and the at-risk pregnant women ($X=50.43$) had trait anxiety score means clearly higher than normal. In addition, although not as high as the trait anxiety score means, both the at-risk ($X=42.17$) and the healthy pregnant women ($X=43.17$) had higher than normal state anxiety score means. The hospitalized pregnant women's highest rate of anxiety was that their current risk factor would hurt their infant and were bothered by and worried of being hospitalized.

Conclusions: Nurses and midwives need to exert more effort in recognizing the emotional problems experienced by women and their families during pregnancy to ensure that holistic care is provided which will support pregnant women emotionally and psychologically to decrease the negative effects caused by stress.

0047 DETERMINATION RISKY HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF IMMIGRANT AND NON IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS

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This study was planned as a descriptive study in order to investigate migration's effects on risky health behaviors of adolescents, health risky behaviors of adolescents and factors affected these behaviors in a high school.

Data were collected by using Socio-Demographic Question Form included 19 questions about the students' socio-demographic, characteristics related to migration and Health Risk Behaviors Scale (HRBS) which was developed by Çimen ve Savaşer in 2003. This scale has 34 items and five sub-scale as psychosocial, nutrition, physical activity, hygiene and substance using. Data were collected from students with a technical pencil-paper by researcher in classroom between the dates of 01 October and 30 November 2008.

Sample group of this research was included 293 immigrant and 813 non immigrant adolescents educated in 1., 2., 3., 4. classes of a high school situated area which had a lot of immigrants. This school was determined through purposive sampling method from nonrandom sampling methods.

Number-percent distribution, one way anova, kruskal wallis test and independent t test were used with SPSS 13.0 program for statistical analysis of data.

Mean age of adolescents was 15.42 ± 0.03 . It was found that HRBS score mean was 44.24 ± 7.25 . It was observed that the most high risk score mean of adolescents was nutrition sub-scale, physical activity, psychosocial, hygiene and substance using followed up this mean score. It was determined that HRBS (t: 2.161, p: 0.031) and physical activity (t: 2.132, p: 0.033), nutrition (t: 3.030, p: 0.003), hygiene (t: 3.850, p: 0.000) sub-scales mean scores of immigrant adolescent were statistically higher than non-immigrant adolescents.

Consequently, there was a significant relationship between migration, gender, age group of adolescents and HRBS mean score. In view of these findings, it is thought that immigrant adolescents, middle adolescent period and male adolescents need to be handled with importance about their health behaviors by nurses.

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0048 DAILY LIFE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DISABLED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Children with neurogenic bladder and bowel dysfunctions often have myelomeningocele and complications such as shunted hydrocephalus. Studies about these children's daily life are rare. The aim was to investigate how children and adolescents 10-18 years old with neurogenic bladder and bowel dysfunction live their everyday life.

Hermeneutic phenomenology was used to investigate the participants' lived experience.

The data analysis included 13 qualitative interviews, which were coded line-by-line to find themes and their components, and the essence of the analysis. Participants and their parents received written information of the study, its confidentiality, and voluntary nature. Ethical permission was given.

Findings: Living with neurogenic bladder and bowel dysfunction can be seen as being an outsider inside the community, accompanied by constraint and togetherness. Constraint was due to their need of clean intermittent catheterization, bowel movement, aids, and assistance from others. This is only alienation in part because the participants are inside the community and enjoy a sense of togetherness with their family, peers and significant people at school, friends, and important people in specific activities.

Conclusions: The participants' relative satisfaction with their daily life may be based on lack of awareness about future demands. Support is usually given in the form of personal assistants and advanced technique; less support is given for development towards independence. Children with neurogenic bladder and bowel dysfunctions need to be better trained for an independent adult life and competent health care professionals can contribute valuable support.

0049 LIVED EXPERIENCES OF THAI TEENAGERS WITH AND WITHOUT SMOKING BEHAVIOR

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The purpose of this study is to describe the lived experiences of Thai teenagers with and without smoking behavior. This research was designed within interpretative phenomenology, guided by Heideggerian philosophy.

A purposive participant was recruited during August to November, 2006. Thai teenagers who met the criteria and volunteered to participate were accepted. Criteria for selecting study participants were aged between 13-21 years old, self-report of smoking or non-smoking experience, ability to articulate their experience and willing to participate in the interview.

After obtained approval from the committee for the Protective Human Subjects at Burapha University, potential participants were identified by contact persons. The study was explained, and written consent was obtained before the interview began. A convenient time and place was selected for in-depth interview and focus group interview. Following the interviews, the audiotapes were transcribed verbatim and analyzed using Colizzi (1978) method.

The findings revealed that both the smokers and non-smokers stated the meaning of smoking into three themes: 1) male smoker was normal, female smoker was weird 2) smoker did not mean bad person but may have problem, and 3) smoking was the social problem. The conditions affecting smoking were 1) stress 2) curiosity and 3) imitation.

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For the smoking cessation, both smokers and non-smokers stated that "quitting smoking depend on self" The means of smoking cessation was starting from oneself with high commitment and need help from others around. Conditions affecting smoking cessation were 1) the perception that smoking was useless and harmful 2) the feeling that they would make their parents upset and not allow them to stay 3) the feeling that they could not finish their time in school and 4) the social rejection. The successors of smoking cessation were 1) the commitment and believes that it can be achieved 2) health problems or the realization of health problems 3) people around 4) social norm and 5) the demanding regulation or laws.

The findings can be used as the basic knowledge to develop the smoking prevention program for teenagers as well as promoting success smoking cessation.

0050 INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL GENDER FACTORS ON THE ATTITUDES OF WOMEN TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING

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Aim: This study was conducted in accordance with the principles of descriptive research and to find out family planning methods of a group of married women living in southern Turkey, their attitudes towards these methods and influence of some social gender factors on attitudes of women towards family planning.

Method: This study was carried out in Zeytinlik family health center in Samsun between 01 February and 15 May 2009. 143 women who visited the center between these dates were prospectless included. In gathering data, questionnaire form and "Family Planning Attitude Scale" developed by Örsal and Kubilay were used. Before gathering the data, at first from provincial directorate of health and family health center a written permission, then from each participants a verbal permission was taken.

Result: The average of age was 30.1±7.8. 55.9 % of women were graduated from elementary school and 86.9 % do not work. 82.5 % put forward that they are not relatives. 64.4 % said that the problems were solved with mutual concessions. Education level of both women and men affects the family planning method they use, this influences their attitudes towards family planning and the result was found statistically remarkable (respectively, KW=8.209, KW=8.328, p<0.05; KW=9.624, p<0.01). The place where the women lived most, heir family planning methods and their income level do not influence their family planning attitudes.

Conclusion: In this study influence of some characteristics relating to social gender were found in the attitudes of women towards family planning.

0051 PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF WOMEN TOWARDS HAVING A CHILD

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Introduction: Women are more sensitive, live in bad conditions, and do not benefit from pregnancy, birth, health care services sufficiently. In this study it is aimed that perceptions and attitudes of women towards having a child are determined.

Instrument and Method: In this study made via qualitative method 15 researchers made comprehensive interviews with 15 women. These interviews were recorded with a cassette player and

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a report was written for each interview. After researchers encoded expressions independently, they were specialized on these codes and made lists, gathering similar codes under the same subject.

Findings: The expressions were gathered under following titles; perceptions about pregnancy, perceptions about maternity, challenges for a mother, feelings of a mother, perceptions about family planning, perceptions about the gender of their children. Women perceive pregnancy as difficult and stressful, they put forward that they ignore themselves when they become mother. It was found out that they cannot understand what maternity exactly is after becoming a mother due to the painful period they live after birth, they are protected in traditional ways (for example in a way that they do not have an orgasm), they do not use an efficient family planning method even though they do not want to have a child and they trust their husbands. Although women want to have a baby girl, they prefer baby boys due to their husbands and parents.

Result: While women accepted maternity as their roles, they had difficulties in expressing their feelings and opinions about this issue. New strategies should be developed to destroy their false perceptions and attitudes so that they can maintain their health.

0052 THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERCEPTION OF MOTHERHOOD

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Introduction: Perception of motherhood is effected by so many variables during the acceptance process of babies by their mothers.

Aim: This qualitative research was planned to determine the factors affecting the perception of motherhood.

Method: The sample of research was 30 mothers in different ages, education and economical status. Data were collected with socio-demographic questionnaire form and focus group interviews. The audiotape records of interviews were transcribed word-for-word and data were analyzed with thematic framework method.

Results: Seven themes were determined in research: perceptions and emotions related with being mother; mothers' feelings about delivery of their babies; perceptions and emotions of mothers during breastfeeding; first applications of mothers when their babies cry; fears and concerns about motherhood; negative factors affecting motherhood; meaning of children in mothers' lives. Being mother is an amazing thing which makes them happy:

"I always wanted to have a baby. When I learned that I was pregnant I wept for joy."

Most of the mothers told that I really felt motherhood while they were breastfeeding:

"Breastfeeding's a quite different feeling. I used to feel when my baby hungry even if I wasn't with him."

Conclusions: Family planning services must be generalized; consulting services must be provided about child care for newly married couples; education level of women must be increased; telecasts about children must be televised in times that everyone can watch and this subject must be given place frequently in print media to improve positive motherhood perception.

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0053 BUILDING CONFIDENCE IN INTER-HOSPITAL TRANSPORT OF CRITICALLY ILL CHILDREN

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Introduction: The regionalization of PICUs means that critically ill or injured children frequently travel long distances to reach definitive care.

Objectives: To review and discuss the guidelines necessary for the safe and effective transportation of critically ill children; to understand that the underlying principle is that intensive care can be delivered to the patient at the referring hospital via the transport team and continue en route to PICU.

Data source: Expert opinion and a search of the literature from January 1986 through November 2008 provided the basis for this study. Several task forces of experts from UK, North America and Australia yielded guidelines and education for health care professionals who make decisions about inter-hospital transport of children.

Study selection, data extraction: In the transport arena prospective studies are often prohibitive both ethically and practically. As a result much of the published data comes from retrospective reviews. However, the majority of the guidelines are based on experience and consensus opinion.

Results: While the focus of pre-hospital adult care is on trauma and myocardial infarction and the "need for speed" seems to live on, the leading diagnostic categories of transported children are respiratory distress (27%) and neurologic disorders (26%). Stabilization and treatment is the main principle. Each hospital should have a formalized plan that addresses: a) pre-transport coordination and communication, b) transport personnel, c) means of transport, d) transport equipment, e) monitoring during transport, f) documentation. Concurrent with this evolution has been the recognition of the need for specialization of care during transport. This can be achieved by specialized, centralized transport teams that are financially and administratively supported. Team composition may vary and is based mainly on training requirements of health care personnel.

Conclusion: Transport of critically ill children is clearly a challenge. The aim is to deliver timely, high quality intensive care at all phases of transport. This could be achieved safely and effectively by establishing an organized process, supported by appropriate equipment and personnel. The centralized, specialized pediatric transport team can guarantee the continuity of optimal care during transport to a tertiary center.

0054 IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND DAILY LIVING ACTIVITIES OF BACK PAIN IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANCY

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Aim: To study the impact on quality of life and daily living activities of back pain in third trimester pregnancy.

Methods: One hundred women in the 28th-40th week of pregnancy (50 pregnant with back pain, 50 pregnant without back pain) were asked to fill out questionnaires including: general questions about background factors, the Katz's Activity's Daily Living Index (ADL) to score the physical ability, and Short Form of WHO Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQOL-Brief) for assessing quality of life. Back pain intensity was assessed by visual analog scale (VAS), and subjective disability index was measured by Oswestry Low Back Disability Questionnaire.

Results: The VAS of the pregnant women with back pain was 3.9 (standart deviation [SD]=2.2) and 22% of this women had moderate functional disability. A negative correlation was found between pain score and physical ability ($r=-.81$, $p<.001$). In this study, all pregnant women were independent

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in their ADLs. Significant differences between groups were not found in the sub scale of WHOQOL-Brief, physical, psychological, social and environmental quality of life ($p > .05$). There was a negative correlation between the disability index and in the sub scale of physical, social quality of life ($r = -.37$, $p < .05$ and $r = -.39$, $p < .005$, respectively).

Conclusions: In view of the results, back pain in third trimester pregnancy had an impact on daily living activities. Back pain in third trimester pregnancy had negative effect on the domains of physical and social quality of life.

0055 OPINIONS OF CHILD CAREGIVERS, NURSES, AND PHYSICIANS CONCERNING PEDIATRIC PATIENTS' RIGHTS

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to compare child caregivers', nurses' and physicians' opinions concerning the rights of pediatric patients.

Methods: The sample included 161 child caregivers and 50 nurses and physicians who had been working in pediatric wards of general hospitals, which contain 100-150 beds, in Chonburi province. Data were collected using a demographic questionnaire and a questionnaire of opinions concerning pediatric patients' rights. Cronbach alpha's coefficient of the opinions about pediatric patients' rights questionnaire was 0.90. Data were analyzed using frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations, t-test, and one-way ANOVA.

Results: The results revealed the following:

1. There is a significant difference between child caregivers' opinions about pediatric patients' rights and nurses'/physicians' opinions ($t = -5.22$, $p < .001$).
2. Female and male child caregivers differ significantly on opinions about pediatric patients' rights ($t = 2.60$, $p < .05$). Child caregivers, who differ on their knowledge about children's rights, have significant difference on opinions about pediatric patients' rights ($t = -2.19$, $p < .05$).
3. There is no significant difference ($p > .05$) on opinions about pediatric patients' rights among the nurses and physicians with different demographic characteristics, including age, gender, religion, marital status, educational level and work experience.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that knowledge and awareness about pediatric patient's rights should be promoted to nurses, physicians and families through media, both public and within the hospital, for better understanding.

0056 TRANSGENERATIONAL ATTACHMENT

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Aim: This study was conducted with the purpose to investigate transgenerational attachment by determining the relationship between the adult attachment patterns of mothers and grandmothers, as well as the relationship between the adult attachment patterns of mothers and maternal attachment.

Methods: The study population consists of mothers and grandmothers registered with the Manisa Village Clinics. This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted between January and July 2007. The study population consisted of 1400 infants between 1-4 months old and their mothers and grandmothers who lived in Manisa province center. Subsequently, the study was

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conducted with 140 mothers and their own mothers by determining the number of individuals to serve as sample from 11 village clinic by the Stratified Random Sampling Method. The Maternal Attachment Inventory, the Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory and questions inquiring the demographic characteristic of mothers and grandmothers were used for the data collection.

Results: A positive, strong and significant correlation was found between the anxiety and avoidance attachment patterns of mothers and those of grandmothers (Anxiety: $r=0.556$, $p<0.001$; Avoidance: $r=0.683$, $p<0.001$). A negative, medium, significant correlation was determined between the anxiety and avoidance attachment patterns of mothers and their maternal attachment (Anxiety: $r=-0.321$, $p<0.05$; Avoidance: $r=-0.281$, $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It is thought that attachment patterns are transmitted across generations. Considering the fact that attachment is a multifactorial process, nurses and other health personnel are suggested to support families with respect to improving the quality of parent-baby interaction.

0057 REVIEW OF SEXUAL FUNCTION OF WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY PERIOD

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Purpose: This study has been carried out on a descriptive basis, with intent to review sexual function of women during pregnancy period.

Method: The sample of this study consists of 81 pregnant women recorded in Gaziantep Şahinbey 60. Yıl Health Care Center, who had not any health problem or drug use at that time that may affect their sexual functions. The data was collected by the researchers at home visits between the 4th and 23rd June 2009, by use of the face to face interview method. A questionnaire form consisting of 19 questions and the scale of "Libido Scoring System" that had been previously applied to the Turkish patient population and consequently been validated in terms of validity and reliability were used for data collecting. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and wilcoxon tests by SPSS 13,0 packet program.

Findings: The age average of the pregnant women in the scope of the research was $23,33 \pm 4,3$. The libido score average of them reduced to $2,38 \pm 1,25$ during their pregnancy period, which was $4,12 \pm 21,25$ before pregnancy. A statistically significant difference was found between the both points ($Z=-6,906$, $p<0,000$).

Result: Sexual functions of women are negatively affected during pregnancy period, when compared with that in the pregnancy period. It is important to provide consultancy service intended for pregnant women and their partners, for ensuring the continuance of their sexual functions during pregnancy period.

0058 WOMAN'S ABORTION ATTITUDE AS DETERMINANT OF PERCEPTION REGARDING MALE INVOLVEMENT IN ABORTION DECISION

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Background: Abortion decision has a potentially meaningful effect on the lives of a woman and a

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man. The woman can intellectually believe that abortion is the correct alternative for her at this time; her emotions may say just the opposite. Family and men may be strong influences. The decision to interrupt pregnancy should be made by both partners (a woman and a man). The attitude of the male partner towards the pregnancy and abortion is an important factor in a woman's decision and significantly relates to how she will adjust after the abortion.

Aim: To explore women's abortion attitude as determinant of perception regarding male involvement in abortion decision.

Method: qualitative method; criteria for twenty women: after first induced abortion; attending Fertilization Clinic; one-twelve months after abortion. The interviews were analyzed using the content analysis style.

Results: Each case became a story with own motives, problems referred to differences related to age, type of relationship and the personal life situation. Results of the qualitative study were offered through the main theme about decision and men's role in helping women to decide whether to have an abortion or not: "keeping on being who I was or perceiving life". The decision of whether to abort in Lithuania is the woman's prerogative. Development of the father's role as an ongoing process was related with not readiness from boyfriends to support their girlfriends. In this sample most of the women considered that a woman should be the only one to decide.

Conclusions: Abortion attitudes regarding abortion most of cases are strictly a female issue.

0059 THE ROLE OF INTRAPARTUM PERINEAL MASSAGE IN PREVENTION OF PERINEAL TRAUMAS AND OF THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate whether intrapartum perineal massage decreased perineal traumas and their negative effects.

Design: This is a randomized, controlled experimental study.

Setting: The study was conducted in a government hospital in the city of Aydin in Turkey.

Sample: The study included 396 women giving their first birth between 1 March 2007 and 16 February 2009. An equal number of women were randomly assigned into massage (n:198) and control (n:198) groups.

Methods: The clinical midwife –one of the researchers- followed all the pregnant women included in the study in accordance with the hospital protocol and helped them to give birth through vaginal route and performed episiotomy when needed. She performed perineal massage in the massage group after cervix dilatation reached 8cm.

Main outcome measures: Data about intrapartum perineal traumas (spontaneous laceration, episiotomy and the degree of laceration), number of sutures, APGAR score within one minute of labor, time from labor until the women started to have a rest and perineal pain within one day and three weeks of labor were recorded.

Results: There was no significant difference between massage and control groups in the presence of intact perinea (3.5% of the massage group: vs. 3.5% of the control group), first degree laceration (41.9% of the massage group vs. 33.8% of the control group), second degree laceration (2.5% of the massage group vs. 2.0% of the control group) and frequency of episiotomy (52.0% of the massage group vs. 60.6% of the control group) (Chi-square=3.114, d.f.:3, p=0.374). None of the women in both groups developed third degree laceration. A significantly lower number of sutures was used in the massage group (massage group: 1.31 ± 0.62 , control group: 1.50 ± 0.77 , $t = -2.663$, $p = 0.008$). Only one baby in the massage group had an APGAR score of <7 within one hour of birth. There was no significant difference between massage and control groups in time from labor until the women started to have a rest, perineal pain within one day and three weeks of labor and pain severity within one day of labor.

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0060 PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENTS: CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTION PROGRAMME

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Some studies indicate that alcohol consumption starts at an early age and increases with age. This is a complex issue that may compromise the current and future development of the individual with repercussions at the different psychological and socioeconomic levels. Prevention of alcohol use/abuse among adolescents represents a challenge for all people involved in their healthy development, especially health professionals, teachers, family members and the community. Therefore, this research work was developed in order to evaluate the impact of a school-based programme for the prevention of alcohol use/abuse aimed at adolescents.

A quasi-experimental study was conducted with pre- and post-test evaluation. Two independent groups were used: experimental group (n=70) subject to the intervention (Stop to Think) integrated in the school curriculum; and the control group (n=108), not subject to the intervention.

The results demonstrate that the StT is effective: in increasing knowledge about alcohol (p=.002); in stabilizing the expectations regarding alcohol (p=.039); in stabilizing the perception about peer consumption (p=.001) and the occurrence of alcohol intoxications (p=.005); and also in stabilizing the frequency of wine, beer and distilled drinks consumption and the occurrence of alcohol intoxications (p<.05). There is no impact on the social skills and the new experiences of alcoholic drinks consumption. StT may be used as a health education intervention programme integrated in the provision of nursing care at the level of universal prevention due to its effectiveness in increasing knowledge about alcohol, in stabilizing the positive expectations regarding alcohol and the perception about peer consumption, as well as its impact on the frequency of consumption.

0061 ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING POST PREGNANCY SMOKING OF PRE PREGNANCY SMOKER WOMEN

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This research was carried out to determine the factors affecting smoker women to continue smoking after pregnancy.

The research was conducted among pregnant women with smoking habit before pregnancy who applied to pregnancy clinics of Izmir Ege Maternity and Gynecology Training and Research Hospital and Izmir Dr Ekrem Hayri Üstündağ Obstetric and Gynecology Hospital between 1st December 2006 and 1st December 2007. Research sample was composed of 173 pregnant women with smoking habit before pregnancy who applied to maternity clinics between 15th November 2006 and 16th February 2007. Data was collected by face-to-face meeting technique.

It was determined that the average age of pregnant was 26.12, 58.9% of them were literate/primary school graduate, 84.4% were housewives, 64.7% lived as a nuclear family member. It was also determined that it was the first pregnancy of 35.3% of them, 69.9% became pregnant willingly, 42.2% were in last trimester of their pregnancy, 44.5% had been smoking for 1 to 5 years, 32.9% smoked 6 to 10 cigarettes daily, 15.6% quit after pregnancy, 15.6% were passive smokers and 68.8% continued smoking after pregnancy.

It was determined to be statistically significant that pregnant women's educational background, being warned about smoking during pregnancy, smoking condition during previous pregnancies, relationship with her husband affect continuing smoking after pregnancy (p<0.05).

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As a result of this research, it was determined that most of smoker women continue smoking after pregnancy.

0062 APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STANDARD CARE PLAN FOR PREMATURE INFANTS

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Introduction: Premature infants have many serious problems and need to high quality nursing care.

Aim: To evaluate the applicability and effectiveness of the standard nursing care plan developed for premature infants.

Method: Research was conducted in the premature clinic of a hospital. Data was collected with the Standard Care Plan (which was consisting "Health Assessment Form", "NANDA Nursing Diagnosis Guide", "Nursing outcomes and Interventions/activities Form"). The sample group consisted of 60 babies which gestational age of them were 32-37 week old. 30 babies were placed in the experiment group, the other 30 were placed in the control group. Care was carried on for the experiment group as per the standard care plan until they were discharged.

Results: Less nursing diagnosis was diagnosed for the experiment group infants compared to control group infants and these nursing diagnosis was resolved in a shorter time. The rate of change from risk diagnosis to actual diagnosis is significantly higher in control group infants. Besides that, additional medical problems occurred in the control group at a rate of 13.3% while there was not any in the experiment group. The periods of gaining sucking-swallowing abilities and transforming to complete oral feeding of the experiment group infants were shorter than the control group. Duration and cost of hospitalization of experimental group were found significantly better compared to the control group.

Conclusion: it is decided that the standard care plan is effective and applicable, but for the application the number of infants per each nurse shall be limited by 2-3.

0063 THE REASONS OF ANXIETY RELATED WITH BIRTH AND POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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Objective: The study is planned in order to determine the reasons of anxiety that pregnant women, during the delivery and the postpartum period, and the topics for providing a healthy delivery process.

Material and Methods: This descriptive study is conducted in women and children's hospitals in Eskisehir in the period of February-May 2009. The study group consists of 300 voluntary pregnant women. In the data collection process, a questionnaire that includes socio-demographic and obstetric characteristics of women, and the "Birth and postpartum anxiety scale" developed and tested for validity and consistency by Kitapcioğlu et al.

Results: The average point of pregnant women is measured as 5.79 ± 1.52 . The reasons of high level anxiety are identified as; anxiety of breastfeeding (6.41 ± 2.14); anxiety of the behavior of health staff

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(6.39 ± 2.30); anxiety of having caesarian (6.37± 2.23); anxiety of delivery (6,24 ± 1.96); anxiety of not having medical assistance in travay (6.01 ± 2.32).

Conclusion: This high level of anxiety results from not being able to breastfeed, the treatment and misbehavior of hospital staff, having caesarian, the process of delivering baby, not having medical assistance during the delivery, and being alone. Therefore, the health staff should be aware of the reasons of anxiety resulting from their own behavior which can be avoided by their attitude and care. It is possible to alleviate anxiety that may cause the delivery process deviate from its normal state when experienced for a long time by training the health staff.

0064 HEALTH EFFECTS OF PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE

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Adolescent pregnancies are still a major health problem, especially in developing countries. The aim of this study was to determine the level of adolescent pregnancies and health risks of these pregnancies among mothers and their newborns, in a selected sample, Aydin, Turkey. This cross-sectional and longitudinal survey was performed on women who had deliveries between 01.04.2008–30.09.2008 in a closed community. From a total of 157 women, the level of adolescent pregnancies was found as 44.6%. It was found that mean age for first marriage was 15.10±1.28 and mean age for first pregnancy was 15.71±1.37 years in adolescents. Adolescent pregnancies were particularly high if they did not get married, lived in large families and whose husbands had no social security or any job. As compared with adult women, there were no statistically significant differences for obstetric complications, low birth weight, small for gestational age, large for gestational age and perinatal mortality in adolescent pregnancies. However, the mean birth weight and ponderal index of newborns were found significantly lower. By this research it was found that adolescent pregnancy is an important public health problem in the study area. In order to prevent adolescent pregnancies, innovative programmes, policies and effective services should be formed for teenagers who were in need of special care especially in developing countries.

0065 QUALITY OF LIFE IN FERTILE AND INFERTILE WOMEN

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Objectives: The purpose of the study reported here was to compare the Q.O.L. of fertile and infertile Iranian women

Methods: The data were collected using sf-36 Questionnaire ,Authorized Australian in which 8 dimension the Quality Of Life were measured .A total of 60 woman ,30 infertile women referred to infertility research ,therapeutic center and 30 fertile women referred to Urban health center affiliated to Shahid Sadoghi Medical Science University.

Finding: Results shows that Q.O.L. between fertile and infertile women only in physical dimension was significantly difference.

Conclusions: According to result, the study showed quality of life in fertile and infertile Iranian woman was poor .There is only a difference significant in physical function dimension.

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0066 EFFECTIVENESS OF NIC NURSING INTERVENTIONS FOR THE CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN DEPENDENT TO MECHANICAL VENTILATOR

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Problem: Nursing interventions are effective to reduce hopelessness of caregivers whose children dependent to mechanical ventilator.

Aim: Determining the impact of nursing interventions to the state of hopelessness of mothers whose children dependent to mechanical ventilator

Sample: 60 mothers of mechanical ventilator dependent children dependent in intensive care unit formed the sample.

Data collection tools:

1. Information Forms: They were based on Gordon's Functional Health Patterns.

2. Beck Hopelessness Scale: It is composed of 20 items that enables individuals to determine the degree of pessimism.

3. Care Guide: NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) used for diagnosis of hopelessness and associated diagnostic criteria for identifying factors. Expected results were selected from literature. Nursing interventions NIC (Nursing Intervention Classification) with related hopelessness by making use of classification systems was created.

Data Collection / Implementation: Data were collected by using interview with caregivers. A total of 87 activities were applied from nursing interventions in 3 group are related hopelessness; Hope installation, Reduction of anxiety, Enhancement of coping

Results: Child's health for the worse, invasive process, intensive care environment, not enough information, stay away from important people, helplessness, loosing of value were determined as factor for hopelessness.

Hopelessness, listlessness expression, fatigue, can not enjoy, unwillingness to participate in care, difficulties in problem solving, communication rejection, incorrect interpretation of stimuli were determined both experimental and control groups

Average of hopelessness scale for experimental group is X: 9.40 at first day, X:11.20 at fifth day, otherwise for the control group it is X:5.57 at first day and X: 10.43 at fifth day.

Conclusions: NIC nursing interventions for caregivers are effective to reduce level of hopelessness.

0067 COMPARISON OF PERSONAL HYGIENE HABITS BETWEEN CHILDREN LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND THOSE LIVING IN AN ORPHANAGE

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A child gets its hygiene habits in childhood from its parents, and practices these habits throughout its lifetime. The social group which individuals belong to has an effective role in hygiene practice. Some conditions may lead to insufficiently hygienic behaviours in orphanages. Although different studies of hygienic behaviours have been widely conducted during the last decade, comparison of hygienic habits between children living at home and in orphanages is little documented. Our aim was to compare hygienic habits between school children living with their families and those in an orphanage and to investigate the factors that affect their hygienic habits.

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One hundred and twenty school children between 7 and 12 years old were randomly selected equalized for age, gender, and grade in school. A questionnaire concerning hygienic habits and condition of the children was filled in by the children. 50% of the sample population were living in an orphanage. 53.3% of the children were in the 10-12 years age group, 65.0% were boys, and 55.8% had one or two siblings.

Children living with their families and who had no brother or sister showed significantly elevated levels of hygienic habits ($F=5.01$, $p=0.02$, $p<0.05$) (Table 2). As a result one can say that living with the family and having siblings has a positive effect on hygienic practice.

0068 DEPRESSION AND CAUSE OF INFERTILITY IN IRANIAN INFERTILE WOMEN

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Fecundity and giving birth to a child is the essence of life for many couples. Childlessness results in social stigmatization for infertile women, places them at risk of serious social and emotional consequences, and this problem is serious in women with female infertility.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the correlated depression experienced by women with different cause of infertility (male and female infertility).

Methods: This study was performed in 100 infertile women (60 female and 40 male factor) referred to Yazd and Tehran infertility research and therapeutic centre. Data was gathered with The Beck Depression Inventory and 15 items for demographic information.

Finding: Mean depression rate among infertile women was significantly different (27.8 in female factor and 18.5 in male factor) $p<0.003$. Significant correlation was estimated between depression rate and length of problem diagnosis, year of marriage and cause of infertility.

Discussion: Depression can interfere with conception, therefore psychiatric intervention, including pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy infertile women must consider in their treatment especially in infertility therapeutic centre.

0069 THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS PRACTICES TO OVERCOME THE PAIN INFLICTED BY PAINFUL INTERVENTIONS TO THE NEWBORN ON CRYING TIME AND PAIN

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Aim and objective: This study aimed to compare the effects of various practices (mother's milk, sucrose, and pacifier) to overcome pain during painful interventions to the newborn on the crying time and pain.

Design: This prospective and randomized controlled study involved 120 newborns in Turkey.

Methods: The population of the study consisted of the healthy newborn hospitalized in the gynecology clinics of Trabzon Delivery and Children's Diseases hospital between February 2007 and January 2008. The newborn that were performed blood sampling from the heel were divided into 4 groups as mother's milk, sucrose, pacifier, and control groups with 30 newborns in each (total=120). Data collection was performed using an information form on the newborn characteristics, which was developed by the author, clinical IR ear thermometer ET1 for temperature measurement, OXIMAX N-65 Pulse oxymeter for oxygen saturation and heartbeat rate, and neonatal infant pain scale

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(NIPS) for the measurement of the behavioral responses of the newborn.

Results: No differences were determined between the groups for heartbeat rate and oxygen saturation in the newborn during painful interventions ($p>0.05$). Sucrose followed by pacifier was the most effective method of reducing the crying time in the newborn.

Conclusion: In this study, the lowest behavioral response was shown with sucrose, pacifier, and breast-feeding practices respectfully. The results have indicated that all three practices (sucrose, pacifier, breast-feeding) reduce the behavioral responses to pain at a higher rate than in the control group.

0070 YPOSPADIAS TREATMENT-NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN

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The term hypospadias is derived from the Greek language and refers to the pathological condition of urethra, which the vestibule stands less or more lower from the glans of penis. It's about a common congenital anomaly, where the development of the vestibule, by the time of embryology is imperfect. The problems that follow are mainly cosmetic, psychological and procreative. Approximately 1 to 300 male births appear this problem. The therapy is getting on only by surgery and proportionately with the meatus of urethra (up or down), the hypospadias hospitalized from 1 to 6 days with a catheter to his penis. The aim of this study is the creation of a normal width of urethra, where it flow into to the glans of penis and the erection's straight. In the past, the surgical treatment of hypospadias, was more difficult. The percentages of success, were much low and the duration of this hospital treatment of the child with a catheter at his penis, was too much (approximately 8-10 days). So, the hypospadias with a small problem, didn't have a surgical treatment, because of his small problem, which was only cosmetic. Today, with the new techniques, the percentages of success are higher. The 95% of the children make surgery without hospitalization and without catheter, or they have only one day hospitalization with a catheter. In conclusion, the best techniques with combination the best nursing care, promote the reduction of the surgical child hospitalization and so, the less suffering.

0071 "DON'T RESTRICT ME! THEN I GET ANGRY". THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY RESTRICTION ON ANGER LEVELS AND ANGER EXPRESSIONS IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Aim: The study has been carried out descriptively to determine the effects of family restriction on anger levels and anger expressions in high school students.

Methods: The sample includes 1072 students from three high schools in Istanbul. The data was collected by a questionnaire prepared by the researchers and State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI) and evaluated statistically by frequency test, Oneway Anova, t-test and Tukey HDS Test.

Results: There were significant differences between ages in anger-out subscale ($p<0,01$). Family type doesn't affect the anger levels or anger expression significantly. The students who restricted

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by their parents have significantly higher anger levels and higher anger expressions in anger-in and anger-out subscales ($p < 0,01$). The constant anger level, anger-in and anger-out subscale scores were significantly higher in the students who restricted by parents because of student's friendships ($p < 0,01$). The mean anger-control score of the students who restricted by their parents were significantly lower ($p < 0,01$). The mean anger-control score of the students who have parental limitations for using internet were significantly lower ($p < 0,01$). The constant anger level, anger-in and anger-out subscale scores were significantly higher in the students who punished physically by their parents ($p < 0,01$).

Conclusion: In high school students, the anger levels and anger expressions are highly affected from age and attitudes of parents, especially from the restrictions made by parents.

0072 VACCINATION COMPETENCE

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe what vaccination competence is.

Material and Method: The theoretical knowledge for the contents of vaccination competence was collected from an international literature review, various researches and by interviewing experts in vaccination. The data for the interviews were collected in Finland between 12/2004 and 06/2005 by using semi-structured interviews in focus groups and individual interviews. The interviewed informants ($n=40$) were public health nurses and physicians from health care centers, other specialist doctors, polytechnic teachers specializing in vaccination subjects and graduating public health nursing students participated in the study. Moreover, different-aged, vaccinated clients, or when children, their parents, from various care environments were respondents in this study. The data were analyzed by content analysis.

Results: A competent vaccinator is a health care professional who is committed to the vaccination program and who fosters social awareness of vaccinations. S/he displays distinctive personal qualities, which are desirable in the vaccination practice. Furthermore, s/he possesses the necessary attributes required in vaccinator-client-relationship and the authorization to act as a vaccinator based on education. The competent implementation of the vaccination procedure consists of the vaccinator's actions before, during and after the vaccination. The outcomes of a competent implementation are divided into immediate and long-term outcomes.

Conclusions: The competence of vaccination is a board entity. It is much more than just an injection, a simply action. The results can be utilized in practice, education and research. More research is needed about the factors strengthening vaccination competence.

0073 THE NEED FOR DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE OF REGISTERED NURSES ON TRANSCULTURAL NURSING

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Introduction: Individuals and families belong to several cultural groups. Each individual has the right to be respected for his or her unique differences and cultural heritage. Caregivers who can

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assess, plan, and intervene in a culturally competent manner will improve the care of clients for whom they care. Learning culture is an ongoing process and develops in a variety of ways, but primarily through cultural encounters.

Purpose: Pointing out the usefulness of knowledge of transcultural nursing for Registered Nurses and the need for health professionals to have a world-wide perspective and assume an ethical - moral obligation to enter and function in a worldwide community.

Material – Method: a systematic review was made in “ScienceDirect”, “Scopus” web sites for abstracts around the theme using as key words “transcultural nursing”, “culture”, “cultural competence”, “cultural values”, “beliefs” and “norms”

Conclusions: Transcultural nursing knowledge and practice have become global and essential imperative. To be effective, health care must reflect the unique values, beliefs, attitudes, and lifeways, and worldviews of diverse populations and individual acculturation patterns. Our world has become intensely multicultural and will be more so in the future which necessitate that nurses must become Transculturally knowledgeable, sensitive, and competent.

0074 THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF PROVIDING SPIRITUAL CARE IN CRITICAL CARE NURSES

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This Heideggerian phenomenological research aimed to describe the lived experience of critical care nurses in providing spiritual care. Informants included 6 nurses who have been working at least one year in ICU at University hospital, Chonburi province, Thailand. Purposive selection was used to recruit the informants. Data were collected during December 2007 – March 2008 using in-depth interview and critical reflection until the data were saturated. Data analysis was guided by guidelines of Cohen, Kahn and Steeves. Trustworthiness of Lincoln and Guba was maintained throughout the study.

Four themes of spiritual care emerged. The first was meanings of spiritual care which were divided into two categories. They were responsiveness to patient’s and relative’s needs, and supportive care in terminal critically ill patients and relatives. The second was spiritual care nursing which were divided into four categories. They were giving patients and their relatives’ permission to practice following their belief, providing religious environment, allowing patients and their relatives to be together as long as they want, and giving information. The third was the benefits from spiritual care which were divided into three categories. They were benefits to patients, relatives, and nurses. The fourth was characteristics of nurses which facilitated providing spiritual care which were divided into three categories. They were having communication skills, empathy, and experience or belief similar to the patients and relatives.

Findings of the study yield understanding of spiritual care as perceived by critical care nurses. It will be useful as fundamental knowledge for nurses in providing spiritual care.

0075 LONG-TERM NEED AFTER STROKE: WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE?

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Background/objectives: In 2007, the Stroke Association commissioned a review on the long-term needs of UK stroke survivors. Our aim was to map the information available from research and

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statistical sources about need.

Methods: Systematic methods were used to search for and categorise the available research according to study focus and design. UK research (1996-2008) which provided information on need identification; need prevalence; and the extent of unmet need was included. Studies were further classified according to study quality. We also searched for dataset sources including hospital stroke registers and population-based national surveys.

Results: The review identified 46 directly relevant research studies, 25 stroke registers, and 19 other datasets. Eight studies identified the range of needs; 29 studies measured need prevalence; and nine studies identified the extent of unmet need. Information available from research studies and dataset sources was summarised for eight user-defined areas of need. Gaps in the information available from UK research about long-term need after stroke include extended aspects of everyday living; social needs relating to relationships and sexuality, work, transport; needs related to personality or behaviour change and needs for information and training.

Implications: This mapping review illustrates a methodology for integrating different information sources relating to need. The results draw attention to the lack of clear focus on the measurement of social factors in long-term conditions. Statistical resources cannot currently provide the information required and would require adaptation to provide a relevant minimum dataset for long-term need after stroke.

0076 IS IT EASY TO TREAT PATIENTS FROM DIVERSE CULTURES? HOW COMPETENT WE ARE?

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Introduction: Israel is a multi-cultural country. This feature poses a great challenge for health providers, and demands adjustment of health services in order to supply culturally congruent care. Similar to the Israeli population the nurses also come from diverse backgrounds that design beliefs and personal views that might be expressed while they treat patients. Encounter of diverse cultures might lead to intercultural conflicts. While, cultural congruence promotes effective communication and adherence.

Objective: To examine the differences between nurses' socio-cultural background and the socio-cultural competence they express while treating patients.

Methology: This study was based on Campinha-Bacotes' model (2002) "The Process of Cultural Competence in the Delivery of Healthcare Services: A Model of Care". A convenience sample of 216 nurses answered a self-administered structured questionnaire developed for the purpose of this study.

Results: Difference was found between the level of cultural encounters and the level of nurses' cultural skills ($F=5.774$, $sig=0.004$). Additionally, statistically significant differences were found between nurses' country of origin (Israeli born Jews\ Immigrants\ Israeli Arabs) and their cultural attitudes (The easiness to treat Israeli born Jews, immigrants, Arabs and Ethiopian Jews).

Conclusions: Findings reveal that it is easier for nurses to treat patients from the same culture as their own. This means that the nurses are not competent enough to treat culturally diverse patients. In order to improve cultural competence in nursing care it is important to develop special programs, and expose nurses to diverse cultures.

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0077 USING THE OMAHA CLASSIFICATION SCHEME TO IDENTIFY THE HEALTH NEEDS OF WORKERS AT THE TURKISH REPUBLIC STATE RAILWAY FACTORY

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Aim: The aim of the study was to determine the health needs of workers at the Turkish Republic State Railway factory and planned nursing process by using The Omaha Classification Scheme.

Method: This was a descriptive study. The samples of the research included 35 workers working at the Turkish Republic State Railway factory. Data were collected between the dates of 9 June-1 August 2008, using a questionnaire form designed by the researcher and Omaha Classification Scheme.

Finding: The mean age of the worker in the study group was 44.9 ± 5.5 , a proportion of 42.8 % were elementary school graduates. According to the Problem Classification Scheme, 341 nursing diagnoses (102 of in environmental domain, 22 of in psychosocial domain, 92 of in physiological domain, 125 of in health related behaviors domain) and 1028 nursing interventions (36.28 % in environmental domain, 7.39% in psychosocial domain, 29.96 % in physiological domain, 26.36 % in health related behaviors domain) were defined. It was determined that among the nursing interventions, 24.8 % was about treatments and procedures, 19.8 % about surveillance, 33.7 % about health teaching / guidance / counseling and 21.7 % about case management.

Conclusion: This study showed that the Omaha Classification Scheme is useful for standardized nursing language. However; some important nursing diagnoses for worker health (ergonomic risk, daytime sleepiness...etc) can be added the Omaha Classification Scheme and some health problem (pain, anemia...etc) can be detailed considering the etiology differences.

0078 FAMILY SUPPORT: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR COMMUNITY NURSES

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Human societies and families-cells of life in community, represent a major field for applied health strategies. Community Nursing focuses on holistic care model, targeting in families keeping-up and empowering the relations into them.

The role of family well-defined as basic and essential for the effectiveness in health and well-being for interruptions for the community members. In the same time, family and its potential appear through as assistance in the prevention and promotion of health in the population.

United both of them, community nurse and family, in their common effort to support and empower family, support them by offering complete models of caring in their members when illness, disability and death are being a threat against family structure and proximity of relation between them.

It is remarkable that chronic disease and repeated hospital treatment in the stage of end-of-life care, constituent several indications to impoverish families. This fact is strongly correlated with the family cycle, the current maturing and personal development of members and finally, with the typology of making relations into members.

Developing counseling skills and intervening by using effective techniques in collaboration with the grow-up demand for population and community health, nurses are being able to support further more their community role.

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Issues related with health promotion, prevention, home care, chronic illness, death and bereavement, family relations, family cohesion, multi-civilization, family support by using community services, juvenile care, violence, addictions, emigrants management, financial welfare politics and international environment for applying health politics is the basic core and oriented framework for the nursing process and nursing care of Family and Community Nursing.

0079 A COMPARISON OF SLEEP QUALITY IN ELDERS AGED OVER 60 WHO LIVE AT HOME AND NURSING HOMES

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Objective: To determine the sleep quality of elders aged over 60 who live at home and nursing homes.

Methods: The population of cross-sectional research consisted of elders who reside at Zübeyde Hanım Nursing Home and seniors who live at home and have applied to the Family Health Center in Bornova. Since it was not possible to contact the whole sample, the sample was selected through randomized sampling method (n=236). Research data was collected through a 'socio-demographic data form' and, "Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index" (PSQI).

Findings: It was determined that 67.8% of the elders residing at nursing homes have received a score of 5-21 from the PSQI average score scale, 32.2% have received a score of 0-4. 57.6% of the elders living at home have received a score of 5-21, and 42.4% have received a score of 0-4. The average PSQI score of the elders living at home is 6.09 ± 3.71 ; the average PSQI score of the elders residing at nursing homes is 6.00 ± 2.91 .

Conclusion: The fact that the average PSQI scores of elders living at home and nursing homes is over 5 indicates that their sleep quality is significantly poor and that elders have serious problems regarding sleeping. Accordingly, it is suggested that nurses would take up major responsibilities such as providing the public with more specific information on sleep disorder as well as raising awareness among people.

0080 THE EFFECT OF BODY MECHANICS BEHAVIOR ON LOW BACK PAIN OF WORKERS

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Aim: The study was to investigate the effect of body mechanics behavior on low back pain of workers.

Methods: The population of descriptive research was workers who work at car production industry. The participants were 334 workers who applied to health office because of low back pain last one year and have still been working at the company. A data collecting tool included socio demographic and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI). The minimum score is 0, maximum score is 50 from the ODI. Score follow-up on ODI; "no disability" (0-4 point), "mild" (5-14 point), "moderate" (15-24 point), "severe" (25-34 point) and "complete functional disability" (35-50 point).

Results: The mean score of the ODI were 17.84 ± 7.35 . A significant difference has been determined between the mean of score ODI and personnel care ($\chi^2:30.550$ $p<0.01$), sleeping ($\chi^2:18.463$ $p<0.05$), changing degree of pain ($\chi^2:18.872$ $p<0.05$), travelling ($\chi^2:16.998$ $p<0.05$) was found. Also, a significant difference has been determined between the mean of score ODI and paying attention the position of spine while lifting something ($\chi^2:34.948$ $p<0.01$), paying attention the position of head, shoulder and

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back while walking ($\chi^2:25.346$ $p<0.05$), paying attention suitable sitting position ($\chi^2:24.364$ $p<0.05$) was found.

Conclusion: Workers have moderate functional disability. Body mechanics of workers effect the mean score of ODI. Workplace nurse determines wrong body mechanics attitudes of workers on low back pain while they are working, nurse can organize health education and raise workers' health to the top level.

0081 FASTING IS A HEALTHCARE ISSUE – CAN WE DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT?

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The author works in a Walk In Centre (WIC) (Community Clinic) which is located in a deprived area of a town in Northern England. Approximately 60% of patients who access healthcare at the WIC are of Asian origin (Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Indian).

Personal Observation: It was noticed that during the month of Ramadan (a period of fasting in the Islamic calendar), many of the presenting complaints appeared to be related to fasting. Patients presented with complaints such as headache, collapse, confusion, hypoglycaemia and urinary tract infection. As Ramadan will be occurring during the summer months over the next 15 years (in the UK), there will be up to 17 hours of fasting on some days (peaking in June). This has clear implications for health, particularly in relation to the above complaints.

Method: A pilot audit was undertaken using a structured tool which had a section for some qualitative statements. This was distributed to health care professionals (Nurses and Doctors) to estimate the prevalence of fasting-related presentations. 52 audit forms were completed.

Findings: Initial findings suggested that patients were presenting with complaints associated to fasting. Some complaints were directly related to fasting though others required further assessment before this could be established.

Recommendations: This was a small pilot audit and the tool requires further refinement to capture the phenomena.

1. Current policies and procedures do not appear to be resolving this healthcare issue effectively.
2. It appears that patients are attending WIC's with complaints related to fasting and this needs urgent attention.
3. Anecdotal evidence suggests that current advice on fasting does not appear to be having a compelling impact upon behaviour.

Conclusion: As Ramadan in the UK will be occurring during the summer months over the next 15 years, urgent action is required to address these issues.

Future Work: The author will re-audit with a more sophisticated tool and collect some qualitative data via focus groups (staff and/or patients).

0082 THE EVALUATION OF FAMILY STRATEGIES IN INPATIENTS

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Welfare of the family depends on the socio-economic characteristics, community services and possibilities, genetics and personalities of the family members and on the dynamics of the relations within the family. The aim of this study is to determine the functionality of the families

with hospitalized members.

This study was carried out at the orthopedics clinics at Denizli State Hospital between August 1st - September 30th 2008 and 85 families were included. Data were collected according to the Assessment of Strategies in Families-Effectiveness questionnaire which was developed by Marry Luise Friedemann in 1991, using a demographic assessment form. "Stability", "development", "control" and "spirituality" are the subdimensions used to assess the family functions. Individuals were interviewed face to face.

The male population of the individuals participating in the study was 51.8%. the mean age of the participants was 50.8±22.5. 34.1% of the participants required help of another person during medications and this need was fulfilled by the children at a rate of 58.6%. It was determined that 89.4% of participants often felt him/herself insufficient, angry, depressed, hopeless, or stressed because of the role. Cronbach Alpha was 0.71. Item mean of the Assessment of Strategies in Families-Effectiveness questionnaire was 2.46±0.25. Stability (mean=2.49), development (mean=2.39), control (mean=2.61) and spirituality (mean=2.36) were higher. Spirituality subdimension was affected by the length of the urban residency ($p<0.05$).

It is obvious in the research that families having inpatient need professional support nurses for the continuation of family functions.

0083 FOOT AND ANKLE DISORDERS OF NURSES DEPENDING ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND EFFECTING FACTORS OF THESE

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Introduction: Foot and ankle disorders represent a significant occupational issue for professional nurses worldwide.

Aim: This study was planned as descriptive and cross-sectional to determine foot and ankle disorders of nurses and effecting factors of these.

Methods: The sampling included 398 nurses who were agreed to participate into the study and completed data collection instruments in three state hospital from July to October 2008. Data were collected using "Questionnaire Form" and "Foot Health Questionnaire (FHQ)". The data were evaluated by using statistical program on computer.

Results: The mean age of nurses was 31.94±6.42 years, 67.8% of them were married, 43.2% of them have associate degree, mean score of BMI was 22.92±4.78, 51.3% of them did exercise. Mean working years of nurses were 11.76±7.08, at work 49.2% of nurses spent 8 hours or more on feet each day and they can rest average 25.20±38.87 minutes. The most important factors that determine the choice of footwear were comfort (89.9%), durability (50.3%) and foot health (49.2%). Most of (68.3%) the nurses had foot and ankle disorders, the most seen disorders were pain (38.7%), corns (20.4%) and cramp (20.1%). Nurses (85.4%) took scores from 0 to 20 and FHQ mean score was 12.95±7.38. A statistically significant relation was observed between nurses age, marital status, educational status, BMI, doing exercise, working years and FHQ scores ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Overall, our investigation showed that nurses had foot and ankle disorders and the most important factors are age, marital status, educational status, BMI, doing exercise, and working years.

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0084 THE INVESTIGATION OF TRADITIONAL PRACTICE VERSUS DIFFERENT HEALTH PROBLEMS OF FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF DEPENDENT OLDER ADULTS IN TURKEY

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Introduction: In Turkey, the care of dependent older adults largely has been provided by family members at home. However; family caregivers have to cope with health problems during caregiving process.

Purpose: The aim of the study was to investigate family caregivers' traditional practice versus different health problems.

Methods: The population of study has consisted of 112 family caregivers who live in Erzurum, Turkey. The data were collected from 7 health centers in the province by using snowball method. It has been used "Barthel Index" to assess dependence of older adult, socio demographic form and questionnaire form for traditional practice.

Results: It was found that the participants' age mean was 43.84 (± 14.9), 92.9 % of them were women, 90.2 % of them were housewives, 78.6 % of them have health insurance, 79.5 % of them have married, 54.5 % of them primary school graduated level and 48.2 % of their income was equal to their expenditure. It is so that the participants have been using traditional practice for some health problems; 71.4 % for bleeding of the nose, 4.5 % for haematuria, 42.9 % for headache, 72.3 % for stomach-ache, 74.1 % for diarrhoea, 57.1 % for constipation, 36.6 % for oedema in legs, 86.6 % for fever, 59.8 % for cough, 36.6 % for stroke, 76.8 % for hypertension, 87.5 % for hypotension, 65.2 % for cold.

Conclusions: In conclusion, health professionals should inform about traditional practice for family caregivers.

0085 A CONFERENCE OVERVIEW AND WOUND CARE AT HOME

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The Surface Science Conference was held in Birmingham, England, on 3-4 February 2009. The leading topics of the conference were as follows:

- Need for wound care and tissue viability nursing
- The state of art technology used to prevent pressure ulcers
- The final version of the guidelines developed by NPUAP and EPUAP for prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers
- Hospital costs of pressure ulcers and how the social security systems reimburse it in the United States.

It was emphasized at the conference that all countries should have national guidelines for prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers and develop protocols in accordance with these guidelines. In addition, it was underlined that all hospitals should have a wound care committee and that after all patients should be thoroughly examined for pressure ulcers, obtained findings should be recorded appropriately.

Experiences in Wound Care at Home;

- The homecare system supported by the government does not exist in Turkey although it has been institutionalized in many countries,

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- The patients receiving hospital care for their acute and chronic conditions are discharged without sufficient information about their conditions and how they will take care of themselves at home,
- The students at Dokuz Eylül University School of Nursing offered homecare during their public health nursing practice in the 2008/2009 academic year.

We will present what we experienced at The Surface Science Conference and homecare practices.

0086 ORAL HEALTH STATUS AND ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (OHRQoL) IN TURKISH ELDERLY PEOPLE

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Aim: To examine the oral health status of Turkish elderly people and identify its impacts on their oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL).

Methods: This research was descriptive study. Data were obtained from elderly people (n=99) from a nursing home in Turkey. Participants in the study were recruited. Data on sociodemographics and oral health status were gathered by interview and examination. Oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) was evaluated using the Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI). The total score ranges from 12 to 60, with a higher score representing a better OHRQoL.

Results: The mean age of the study participants was 74.29± 6.7 years, and the majority was male (61.6%). Among the elderly, 59.5% were edentulous, 23.6% felt that their mouth frequently felt dry. Of all participants, 61.6% reported having some kind of removable prosthesis. Only five subjects (5.1%) had regular dental checkups. Almost seventy two percent of them rated their oral health as good or very good. Similarly, 70.7% rated their general health as good. GOHAI score was 41.9 (SD 3.3, range 33–53). The GOHAI scores: <50 is considered as low. Mean GOHAI scores were higher for the elderly who rated their oral health as good (F=6.36, p<0.01).

Conclusion: The majority of older adult in nursing home residents had poor oral health status related quality of life.

0087 TURKISH NURSES' PERCEPTIONS OF SPIRITUALITY AND SPIRITUAL CARE

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Aim: To explore Turkish nurses' perceptions of spirituality and spiritual care and related factors.

Background: Nurses in practice are often confused about the nature of spiritual care, and yet their understanding of spiritual care will influence how they deliver it. If nurses ignore their spiritual health or spiritual issues, it seems that they will come across with difficulties in addressing clients' spiritual needs. Few studies have researched nurses' perception spirituality and spiritual care.

Methods: This study was a descriptive research. A convenience sample of 348 staff nurses from the public hospitals in the west of Turkey. The data were collected with two tools, a "sociodemographic data form" and the "Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale" (SSCRS). The response rate was

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92% (n=319). Obtained data were evaluated in SPSS 13.0 program.

Findings: The mean age of the nurses was 31.70 ± 6.34 years, 22.9 % of them were bachelors degree. Among the nurses, 49.8% had 11–25 years of work experience. The mean score for the SSCRS was 3.21 ± 0.63 (min-max:1.94-4.88). This score indicated that nurses perceptions concerning spirituality and spiritual care were uncertain or less clearly defined. Significant differences were found between nurses' perceptions of spirituality and spiritual care and their ages ($p < 0.05$) and education levels ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The research findings suggest Turkish nurses' perceptions were indecisive and inconclusive.

0088 PILOT STUDY ON THE EXISTENCE OF EMPOWERING EDUCATION OF ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS IN GREECE

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Introduction: Total Arthroplasty (TA) constitutes a common surgical operation for the treatment of arthritis. Patients' education constitutes an important intervention for patients' self-management.

Aim: The investigation of knowledge the patients expect and receive and of the way this knowledge correlates with their recovery. **It is part of a European study.**

Methods: The data of the study were gathered from patients who underwent TA of the knee or hip in a general hospital before and after the operation. The size of patients' sample was 30. The questionnaires used were: Expected (and Received) Knowledge of Hospital Patient, Access to Knowledge Scale, QoR40, EQ5D, Patients' Satisfaction of Care Scale, Pain Care Scale, Krantz Health Opinion Survey.

Results: **Thirty** patients participated in the study. The majority of patients (58%) stated they are satisfied from access to knowledge. The patients that are not satisfied report poor education about different treatments available, prevention of complications, patient's rights in the hospital, cost. The nurses satisfy patients' needs for knowledge less than the doctors. Patients believe that their pain was treated adequately, while 50% of the patients report progress in their quality of life. In general, patients are satisfied from the health care provided and they recognize the problems faced by the nursing staff.

Conclusions: After TA patients report they are satisfied from the care and knowledge provided and pain management, even though they note the difficulties that the nurses are facing.

0089 ADVANCED DESIGN OF DISTRIBUTED OBJECT ORIENTED HEALTH CARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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Software design patterns are defined as reusable solutions for problems that frequently and repeatedly occur during the design phases of object oriented software life cycles. Patterns offer standardized solutions for problems that appear in certain design contexts. Because the solutions offered were used many times in the past in similar contexts, the patterns utilization in the software design can both deter the appearance of important problems and facilitate the maintenance of

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object oriented software systems. Advanced object oriented software applications require to be deployed on distributed infrastructures so as to function effectively.

Patterns also offer solutions for the design of such systems. Health care environments consist of multiple departments which require fast exchange of information to provide effectively caring services to patients. Because object oriented information systems are the mappings of the corresponding processes and environments of the organizations for which are developed and deployed, modern health care information systems are inherently distributed.

Patterns are used for the design and development of object oriented software systems related to many areas and fields of the science, such as Biology, Biomedicine, Communication and Web applications.

Herein, the pattern based design of distributed object oriented health care information systems is investigated. More concretely, a methodology is attempted to be developed, especially targeted to offer patterned tools for the facilitation of the health care information systems design. Special patterns related to the health care domain are investigated. An example cardiac diagnosis and treatment, distributed object oriented information system is used as a paradigm for the utilization of patterns in its design. This example system is chosen, because heart failure is a critical and common disease occurring very often amongst the people. This disease has various symptoms, which are difficult to be clinically detected and the design, development and deployment of such advanced systems in hospitals and cardiac care environments, will offer a great help to many patients.

0090 THE EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION, ATTITUDE AND HABITS OF THE NURSE STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET IN HEALTH ISSUES

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Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the information, attitude and habits of the students in the nurse department towards the use of internet and computer in the health issues.

Method: This study has been implemented on the 166 volunteer students of nurse department (%82,1) who are studying in a school of health in Blacksea Region in April,2009. The data for this study has been gathered with the question form developed by the researchers based on an exhaustive literature review and the attitude scale for the use of computer in Health Care whose validity and realibility have been tested by Kaya and Aşti.

Findings: The %16.9 of the students who participated in this study is male, %30.1 of them are 1. grade students and %50.6 is in the age-range of 21-23. %98.1 of the students have indicated that they see the computer as an important element of health care and %80.9 have claimed that the use of computer in the health sector will not be work-load for the nurses. Moreover, %61.4 of the have stated that they want to work in a place where the computer is densely used. The students use the computer to get information, listen to the music, chatting, check the news, send e-mail and play games. Just % 38.1 of the students use the computer to make a nursing care plan and the ones who use computer to enter the information about the patients is just %39.5. %55.4 of the participants have stated that they don't have sufficient knowledge about the place and importance of the computer in the nursing process and the %82.5 have said that computer courses are not enough. Also, the %54.2 of the participants have declared that they are supported in terms of computer use during their education, but they aren't supported in the hospitals.(%85.4)

Suggestions: The importance of using computer has increased in this developing and globalizing world and it has started to have an important place in the health care. So, it is sussested that the weekly hours of computer classes should be increased, a course about the use of computer in the field of health should be added into the curriculum in order to expand the knowledge of the nursing students and also service trainings should be carried out in order to awake the sensitivity of the hospital personel.

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0092 HAS THE BARRIERS SCALE CHANGED NURSING PRACTICE? AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

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The BARRIERS Scale has been used to identify nurses' untoward perceptions to research utilization.

Purpose: This research review is a comprehensive analysis of studies using the BARRIERS Scale to determine if (a) the identification of perceived barriers to research utilization influences nurses' use of research, (b) the extent of nurses' perceived barriers to research utilization and most frequently cited barriers have changed over the past 15 years, and (c) nurses' most frequently cited barriers to research utilization differ internationally.

Methods: A comprehensive search was conducted to identify relevant literature from 1991 to 2006. Studies were included if they were in English, used the entire BARRIERS Scale and reported nurses' responses. Studies were coded for author(s), publication year, country, population, sample size, response rate, the three-most frequently cited barriers, mean percent of items rated as moderate or greater, and number of items identified as a barrier by 50% or more of respondents.

Results: Forty-five studies met the inclusion criteria. No evidence was found that identification of barriers to nurses' use of research influenced nursing practice. The extent of nurses' perceived barriers to research utilization and most frequently cited barriers have not changed over the past 15 years. Some international differences among barrier perceptions were identified.

Implications: It appears that there would be minimal benefit from further descriptive research using the BARRIERS Scale. Future research is needed to investigate whether relationships exist between perceptions of barriers to nurses' use of research and the use evidence-based practice. Implications of the findings for nursing practice are discussed.

0093 BARRIERS TO RESEARCH UTILIZATION BY TURKISH STAFF NURSES

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Aim: Three aims of the study were: 1) to identify self-reported perceptions of barriers to research utilization by Turkish staff nurses, 2) to ascertain if there was a relationship between research involvement and perception of barriers, 3) to compare Turkish nurses' perceptions of barriers to research utilization with findings in other countries.

Background: Research utilization by staff nursing remains a global concern in nursing and in all health-related fields. This is the first study to investigate such barriers in Turkey.

Design: A descriptive, cross sectional study with a sample of 329 staff nurses working in a University hospital.

Instruments: 1) Demographics questionnaire that also investigated research activities, 2) Barriers Scale to measure perceptions to research utilization.

Results: Of the top ten items perceived as a barrier, six were related to the subscale "setting", two to the subscale nurse, one to the subscale "presentation", and one to "research reports written in English". The highest barrier, 84.5%, perceived was "there is insufficient time on the job to implement new ideas" followed by, 83%, "research reports/articles are written in English. With the exception of difficulty in reading English, the top six barriers were all related to the setting or

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the work environments. Additionally, research-active nurses found insufficient time as less of a barrier but unawareness of research findings and being isolated from knowledgeable colleagues as greater barriers to research utilization than non research-active nurses.

Conclusions: Turkish nurses' perception of barriers is similar to the findings in other countries, that is, the top six barriers were related to setting or the organizational barriers. Language barrier compares similarly with other international studies that investigated this variable.

0094 QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON THE REFLECTION NOTES OF 20 NURSING BACHELOR STUDENTS

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Objectives: To gain full understanding of the feeling of nursing bachelor students who have began their clinical practice.

Design: A qualitative research was carried out by using Van Manen's hermeneutic phenomenological method.

Methods: Nursing students, in a University of west China, are required to write the reflection notes when clinical practice began. With consents of the students, using random number table, reflection notes were picked out till the information reached saturated. Finally, totally 20 reflection notes were picked out. 10 belong to students of grade 2, and 10 belong to students of grade 3. By Van Manen's hermeneutic phenomenological method, notes were read in details and themes were drawn out.

Results: There are six themes concluded from the reflection notes, including reflection on life and death, fundamental nursing skills, nursing career, relationship between nurses and clients, tutors in clinic, and on the life. Students may have deep sorrow in the beginning of clinical practice when facing disease and death everyday, but after one year optimistic feeling comes out from some students. Students regard fundamental nursing skill as the base of nursing, but nursing career is far more than it. The chief of good relationship between nurses and clients is respect, other than satisfying all demands from clients. Students assume a good clinical tutor is a nurse who is experienced, kind, paying enough attention and giving enough trust on students. Students think career is a very important part of life, and they would like more extensive and intensive lives.

Conclusion: There are abundant and complex information in the reflection notes which can help nursing teachers understand students deeply and gain a complete picture of the new generation nursing students. More researches need to be carried out on nursing students' reflection notes.

0095 A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF WELLNESS DURING THE MENOPAUSE TRANSITION

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Background: A research study was conducted to investigate women's experience of being well during the menopausal transition because much of the research investigating the experience of menopause has concentrated on its problematic and pathological aspects.

Purpose: The aim in conducting this research was to enhance understanding of the experience of being healthy or well during menopause. In so doing, recognition of the diversity of menopausal

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experiences may be strengthened and our understanding of the experience of wellness enhanced.

Research design: The research was approached from the disciplinary perspective of nursing, and was grounded in the methodology of Heideggerian interpretive phenomenology. Data was collected via unstructured, in-depth interviews and analysis was conducted utilising the repetitive and circular process developed by van Manen. Purposive sampling was used to recruit a total of 18 participants all of whom consented in writing to their participation, as per the requirements of the University of Sydney Human Ethics Committee.

Results: The phenomenon of being healthy or well during menopause was expressed in the form of three major themes. These were the continuity of experience, the embodiment of menopausal symptoms, and the containment of menopausal experience.

Conclusions: The experience of health and wellness during menopause can accommodate the experience of symptoms when the experience of symptoms does not disrupt embodied existence and the continuity of menstrual patterns. The findings have implications for nursing practice in the area of women's health and menopause. They also add to our understanding about the nature of lived wellness which is important for effective health promotion practice

0096 EVALUATION OF COGNITIVE CAPACITY OF THE KARS POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER: FIELD RESEARCH

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Introduction: Aging is a biological process characterized by regression of psychological, morphological and functional capacity. Cognitive impairment is irreversible and significantly decreases life quality. An old person's memory, attention and perception functions and psychological state should therefore be evaluated at specific intervals for early detection of problems.

Aim: This study was conducted to evaluate the cognitive capacity of the population aged 60 years and over.

Material-Method: The data of this survey were obtained from the population aged 60 years and over living in Kars City Center. Data were collected with the socio-demographic Characteristics Form, Standardized Mini Mental Examination Test and Geriatric Depression Scale using face-to-face interviews between February 20 - March 20, 2009 with patients who volunteered to provide the data. The data of the 1206 elders were analyzed using numbers, percentages, the t-free test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Kruskal-Wallis Variance Analysis.

Results: The mean SMMT score was 22.05 ± 7.46 in the elderly. In our study, 44.4% of the elderly had scores of 19 to 24, 32% 25 to 30 and 23.6% below 19 points. The mean Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) score was 13.38 ± 6.86 and 52.9% of our patients received a score of 13 (the cut-off point) or above. The SMMT and GDS scores were found to be related with age, gender, educational level, loss of the partner, medication status and smoking status.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that most of the elderly living in Kars have cognitive and mental problems.

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0097 VALIDATION OF BRAIN DEVELOPMENT MEASUREMENT PROGRAM IN THAI CHILDREN

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Background: Brain development is a significant factor using to indicate that a child with normal brain development would have normal growth and development, self-caring, and potentiality in general people. Measurement of brain development for pre-frontal pre-motor function is to assess brain capability in parts of memory and decision-making. This measurement has been developed by using a program similarly to playing a computer game, which is inexpensive and non-invasive. This measurement program has been used effectively with young adolescent Japanese sample.

Aims: The study objectives were to examine psychometric properties of the measure program in Thai children and to determine brain functions' development of Thai children.

Methods: The sample included 30 school-age children with age between 6-12 years (mean = 9.7, SD 1.87). Instruments using for data collection were a demographic questionnaire, notebook computers, ten-key boards, and computer software to measure brain functions for memory (DR), decision-making (GNG), and memory-and-decision-making (DUAL). Data analyses included frequencies, percents, means, standard deviations, and Pearson correlation.

Results: The results are as follows:

1. Test-retest reliabilities of the research instruments are memory program = .588 ($p < .01$), decision-making = .067 ($p > .05$), and memory-and-decision-making = .590 ($p < .01$)
2. Level of brain function development of the sample for memory and decision-making is good, and for the memory-and-decision-making is fair.

Conclusion: The brain function measurement program is needed to be further tested for more precision. However, it will be useful and less cost for measure brain function in nursing research in the areas of child development, especially in developing country.

0098 THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION GIVEN TO TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS ON SELF-CARE

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This research was performed as a single group pretest – post-test experimental design to determine the effect of education given to type II diabetes mellitus patients on self-care.

The research was performed between October 2007 and June 2008 in the Internal Medicine Outpatient Clinics located in A and B Blocks of Erzincan State Hospital. The research population included 100 type II diabetes mellitus patients who attended the above mentioned units between the specified dates and met the inclusion criteria. Patients were subjected to a pre-test using a patient identification form, Diabetes Self-Care Scale (DSCS) form in Turkish language and metabolic control parameters. Each patient who participated in the research was given a 3 months education accompanied by an education booklet prepared by the researcher. During the education, each patient was interviewed once a month, and 4 times in total. At the end of the education, a post-test was performed to all patients by re-applying the relevant forms.

A statistically significant difference was found between the mean values of pre-education and post-education DSCS scores with an increase in mean post-education scores. The difference between the averages of pre-education and post-education metabolic control parameters – HbA1c, total

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cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL cholesterol, systolic and diastolic blood pressure – of patients included in the research was found to be statistically significant, and these metabolic control variables significantly improved after the education. These results demonstrate that the education given to patients improves their self-care and metabolic control variables.

Self-care activities of type II diabetes mellitus patients should be evaluated and the efficacy of these activities in the management of diabetes mellitus should be supported. It is also recommendable that nutrition and exercise education should cover a wider place in the education given to patients.

0099 CARING RELATIONSHIP: THE CORE COMPONENT OF PATIENTS' RIGHTS PRACTICE AS EXPERIENCED BY PATIENTS AND THEIR COMPANION

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Aim: The aim of this article is to describe how Iranian patients and their companion describe their lived experiences with caring relationships in a central teaching hospital in Tehran, Iran.

Background: Despite a large number of theoretical articles on this topic, the meaning of caring is still ambiguous, particularly in specific cultures. In Iran there is not enough qualitative evidence on this topic to indicate what patients actually mean when they refer to caring relationships. This article explores how Iranian patients and their companion perceive and describe caring relationships as an element of patients' rights practice.

Method: This is part of a phenomenological research on patients' rights practice in Iran conducted during 2003-2006. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 patients/companions, and van Mannen's approach was used for thematic analysis. Tehran University of Medical Sciences Ethics Committee approved the study.

Findings: Patient-centered care, compassion, effective communication, support/advocacy, informed participation and meeting patients' basic needs were found to be the key elements in defining caring relationships. These themes were all described as elements of patients' rights practice issues.

Conclusion: Patients' and their companion's significant experiences regarding the meaning of a caring relationship indicated that if nurses are to provide such care for patients, they need to consider the way in which this care is provided to be perceived as part of a 'caring relationship', because feeling to be cared for is even more important than providing the care itself.

0100 CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PATIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE AND THEIR GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES SATISFACTION IN IRAN'S SELECTED EDUCATIONAL HOSPITALS

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Introduction: Patients' satisfaction as one of the indicators of health care is considered in many health care organizations. The importance of patients' satisfaction is more highlighted because of

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patients' susceptibility and their need for comprehensive support.

The aim of this study was to identify the correlation between patients' satisfaction with nursing care and their general satisfaction with hospital services in selected educational hospitals of Iran.

Methods: this was a co-relational study with 1320 sample selected using clustering sampling method. A two part researcher made patient satisfaction questionnaire was used for data gathering. The measures of face and content validity were achieved by experts' suggestions on the tool. The reliability was confirmed conducting test and retest.

Findings: There was a significant statistical relation between patients' satisfaction with nursing care and their satisfaction with general hospital services. ($P=0$) There was also a significant relation between patients' educational level and their satisfaction with hospital services.

Discussion: Patients were highly satisfied with nursing care only in 39.7% of samples. It is expected that this important quality indicator can be improved by exact monitoring to identify the barriers of quality care. Further studies is suggested to find the barriers and facilitators of such caring.

0101 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SCHOOL-BASED EXERCISE PROGRAM TO PROMOTE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Purpose: To assess the impact of the school-based exercise program to promote physical activity of students in one primary school.

Methods: This study used one group, pretest-posttest design. Participants completed exercise questionnaire before and after the school-based exercise program. The study population consisted of 932 students, between the ages of 7 and 13 years in a government school. This study is conducted in September-December 2007 in Istanbul, Turkey. After pretest, students were provided exercise education for one hour by the researchers. Then they took exercise practice by trained physical education teachers and researchers, adding up to a total of four physical activity classes per week. Posttest was done after 2 months. Data were analyzed by frequency analysis and McNemar test.

Results: Pre-test rate of the students who regularly exercise was %32.7 ($n=305$). Post-test rate of the students who regularly exercise was % 39.4 ($n=367$). Post-test rate of the students who regularly exercise was significantly higher than pre-test rate ($p<0.001$). The rate of the students who exercise sometimes or never decreased after the exercise program.

The rate of students with correct information about exercise increased after the school-based exercise program.

Conclusion: This study provides information about effective exercise program and has the potential to influence the development of better exercise interventions and health promotion programs for students.

0102 SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTION: RESULTS FROM A HOSPITAL-BASED SETTING IN BANGKOK

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Background: Smoking is considered an important health risk behavior. Helping smokers quit smoking is necessary because quitting smoking increased smoker's life expectancy and decreased

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health care expenditure.

Aims: To evaluate program effectiveness and factors associated with quitting smoking.

Method: Quasi-experimental design was employed in this study. 54 smokers participated in the study. 27 smokers were in an intervention group and the rest were in a comparison group. Participants in the intervention group attended a cessation workshop and group meetings. Participants in the comparison group received cessation brochures. Data were collected 4 times using self-report questionnaires and were analyzed using the SPSS program.

Results: All participants were male smokers. The average age was 39.67 ± 10 . The average of length of smoking was 21.04 ± 9.24 . Sixteen smokers from the intervention group had successfully quit smoking which accounted for 59.26%. Participants in the intervention group had higher self efficacy scores than those of the comparison group. Participants who showed intention to quit smoking were more likely to succeed in quitting smoking than those who showed no intention.

Conclusion: Intention to quit smoking and self efficacy were significant factors related to quit smoking. Behavior therapy has been proved to be helpful for quitting smoking. Helping smokers manage their withdrawal symptoms during cold turkey was very important when NRT was not available.

Recommendation for future research: The future study should follow an abstinence rate to one year. Nicotine replacement therapy may be used to decrease the withdrawal syndrome and increase the quitting rate.

0103 DOES A COURSE IN EVIDENCE- BASED NURSING CHANGE ATTITUDES TOWARDS?

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Background: Although we have advocated Evidence-Based Nursing (EBN) for many years, we have struggled with how to make it happen. Much of the past two decades has focused on the identification of barriers to EBN and the considerations of overcoming those barriers, which include, among others, limited access to the literature, lack of education in seeking the information and in critical appraisal skills.

Aim: The aim of this study was to identify if a course in EBN on a Master's in Nursing (MN) level improves attitudes of nurses towards a clinical practice based on research findings. The goals of the course were formulating nursing clinical problems, improving skills of access to research literature, and to evaluate the quality of the articles.

Method: Participants were recruited from a mandatory course in a MN program. They filled a questionnaire before and four months after the course.

We used the attitude to EBN questionnaire of Nagy and colleagues (2001), which includes questions about personal skills and the clinical environment on the subject of EBN (30 items).

Results: As expected there was no change in the beliefs concerning the clinical environment favoring EBN. However, the students reported an improvement in access skills and the ability to evaluate the quality of the research literature. In addition, they were able to propose ways to implement changes in their clinical setting.

Conclusions: A course of EBN seems to be appropriate to change attitudes of nurses already working in a clinical setting. Furthermore, to achieve a greater impact on the positive attitude-forming of nurses, we propose to include a mandatory course of EBN in the Bachelor's of Nursing program.

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0104 MODEL DEVELOPMENT FOR PROMOTING COMPETENCY IN CHRONIC DYSPNEA SELF-MANAGEMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

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This action research study aimed at developing the model for promoting competency in chronic dyspnea self-management for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Purposive sampling was used to select 25 adults with COPD. The research process was based on mutual collaborative approach among the researcher, people with COPD, their families and health care providers. The study was conducted from January 2004 to March 2006. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group, and using questionnaires (Perceived competency in chronic dyspnea self-management scale and Dyspnea Visual Analogue Scale (DVAS)). The qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. The quantitative data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.

The results of study showed that the model for promoting competency in chronic dyspnea self-management for people with COPD consisted of building and maintaining mutual relationship, promoting self-responsibility awareness, learning and practicing of self-management skills, creating supportive system and environment, collaborating care and enhancing confidence in patient's own capacities and motivation.

This study revealed that developing the model for promoting competency in chronic dyspnea self-management for patients with COPD effected to patients to perceive the high competency in chronic dyspnea self-management ($Z = 4.34, p < 0.01$) and decreased dyspnea status significantly ($Z = 4.48, p < 0.01$). These findings can be used as a guideline for promoting competency in chronic dyspnea self-management for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as well as conducting further research.

0105 PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION: AN EXPLORATION OF PATIENTS' INFORMATION NEEDS

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Background: Over the last decade, rates for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in Australia and Europe have notably increased. Whilst PCI is not an appropriate intervention for all patients requiring coronary artery reperfusion, data suggest it is the preferred treatment method. Furthermore, the urgency for coronary artery catheterisation, intervention and short hospitalisation period often delay and impinge on comprehensive patient education.

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate first-time PCI patients information needs four to six weeks post-intervention.

Method and Results: Ethical approval from the hospital and University Human Research Ethics Committee was attained. Written and informed consent was attained from all patients prior to participation in the study.

A naturalistic inquiry methodology and semi-structured interview technique were employed to interview 10 participants. Field notes were used to collect data, whilst a constant comparative approach and Thomas' (2003) five steps to a thematic analysis were used to analyse the data. The

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four themes unearthed from the data analysis included: 'Events leading up'; 'Information prior'; 'About the procedure'; and 'Lifestyle'.

Conclusions: This study identified the varying educational needs of participants throughout their hospital admission and the post-discharge period. Moreover, it revealed the need for an individually-tailored approach to the delivery of PCI patient education. Lastly, this study uncovered the need to assess and investigate further the effectiveness of timing and alternate information delivery techniques, whilst educating patients and families on the PCI procedure.

0106 DISSONANT CARE DELIVERY TO ILLICIT DRUG USERS IN ACUTE CARE SETTINGS. A GROUNDED THEORY STUDY

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Background: The use of illicit drugs remains a major public health problem worldwide. The physical complications of drug use, particularly heroin often bring illicit drug users in contact with acute care services. This paper describes the perceptions of care delivery to this patient group from both the perspective of the nurses and the illicit drug users.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to explore illicit drug users and registered nurses perceptions of care delivery to illicit drug users admitted to medical wards and medical admission units.

Design: The study adopted a grounded theory approach based upon Strauss and Corbin's techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory. A theoretical sample of twenty nine Registered Nurses practicing in medical wards and twelve medical ward patients with physical complications of injecting illicit drugs were recruited to the study.

Method: Semi-structured in-depth interviews were undertaken. These were audio-tape recorded and later transcribed for data analysis. The data was stored, managed and retrieved by the use of computer assisted qualitative data analysing software, NVivo 1.3.

Results: Analysis identified three sub categories: **knowledge to care; perceptions of distrust and detachment** and **providing nursing care**. These informed the core category of **dissonant care management of illicit drug users in medical wards**. The dissonance between nursing values, personal attitudes and behaviour appeared to work to produce poorer outcomes for illicit drug users and conflict in the acute care setting.

Conclusions: This study illuminated the complexity of delivering care to illicit drug users within acute care settings. Education is urgently needed to enhance care management and delivery for illicit drug users in non- specialist settings. The use of care bundles may ultimately provide a vehicle that makes care delivery more appropriate and sensitive to illicit drug users.

0107 MYWELLBEING RESEARCH PROJECT – E-SERVICES FOR FAMILIES

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The ongoing project, MyWellbeing, is based on the thought of a citizen as an empowered partner in various health and wellbeing services. The main project aims are to 1) identify the needs of citizens and how they can become the base for different health and wellbeing services, and 2) identify how life changes, such as pregnancy, steers service building. As a result of the project, the Coper, a

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digital support tool for personal health and wellbeing management, is built. MyWellbeing aims to provide a solution by which citizens can better get along with life situations and concerns extending beyond health care and including such matters as insurance, taxation, and day care for children. A sub-project of MyWellbeing, called Family-Coper, aims to pilot and study the Coper's promotion of the wellbeing and health of one specific group, childbearing families and families with a small baby. Family-Coper offers families information related to health and wellbeing, and helps them to find relevant information sources and info of different service providers. Family-Coper is built on the social networking Ning-platform. Simultaneous individual empowerment and communality of families, such as forming and maintaining both personal blogs and peer groups, are realizations of this project. With the help of Coper researchers are studying how to personalize information to family needs, how blogs and peer groups will be composed and how they act, and how the digitalized service system works. New service models contributing to greater interaction between families and health care professionals are anticipated.

0108 BARRIERS TO AND FACTORS AFFECTING USE OF RESEARCH FINDINGS BY NURSES IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS IN TWO DIFFERENT REGIONS OF TURKEY

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Background: Conduction of scientific investigations in nursing and use of findings from these investigations in nursing practice will improve the quality of nursing care and accelerate professionalism in nursing. In fact, nurses do not make use of research findings effectively despite the increased role of research in nursing practice.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate use of nursing research findings by nurses in two University hospitals in the west and east of Turkey.

Methods: This is a descriptive and comparative study and is being conducted in two university hospitals in the west and east of Turkey. The study population includes all nurses working at these two hospitals. Sampling will not be performed and all nurses accepting to participate in the study are going to be included in the study. However, barriers to use of research findings by nurses were investigated in the hospital in the west part of Turkey before 2005 and therefore, only nurses who started to work in 2005 will be included in the study. We are still corresponding with the administration of the hospital to obtain approval and therefore, we now present the data obtained from the hospital in the east of Turkey so far. Data are being collected with Socio-Demographic Characteristics Form and Barriers to Research Findings Scale.

Results: The response rate in the hospital in the east of Turkey is now 35% and data collection is ongoing.

Conclusion: We will present our conclusion at the congress.

0109 STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT IN NURSING RESEARCH

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Chief barriers to use of research findings by nurses are lack of evidence based clinical policies, lack of data bases, insufficient amount of nursing literature, lack of evidence based clinical

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protocols, insufficient knowledge of research methods and lack of administrative support for nursing research. These barriers can be eliminated if nursing research centers are established in hospitals and these centers put research findings into practice, create protocols, bridge the gap between theory and practice, increase patient satisfaction and nurses' job satisfaction, develop cost-effective strategies and thus strengthen nursing.

It has also been recommended that strategies should be developed to create a difference in national nursing standards. Among these strategies are to improve organization of nursing care and nursing system, to integrate research and practice, to provide educational opportunities, to increase financial sources and to achieve cooperation between countries. These strategies have been put into practice by governments of some European countries such as Germany, Spain and Australia. Australia also established an evidence-based nursing center - The Joanna Briggs Institute- and held important responsibilities for spread of research findings.

Dokuz Eylül University Hospital and Dokuz Eylül University established Nursing Research Center for the first time in Turkey. Nursing strategies came into question at HEMAR-G Nursing Symposium in 2004. This presentation will provide recommendations about nursing research strategies for the nursing research center to be established by the Turkish Ministry of Health.

0110 NURSING RESEARCH PRIORITIES

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Nursing research is needed to generate new knowledge and advance nursing science, evaluate existing practice and services, and provide evidence that will inform nursing education, practice, and management. Nursing research should be directed toward the outcomes of nursing interventions so as to assure the quality and cost effectiveness of nursing care.

Research based practice is a key factor in providing high quality, cost-effective and efficient health services. It is imperative in moving towards meeting the health strategy requirement of transparent and evidence-based decision making that nursing professionals demonstrate the scientific evidence upon which their practice is based. Setting research priorities is central to the development of evidence-based practice. Research priorities are dynamic and change in response to changes in society, advances in science, and shifting threats to public health.

International Council of Nursing (ICN) monitors global issues and trends in research, and uses experts in nursing research to make recommendations for global priorities and strategies. ICN has identified two priority areas in nursing research: Health and Illness and Delivery of Care Services. Within these priority areas the target subjects are quality and cost effectiveness of care, community based care, the nursing workforce, and health care reform.

It is important that specific research priorities depending on health care systems, developmental levels and general health problems of countries as well as global research priorities should be identified. When research priorities are set by nursing associations of countries, the quality of nursing care will increase and nursing profession and general health status will be improved.

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0111 A COLLABORATION PROJECT FOR UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH IN NURSING

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Problem: Although research utilization (RU) has been increasingly discussed in nursing literature throughout the past few decades, the gap between theory and practice continues as an issue. Models facilitating cooperation in RU between nurses and nurse researchers to avoid difficulties in RU are required. Nurses, nurse managers and nurse researchers are responsible for RU and only collaborative projects may eliminate the gap between nursing practice and theories.

Aim: The long term goal of this project was to create a sustainable model for nursing practice based on research by developing an academic-service collaborative model that will eliminate barriers to RU in nursing practice. The project's specific objectives were: 1) Identify nurses' perceived barriers and facilitators in RU. 2) Examine the effect of RU strategies on eliminating RU barriers.

Setting and activities: Dokuz Eylül University (DEU) School of Nursing and Nursing Department of DEU Hospital is cooperating in conduction of this project. The school and the hospital are cooperating to implement strategies developed to eliminate barriers to RU and support RU among nurses. This first practice and academic partnership in this capacity in Turkey was started in 2007 and is a three year project.

Results and Conclusion: In this presentation, the strategies for improving RU and some early findings will be introduced. Some of the barriers to RU were eliminated with the collaborative approach. This ongoing project is fulfilling an important function for showing that not only short term RU outcomes but also will encourage other organizations to develop school-hospital cooperation models.

0112 THE SCOPE AND PRACTICE OF NON MEDICAL PRESCRIBING IN THE NORTH WEST OF ENGLAND

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Non medical prescribers (NMPs) are qualified nurses, allied health professionals or pharmacists who are qualified to prescribe medicine but are not doctors. Non Medical Prescribing is relatively new to the NHS in England but to date, there has no large scale evaluation of the impact on the health service. We describe a large scale evaluation from the North of England across 42 trusts that takes in the views of NMPs themselves, their strategic leads, their patients, and medical practitioner colleagues.

The aims were to map the prescribing activity of NMPs, evaluate impact upon NHS services and patients.

The multi-method research design is currently at stage 3:

1. Five regional focus groups of NHS strategic leads talked about the structure of NMP.
2. 600 non-medical prescribers working in the North West were surveyed.
3. 90 Medical Practitioners currently working with NMPs were surveyed.
4. Up to 800 patients of NMPs to be surveyed August 2009.

The study was approved by the National Research Ethics Committee.

Results

- The focus groups identified support needs for NMPs and isolation that was alleviated through

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local forums.

- Surveys identified that 93% of non-medical prescribers had identified errors or changed prescriptions in the last year that impacted on patient safety. Professionally, non-medical prescribing contributes to the success and thus satisfaction of senior health professionals fulfilling an advanced healthcare role. The competency additionally saves time for healthcare staff and patients and contributes to their satisfaction with services.
- Doctors views were mixed but mostly confident in their NMPs competence within their practice area and where mentorship or consultation was continuing beyond the original practice placement, they felt the association was more successful.

0113 NURSING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND AWARENESS TOWARDS RESEARCH A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Background: Nursing students' attitudes towards research have been illuminated in many studies. There is still a need for more knowledge about the effects of undergraduate nursing programs on the attitudes and awareness of nursing students towards research.

Aim: Study aimed to compare the attitudes to and awareness of research among nursing students graduated from two different nursing programs.

Method: Descriptive study was implemented in a University school of nursing in Turkey. Sample consisted of 115 fourth year nursing students of classical education program and 106 fourth year nursing students of integrated education program with a response rate of 63.3%. A questionnaire consisted of two parts: demographic data and Turkish version of "Nursing Students' Attitudes to and Awareness of Research and Development within Nursing Scale". Likert scale consisted of 29 items (Min= 29, Max=145). Oral consent was obtained from the students.

Results: Mean age of the students was 23.05 ± 1.16 , the majority (75.1%) of the students attended a research activity more than half of them participate to a scientific meeting. Mean score for the scale of the classical group was 89.31 ± 9.13 and 86.52 ± 8.47 for the classical group. A statistically difference was found between two groups ($t=2.35$, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Nursing students agreed to a certain extent to the statements of the scale and it showed that they had positive attitudes towards nursing research and development. Results will guide nurse faculty to evaluate learning strategies and reorganize the curriculum.

0114 QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AND CONTEMPORARY NURSING

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In this presentation, I want to discuss with you how qualitative research approach is needed in nursing science for gaining developed nursing practice as an evidence based practice.

At this point, we must recall what is qualitative research?.

Qualitative research is rooted in philosophy and human sciences. Until the 1960, this research method is evaluated not scientific method especially from medical researchers. Nursing became interested in late 1970s, although this research method is not new approach in the behavioral and

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social sciences. But, today in health care literature says to us that how valued of this method is needed for health care professions.

Why is qualitative research important for nurses? This is in contrast to quantitative research question. Qualitative research approach can be focusing on understanding the holistic framework exploration of the depth of phenomena. We must understand that no research method will be able to describe completely people's minds, lives, experiences, values and realities unless qualitative research is done.

For these reasons, evidence based practice in nursing as an contemporary nursing needs also qualitative research together with quantitative research. Because, there are some methods to gain evidence from findings of qualitative studies. In this presentation, I will represent these methods which are evidence evidence to the qualitative research findings that rae using in contemporary nursing care.

0116 DRUG ABUSE IN GREECE

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The use of psychotropic substances, though dating back to ancient times, has increased tremendously in the last decades. Drug addiction constituting a multifaceted problem, may be the outcome of a deep internal psychological process. The basic components comprising addiction form the triangle individual – environment – substance. The factor of substance can be found everywhere.

The stages which an individual goes through leading to addiction are: a. experimentation, b. active quest for drugs, c. daily use, d. and addiction.

In stages a and b, the individual does not present functional and social impediments, the use being almost incomprehensible by the environment, that is why they are called invisible stages.

The medicine – centered model of dealing with addiction, which deals only with physical addiction and virtually maintains it with its substitutes, does not constitute an effective solution. The holistic approach, focusing on the individual psychological addiction, is gaining ground in the last years.

The most important groups that have such peculiarities pertaining drug addiction are four and they need special treatment and special planning of combating drug abuse: a. females who have undergone sexual abuse, show double addiction from the substance and individuals, b. intravenous drug users, who suffer from significant health problems, are frequently found positive to viruses, such as HBV, HCV, HIV, c. adolescents, who by definition form a group with peculiarities since it is frequently characterised by psychological transitions and vulnerability, d. immigrants, who are facing social exclusion and difficulty in accessing rehabilitation services due to diverse socio-political factors.

In Greece, treatment is provided by two major organisations, that is: a. OKANA with rehabilitation units of buprenorphine and methadone and b. KETHEA, which aims at psychological interventions with various programs, such as residential or non residential adolescent treatment centers.

The cornerstone in combating addiction at all levels is prevention, counselling and detection of individuals with high risk behaviour for potential use, such as early school leavers who are experimenting with drugs, and deterrence from drug abuse, harm reduction and elimination of exclusion from the job market with employment programs such as The European Initiative, Equal. Nurses coming up against the drug abuse phenomenon have to be capable of detecting drug abuse incidents in the community, combining diverse health services and having a profound knowledge of the process leading to drug abuse in order to be able to support dependent individuals.

0117 POST-SURGICAL FOLLOW-UP OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING CARDIAC SURGERY

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Background: The recovery period after cardiac surgery is very important, with higher risks of complications. Patients who had undergone cardiac surgery face various physical, psychological and social problems that may result to failure to recuperate quickly.

Purpose: The objective of this study is to review the available literature on factors influencing the post-surgical period of patients after cardiac surgery.

Methods: Studies were identified by searching Databases such as MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE and the Cochrane Library. These databases were searched up to May 2009. Search terms were "post-surgical period", "post-surgical condition", "post-surgical follow-up" combined with "cardiovascular disease", "cardiac surgery"

Results: Many factors may influence the post surgical period of patients undergoing cardiac surgery. Pain, post surgical complications, ineffective coping, reduced activity, fatigue, sleep problems, altered nutrition, psychosocial problems may affect significantly patients' progress and their overall recovery.

Conclusion: Findings of this study may help nurses and other health care professionals to cope well with all these difficulties that may be present while they care for patients who have undergone cardiac surgery.

0118 PARISH NURSING: A NURSE CAN PROVIDE HOLISTIC HEALTH

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Nursing is characterized as art and as a health science. Initially with the appearance of Christianity it was expressed as art dedicated in the care of sick. However, in the passage of centuries it was also consolidated as a science of health. A common holistic view of health is the foundation of parish nursing which was introduced by G. Westberg in 1984. Parish nursing is a specialty of community-based nursing with the difference that as community is defined a faith community (church, synagogue, temple, mosque).

A parish nurse is an already graduated nurse who is educated to provide physical, psychological and social care as well as spiritual care. Parish nurse plays a variety of roles including health educator, personal health counselor, referral advisor, facilitator and integrator of health and healing. One role parish nurses do not play is that of direct medical care provider. Apart from the main roles, the parish nurses serve different demographic populations and in their competences are healthy child development, provision of health care for elders, evaluation of the needs of vulnerable populations and incorporation in the social environment.

Spirituality is central in parish nursing practice. A parish nurse embraces and provides spiritual health care because it is believed that spiritual health is essential to well being and influences a person's entire being. Parish nursing is a new specialized area of Nursing and it is diversified by the fact that parish nurses adopt the spiritual dimension of health. Likewise, it is proved that a faith community can contribute in health promotion.

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0119 COMPLIANCE OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS WITH PRESCRIBED TREATMENT

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Introduction: Arterial blood pressure is defined as an increase of systolic and diastolic blood pressure above 140mmHg and 90mmHg respectively.

Aim: To evaluate blood pressure values in hypertensive people receiving medications.

Sample: We recruited 100 participants who visited Papanikolaou General Hospital in Thessaloniki (n=50) and General Hospital of Drama (n=50) during April to June 2008. Our sample was randomly selected and we had a 100% response rate.

Methods: We used a structured questionnaire to obtain demographic data. The statistical program SPSS 13.0 was used for data analysis. All patients gave informed consent.

Results: The data showed that the majority of the hypertensive patients falls in the age group of 71-80 and 86% have increased body mass index (BMI>25). A 77% of the sample don't smoke, but 62% never exercise. Our participants consume vegetables and fruits daily (96%) and drink coffee daily as well (90%). Most of them have stress every day (85%). A 91% of the sample states that they follow their drug therapy according to given instructions. Half of the patients are treated for less than 5 years (49%) with ACEI being the drugs that are used most frequently (35%) among the first line drugs.

Conclusions: Hypertensive patients in our sample are mainly overweight, consume a lot of coffee and salt, don't smoke but don't exercise either and are taking medications for less than 5 years. As health care professionals we need to approach this sensitive population, focusing on the benefits of exercise, reduction of body weight, and decreasing intake of salt and coffee. We identified that people aged 61-80 in Thessaloniki are in high risk.

0120 EFFECTS OF BLADDER TRAINING AND PELVIC MUSCLE EXERCISES TO QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG WOMEN WITH URINARY INCONTINENCE

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Introduction: Urinary incontinence (UI), the involuntary loss of urine that results in a social or hygienic problem is a common health problem among women. Although UI negatively impacts quality of life, there have been only a few reported studies about quality of life in among women with UI in Turkey.

Aim: To examine effectiveness of bladder training and pelvic muscle exercises to quality of life among women with UI.

Method: A convenience sample of 85 women with UI was recruited at a primary health care centre. Data were obtained by a face-to-face interview, using a questionnaire consisting of questions pertaining to the women's demographic characteristics, medical and obstetric history and UI. The Short Form-36 (SF-36) scale was used to assess the QOL of the women in Mart 2005 to 15 October 2007.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 43.9, average of body mass index was 27.7, age of giving to birth was 17 and the ratio of giving to birth at home was %45.7. When the QOL of the women were evaluated, the scores of quality of life were higher after education than before education.

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Conclusion: This study has suggested that the positive effects of bladder training and pelvic muscle exercises to quality of life among women with UI.O

0121 ABNORMAL ORAL REFLEXES, AWARENESS LEVELS AND THE SEVERELY BRAIN INJURED PATIENT

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Background: Abnormal oral reflexes may be regarded as primitive, but can recur and are common in brain injury. They cause oral trauma, which is difficult to prevent, hard to treat and distressing to relatives.

Aims: To document the occurrence of abnormal oral reflexes and lip trauma; to assess associations between oral reflexes, lip trauma and awareness levels.

Methods: A cross-sectional design of interdisciplinary assessments (n73). Assessments included examination of the lips, mouth, oral reflexes, awareness levels, behaviour observation and dental measurements. A gingival index described severity of inflammation and its location. Photographs were taken of lip trauma. Participants were reviewed for a minimum of three months.

Results: Abnormal oral reflexes were observed in 55%, jaw clenching in 42%, lip trauma in 8%. Higher levels of abnormal oral reflexes were found in vegetative state patients. Jaw clenching was highest in the minimally conscious, whilst higher levels of bite-reflex and suck-swallow were found in vegetative state patients. There were significant associations between lip trauma and jaw clenching (p0.01), and lip trauma and rooting reflex (p0.01). Lip lesions were either single or double, with a healing duration ranging from 1 to 19 weeks (one case remained ongoing). 79% had no significant gingival inflammation.

Conclusion: Patients with abnormal oral reflexes are at risk of oral trauma. The jaw clenching reflex, which has implications for oral/dental care and hygiene and which can cause trauma, was the most dominant. The assessments provide a profile and information, which can be used by all disciplines in the prevention and improvement of oral/dental care.

0122 COUPLES' ADJUSTMENT AFTER THE OPERATION FOR THE WOMEN, WHO HAD MASTECTOMY, AND ASSESSING THEIR HOPELESSNESS LEVELS

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Introduction and objective: This descriptive study aims to determine couples' adjustment and hopelessness level of the women, who have breast cancer and had mastectomy, after the operation.

Methods and Materials: The study was executed in Ondokuz Mayıs University Medical Faculty's chemotherapy, radiotherapy and surgical operation clinics between 01.09.2007 and 01.04.2008. The women, who had mastectomy, had no other organ metastasis, are married or live with a partner, had no psychiatric illness story, allow access and contact and are willing to participate in the study, were included in the study. The sample size was estimated through power analysis. As a result, 59 incidents meeting the study's criteria were included in the study. A questionnaire including questions relating to the women's descriptive characteristics (8 questions), marriage characteristics (6 questions) and desperation (2 questions) as well as the scale for couples' adjustment scale and Beck's hopelessness scale were employed in this study. Permission had been obtained from the ethic committee of the university in which the study was executed before

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the study was started. Descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis analyses were used in data assessment.

Findings: Age average of the women is 47.23 ± 7.90 and 61% of them are elementary school graduated. 61.72% of them stated that, their income is less than their expenditures. 44.7% of them stated that, they live in urban areas. 72.3% of them said that, their marriages were fine before the operation. 38.3% of them stated that, they believe that the operation would not affect their marriages. 34% of them said that, they believe that the operation would affect negatively their marriages. Hopelessness points of the women were determined as 5.02 ± 4.82 . The points relating to the adjustment with husband were determined as 102.79 ± 24.68 .

Conclusion: As a result of the study, it was understood that, hopelessness levels of the women are low and their adjustment levels with their husbands are at medium level. Also, it was understood that, age, education level, place inhabited and marriage relationship status before the operation do not affect hopelessness levels and adjustment levels with husbands.

0123 THE SURVEY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MARITAL STABILITY AND LONELINESS AFTER MASTECTOMY ON WOMEN HAVING HAD MASTECTOMY BECAUSE OF BREAST CANCER

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This survey was done due to establish the relationship between the marital stability and loneliness and the factors which affect the stated things above after mastectomy among women who had mastectomy owing to breast cancer as description.

In this survey married women who had mastectomy and applied to General Surgery Service, Chemotherapy Unit and Radiation Oncology Clinics of the University of 19 Mayıs Medical Faculty between 01.09.2007-30.03.2008 were investigated.

As a means of data collection, a questionnaire developed by the surveyor according to the literature was used. The "Dyadic Adjustment Scale" and "UCLA Loneliness Scale" were utilized in this research. While evaluating the results statistically, percentage calculation, mean, median, Kruskal Wallis Test and Mann Whitney U Test were used.

It was found that women who had good marriage before mastectomy did not face any problem in their marriage life after mastectomy; furthermore even though most of them did not feel lonely before mastectomy, they felt lonelier after mastectomy. It was established that marital stability in women having stated they did not feel lonely before the surgery was higher than the ones saying they felt lonely before mastectomy.

It can be thought that when especially nurses working in the oncology and public health services in both clinics and in the era when patients live their own dwellings know patients' marital stability and their loneliness level, it can have positive effects on the patients' social goodness and the prognosis of the illness while the nurses are doing or planning attempts.

0124 HEALTH BELIEFS OF THE WORKING WOMEN AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERIES EFFECT ON BREAST CANCER SCREENING IN A FACTORY IN IZMIR

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The purpose of study was to descriptive health beliefs of the working women and sociodemographic characteries effect on breast cancer early detection measures in a factory in Izmir. The study

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population was consisted of 167 working women who accepted questions in Ekoten Tekstil in Torbali district in Izmir. For data collection we used sociodemographic questionnaire form and Champion's revised Health Belief Model Scala.

According to the women's responds % 23.4 of the women have breast self examination (BSE), %12.6 of the women have clinical breast examination (CBE) within the past year and % 4.8 of the 40 and older ages women have mammography.

Results showed and % 91.6 of women reported have not education about breast cancer. Women reported that they have education about breast cancer practised breast cancer early detection measures more than the other women. White collar workers practise BSE more than blue collar workers. Women who over the age of 42 have CBE more than 30 and under age women. Breast cancer history was significantly associated with have CBE and have mammography for over the age of 40 ($p < 0.05$).

Higher perceived confidence for BSE and lower perceived barriers to BSE were significantly associated with performing BSE. Lower barriers to mammography was significantly associated with having mammography. ($p < 0.05$).

Women must to be educated because of who women reported have education about breast cancer were practise breast cancer early detection more than the other women. Breast cancer early detection measures and their important must involve to worksite education programs in worksite health department. CBE must practise by worksite doctor and worksite nurse.

0125 THE VIEWS OF THE STUDENTS AT A TURKISH UNIVERSITY ON TESTICULAR CANCER AND TESTICULAR SELF EXAMINATION (TSE)

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This study has been carried out as descriptively in order that the students studying at a University in Turkey's middle Black sea area can help identify the views on testicular cancer and testicular self examination (TSE). This study has been carried out on May 2008 with 450 students who were chosen among the students 2 of whom are at the institute, 4 of whom are at the faculty, 2 of whom at high school and 1 of whom is at vocational high school by using the method of group sampling. 187 of students taking part at the study (%41.6) were between the ages of 17-20 and because of the largest male student population 78 students participated from (%17.3) at the faculty of administrative and economical sciences. 409 of the students (%90.9) expressed that they did not get information on testicular cancer and 426 (%94.7) of them on TSE beforehand. Only 24 (%5.3) students expressed they had information on TSE but 57 (%12.7) students expressed they did TSE. 254 of the students (%56.4) expressed that the source of information on testicular cancer and TSE should be health workers. While 229 (%50.9) of the students totally agreed on TSE is important to determine the testicular cancer, 186 (%41.3) of them expressed that they could keep on practicing it regularly after learning TSE.

As a result of this it has been concluded that students had not enough information about testicular cancer and TSE. It has been thought that nursing departments of the universities and medico-social units should organize information programs and prepare booklets.

0126 IMPACT OF REUNIFICATION AFTER WAR ON SOLDIER FAMILIES - A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

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Purpose: Previous research has identified risk and protective profiles for family members of active

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duty deployed during peacetime operations and for active duty Navy personnel deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan on aircraft carriers. Since the War on Terrorism, the Army Reserve components of the Army have been mobilized to the fullest extent to support the war in Iraq and Afghanistan. This marks a distinctly different utility for these troops. Research has not identified risk and protective profiles for members of the Army Reserves during wartime.

The objectives of this study are to: (1) identify needed risk profiles and protective profiles that will be amenable to intervention by nurses and clinicians in the military system; predictors for families needing intervention will be identified for periods prior to, during and after deployments end and reunification occurs based on the predictive model from this study and (2) identify psychological and physical health needs, anxiety, resiliency, coping, social support, communication, coherence, self-reliance, well being and adaptation of families during the reunification period of -3 months pre-reunification to 12 months post reunification of deployed troops will be determined in a repeated measures longitudinal study of post reunification (-3 through +12 months). Once risk and protective profiles are established, nurses and clinicians can develop appropriate programs of prevention for families of future war deployments.

Design: Mixed methodology was utilized. Repeated measures data was essential to this study, therefore, a multilevel regression modeling procedure was also used.

Methodology: Army family caretakers of active duty and reservists were enrolled by a sample of convenience during pre-reunification briefings and at the Main Exchange on base. The caretaker spouse completed surveys for all family members, including queries of health visits for military spouse/significant other/partner, so the impact on the reunifying soldier was minimized. Families were assessed at four time points: three months prior to the reunification, and at the three, six, and twelve month time frame after reunification occurred. The outcome variables included: health care usage (visits, counseling, and medication usage for mental health), the FAC (Family Adaptation Checklist), the FMWB (Family Member Well-Being), the SRI (Self Reliance Index), the STAI (State Trait Anxiety Index), the FACI-8 (Family Attachment and Changeability Index), the FPSC (Family Problem Solving Communication), and FCS (Family Changes and Strains). The PM and/or PI made necessary arrangements for intervention but did not assume care for the families.

Preliminary Findings: Areas of prevention for future families who might experience their first or repeated lengthy deployments to a war zone were identified. Variables that place families at risk for poor resiliency and adaptation were identified. Statistics for the results of Army Active Duty and Army Reserve family resiliency will be discussed.

0127 UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS: FOUNDATION FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE INTERVENTIONS

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Research question: "What are the cultural perceptions, responses and needs of selected individuals and groups served by three community health centers (CHCs) regarding IPV?" The theoretical foundation was Critical Social Theory, a post-modern philosophy that acknowledges that some voices are privileged and others are marginalized. The use of the Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) approach is consistent with the perspective of Critical Social Theory.

Methods: This mixed methods descriptive study included two phases (individual interviews and focus groups) and was conducted over a two year period with three cultural groups. Women who were 18 years and older participated. Analysis of qualitative data was accomplished using content analysis. Quantitative data included perceptions of the acceptability of violence and demographic data.

Results: Cultural perceptions and responses differ not only among the cultural groups, but in contrast to Western notions of roles, and family life. Protective factors that existed in the native

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country of immigrants or in an indigenous population prior to Western contact are no longer present. IPV was a part of the childhood experience of many Native Hawaiian women. Chuukese women viewed IPV as directly related to marital infidelity and believed women's role is to maintain peace in the family. Filipino women were reluctant to disclose IPV due to fear of deportation, shame, cultural shock, and fear of retribution to family. Women in all three cultures saw that IPV had great impact.

Nursing Implications: External agencies including the CHCs are important to women in identifying IPV and providing resources and support.

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0128 PSYCHOLOGICAL CRISIS, EMERGENCY SITUATION IN HEMATOLOGY

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Introduction: What is a psychological crisis?

What are the reasons why psychological crisis occurs?

How to recognize mental crisis and how to care for the patient?

Methodology: In preparing the work methods used are:

- analysis of medical documentation,
- exchange experiences with colleagues with many years of working experience,
- talk with patients who had a mental crisis.

Goal of work: Show the importance of nurses / technicians, as a team member in resolving the mental crisis of patient.

The importance of holistic care approach.

When the nurse technician takes place psychotherapists?

What are the goals of psychotherapy and how to approach the patient?

Conclusion: Every aspect of education of nurses and technicians in the field of psychotherapy needs to continue and expand, as a nurse / technician conducts most of the time with the patient and must be the first to await and to start solving the problem because it shows that the patient is not alone and that it is not forgotten

0129 THE LEVEL OF BURNOUT IN ELDERLY PATIENT WITH COPD AND THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT

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Objective: This study was planned to determine whether some variables were related with burnout and burnout level in the Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease who to get into hospital in the chest diseases service of Ordu Boztepe State Hospital.

Materials & Methods: Descriptive and cross-sectional type of this study was performed in State Hospital in Ordu between December 2008- March 2009. Research population is consist of patient who to get into hospital in the thorax diseases service. Research sampling is 110 patient with COPD participated in research. A questionnaire having socio-demographic form and Maslach Burnout Inventory was used as data collecting tool. The research data were collected after obtaining the

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necessary consent from the related institutions and individuals by using interview method with a questionnaire designed by researchers. For data analysis the SPSS for windows version 10.0 was used. ANOVA and t test were administered to the data.

Finding: The mean value of MBI subscores including emotional exhaustion levels were higher (23.80 ± 8.17), depersonalization levels were moderate (8.55 ± 5.67) and in elderly with COPD individuals while personal accomplishment levels were lower (19.53 ± 5.87). According to their age variable, there was a significant difference between their average personal accomplishment scores ($p < 0.05$), while emotional exhaustion and insensitivity scores were significantly not different ($P > 0.05$). There was no a significant difference between the mean value of MBI subscores levels according to marital status, sex and occupational status.

Conclusion: In our study was determined that burnout syndrome levels get higher and burnout condition of elderly individuals not effected same variables.

0130 ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT: A STUDY OF PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS IN TURKISH ELDERLY POPULATION

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Elder abuse and neglect (EAN) is a pervasive global health issue and a violation of basic human rights. This study aimed to establish preliminary estimates and related risk factors for elder abuse and neglect among Turkish elderly population. A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in December 2005-January 2006. Subjects were identified in five different primary health care units when they presented and were asked if they would like to participate in the study.

Abuse and neglect toward elderly people were examined by twelve items extracted from the revised researches. It was used in this study Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). Demographic variables were constructed to gather information on participants age, gender etc. A total of 452 subjects completed the survey and Results indicated prevalence rates of 28.5% for abuse and neglect. The mean age of the abused and neglected ages was $65,93 \pm 4$. In the abused and neglected, 58.9% were male. The Mean \pm s.d. total MSPSS for the EAN group was $37,14 \pm 11,13$ and for the non- EAN group it was $76,39 \pm 5,751$. There were statistically significant differences between those groups ($p < 0.001$), The higher social support level were observed in non- EAN group. Several factors were associated with a lower risk of EAN. After multiple logistic regression social support (OR, 0.738, CI, 0.675-0.808, $P < 0,001$) and saving and real-estate (OR, 0.186, CI, 0.038-0.921, $P < 0,001$) were associated with elder abuse and neglect.

Conclusion: Higher social support may be a protective factor against EAN in this population.

0131 OPINIONS OF TURKISH WOMEN IN SUBURBS OF UMRANIYE, ISTANBUL, ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESSES

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to investigate the mental illnesses of the Turkish women residing in the suburbs and their opinions about mental illnesses.

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Methods: This was a descriptive study. Using non-probability sampling procedures, we recruited 387 women of variable socioeconomic status. The study included 387 subjects residing in the territory of a primary health care center in Turkey: Ademyavuz. People living in these region are of low and middle socioeconomic status. This region's adult population is 10 960. The female population was 39.8% in Ademyavuz. Mental illness prevalence is not known in this territory. Data were collected during face-to-face interviews using a questionnaire prepared by researchers and Opinions About Mental Illness Scale-OMI in the autumn of 2008. The interviews were conducted in the participants' houses and lasted for 20-30 minutes. The women gave informed consent and were assured that the information would be treated as strictly confidential.

Results: It was found that, 55.5 % of the women in the sampling group had negative attitude about mental illnesses, whereas 44.4 % had positive attitudes. It was also found that, as the age average of the individuals increased, their attitude changed towards positive, whereas, as their educational and economical status improved, their attitude changed towards negative. When the attitudes were compared on the basis of marital status, it was found that, married women presented better attitude compared to the singles.

Conclusion: Nurses have an important role in creating and maintaining a mentally healthy society. It is advisable to provide the people with training and consultancy services within the context of primary healthcare services, especially during home visits, in order to change the negative attitudes of the individuals against the mentally ill people and to prevent the approaches of social isolation and denouncement.

0132 THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF THE SURGICAL PATIENTS

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Introduction: Anxiety, is generally defined as the feeling of disturbance and intensity which occur due to the waiting status of an unknown close danger which is not fully understood. Being a patient, being admitted to the hospital and surgical intervention are all temporary sources of stress for the individual and they cause anxiety in the individual.

Purpose: This study has been made as a definitive study in order to determine the factors affecting the anxiety levels of the surgical patients.

Method: The sample of the research was formed by the 106 surgical patients who gave consent to participate in this study, in a hospital in the city center of Denizli which is a city in the west of Turkey. Written permission was taken from the hospital and consent was taken from the patients. Data, were collected by using the Situational-Constant Anxiety Inventory which was developed by Spielberger (1970) and Beck Hopelessness Scale between the dates of April-May 2008 and they were evaluated with the number-proportion calculations, t-test, Mann Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests.

Findings: The age averages of the patients were found as 50.01 ± 19.46 , situational anxiety as 42.73 ± 8.57 , and the constant anxiety poiny average was found as 43.02 ± 8.63 . %53.8 of the patients were determined to be male, %39.6 of them were housewives, %49.1 of them had SSK social security and %41.5 of them were in the low-income group. %64.2 of the patients were determined to have no chronic illness, %51.9 of them had no surgical operation prior to this time, %35.8 of them were getting treatment in the general surgical clinic and %66 of them were determined not to know the anesthesia type that would be given to them during the intervention. %90.6 of the patients were observed to have no postponing in their operation, and the major part of the ones who had a postponing were seen to be affected in a negative way from this situation. A statistically significant relationship has been determined between the age groups, gender, occupation, social security, income level, in which service the patient is being treated the anesthesia type that would be given

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to the patient; and anxiety levels of the patients ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The anxiety of the patients who were female, being in the younger age group, being housewives, who had social security, green card, low income level, who were being treated in general surgical clinic, waiting to take the local anesthesia were determined to be higher compared to other patients.

0133 HOPELESSNESS LEVELS OF THE PATIENTS IN THE POST-OPERATIVE PERIOD

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Introduction: Hopelessness is important concept for the nursing care because it affects the patients obeying the treatment, making effort, and coping with the illnesses, also it important due to being a sign of depression. Nurse should recognize the patient's personal traits, internal and external hope sources and she should make the caring plan in the light of these information while giving care service to the patient who is experiencing hopelessness.

Purpose: This study has been made as a definitive study in order to determine the hopelessness levels and the affecting elements in the post-surgical operation period of the patients.

Method: The sample of the research was formed by the 147 patients who had a surgical operation, and gave consent to participate in this study, in a hospital in the city center of Denizli which is a city in the west of Turkey. Written permission was taken from the hospital and consent was taken from the patients. Data, were collected by using the socio-demographic survey form and Beck Hopelessness Scale between the dates of April-May 2009 and they were evaluated with the number-proportion calculations, t-test and Kruskal-Wallis test.

Findings: %78.2 of the patients were found to be in the age group of 36 and over, %59.2 were male, %79.6 of them were married, %69.4 of them had only elementary school education and %22.4 of them had no social security at all. %34.7 of the patients were getting treatment in the orthopaedy clinic, %49.7 of them had surgery before and %53.7 of them had a surgery just 1-3 days ago. While we have determined a significant relationship between the social security status of the patients and which day they were in following the surgery; and the hopelessness level of these patients ($p < 0.05$); we couldn't find this statistically significant relationship between the age group, gender, marital status, educational status, the clinic where the patient getting the treatment and having a surgical operation before. ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The hopelessness level of the patients who had no social security and having 4 days of more passed after their surgical operation were found to be higher compared to other patients.

0134 HOPELESSNESS LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN FIRST CLASS

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Introduction: Youths who receive an education that doesn't meet their expectations about future may change their interests after graduation or not have expected success which requires from education or themselves even if they work in educated area.

Aim: This descriptive research was planned to determine hopelessness level of university students in first class.

Method: The scope of the research was 416 first class students who attend continuously of Marmara University Faculty of Health Sciences, Divisions of Nursing (107), Midwifery (65), Health

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Management(51), Physiotherapy-Rehabilitation(26) and Atatürk Faculty of Education, Departments of Preschool Education(124), Special Education(43) in Istanbul, Türkiye. The sample was 271 students who willing to participate and reachable during the research.

Participant Information Form which was developed by the researchers based upon the literatures and Beck Hopelessness Scale were administered for the data collection.

Results: Mean ages of participants were $19,58 \pm 1,40$ (17-29) and 81,2% (n = 220) was female, 18,8% (n=51) was male. Total mean score provided from Beck Hopelessness Scale was $3,50 \pm 3,55$ (0-20). Hopelessness score of males was significantly different according to females ($p < 0,05$). Total mean score of Beck Hopelessness Scale was significantly different between divisions and students who didn't choose divisions voluntarily ($p < 0,01$). Mean scores were higher in low income even though no significantly difference between family income and total hopelessness score ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusions: It's thought to be helpful to establish an education system which educates students according to their interest and skills, to improve scholarship opportunities for students of low income families. It's recommended further researches to determine problems in divisions which are high hopelessness level.

0135 EFFECT OF PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL APPROACH AND MONITORING STUDIES ON FAMILY FUNCTIONING OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND ON SOCIAL SUPPORT LEVELS OF PATIENTS

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Purpose: This study was carried out to determine the effect of psychoeducation provided to family members of patients with diagnosis of schizophrenia and monitoring surveys on family functioning and perceived social support levels that patients receive from their families.

Methods: This study has been conducted in a pretest-posttest semi-experimental design with a control group. The study universe consisted of 78 outpatients diagnosed as schizophrenia according to DSM-IV criteria and receiving therapy at Erzincan State Hospital and Erzurum Numune Hospital and 78 caregivers. The experimental group consisted of 38 outpatients being followed up and treated at Erzincan State Hospital and their caregivers. Due to limited number of patients in this hospital, the control group consisted of 40 other outpatients who were being followed up and treated at Erzurum Numune Hospital. Due to drop outs with various reasons, the study sample was composed of 66 patients and caregivers (32 experimental and 34 controls).

Study data were collected through a definitive form identifying the characteristics of the caregivers and patients, Family Evaluation Scale, and a family oriented Perceived Social Support Scale.

Results: Family functioning of experimental and control caregivers was found poor before they were given psychoeducation. After psychoeducation and monitoring, on the other hand, a statistically significant difference was found between the mean scores of pretest, interim test, and posttest of the experimental group. It was also observed that there was an increase in terms of developing healthy familial functions. Regarding family functioning of caregivers of experimental and control groups, a statistically significant difference was found between the mean scores of interim test and posttest after psychoeducation and monitoring ($p < 0.001$). A statistically significant difference was observed between the mean interim test and posttest scores of the experimental and control groups of patients after psychoeducation and monitoring regarding perceived familial social support ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Results of this study indicate that the 14-week long psychoeducation and the 6-month

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monitoring had a highly significant impact on family members of schizophrenia patients to develop healthy family functioning behaviors and on the levels of perceived familial social support.

0136 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED LIFE CHANGES AND DEPRESSION IN CAREGIVERS OF STROKE PATIENT

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Stroke is a major cause of disability, and many of stroke patients who survive are cared in the home settings, by family caregivers. There is no doubt that giving care, even in the best circumstances is stressful and caregivers suffer from many complications such as negative life changes and depression. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between perceived life changes related to caring and depression in caregivers of stroke patients.

A convenience sample of caregivers (n = 60) completed three questionnaires and one demographic data sheet. The three questionnaires were: Bakas Caregiving Outcomes Scale (BCOS), Center for Epidemiologic Studies (CES-D) and CATZ scale regarding dependency level of their patients.

The mean score on the BCOS was -5.70, indicating an overall change for the worst due to the caregiving role. The item addressing time for social activities with friends resulted in the lowest score. The mean score on the CES-D was 36.02, indicating a risk for clinical depression. Correlation analysis showed that as perceived life changes decreased (changed for the worst), feelings of depression increased ($r = -0.881$, $p = 0.000$)

Assessing and screening for depressive symptoms in caregivers of persons with stroke should be included in the initial assessment process. Nurses should assess the resources of the caregivers' community and their social support, to help the caregivers and protect them from negative life change and depression.

0137 ONLINE COUNSELING AND SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH UTILIZATION IN NURSING

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Background: The gap between knowledge and practice is one of the most debated issues in nursing. Advances in information technologies have made opportunities for distance learning more available and can now be used in support of research programs.

Aim: The objective of this pilot study is to create an internet-based support and counseling platform to be used for supporting nurses in their research use. The goals of the structured "nursing research online forum" are to bring together clinical and academic nurses over an online medium, provide research counseling, create lines of communication between nurse researchers and clinical nurses, support the exchange of resources and create a medium where debates can be held on the use of research.

Results: The results to be presented will be the results of the first applications of a pilot study that was conducted at a research utilization course for nurses at a University hospital where an internet-based counseling program was made available in support of face-to-face training. The design for the "nursing research online forum" the application processes and the experience gathered will be shared in this paper.

Conclusion: Nursing research online forum thus has eliminated the necessity of having researchers

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and clinical nurses come together in a physical environment, facilitating a flow of communication that is independent of time and place. The experience gained from this pilot study will be used in the continued development of strategies to increase participation.

0138 SLEEP PROBLEMS IN TURKISH NURSES

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Background: Sleep is a basic physiological need of all beings. Good sleep quality is of great importance for the nurses' performance in caring and preventing procedural errors.

Aim and objective: The aim of the study was to identify sleep problems affecting sleep quality.

Methods: Descriptive study was implemented in two hospitals in Izmir/Turkey in 2008 and covered a sample of 280 volunteer ward nurses providing their informed consent. Data was gathered by socio demographic questionnaire and Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire (SEQ), which is divided into three sections (routines, stimulant, and relaxation) with total score of 0-27. Higher scores indicate more problems in each area and overall possible range for routines total score is 0-9, for stimulants total score is 0- 15, and 0-3 for relaxation total score. For data analysis, frequency distribution, variance analysis (One-Way ANOVA), Tukey test, and Independent Samples **t** test were used.

Results: Among the nurses 43.6% were between the ages of 21-29, 62.9% has a bachelor degree 49.3% have no children, 53.2% were married. SEQ mean score was 12.17 ± 0.15 (min 3.00, max 20.00) and demonstrated moderate sleep loss. 76.4% nurses were fall asleep within 16-60 minutes, total sleep time was less than 7 hours in bed. There is statistically relationship between SEQ mean score and sleep routines ($P < 0,000$) stimulants ($P < 0,000$), and relaxation ($P < 0,033$).

Conclusion: SEQ mean score demonstrated moderate sleep loss and inadequate sleep quality. Nurses need behavioral changes for personal sleep improvement.

0139 EXPOSURE STATES TO MOBBING OF INTENSIVE CARE NURSES IN TURKEY

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Background: Mobbing has become an alarming phenomenon worldwide. The term is largely recognized as identifying aggressive actions and psychological assault by work groups against colleagues. Health sector personnel are particularly at risk of mobbing in their workplace.

Aim: This research aimed to define the prevalence and causes of mobbing against nurses, define effects of the mobbing experiences on nurses and reveal victims' individual factors associated with mobbing experiences.

Design and Methods: The research was conducted with 162 nurses working in three hospitals located in Izmir/Turkey between the dates of 15/09/-25/12/2008. A questionnaire including demographic characteristics and the scale of mobbing perceptual were used for data collection.

Results: The majority of nurses (69,8%) age groups were 20-30 and age mean was 28,09. Most of nurses (58%) were undergraduate degree, 61.6% of the nurses worked 1-5 years in intensive care, 79% of nurses were mobbing victims throughout profession life.

The nurse's mean scores of mobbing perceptual scale were at high level ($120,32 \pm 29,10$). Response in terms of social score was medium level ($40,30 \pm 8,24$) while response in terms of physical score was

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low level (13,30±3,79) and response in terms of psychological score was high level (33,18±7,64).

Conclusion: Mobbing against nurses is an important problem in Turkey. Lower working status, poor working conditions in healthcare settings and insufficient administrative mechanisms as well as law and regulations against the abusers are the important factors forcing the nurses to work in an inappropriate work environment in Turkey.

0140 MEDIATING ROLE OF ILLNESS REPRESENTATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT, THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE, EXPERIENCE OF MEDICATION SIDE-EFFECTS, AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN PERSONS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Introduction: Nonadherence to medication is the concerning clinical problems in schizophrenic patients. Mechanism of medication adherence in schizophrenic patients is needed to investigate.

Aim: This study aims to examine factors affecting intention to change adherence behavior and adherence behavior in Thai schizophrenic patients. The Common-Sense Model of Illness Representation was used to guide the study.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 225 schizophrenic patients from outpatient units who met the inclusion criteria. Participants were interviewed individually with the following questionnaires: 1) the Medical Outcomes Study Social Support Survey; 2) the California Pharmacotherapy Alliance Scale: Patient Version; 3) the Liverpool University Neuroleptic Side Effect Rating Scale: Thai version; 4) the Illness Perception Questionnaire for Schizophrenia; 5) the Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale; 6) the Medication Adherence Report Scale. Structural Equation Modeling was used for data analysis.

Results: The result indicated that the modified model fit with the empirical data. The variance explanation of medication adherence was 17%. This model showed that a therapeutic alliance and the experience of medication side-effects increased the illness representation and led to the intention to change adherence behavior. Social support did not increase the illness representation and adherence behavior. Illness representation influenced on the patients' intention to change adherence behavior.

Conclusions: The proposed model provides a guideline for understanding medication adherence in Thai schizophrenic patients. Mental health nurses should promote illness representation to enhance patients' intention to change adherence behavior. This will in on result increase in adherence behavior in this population.

0141 THE EFFECT ON ANXIETY OF HAND MASSAGE AND ACUPRESSURE THERAPY IN PATIENTS HAVING MECHANICAL VENTILATION SUPPORT

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This research is an experimental study (randomized controlled) which is carried out to investigate the effect on anxiety of hand massage and acupressure therapy in patients having mechanical ventilation support.

Research was conducted in Intensive care units of Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Department

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of Chest Diseases and Dr. Suat Seren Chest Diseases and Chest Surgery Training and Research Hospital between the dates 18 June 2007 and 3 May 2008. The research sample was comprised of a total of 70 patients who met the research criteria in the hand massage and acupressure (n=35) and control (n =35) groups. Data were collected by using Patient Information Form, Patient Record Form and Visual Analogue Scale.

It was following patients in experimental and control groups during seven days. It was recorded physiological indicators of anxiety, perceived anxiety and dyspnoea of patients in control group. These patients weren't used hand massage and acupressure therapy. The patients in experimental group weren't used hand massage and acupressure therapy in the first and seventh days. It was recorded physiological indicators of anxiety, perceived anxiety and dyspnoea. The other days, it was used hand massage during ten minutes and acupressure therapy during eight minutes. It was recorded physiological indicators of anxiety, perceived anxiety and dyspnoea before and after hand massage and acupressure therapy.

In the data analysis were used chi square, repeated measures analysis of variance, independent samples t test, paired samples t test, LSD (Least-Significant difference) tests.

According to the research findings, it wasn't found significant as clinical which is the statistically significant difference in the physiological indicators of anxiety, perceived anxiety and dyspnoea except from oxygen saturation.

As a result, this method in practice haven't recommended that it wasn't significant as clinical in physiological indicators of anxiety, perceived anxiety and dyspnoea of hand massage and acupressure therapy in patients having mechanical ventilation support

0142 FACTORS AFFECTING SLEEP DURATION AMONG PEOPLE WITH CARDIAC PROBLEMS

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Aim: The aim of the study is to examine the correlation between a variety of factors which affect sleep duration among people with cardiac problems

Material-Methods: The sample was consisted of 129 people (101 men, 28 women, mean age 65,80years) with cardiac problems who were hospitalized in a general clinic during January-August 2008. The individuals filled a form concerning the factors examined. Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS programme.

Results: The analysis revealed that there was correlation between: sleep duration and gender (p=0,022 - t-test), sleep duration and education level (p=0,013 - ANOVA), sleep duration and carer individual (p=0,026 -ANOVA). Further, between the patients' visit frequency (p=0,045-ANOVA) and patients' satisfaction of social life (p=0,002 - ANOVA). Patients' feelings about their family care provided, showed just an indication of relationship with sleep duration (p=0,057 -ANOVA), while factors, such as marital status, cohabitation, economical status, BMI, walking, alcohol consumption, social interests, and expressing their problems, had no correlation.

Conclusion: Sleep duration of cardiac patients, appears to have correlation with gender, education level, the person who provides care, frequency of patients' visits and patients' satisfaction of social life. It is useful for health professionals to know factors affecting sleep duration among cardiac patients in order to contribute to individualized patients' care.

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0143 ADOLESCENT' PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND INFLUENTIAL FACTORS

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Purpose: This study aim was description psychological conditions of adolescent in the period between ages 11-16.

Method: This descriptive study was carried out with 335 adolescent in a secondary school-Istanbul. The research data were collected with the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) and a form prepared by the researcher to determine the students' socio-demographic characteristics. BSI was used to identify the levels of psychological symptoms of the students (depression, anxiety, hostility, somatization and negative). The Global Severity Index (GSI) is a composite score of the BSI used to measure general distress. The higher the total score, the more frequent the individual has the symptoms. Independent sample T-test, one-way ANOVA and correlation tests were used to evaluate data statistically.

Results: Our study demonstrated that the highest BSI subscale scores mean were depression (0.88±0.78) and hostility (0.88±0.67). Anxiety, depression, negative self-concept, somatization, hostility (that BSI subscales) scores of girls was statistically higher than boys (p<0.05). The Global Severity Index was also higher in the girls. Those of have any disease scored significantly higher than haven't disease on all scales. BSI all subscales and GSI scores of those of have low income was statistically higher than medium and high-income ones. As the age of adolescent increases, hostility mean scores also was increased (r= 0.17 p<0.01).

Conclusion: Girls, adolescent who have any disease and low-income adolescent were at greater risk for psychological symptoms.

0144 "DON'T BULLY MY PSYCHOLOGY!" THE PSYCHOSOMATIC EFFECTS OF BULLYING IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Aim: The study is planned to determine the psychosomatic effects of bullying in high school students.

Methods: The study has been carried out in a high school in Istanbul with 1000 voluntary students. The data has been collected by using a questionnaire which is prepared by the researchers evaluated by frequency and Chi-Square test.

Results: The students who have been teased/called by a name; reported symptoms such as nausea/vomiting (p<0,05), disturbance in sleep (p<0,01), biting nails (p<0,01), body ache (p<0,01), falling sick frequently (p<0,05), cannot concentrate in studies (p<0,001), feeling sad (p<0,001), low self-esteem (p<0,001), tired of life (p<0,05), feeling alone (p<0,001), feeling tense (p<0,01), eating disturbances (p<0,001) more then expected count.

The students who have been bullied by spreading rumors by others; reported symptoms such as stomachache (p<0,05), disturbance in sleep (p<0,05), biting nails (p<0,001), body ache (0,01), cannot concentrate in studies (p<0,001), feeling sad (p<0,001), low self-esteem (p<0,001), tired of life (p<0,001), feeling alone (p<0,001), feeling tense (p<0,001), eating disturbances (p<0,01) more than expected count.

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The students who have been deliberately left out of things by others; reported symptoms such as stomachache ($p<0,05$), nausea/vomiting ($p<0,01$), disturbance in sleep ($p<0,05$), biting nails ($p<0,05$), body ache ($p<0,01$), falling sick frequently ($p<0,001$), cannot concentrate in studies ($p<0,001$), feeling sad ($p<0,001$), low self-esteem ($p<0,0019$), tired of life ($p<0,001$), feeling alone ($p<0,01$), feeling tense ($p<0,001$), eating disturbance ($p<0,01$) more than expected count.

Conclusion: The high school students who have been bullied by others are psychosomatically affected.

0145 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' WAY OF COPING WITH STRESS

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Objectives: The study has been realized to determine University students' way of coping with stress.

Methods: The universe of the study has been consisted of Halic University's students, the sample were 200 students who accepted to participate the research and attended lessons regularly between 10 January-10 February 2007. The survey which included 18 questions and Rosenbaum' Learned Resourcefulness Schedule (RLRS) were used for collecting data. The data were evaluated by using percentage, Anova and t-tests at computer.

Findings: The students that participated the research of %36 Science-Literature Faculty, %17 Nursing College, %16,5 Engineering Faculty, %7.5 Architecture Faculty, %9 Fine Arts Faculty, %8.5 Management Faculty, %5.5 Conservatoire students. These students of %58,5 are girl, %43.5 is medium degree at economic situation, %42's mother is graduated from high school. These students of %76 meets with his/her friends in spare times, %77 listens music and %34 sports. The students' RLRs average point is $115,90\pm 16,6$ whose mother is graduated from high school, this point is found statistically higher than the other education groups that can not be considered insufficient ($p<0,05$). The students' who have two sisters/brothers RLRs average point is counted $115\pm 15,7$, this point is found statistically higher than the other groups ($p<0,05$). The students' meets with his/her friends in spare times ($113\pm 14,79$) RLRs average point is found higher than who doesn't meet, the students' listens music ($113,33\pm 14,69$) RLRs average point is found higher than who doesn't listen music, the students' sports ($115,83\pm 16,69$) RLRs average point is found higher than who doesn't sport ($p<0,05$).

0146 DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF HEALTH BELIEFS MODEL SCALE FOR PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING

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Background: Primary diagnostic tools for prostate cancer are prostate examination and detection of prostate specific antigen (PSA). It is important to know what factors affect individuals in their use of these tools. Health Beliefs Model is an appropriate model to study these factors.

Aim: The aim of this study was to develop a scale for prostate cancer screening based on Health Beliefs Model to investigate factors which affect individuals in their participation in prostate cancer screening.

Method: This is a methodological study and included 240 men aged 40 years and older and living in

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Erzurum, Turkey, in 2009. The scale was based on Health Beliefs Model. Experts were requested to offer their opinions about the pool of items developed, and item analysis and factor analysis were used for psychometric evaluation. Cronbach alpha co-efficient was used to evaluate the reliability of the scale. The participants themselves read and completed the scale. Data were analyzed with SPSS 11.0 and Lisrel 8.5.

Results: Confirmatory factor analysis was used and the final version of the scale was obtained. The scale was composed of 41 items and five subscales (perceived sensitivity, perceived seriousness, health motivation, perceived barriers and perceived benefits). Confirmatory factor analysis showed that the data obtained were compatible with Health Beliefs Model ($\chi^2 = 769$ ($n=240$) = 324, 25. $p > 0,05$. GFI=0,93, AGFI=0,93, RMSA=0,00, CFI=1,00. Cronbach alpha coefficients of the subscales ranged from 0,83 to 0,94.

Conclusion: The scale was found to be appropriate for measurement of health beliefs about prostate cancer screening.

0147 LIVED EXPERIENCES OF NURSING STUDENTS WITH MOTHER/FATHER WHO HAVE A CANCER: PHENOMENOLOGIC APPROACH

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The purpose of this research are to describe subjectively and versatile the lived experiences of students with mother/father who have a cancer using phenomenologic approach which is a quantitative research method to explore life experiences of students about cancer and educational effects of it.

Research has been carried out between April-October 2008, Ege University, Odemiş Health School. Research universe included Odemis Healthk School' students who are training in 2007-2008 education years in class 1, 2, 3, 4. In literature, it has been seen that the minimum number of participants to phenomonologic research is 4 and maximum number is 20. Sample for the this research was 4 students with mother/father who have a cancer.

Assesing the results of the research, subjects came by unrefined data are defined as fear of death, fear of lose, communication changeover in family, role changeover in family as a mother and consultant and identifying mother/father with patients who have a cancer. Conclusions have been drawn from the results of this research this subjects are leading for nursing education practice and individual education plans for each student. In this context, this research results are contribute professional nursing education and students can express themselves and be aware of in this issue using quantitative research method.

0148 THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF TEENAGERS BETWEEN 12 AND 19 YEARS OLD ABOUT SELF-BREAST EXAMINATION

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Introduction: In every 11 minutes, a female loses her life because of breast cancer in the world. In 2008, 182.460 females were newly diagnosed as breast cancer, and 40.480 women with breast cancer lost their lives in the USA. The recovery rates varies between 80% and 100 % with the early

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diagnostic methods. SBE have to be begun to perform with the beginning of the 3rd decade.

Objectives: This study is a descriptive study that was performed in order to determine the knowledge and attitudes of the teenagers between 12 and 19 years old about the self breast examination.

Methods: 841 students in the centre of the Sinop were included in this study. The data were collected via information form consisting 12 questions. The collected data were evaluated by SPSS statistical software version 14.0.

Results: 58.9 % of the participants were in the 16-19 ages group. 37.1 % of the participants stated that they had never heard about BSE, while 11.9% of which heard from doctor, 14.6% from nurse. 69.8 % of the participants had no idea about how to perform BSE, while 13.4 of the subjects didn't believe the effectiveness of the BSE in the early diagnoses of breast cancer.

Conclusion: The nurses should organize education programmes about BSE for teenagers. It will be very effective in beginning BSE by the 3rd decade of the life.

0149 BELIEFS, INFORMATIONAL LEVELS AND BEHAVES ABOUT BREAST CANCER AND SYMPTOMS OF WOMEN WHO HAVE COME TO MAMOGRAPHICAL UNITS

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Aim: This study determines the information, manner of conducts, behaviours and beliefs of women come different hospitals mamogram units because of breast cancer or symptoms by comparative and defining ways.

Methods: The study has been fulfilled at the Cancer Scanning and Training Center (CSTC), Nenehatun Maternity Hospital Mamogram Unit and Süleyman Demirel Aziziye Training and Scanning Hospital Mamogram Unit between November 2006 and January 2007. In the study, there were no uses of examples but 333 women have recoured to Nenehatun Maternity Hospital Mamogram Unit and Süleyman Demirel Aziziye Training and Scanning Hospital Mamogram Unit and 1018 women who have informed by the Project "Şimdilik Kadın Kadına Kadınların Meme Kanserinin Erken Tanısına Yönelik Eğitimi" have recoured to Cancer Scanning and Training Center has been researched. The study datum was collected by the questionnaires about social demografic specialities, information level of the breast cancer and symptoms, characteristics manner of conducts and health belief models.

Results: The breast cancer information level (%88.6), breast self-examination knowledge level (%87.6), doing breast self-examination (%61.8), to have breast clinic-examination level (%99.6) and to have mamogram (%99.6) of the women have recoured to CSTC is extremely high when compared other women. Women have recoured to CSTC have a higher sensation of sensitivity, healt motivation, benefits of breast self-examination, effectiveness of breast self-examination and benefits of mamogram and a lower sensation of blockages of breast self-examination and mamogram than women who have recoured to other mamogram units.

Conclusion: Backed by observations, indicates that women recoured CSTC is highly well-informed and motivated about breast cancer, symptoms than the other two mamogram units and shows more positive behaves about breast cancer, health beliefs and manner of conducts.

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0150 THE BREAST SELF EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BREAST CANCER RISK FACTORS

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This study was made in order to determine the knowledge of medical staff employed in preventive health services about breast self examination (BSE).

Method: The research was made in 2005 in Sivas which is in Central Anatolia region of Turkey. The universe of the study consisted of all nurses, practitioners and midwives employed in medical centers dependent to Sivas city health directorate and trainee nurses employed in state hospitals. Totally 483 medical staff participated to the research. The data was obtained by survey regarding breast self examination and knowledge about breast cancer risk factors.

The data was analyzed in SPSS program.

Findings: It was determined that most of the medical staff knows that they have to apply BSE every month and $\frac{3}{4}$ knows the major risk factors of breast cancer and the BSE periods before and after menopause. 87.8% of the medical staff stated that the manual breast examination should be made by inner faces of 3 middle fingers and 94.6% stated that the examination should be made manually in front of the mirror.

It was determined that 49.1% of the medical staff is unaware of the age when BSE should start, 43.1% of them are unaware of the development scale of breast cancer and 35.6% of them are unaware of the time to be spent for examination.

74.1% of the medical staff stated that the purpose of BSE is to determine any bulks.

78.7% did not answer the question about the kinds and frequencies of the methods to be applied in light of cancer scanning guide suggested by American Cancer Union.

Conclusion: It was determined that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the medical staff are unaware of the purpose of the BSE and methods to be applied in light of cancer scanning guide. However it seems that they are aware of the breast cancer risk factors, breast examination techniques and the breast examination frequencies.

0151 APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF NIC INTERVENTIONS ON REDUCING ANXIETY OF MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER

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Introduction: Mothers of hospitalized children with cancer experience anxiety with many reasons, this cause to difficult to care giving of their children .

Aim: It was intended to evaluate applicability and effectiveness of activities of 2 NIC groups recommended for nursing diagnosis of anxiety on the mothers

Method: The sample was composed from 50 mothers. Data were collected with 1- Care Giver Assessment Form that was included the symptoms and related factors associated with anxiety diagnosis, 2- Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; 7 items of scale is related to anxiety and to take 7 points and above from scale indicates anxiety, 3- Anxiety Care Guidance; It includes 7 outcome indicators and 57 activities of 2 NIC groups (anticipatory guidance and coping enhancement).

After health assessment of mothers had finished and appropriate NIC activities were applied at appropriate time to mothers and the results were evaluated

Results: Anxiety was recognized on all mothers by the etiological factors like "loss of social status" "perceived loss of valueable being", "the child's illness and hospitalization" and sign/symptoms of physiological (choking sensation..); physical (appearing tense, purposeless movements); emotional (can't become relax); cognitive disturbed at problem-solving skills) and anxiety scale scores for all

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at the above of 7 (X: 12.8).

57 activities of NIC for anxiety were implemented to the mothers for 2-5 days and then according to outcome indicators the anxiety of the mothers reduce and scale points decrease to X: 9.6

Conclusion: The activities of 2 NIC groups can be implemented to all mothers and they reduced anxiety level of mothers.

0152 QUALITY OF LIFE IN SURVIVORS OF BLADDER CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING UNINARY DIVERSION, CHAING MAI PROVINCE, THAILAND*

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Objectives: To determine whether demographic data and type of urinary diversion operation would affect the quality of life (QoL) of bladder cancer patients undergoing urinary diversion.

Patients and methods: 102 bladder cancer patients who underwent the urinary diversion operation at Maharaj Nakorn Chaing Mai Hospital during January 2002 to December 2007 were sent the questionnaires consisted of demographic data and the Funtional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Bladder (FACT-BL) to determine their QoL.

Results: The questionnaires were responded by 78.43 % .Among these 40% were reported death by their families. Only 60 % (48 patients) were survivors . Telephone in-depth interview had done for qualitative data gathering. From the FACT-BL score, the survivors showed moderate level of QoL , while they got high score for the FACT-G, whereas the additional concern were at moderate level. Job , marital status and type of urinary diversion did not show statistical determinant with their QoL.. However, the QoL and functional well-being among those of different age group were statistically significant at a level of 0.05. In addition, the QoL between those of different income were statistically significant at a level of 0.01 ,while physical well-being domain and functional well-being domain among those of different income were statistically significant at a level of 0.01. The qualitative data revealed that functional well-being and strong support from the family were the most important factors that determinat the QoL of survivors, while sexual problem was considered as the most troublesome factor for the male survivor.

Conclusion: Proper discharge planning , sexual counseling and other supporting programmes such as self-help group, patient & family education should be provided during all treatment 's process to increase the QoL of the bladder cancer patients and may increased the number of survivors in the future as well.

*The study was granted from Princess Montarop Kamalad Foundation, The Nurses' Association of Thailand 2007.

0153 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS IN WOMEN ADMITTED TO AND FEMALE HEALTH STAFF WORKING AT THE STATE HOSPITAL IN NORTHWESTERN TURKEY

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This study has been designed to evaluate the knowledge, behavior and attitude about gynecologic cancers in the female healthcare staff and the female patients admitted to the State Hospital in northwest of Turkey.

Our study group comprised 501 female patients and 96 female healthcare staff who were between 15 and 64 years of age. The data on socio-demographic attributes, gynecologic cancers and

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preventive health behavior have been collected with a survey including 70 questions through personal interviews. Different types of gynecologic cancers were estimated on a basis of 50, whereas total gynecologic cancer knowledge point was evaluated on 250 points.

It was determined that 57.1% of admitted patients had knowledge about gynecologic cancer and 18% of them had periodical gynecologic examination. These rates were in order of 92.7% and 12.5% among healthcare staff. 40.1% of admitted patients and 52.1% of healthcare staff had at least one pap smear test before.

Age and frequency of gynecological examination were found to have no influence over the knowledge levels on gynecological cancer whole study group. Married, University graduates, civil servants, people with history of cancer in the family and members of Retirement Fund were found to have higher knowledge levels among admitted patients.

In gynecological cancer subgroups, knowledge points showed a rise as the age increased, but dropped with in the number of children, pregnancies, births and abortions. Cervical and ovarian cancer knowledge levels were found to be higher in patients who had performed pap smear test before.

0154 "HOW MUCH I'M AFFECTED BY MY BREAST SURGERY?" THE PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS AND THE PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT OF WOMEN WHO HAVE UNDERGONE BREAST SURGERY

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Aim: The study has been carried out to determine the psychosocial status and the perceived social support of patients who have undergone breast surgery.

Methods: The sample includes 100 patients who have undergone breast surgery and consulted by the oncology polyclinic in a research hospital in Istanbul. The data was collected by the Socio-Demographic Information Form which is prepared by the researchers, Brief Symptom Inventory and Perceived Social Support Scale and evaluated statistically by frequency test, Kruskal Wallis test, Mann Whitney U test and Spearman's Correlations Analyses.

Results: The women who psychologically affected from the surgery are experienced changes in their sexual life ($p < 0,05$). The side effects of chemotherapy and radiation therapy are associated with the changes in psychological status and perceived social support ($p < 0,05$). The patients who have breast cancer history in their paternal aunts perceive more family support, and being informed by a nurse before the diagnosis increases the perceived social support ($p < 0,05$). The psychologically affected women make changes in their clothing and fill their bras with sponge to decrease the effects of the surgery on their appearance. The patients who have high family support use silicone breast prosthesis ($p < 0,05$). There is no difference between total mastectomy and breast conserving surgery in terms of psychological status and social support ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusion: The psychosocial status, perceived social support, sexual life and body perception were highly affected by the diagnosis of cancer, chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery.

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0155 EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATIONS THAT WERE RECEIVED AT THE PATIENT RIGHTS UNIT

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Purpose: This study was undertaken in order to evaluate the requests and complaints that were received in the Patient Rights Unit or in Patient Rights web site of a state hospital.

Method: The sample of this descriptive study consisted of the 56 complaints that were received in the Patient Rights Unit or in Patient Rights web site of Bolu İzzet Baysal State Hospital in 2008.

Findings: A total of 56 complaints were received in the Patient Rights Unit or in Patient Rights web site of the hospital in the year 2008. It was determined that the individuals who resorted to the Patient Rights Unit applied for reasons such as not being informed (9%), not receiving respect and comfort at the hospital (50%), not benefiting from the services in general (22%). Of the applications, 46% were related to medical science services involving MDs, whereas 9% were in the field of nursing services involving RNs.

Results: When a general evaluation was undertaken about the applications referred to the Patient Rights Unit at our hospital, it was seen that the letters of complaints decreased in 2008 compared to 2007. These results show the positive affects of in-service trainings and the amelioration efforts started in the framework of quality initiatives that are being developed in the hospital. Consequently, initiatives related to quality in the hospital affect the amount and characteristics of the complaints received at the Patient Rights Unit.

0156 THE RESULTS OF PATIENT SATISFACTION SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN IN A WEST BLACK SEA STATE HOSPITAL IN TURKEY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF QUALITY INITIATIVES "BOLU İZZET BAYSAL STATE HOSPITAL SAMPLE 2007-2008"

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Purpose: This study was undertaken to determine the general patient satisfaction in a state hospital in the framework of quality initiatives that are developed.

Method: The sample of this study consisted of a total of 4500 patients who volunteered to participate in the period between January and December of 2008. The data were collected by utilizing the "Patient Information Form" which was prepared to identify the socio-demographical traits of the patients and by "Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire" which was suggested by the Ministry of Health, Department of Performance Management and Quality Enhancement. The percentages targeted as performance indicators in patient satisfaction was 70% for out-patient units, 81% for infirmary and clinics, 71% for the labs, 71% for the ER units and 71% for the radiology units.

Findings: It was determined that 69.9% of the patients were satisfied with the out-patient services, 88% were satisfied with the infirmary services, 85.1% were satisfied with ER services, 90.6% were satisfied with the lab and 87.5% were satisfied with the radiology services. When compared with the 2007 data, the 2008 data obtained from this study shows that patient satisfaction has increased in all service types.

Results: In addition to that it was seen that the patient satisfaction increased compared to the previous year when the level of patient satisfaction was compared in terms of years. The results are thought to have been related to the in-service training provided for the employees and the amelioration work in the framework of the quality initiatives used in the hospital.

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0157 IS THE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE INFORMATION ABOUT PREVENTION METHODS OF HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS?

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Objectives: Hospital-acquired infections many times hinder patients' hospitalization concerning diagnosis, prognosis and medical work, increasing at the same time the death rate.

Design: Recording adequate or non-adequate knowledge of our hospital's personnel about prevention methods of hospital-acquired infections.

Method: The study involves 108 employees of our hospital's personnel who fill in a questionnaire and it took place in 2008. The SPSS program 16.0 was used in order to set up the statistical analysis.

Results: The answers of doctors (71%) and nurses (29%), who worked in the Department of Pathology (52%), of Surgery (41.1%) and of Laboratory Medicine (6.9%), were recorded. Age (38 years on average), gender (46.6% men and 53.4% women) and level of specialization (40% trained and 60% trainees) were taken into account. More precisely, 96.8% of personnel questioned answered that the personnel hands are infection agents. 56.6% of the personnel counts hospital's microbial flora to empirical antimicrobial therapy for hospital-acquired infection, while 34.8% noted that they didn't know. 37.9% answered that there isn't any antibiotic order form in their department, while 22.4% didn't know about the existence of this form. The committee of hospital-acquired infections seemed to be known for the 69% of the personnel, unknown for the 24.1% and non-existent for the 6.9%. Within prevention of hospital-acquired infections, only 48.3% of the employees are being informed, from whom 57.1% are informed by their own initiative and 42.9% by hospital's initiative.

Conclusions: A great proportion of medical personnel are not informed adequately. In nowadays, workload discourages and cuts off health professionals from the right to information. It's well obvious that there is a communication problem between hospital administration and working personnel, and at the same time it doesn't seem to be enough concern which could arm the doctor and the nurse with new methods and further opportunities for knowledge.

0158 PATIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH AND EXPECTATION OF CARE DELIVERED IN A NEUROSURGICAL WARD: A PILOT STUDY

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Aim: The aim of the study was to identify patients' satisfaction with and expectations of the care delivered to them in the neurosurgical ward.

Background: Nowadays patient is an active recipient of care services. Patients should have a possibility to decide and give a feedback about quality of care. Patient satisfaction with the services reflects the quality of care provided in hospitals. Very limited studies have focused on the patient satisfaction and expectations in the neurosurgical ward.

Methods: A pilot questionnaire survey was conducted with 29 patients in a Neurosurgery Ward of one University hospital in Warsaw in 2008.

Results: Patient satisfaction was examined in the areas of medical care, nursing care, social support, food and information provided. About half of the respondents (48.6%) found the medical care not good enough, they didn't get real explanations and advices of their current disease. 51% of

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patients thought that nursing care was at the average level; Only 3% of respondents reported they had an opportunity to get information from social workers. 38% of patients thought that provided food wasn't tasty. About one third of patients (34%) perceived the information they received were insufficient, and 17% reported that they did not get any information about their disease.

Conclusions: Patients were not satisfied with the care they received in the neurosurgical ward in general. Patients express their need for more information and education, especially those related to their current disease, during their staying in hospital. Moreover, patients would like to be involved in the decision-making about their treatment.

0159 OPERATING ROOM NURSES EXPERIENCE OF LEARNING IN THEIR CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Introduction: Demands on development in nursing and care are essential part of daily work also for operating room nurses. Therefore it's important to give possibilities for competence development within the nurse's profession. Continuing life learning is in some environments a high priority issue in the working field, but the realities differ.

Aim of Study: To investigate how the nurses obtain knowledge in their clinical activity at operating departments. The main purpose was to find out about the circumstances for the nurses learning, in their daily work performance. We wanted to know which the conditions and the obstacles are in order to achieve competence development within the profession.

Methodology: Literature, dissertations and reports were read. The theoretic starting points which were constructed on the basis of this reading were used with the intention to explain the pattern we received by the informers. Seven ORN were interviewed by means of open and neutral questions.

Results: Learning in the nurse's sector, results in competence development. It is required strength and energy by the nurses in their daily work when they must constantly be updated giving safe and good care of the patients. For this duty, there isn't much time given for feedback with supervisor and colleagues. **Time** is therefore a very important factor of reasoning though in reality, there isn't enough time and the daily "production time" can't nor is aloud to be disturbed. The most satisfactory opportunities of learning are, by **discussing and reflecting** with colleagues and supervisor. Additionally, the study shows that **communication** with representatives from companies indeed has great importance for the connection of learning for the ORN.

0160 SHIFT WORK IMPACT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A NURSE OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD?

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Introduction: According to bibliography shift working violates normal circadian rhythms, increases personal and occupational accidents rates, while may endanger public safety. Shift work also results in substantial increase of fatigue, sleepiness, errors, injuries and personal accidents while reduces readiness, mental concentration, judgment and focus.

Nurses, by definition, are a high-risk occupational group, because they are exposed daily and for prolonged periods of time to shift work. Most scientific research focuses primarily in nursing shift work impact in patients' safety and adverse outcomes. Few researches though, have studied shift work impact in nurses' safety outside the clinical settings. That being said, traffic safety and

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nurses' traffic accident involvement is a not adequately studied field of occupational health, as well as an issue of public safety.

Aim: The aim of this study is to explore possible association of nurses' shift work with driving performance and traffic accident involvement, during transport from and to their workplace.

Sample-study design: For the purposes of this study, two groups of employees of a large general hospital of the city of Thessaloniki-Greece were included. First group included only nurses-shift workers, who work all 8 hours shifts (morning, afternoon, night shift). The second or control group included nurses and administrative employees who work only regular morning shift and therefore were not exposed to shift work. Comparisons between and within groups were made.

By design, this is a retrospective cohort study. Data was obtained from participants with the use of an anonymous self administered questionnaire, constructed by the research team for the purpose of this specific study.

Results: This research is currently undergoing. Results are expected with high interest and will be presented for the first time during this congress.

0161 WHY OPERATIONS ARE CANCELED IN A TEACHING HOSPITAL

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Aim: Cancelled elective operations waste theatre time, they add to hospital expenses, they reduce patient satisfaction and they reflect a surgical unit performance. This study examines the frequency and the causes of canceling and its impact on cost in a tertiary University hospital.

Material – Methods: Cancellation data were collected retrospectively over a 12-month period. The data were retrieved from the scheduled lists submitted by both surgical departments and the reason for each cancellation was recorded. We classified as a "cancellation" any operation that subsequently did not occur.

Results: A total 2072 operations were scheduled in the one-year period and 210 operations were canceled (a rate of 10.14%). The commonest cancellation cause was the probability of operation time prolongation beyond the personnel working hour in 93 cases (44.3%), the lack of ICU bed in 32 cases (15.3%), a medical problem of the patient in 31 cases (14.8%), the absence of medical personnel in 14 cases (6.6%), the denial of the patient himself in another 14 cases (6.6%), the insufficient preparation of the patient in 7 cases (3.3%), 5 cases of anesthesiological equipment failure (2.4%), 10 cases due to other different causes (4.8%) and no cancellation cause were recorded in 4 cases (1.9%).

Conclusions: Cancellations are mainly due to lack of human and equipment resources and this appreciation can avoid inconveniencing the patients and improve the theatre utilization reducing subsequently the health care cost.

0162 EFFECTS OF MAGNET HOSPITALS' CHARACTERISTICS AND NURSES' EGO STATUS ON JOB SATISFACTION AND QUALITY PERCEPTION: A COMPARISON OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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Aim: This cross sectional descriptive study was done to determine the effects of magnet hospitals' characteristics and nurses' ego status on job satisfaction and quality perception.

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Method: The sample was consisted of 807 nurses (543 nurses from government hospitals; 264 from private hospitals) who work in two private and two government hospitals and accepted to be in the study. Data collection form consisted of three parts. In the first part data related to demographic characteristics of the participants, in the second part characteristics of magnet hospitals and third part included transactional analysis in order to determine ego status of the participants.

Findings: In this study it was found that there is a statistically significant difference between government and private hospitals in terms of magnet characteristics. It was seen that private hospitals have a more magnet characteristics than government hospitals in terms of organizational culture, sufficiency of nursing staff, clinical competency, control over nursing practices and clinical autonomy.

Conclusions: As a result, it was determined that magnet characteristics of hospitals and ego status such as critical parent, nurturing parent and adult which consist phenomenological life styles of individuals have a positive effect on the job satisfaction and quality perception of participant nurses

0163 MULTIDISCIPLINARY EVALUATION OF NEURO-DEPENDENCY (MEND): AN INSTRUMENT FOR TRANSFORMING PRACTICE

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Background: Assessing neurological dependency in activities of living using instruments are increasingly common. Such instruments do not indicate numbers of professionals required for care or their skill-mix. Managers are charged with ensuring a value-for-money, quality service, but economic analyses enabling linkage of dependency costs to planning are not routinely available.

Aims: To develop a valid, reliable instrument to measure dependency. To identify and compare costs of basic and specialist care per patient and across a neurologically disabled population.

Methods: Initial work identified content validity, dependency categories, ordinal scaling properties and reliability testing. Inter-rater reliability was

established across 15 categories. A dependency profile was produced and construct validity tested through factor analysis. Economic analysis involved a cross-sectional design comprising dependency assessments. Dependency was linked to staff numbers, skill-mix and time taken to complete interventions. This enabled costs of nursing to be compared with those for therapy.

Results: Kappa values ranged from 0.66 to 1 (mean 0.87), which constitutes good to excellent agreement. There were six dominant and nine subsidiary categories. Factor analysis established four possible causes of co-variation between scale items. Factors encompassed motor, social, behavioural and cognitive functions. The most expensive categories were mobility, bladder, environmental awareness and enteral feeding. The least costly were self-expression, comprehension, pressure relief and behaviour. Total direct costs of basic care outweighed those for specialist nursing (which in turn outweighed those for therapy) by a factor of 10.

Conclusions: The instrument fulfils criteria for content, construct validity and inter-rater reliability. MEND can be used to project workforce numbers and skill-mix. MEND can also inform post-discharge community workforce planning and costing.

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0164 EVALUATING NURSE COMPETENCE

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Introduction: In the contemporary health care settings, which continually change and evolve, nurses face many challenges on an everyday basis. In the clinical environment nurses' interventions are the most decisive element that contributes to the patients' recovery. Evaluating the competence of practicing nurses is crucially important in identifying areas for professional development and educational needs and, also, in making sure that nurse competencies are put to the best possible use in patient care.

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to study the meaning of the term "nurse competence" and to evaluate the level of nurse competence in the clinical setting.

Method: A systematic review of the Greek and international literature using as key words the following terms: "competence, nurses, nursing practice, nursing roles".

Results: Fifteen studies that deal with defining the term "nurse competence" were found and are presented here, showing little consensus, as what is meant exactly by competence when applied to assessment of clinical practice, between nurse researchers. Another twenty seven studies, including reviews and original papers, which are concerned with evaluating nurse competence in different clinical settings, were viewed and critically analyzed. The outcome was that there are differences between the competence nurses have and demonstrate in their practice depending on factors like age, length of work experience and working department. Suggestions for further study are made at the end.

0165 NURSE MANAGER AND ASSERTIVENESS

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A nurse is in a continual process of communication with sick-healthy persons, her colleagues and other health workers. One of the principles of effective communication is behaving assertively.

Assertiveness means expressing one's emotions, his/her needs and thoughts and defending his rights by taking into account others' rights. As far as working conditions of nurses, complex structure of hospitals, characteristics and variety of individuals and necessity of team work, it will be realised how important it is for nurses to behave assertively.

Assertiveness is a very significant element for a successful professional life in nursery. It is especially crucial for manager nurses to have assertive behaviours for the good management of services and professional progress. Assertive behaviour contributes to the collaboration between nurses and other team members and it increases the level of participation in the organization. In addition, an assertive nurse is aware of her own rights as a worker and human.

A manager nurse should be a leader and should take on the task of a spokesperson in every sort of problems relating nursery care and management. A manager nurse should have such characteristics as awareness, defensiveness, responsibility and assertiveness, which are the four important features of any active leader. Providing a sufficient health service and deriving satisfaction from it could only be obtained with assertive nurses. Professional nurses can be assertive only in so far as they become aware of their independent roles and improve themselves in the related field.

Manager nurses should be the managers of not only nursery services but managers of future health services. Therefore, they should educate themselves in assertiveness. Whatever their level

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of proficiency is, nurses will progress in finding solutions to problems as long as they employ assertiveness in their jobs.

This article is about the significance of assertiveness for nurses.

0166 WORKING PROPERTIES OF NURSES AND THE STUDYING OF THE EFFECTS OF THESE ON NURSES

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The research has been planned for the determination of the working properties of working nurses; the effect of working at extra ordinary and varying hours and extra working on the goodness statuses of the nurses and for the purpose of determining the definition of the views of nurses on the effects of these on care as a definitive and cross sectional research.

The universe of the research comprised of 1 305 nurses who work as nurses in three public, University and foundation hospitals in Ankara and the sampling group comprised of 439 nurses who accepted to participate in the work and who submitted the questionnaire forms by filling them in.

The data of the work has been collected from the related literature, from the articles that exhibit views in relation to the subject matter and through the questionnaire form that has been formed by the researchers by making use of the scientific sources. The data that has been obtained in the work has been evaluated in the computer by using the "Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 11.5) program".

At the end of the evaluation of the data it has been determined that the 52.2 % of nurses are not happy with their working hours and those nurses who are happy with their working hours are those nurses who work rather in day hours that comprise of nurses who work in polyclinics and who work as the responsible nurses of the services and that the working hours of great majority of nurses comprise of varying working hours during day and night, whereas the working arrangements of the nurses in the last month are as 08.00 - 16.00 and 08.00 - 20.00 / 20.00 - 08.00 and that they work in shifts on duty with variable alternating working hours and that almost half of the nurses do not work overtime, whereas the remaining nurses do work overtime with variable periods for at least 2 hours and for 72 hours at the maximum. It has been determined that their rest periods are in excess of rest hours last more than 12 months following a work period of a day, that they face physical, social and psychologic health problems in the last six months and their such health problems are the problems / disorders that are more in relation to being exhausted, sleep disorders, burn-out etc. Majority of the nurses expressed their views on their health problems that they experience are in relation to their professions and working hours. It has been determined that they can not reserve sufficient time for their families and for themselves, they can not perform any sports or social activity on regular basis. It has been determined that the disorder in working hours, tiredness and concentration loss pose threats to the patient care.

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0167 NURSING MALPRACTICE: CASE REPORTS

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The issue malpractice, which is an important and multi-dimensional concept, has been debated for more than 30 years and as a result, an increase of penalty and compensation cases are indicated, basically worldwide and especially in some developed countries.

Legally, malpractice is defined as a professional misconduct, an incorrect or negligent treatment, as negligence or misuse on duty. Medication application errors are defined as a state that will be harmful to a patient by not giving treatment, by not applying standard medical applications with intent, fault, or negligence by the health staff, and by wrong treatment applications.

RNs represent an important part in the issue of health care, which is protecting and prolonging health. Conditions that are far from standard applications, like lack of knowledge and skills, inexperience, temerity, non-caring, etc., are called nursing malpractice. The responsibility of the nurse increases and changes constantly. Nurses are faced with penalties for not taking responsibility, which is an indispensable component in jurisprudence. Medical interventions/applications are based on the prolongation and the protection of a patient's health and should not damage his/her body integrity. Medical errors caused by nurses can be classified as a disability in the application of care standards, drug application errors, disabilities of patient's safety, and protection-related interventions, deviating from existing protocols, and inadequate in the issue of evaluation and observation.

In this study, cases of malpractice regarding applications by nurses, like drug and/or blood transfusion application errors, patient's safety and protection, are discussed.

0168 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSE'S JOB SATISFACTION AND PERCEPTION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE

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Introduction: It is reported that nurse shortages and high nurses' turnover have a negative impact on patient care and patient and nursing outcomes. Therefore, it is important to develop effective strategies which retention of nurses and to put them into practice. The researches show that the most important predictor of nursing retention is job satisfaction.

Aim: This study was aimed to determine the satisfaction of nurses' with their job by organizational climate.

Methods: Investigation was descriptive and cross-sectional, and 410 nurses from three state hospitals were included. "Organizational Climate Scale" and "Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ)" were used for data collection. In this evaluation; team work, human relations, negative interaction and communication subscales of Bilir's (2005) "Organizational Climate Scale" were used. Scale is five points Likert type and reliability coefficients of the subscales were between .76 and .88 in this study. Baycan (1985) adapted the "Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire" to Turkish and this five points Likert type scale has 20 items. Data were analyzed with descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis.

Results: As a result, job satisfaction level of nurses was moderate. There was moderate and strong correlation between job satisfaction and organizational climate subscale. Human relations, communication, negative interaction and team work explain 47% of the variance. It was found

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human relations as the most important variable.

Conclusion: It was presented the suggestions to increase the job satisfaction of the nurses to nurse managers and researchers. Particularly, it is important to be providing positive human relationship and empowerment, to be support collaboration and team work among nurses.

0169 THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NURSES FOR PATIENT SAFETY IN GASTROENTEROLOGY UNIT AT AMERICAN HOSPITAL, TURKEY

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Patient safety is an integral part of all nursing practices. And there are many risks for patient in gastroenterology units. In this presentation, the roles and responsibilities of nurses for patient safety in gastroenterology unit at American Hospital, Türkiye will be shared with the congress participants.

Nurses are responsible to use Joint Commission International Patient Safety goals in the hospital. Some examples for nursing practices through these goals in the unit are as follows;

- **Identify Patients Correctly.** American Hospital's procedures identify a patient, with a bar-coded wristband that includes the identification number, patient's name and surname, birth date. To provide correct treatments or procedures to correct patient, every step of identification processes is checked by asking patient. And then, nurses look at a bar-coded wristband and folder to check.
- **Improve Effective Communication among caregivers.** In gastroenterology unit , during the procedure doctor gives to nurses verbal medicine orders. Before doing the order nurse write down the complete order and read it back to doctor to confirm it.
- **Improve the Safety of High-Alert Medications.** When preparing the high-alert medicines, such as narcotic analgesic -aldolan- ordered by doctors in the unit., two nurses check the medicines to reduce risk of errors.
- **Ensure Correct-Site, Correct-Procedure, Correct-Patient Surgery.** The health care team uses a checklist and time-out procedure just before starting a procedure as gastroscopy or a surgical procedure as liver injection biopsy in the unit.
- **Reduce the Risk of Health Care-Associated Infections.** Hand hygiene guidelines are used and also all the endoscopes are disinfected by the registered staffs of sterilizasyon unit in gastroenterology unit.
- **Reduce the Risk of Patient Harm Resulting from Falls.** In the unit, patients have sedation during procedures. Nurses use protocols that address to keep patient from falls.

0170 STAR NURSE: A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION PROGRAM FOR NURSES IN AMERICAN HOSPITAL, TURKEY

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The purpose of this presentation is to describe a professional development and recognition program for nurses working in American Hospital, Türkiye. This program is based on a model that describes nursing practice on the basis of the needs and characteristics of patients. The fundamental premise of this model, known as the Synergy Model, is that patients' characteristics drive nurses'

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competencies. When patients' characteristics and nurses' competencies match and synergize, outcomes for the patient are optimal. Patient characteristics-stability, complexity, predictability, resiliency, vulnerability, participation in decision making and care, and resource availability-span the continuum of health and illness. Nursing competencies are; clinical judgment, advocacy and moral agency, caring practices, facilitation of learning, collaboration, systems thinking, diversity of responsiveness, and clinical inquiry.

In developing process the program-STAR NURSE, our goals were to: ensure nursing expertise is visible, valued and understood; enable differentiation between the different levels of practice; value and reward clinical practice; encourage practice development; identify expert nurse / role models; encourage reflection on practice; encourage evidence based practice; provide a structure for ongoing education and training; assist in the retention of nurses.

STAR NURSE program is a competence based program that assesses nursing practice against competencies, recognises level of practice and supports ongoing professional development. Benner's (1984) levels of novice to expert were adapted as the framework for this program. It is proposed that there will be three levels of practice: level I-Competent; Level II-Proficient ;Level III- Expert.

Detailed information about the program will be shared with the colleagues.

0171 CRISIS MANAGEMENT: THE ACTIVITIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE NURSES

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Introduction and Purpose: Crisis management is the process of preventing the organization from getting into a crisis and taking the organization out of the situation with minimum costs and losses in sudden crisis situations, via showing necessary sentience to perceive crisis indicators against possible crises.

This research was made with the purpose of determining the activities of administrative nurses regarding crisis management.

Method: The study, being descriptive, was conducted at all education and research hospitals at the Anatolian side of Istanbul, affiliated to the Provincial Directorate of Health, after necessary permissions were taken. 375 nurses that comprise the universe of the study were informed regarding the study; however, 215 administrative nurses who accepted to participate were taken into the sample.

Data were gathered via the survey form explaining the socio-demographic features of administrative nurses and their activities regarding crisis management, and were evaluated with percentage and chi-square tests.

Results: 57.4% (n=27) of head nurses stated "patient relatives assault" and 63.7% (n=107) of charge nurses stated "earthquake" as the most encountered crisis situation. 53% (n=114) of administrative nurses indicated that there are crisis management teams to prevent crises from arising and to be protected against crises. Head nurses expressed in higher ratio than charge nurses that process management and action plans are made under crises circumstances. A statistically significant result was determined at the comparison ($\chi^2 = 5,934$; $p < 0,05$). It is concluded that administrative nurses prefer decision making in cooperation with team to manage crises.

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0172 DETERMINATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN TEAM WORK OF NURSES WHO WORK IN PRIVATE HOSPITAL AND THEIR TEAM PERFORMANCE

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For medical institutions, to be able to survive their existence depend on the changing economical and social conditions, to have high competition force between similiar institutions and to increase efficiency of services which they provide is possible through team works which function effectively and extensively. As a result of team work, increasing motivation, communication and harmony plays important role in order to increase performance of employyes and team.

For this reasaon, as a descriptive and interrogative research, this research has been planned to determine team work of nurses who work in the private hospital and their team performances. After getting required permission, this research has been implemented between December 2008 and January 2009 with the participation of 184 nurses.

As collecting data tools, "socio-demographic data form" which includes introductory characteristics of nurses, "Team Work Scale" and "Team Performance Scale" has been used. In the evaluation of data, descriptive statistical methods, parametric and non-parametric tests have been used.

The age of 81 % of nurses who participate in this research is below 30 years old and their average age is $26,83 \pm 4,65$. It is found that 81 % of nurses has been completed university and master education., and 67,9 % of them have five (5) years and less than five years work experience.

As a result of this research, it has been found that there is a very meaningful positive relation between the team work with its five sub dimension and team performance ($p < 0.01$).

0173 DETERMINING COACHING APPROACHES OF EXECUTIVE NURSES WORKING IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL

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Even though they are well-trained, nowadays, nurses who work in either private or public sector need someone supporting and guiding them in their job orientation process, improvement process of performance and career. Coaching is a supporting process in which someone is supported directly or not for a specific purpose.

This study was planned as a descriptive work in order to determine coaching approaches of executive nurses working in a private hospital and performed between January – February 2009 after getting permission of the hospital administration with participation of 29 executive nurses and 164 nurses. "Information form" and coaching scale introducing individuals were used for gathering data.

Statistically considerable difference has been found between their average scores of coaching scale depending on executive nurses' age, job experience period, willingness when selecting their job and number of children. Statistically considerable difference has been found between their average scores of coaching scale depending on their marital status, coaching at the institution, the effectiveness of coaching training of their managers, the degree of alteration in coaching approaches resulting from training of managers and nurses' trust on their managers coaching skills. While the managerial nurses perceive their coaching approaches at a very high level, the nurses perceive their managerial nurses' coaching approaches at an average level, showing a statistically considerable difference between the groups.

In the light of this study; set of suggestions concerning organizational and managerial regulations to help executive nurses in using their information about coaching approach in an effective way.

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0174 WORKING IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL JOB SECURITY AND EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION OF A NURSE WITH THE DETERMINATION OF RELEVANT OPINIONS

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Bed treatment institutions provides services of a nurse working conditions, job security provider facilities, working hours arrangements, training and competence, social opportunities, such as employee safety and satisfaction with aspects of the provision, employee satisfaction and increased business for accident reduction and patient care to the maximum level will help.

For this reason, study, working in a private hospital nurses's satisfaction with job security and employee identification with the aim of identifying relevant opinions as are planned. Research between December 2008-January 2009 date, after obtaining the necessary permits have been realized with the participation of 196 nurses. Created as a tool in the form of data collection, the personal-professional information, job security and employee satisfaction, opinions about the defining parameters are discussed. Parametric and non-parametric test in the evaluation of the data is used.

63.8% of the participant's of the working conditions that affect the processing efficiency, % 82.7 occupational safety and accident prevention is about education, 74.5% of the occupations of this training is sufficient to protect and 91.3% saver medical equipment used have indicated. 38.8% of the participants' work of the cast and 71.1% of the accidents' infect needle/lancet of the sting were created. In Research, nurse job satisfaction with the occupational health-safety and employee satisfaction for adequate arrangements to be supplied find statistically significant differences were found.

As a result, job security measures for increasing their job satisfaction is the sense it can be said. Therefore, nurses should be provided with a safe working environment, pay attention to training and employee satisfaction should be given.

0175 THE MOTIVATION LEVELS OF THE NURSES THAT WORK IN A SPECIAL HOSPITAL AND THE OBSERVATION INSTRUMENTS USED IN THAT ASSOCIATION

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To present care service of good quality nurses must have professional information and capabilities, besides to be motivated enough for the job has importance also. To keep high motivation levels of the nurses who service patients and their relatives that have complex health problems will effect the success of the health association positively, too. Among the hospital personell nurses are in majority everytime. So nurses have a big role in the success of the hospital. This study is planned constitutently in order to determine the views about the motivation instruments used in the association and the motivation levels of the nurses that work in a special hospital, and after the necessary permissions taken from the management of the hospital, it is carried out with the participation of 148 nurses which is formed 21 administrator nurses and 127 nurses between December 2008-February 2009. Individual advertier information form and motivation scale are used as information collecting instrument. As a result of the research, %2.7 of nurses are determined as weakly motivated, %33 averagely motivated and %64.2 highly motivated. It is determined that looking future securely, love-being loved, feeling herself belong to association, liking her job and the effect of inner factors such as being proud, unity of aim, trust, etc. To motivation has meoningful relation

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statistically. With the information gained, proposals were developed related with organizational and managerial arrangements that can help association use motivation instruments effectively.

0176 ASSESSMENT OF SMOKING HABIT AMONG STUDENTS OF NURSING

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Objectives: This study was made in order to determine the smoking status of the Nursing students in a school of health.

Methods: The sample of students in the study contained 124 nursing students at a school of health. The students' smoking-related information was obtained using a questionnaire and data were obtained. SPSS program was used in the evaluation of data.

Results: The results indicated that 58.9% of the smoker students were sharing the same house with their friends. The smoker students were classified as : 68.8% of male, % 31.2 female, 57.1% of all of them were over 23 years of age. In 25.3% of the smoking students' families, either one or both of their parents used to have smoking habits.

Conclusions: Cigarette using among the young adults grow rapidly day by day. In order to prevent this, especially young people have to be educated frequently in the areas of smoking's possible damages and correct methods of coping with this habit.

0177 SELF-ESTEEM OF UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS, BURAPHA UNIVERSITY, THAILAND

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This descriptive study aimed to examine self-esteem of undergraduate nursing students at Burapha University. Sample included 386 undergraduate nursing students, who were willing to participate in this project, at Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University, Chonburi province, Thailand. They were studying from the 1st to the 4th year of the academic year 2007. Their mean age was 20.10 years old. Most of them were female (95.1%). Data were collected using a demographic questionnaire and the Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). Chronbach alpha's coefficient of the RSES was .78. Data analyses included frequency, percent, mean, standard deviation, t-test and one-way ANOVA. The results were as follows:

1. Self-esteem of undergraduate nursing students at Burapha University was at high level.
2. The students who lived with their own family had self-esteem significantly higher than those who lived with host family and in dormitory ($t=4.52, p<.05$)
3. There were no significant difference of the self-esteem ($p>.05$) among their demographic information of the students (gender, year of study, GPA, birth order, family type, marital status of parents, occupation of parents, family income and primary caregiver when they were young children).

These findings indicate that environments and places of living during study of the undergraduate nursing students should be paid more attention. As a result, their self-esteem will not different when they have to move out of home. In addition, they would have been studying with their optimal capability.

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0178 OPINIONS OF PARENTS OF NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT NURSING PROFESSION

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Aim: It was aimed to determine the opinions of parents of nursing students about nursing profession.

Background: The value of a profession is determined by the service provided for the society. This service should be well understood by the members of the profession and service-users. The opinions of parents reflect knowledge and perspective of a group who are close to the profession.

Method: The universe of this descriptive study was comprised by the parents of students of a school of nursing in Ankara (n=315). After the permission was obtained from the institution, the data collecting form(17 questions about the descriptive features and professional preferences, 50 questions about the opinions), which was prepared by the investigators, were posted to the parents and 105 parents gave answer. The data were analyzed by percentages and Chi-square test with SPSS.

Results: Of parents, 64,8% reported that the student nurse choosed nursing with their wish; 99,0% reported that they are pleased that their daughter choosed nursing; 33,3% reported that the duty of nursing is to render service to health and 98.1% stated that nursing has a vital role; 94.3% reported that the education should be baccalaurate level; 71.4% told that nursing is a profession of females, nursing is an auxiliary profession (69.5%) and, does not possess professional autonomy (64.8%).

Conclusions: Although positive opinions about nursing profession, parents knowledge about the profession was not adequate. There is a need for more effective efforts to make the society more conscious and more appreciating about the nursing.

0179 DEVELOPING PRACTICE PLACEMENTS AS CLINICAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

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At Savonia University of Applied Sciences there is a deep commitment, in cooperation with practice placements, to develop clinical learning environments of health care students. The past seven years there have been two development projects funded by EU. During the first project (2003 – 2004), LYHTY, the education programme for mentors was developed. The aim of the second project (2007), LYHTY II, was to construct an operations model to improve the facilitation of the students' professional growth during their practice placements. The developed operations model includes three levels of action: support system of mentors; cooperation between University of Applied Sciences and health care settings; research as a means of development.

The mentors' experience about the development in the projects was studied. The aim of the study was to clarify how participation in the project affected clinical learning environments. The data were collected by two focus group interviews and analysed by inductive content analysis.

The mentors experienced that the influence of projects on the clinical learning environments was positive: mentoring process changed into more systematic; relationship and communication between mentor and student became more mutual and equal; mentors learned to reflect; mentors' professional competence developed. The mentors realised that they learn also themselves in the mentoring process. The collaboration between teacher and mentor became more close and effective.

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According to our experience and studies, it is important that educators develop clinical learning environments in cooperation with practice placements.

0180 THE EXPERIENCE OF THE NURSING PRACTICE AND PLANNING, ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS, IN CHIOS ISLAND

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From the year 2000, about eight thousand refugees came in Greece illegally, through Chios Island. From the rudimentary control, had been located at least six refugees suffering from Tuberculosis (TBC). The patients were treated at the lung department of the Pathology clinic. From those six patients only one completed his treatment. The others after completing the first face of their treatment – twenty one days- left the hospital and the police gave them the deportation paper. This action possibly creates severe public health problems. The nurse practice on the health status and health control of the refugees is very important. The nursing plan for the confrontation of public health threats must be completed, flexible and methodically indicated. According to World Health Organization anyone who suffers from active tuberculosis, can pollute at least ten individuals (WHO 2009). The not existence of a central scheduling for confrontation of illnesses in Greece, which threatened public health, as in our case, TBC, has consequentially sanitary, social and economic problems that easily could have been avoided.

0181 THE ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NURSING STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT LEVEL FROM THE FAMILY

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Introduction and Objective: This study was planned in order to examine if the social support that the students perceived from their families had an affect in developing their skills of problem solving in the nursing education process.

Method: The sample of the study consisted of 123 volunteer participant nursing students who had education in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year classes in Bolu School of Health in 2003-2004 Fall Term. Data were collected by using “Student Description Form”, “Problem Solving Inventory (PSI)”, and “Perceived Support Scale from Family (PSS-Fa)”.

Findings: The nursing students' range for the classes from the first year is similar (respectively 26.0%, 22.0%, 23.6%, 28.5%). It was determined that most of them were female students (96.7%), stayed at dormitories (46.3%), had immediate family (88.6%). The social support point average of the students that they perceived from family was found as 11.90±2.61 (medium level) and point average that they had from PSI was found as 86.12±18.66 (over medium). A negatively meaningful relationship was determined between PSI and PSS-Fa ($r = -0.35$; $P < 0.01$). A difference between the point averages was determined according to the students' PSS-Fa mother-father attitudes ($P < 0.01$). A negatively meaningful relationship was determined between the students' PSI total point averages and academic success averages ($r = -0.23$; $P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: In this study, it was concluded that the more the students' social support perceived from their family increased, the more their problem solving skills were effective and sufficient.

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0182 INVESTIGATION OF THE CHANGES IN THE PROFESSIONAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE NURSING STUDENTS: THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION

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Purpose: This study was undertaken to compare and contrast the professional perceptions of nursing students who were in the 1st and 4th grades.

Tools and method: The sample of the study consisted of a total of 74 nursing students (first graders-n: 44 and fourth graders-n: 30) who participated voluntarily in the study undertaken at Bolu College of Health in 2007-2008 Educational year during the fall semester. Data was collected by utilizing the "Student Information Form" and "Scale of Professional Perceptions in Nursing" (HMAÖ) which was developed by Eşer et. al (2006).

Findings: The findings showed that 96.7% of the participants were females, 62.2% of the participants chose the profession with their own volition and 37.8% of them wanted to work as a clinic nurse after graduation. The total HMAÖ score averages of the first graders were 87.84 ± 15.47 , with 'professional traits' sub-dimension score average at 68.47 ± 12.18 whereas 'professional status' sub-dimension score average was found to be 18.70 ± 4.18 . The total HMAÖ score averages of the fourth graders were 88.10 ± 14.13 , with 'professional traits' sub-dimension score average at 70.40 ± 10.62 , whereas 'professional status' sub-dimension score average was found to be 19.98 ± 4.16 .

Results: The study shows that in general, the students perceived the profession positively and the perceptions of fourth graders were meaningfully higher than those of the first graders. This result emphasizes the importance and effect of education in the perception, acceptance and the development of the nursing profession.

0183 EXPERIENCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF NEWLY-GRADUATED NURSES AT THE END OF THEIR FIRST PROFESSIONAL YEAR AFTER THE NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM AND NEW CURRICULUM

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Aim: The purpose of this study was to identify the experiences of newly-graduated nurses during the first year after a new education system and curriculum and to learn what they expect from the clinics, managers and the school.

Background: Newly-graduated nurses experiences are important in transition from graduate to expert nurse and may play a role in planning future education and practice by providing a feedback.

Method: The nurses (n=105) who completed a nursing school, which had recently initiated the integrated educational system, comprised the universe of this descriptive study. The students had been intern nurse in the final year of school and afterwards, worked in training hospitals. A 25-question form, developed by the investigators, was used to collect data during face-to-face interviews with volunteers (n=81). Institutional Ethics Committee have approved the study. The statistical analysis was made with SPSS 15.0.

Results: 73% reported difference between practice and expectations; 91% experienced difficulty; the source of which were colleague (38%), self (21%), health team (19%), management (12%) and patient/relatives (9%). They reported positive influence of internship on first-year experiences,

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especially on the professional skills. They expected acceptance as a member of team and tolerance from others (51%; 31%).

Conclusions: In a previous study (in classical educational system) (Uzun and Arslan), they had reported that lack professional skill was the main area of difficulty, in this study, it is concluded that the internship yielded better professional skills. This study has confirmed the importance of acceptance of newly-graduated nurses as a member of team.

0184 STUDENT-PRODUCED CASE STUDY SIMULATIONS: AN INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY

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The Case Study Simulation project was designed as an opportunity for senior-level students to blend knowledge from the science of nursing and creativity from the art of nursing in a project that culminates the senior medical-surgical experience. In this ten-minute scenario, students demonstrate proficient clinical nursing knowledge, cultural sensitivity, and artistic creativity through the development and production of an original case study simulation.

The goal of the project is to utilize baccalaureate, senior-level nursing knowledge of diverse adult populations to create an original simulated scenario that is related to course content. The project's learning outcome is that students will identify and access appropriate resources to design and produce a comprehensive, accurate nursing simulation scenario with appropriate practice questions to assist in the assimilation of the course content.

Student-produced Case Study Simulation projects are debuted at the Film Festival. Red-dress attire, refreshments and the presentation of awards in key categories are some of the highlights of the evening. The Film Festival is a great way to review key content items for the final exam, and share in friendship with their peers. Students enjoy integrating the "art" and "science" of nursing with this innovative teaching approach.

Nursing faculty who attend this presentation will be able to describe the process of the incorporation of student-produced case study simulations into the curriculum as a teaching technique including the development of project objectives, directives and an evaluation rubric. Challenges to the technique and sample commendable student projects will be shared.

0185 TRADITIONAL TESTING VS CREATIVE COLLABORATION: USE OF THE COOPERATIVE EXAM AS AN EVALUATION METHOD

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Exams are a highly valued evaluation tool and are frequently utilized by nursing educators. Whether administered via the paper and pencil format or online via the computer, traditional testing methods are a reliable and predictable means to evaluate student knowledge and critical thinking. Despite this dependable track record, traditional testing methods also present several limitations. Cooperative testing is a creative alternative to traditional testing techniques that has resulted in acceptable evaluative outcomes and favorable student responses.

This presentation will provide an overview of the current literature related to the use of cooperative testing and focus on one nursing professor's experience with cooperative testing in the senior year medical surgical complex care course. After several years of experimentation with the process,

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the presenter will share guidelines for the implementation of a collaborative testing model as an alternative evaluative method of nursing knowledge.

0186 DETERMINATION OF EGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING GRADUATE PROFILE

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Background: Many educational institutions get into research about profile studies like graduate students' work areas, conditions, their self efforts to develop themselves in the work aspect and job satisfaction for creating a much more efficient education plan.

Aim: The aim of the study was to determine the graduate profiles of Ege University School of Nursing (1959-2007) which was established in the year 1955.

Methods: This descriptive study was carried out between the dates of May 3, 2005- August 31, 2007. A total of 615 graduates completed the survey. The data were collected with "Ege University School of Nursing Graduate Profile Questionnaire" prepared by the researchers.

Findings: The mean age of the graduates was 34.0±8.0 years. Fifty percent of them graduated between 1989-1999 and 25.9 % of the graduates have master's degree. Approximately half of them (47.2%) have been working at University hospitals. 43.9% of the graduates were a member of at least one nursing association. According to the graduation dates there was a downward trend in the personal monthly income of the graduates. Similarly, a decreasing job satisfaction of the graduates according to their graduation years was detected. 71.6% of the graduates said that they are quite/very proud of graduating from their schools.

Conclusion: The research findings showed that social, economic and professional characteristics of the graduates were level above those of average nurses in our country.

0188 READING SKILLS AND ATTITUDE TOWARD READING ACTIVITIES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS

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Nursing education, as well as other disciplines in college, engages with reading activities. Nursing students are assigned to read a lot of materials and sometimes felt overwhelm. It is better to know how well students read and comprehend reading materials so that nurse educator can help shape their reading activities in an effective way. This research was to examine reading skills and the perception on reading assignments among nursing students.

Participants were randomly selected from one to fourth year nursing students in a university of Thailand. They were totally 312. Data were collected through questionnaire and focus group. Questionnaire was asked to rate how well they do before, during, and after reading. The focus group was established to gain information about their perceptions on reading assignments. Analysis is still on the process and will be presented. Data to be presented comprises of reading skills among nursing students and the comparison of reading skills among student education level. Also, the perception on reading assignments will be discussed. It is expected that the results of this study will be beneficial for nursing education in Thailand.

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0189 USER INVOLVEMENT IN THE EDUCATION OF STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH NURSES IN THE CLASSROOM: A 'THIRD SPHERE' OF LEARNING?

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Aims: To evaluate benefits for student learning by involving service users in the education of pre-registration mental health nursing students.

Background: Government policies, service user demands and changes within professional practice combine to form a powerful rationale for local aspirations to develop a more comprehensive approach to user involvement in mental health nurse education. This paper concerns a participatory action research inquiry into the involvement of mental health service users. The critical theories of Habermas are drawn upon to inform the approach to participatory action research adopted in this inquiry.

Methods: A wide range of methods were utilised, in particular approaches that focused on developing 'communicative spaces' to facilitate participant perspectives to be expressed. These included, focus group discussions, classroom observation, user de-briefing sessions. The general approach to data analysis was informed by principles of dialectics and reflexivity.

Findings: The distinctive patterns of student-user interaction in the classroom suggested the need for a 'third sphere' of professional education, beyond the conventional 'theory' and 'practice' dichotomy. Secondly, the added value of involving service users was conceptualised in the form of 'primary benefits' and 'intrinsic gains'. The latter are potentially of a transformative nature for student learning.

Conclusion: Dialogical educational theories provide a theoretical framework for the added value of user involvement in mental health nurse education. A key recommendation is that that 'participatory competencies' should be crucial attributes of the role of the educator of mental health professionals.

0190 TURKISH NURSING STUDENT'S HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

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Aim and Objective: Although progress has been made in treating HIV infection and AIDS, the epidemic remains a critical public health issue in all communities across the country and around the world. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are global health problems. Nurses have important roles in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) knowledge and attitudes. This study was conducted with 316 nursing school student (265 female, 51 male) for the purpose of determining their knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS.

Methods: The sampling of the research consisted of 316 students in 2008-2009 academic years. As the tool of data collection, A questionnaire was used to collect the data. A survey on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes was developed based on a survey previously used by Williams, Savaser, Yinglang, yang. The questionnaire was divided into three sections. Section 1. Included Sociodemographics Characteristics of the Students, Section 2. Included about HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Section 3. Included Aids Attitude Scale (AAS) developed by Froman and Owen, which uses a 5-point Likert scale (strongly agree and strongly disagree) to rate 7 sympathetic items and

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avoidance item.

Findings: Age average of the students participated in the study was 20.57 ± 1.59 89% of the students was female, and that 34.5% of the students was first class student. When the students were asked what HIV means, 45.5% of the student stated that it was a virus and 51.6% of the students stated that AIDS was the result of HIV infection. In addition, they stated that 91.4% of the students learned from the lesson about the health and sometimes from the television. It was found out that knowledge obtained from the radio or relatives was not much.

When the students were asked about by which liquids liquids were AIDS and HIV contaminated the most, they report that it will be most by means of blood products, then it will be by means menstrual blood or semen (33.5%). When the students were asked who were risk factors for HIV/AIDS, They stated sex workers were at the most risk (92.5%). Section B was evaluated in four parts. Total score for each parts was 100 points. Students average knowledge scores about HIV/AIDS were 76.25 ± 5.30 out of 100 points. The means of the empathy and avoidance items were 34.25 ± 8.10 and 51.96 ± 12.17 , respectively. No significant differences between sex and attitudes toward Person with AIDS were noted ($F = 0,603$, $P > 0,05$)

Conclusion: HIV knowledgeable nursing student's and other health professionals should be encouraged to become involved in the performance of these expanded.

0191 TEACHING AND LEARNING NURSING SKILLS IN CLINICAL LABORATORIES; HOW IS KNOWLEDGE TALKED ABOUT AND UNDERSTOOD?

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Keywords: Clinical laboratory, nursing skills, teaching practical nursing, learning practical nursing.

Background: The interest of this study is to look more carefully into the question on how knowledge taught and learned in Clinical Skills Laboratories is talked about and conceptualised in current literature. The background is the often expressed recommended need for nurse education to better integrate the teaching of theory and practice and to place greater emphasis on skills, when teaching nursing skills. The underlying idea in this study is that knowledge conceptualisation and the way it is talked about, reflects knowledge translation and understanding in nursing. Following question is raised: How is knowledge described and understood in academic nursing literature related to teaching and learning in Clinical Laboratories?

Objective: The aim of this study is to better understand how knowledge may be understood in order to teach and provide for learning nursing skills in Clinical Laboratories.

Literature: The questions of knowledge underpinning practical performance in nursing has been described as specialized and multidimensional knowledge complex in its configuration and derived from multiple sources. It has further been talked about in related dichotomies in various ways, for instance; as theory and practice, as science and experiences, as knowing how and knowing that, as tacit and verbalised, or as epistemology and ontology. There is a need to better understand knowledge in nursing in order to provide for learning nursing skills and to find more clearly what knowledge is necessary to inform nursing practice.

Method: A literature review was undertaken. The main search strategy has been the use of bibliographic databases. Databases selected were: Cinahl, MedLine, British Nursing Index, Ovid Nursing Database, SveMed+ (a nordic database).

Inclusion criteria: thematic relevance, time limit 2000-2008, research articles. Exclusion criteria: older than 2000, thematic irrelevance.

A total of 70 articles were browsed.

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Data - Results: Nursing skills are described in narrow or broader ways of understanding. Further, nursing skills are understood in a dual foci; that is the content and the performance on the one side. On the other side literature pay attention to the thought processes of the underlying clinical judgments. There are further some paradoxes in literature. Concluding on teaching models and learning outcomes, current literature has remarkable few examples of discussions on the underpinning knowledge itself. Epistemological reflections are less present. Describing a model for teaching critical thinking in the Clinical Laboratories for instance, the lack of critical questions to the model is striking.

Conclusion: Teaching nursing skills deeply involve knowledge and knowledge translation. There is a variety of knowledge approaches in nursing literature in general. Current literature on teaching and learning nursing skills in Clinical Laboratories seem to have a dual focus in nursing knowledge. Besides there seem to be a lack of discussion on knowledge itself. Thus it is necessary to have a broader discussion on knowledge understanding and what knowledge is necessary to inform nursing practice.

0192 THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ON CALCULATE MEDICATION DOSAGE SKILLS IN NURSING STUDENTS

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Mathematical skills imperative for nurses in calculating medication dosage, the nurses have administered incorrect doses of drugs to patients by mistake , some times with life threatening consequences. This errors can some times be explained by stress, but are often a result of insufficient arithmetic understanding and training so we have examined the effects of education on calculating medication dosage skills in nursing students of Shahid Sadoughi University (SSU).

Methods: This research was clinical trial and the samples were 85 nursing students of SSU that is divided two groups lecture and small group. For each group before and after education, seven mathematical skills included fraction, equation, rounding off , percent , change of units , point decimal and approximate values was examined. The data were analyzed using spss.

Findings: The results demonstrated that in two groups (lecture and small group) before and after mark difference, showed meaningful difference from statically point of view. ($P=0.00$), but this difference was not significance between lecture and small group ($P=0.77$)

Conclusions: Taking in to consideration the results of this study and other studies we conclude that calculate medication should be added to the courses of nursing education.

0193 STUDENT NURSES AND MIDWIVES' AWARENESS AND USING OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE THERAPIES

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Introduction: Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) therapies have grown in worldwide popularity in recent years. For this reason it is important and necessary for student nurses and midwives to increase both their knowledge and awareness of CAM therapies.

Objective: This descriptive study carried out to assess the awareness and using CAM therapies of undergraduate nursing and midwives students.

Methods: This study was comprised of a convenience sample of totally 269 (nursing-161 and midwifery-108) students in the 2007-2008 academic years and included the second, third and fourth class of Erzurum School of Health at Atatürk University in Turkey. The data collection was

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performed by using a descriptive information form to identify CAM therapy. The development of the form was based on a review of similar publications published earlier in the scientific literature.

Results: All of the respondents (269 students) were women and the sample comprised 161 (59.9%) nursing and 108 (40.1%) midwifery students. The mean age was 21.5 years. Of the students 45.0% were in their second year, 31.2% were in their third year and 23.8% were in their fourth year of study. Among the 269 participants, 219 (81.4%) were aware of the term CAM. It was found out that 94.1% of all students indicated using one or more of the listed therapies. A large proportion (98.8%) of all those who aware of CAM, reported it to be useful.

0194 IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTER EDUCATION IN THE NURSING EDUCATION: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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Introduction: Nurses can give more individualized nursing care and can monitor, educate and consult healthy/unhealthy individuals by using computer systems.

Aim of this study is to determine usage and receive of computer education of nurses with respect to health personnel.

Material and Methods: Research is cross sectional. A total of N=850 health personnel that contains 210 nurses working at public and private health entities in Yozgat city center constitutes the research universe. Sample choice; using rate of ¼ random systematical sampling method n=213 individuals was implicated into sample. 12 individuals rejected to attend the research and n=201 individuals attended. Research was made between April-May 2009. Data was collected by a survey form prepared by the researcher based on literature. Survey forms were filled in by the individuals.

Results: 68,2% of attendants is woman, 66,2% is married, 34,8% is high school graduate, 33,5% is nurse, average working year is 10,1 ±8,1 and average 31,5 ±8,5. 92,4% of participants generally uses computer (nurses 92,5%, other health personnel 91,7%) and 70,9 %declared that they use computer at workplace(nurses 80,3%, other health personnel 66,2%), 43,9% at home (nurses 39,4%, other health personnel 46,2%). ($X^2=6,01$ $p>0,05$) Nurses (21,7%) use office software less then other health personnel (60%). ($X^2=22,93$ $p<0,01$)

Average daily computer usage of nurses (3,4 ±3,2 hour) is similar to other health personnel (3,6 ±3,8 hour).($t=0,41$ $p>0,05$)

13,4% of nurses and 24,1% of other health personnel received pre-graduation computer education and nearly half of all health personnel (nurses 55,2%, other health personnel 42,9%) didn't receive computer education or course. ($X^2=2,73$ $p>0,05$).

Conclusion: Computer education and usage of nurses was found similar to other health personnel and half of the two groups are willing to receive computer education.

0195 GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP: A GUIDING CONCEPT IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Integrating new graduates into the practice milieu needs to be supported by pedagogical innovations in global health education .The fundamentals of global health are absent from the majority of undergraduate nursing programs. The current curricula seem mainly reactionary, rather

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than proactive, in shaping the future of the profession and health care systems (Ervin, 2006). This presentation will describe initiatives in a Canadian University to integrate global health issues in the curriculum guided by primary health care and the postcolonial framework. It will focus on describing the development of the course, **Critical Perspectives in Global Health Nursing**, with the intent of providing novice nurses the opportunity to gain a more comprehensive and engaged understanding of global health issues, social determinants of health, and problems associated with health care service provision in resource-constrained and marginalized communities.

0196 NEW GRADUATED NURSES' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THEIR SELF COMPETENCY AND EDUCATION IN HOSPITAL PRACTICES

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Aim: The purpose of this study was to identify the perceptions of graduated nurses about their practical competence and education.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted to determine the new graduated nurses' perceptions about their practical competence and education in an University hospital in Turkey. The total sample comprised of 156 nurses who recently started to work between January 1, 2008 and December 30, 2008 in this hospital. A clinical practice evaluation form that consisted of 205 items was used for data collection.

Results: Nurses' mean ages were 23.9±1.8, 84.6% of nurses were women and 79.5% of nurses graduated from an University. Nurses stated that they feel more competent to take vital signs (91.7%), monitor weight (75.6%), IV solution preparation and administration (69.9%) and feel less competent to make intensive care practices (84.6%), care of ostomy (70.5%), and monitor the globe (66.7%).

University graduated nurses stated to be more competent than high school graduated nurses regarding hygiene practises (mouth care, perine care, bed bath etc.) and patients' pre and postoperative care ($p < 0,05$).

Nurses specified the necessity of training mostly on patient care with norologic problems (62,2%) and complications of chemotherapeutic medications (57,7%) issues and at least on communication with patients (78,8%) and hospital infections (30,8%) issues.

Conclusions: Considering the existence of variations between practises of different schools which nurses graduated, its recommended to make regulations on clinical education. Additionally, the educational preparation of nurses should provide the necessary skills for new graduates to safely practice.

0197 AUTONOMY LEVELS AND OBEDIENT ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF NURSING

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Introduction and Aim; This research was conducted to define and analyze autonomy levels and obedient attitudes of students of the college of nursing as well as the relationship between them.

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Instrument-Method; The nature of the research consists of 244 students enrolled at the College of Nursing in 2008-2009 academic years; however, the paradigm of the research consists of 229 students accepting to participate into the research. Three instruments were used to collect the data which were a student information form comprised of 19 questions where demographic features were listed, The Submissive Act Scale of obedient attitudes comprised of 16 articles and the 'Autonomy' subscale of 'Sociotherapy-Autonomy Scale' comprised of 30 articles. Average, percentages, Mann-Whiney U test, Kruskal-Wallis Test, Spearman Correlation Analysis were used to evaluate the data collected at the end of the semester.

Findings: It was found that the average age of student nurses was $21,49 \pm 1.65$; 35% (n=82) of them have a sibling, 86% (n=197) of them come from a nuclear family whereas 74,2% (n=170) of them come from a democratic family. The average grades of autonomy scale of students is $66,16 \pm 1946$ (min: 14 max: 119); the average grades of submissive act scale is $32,87 \pm 7,54$ (min:16 max: 62). Not any meaningful relationship between the average grades of autonomy scale of students and the average grades of obedient behavior scale has been determined ($r=0.14$). While there's not any statistically meaningful relationship between students' ages and their average grades of obedient behavior scale ($r= - 0.03$); there has been determined to be a meaningful relationship between students' ages and their average grades of autonomy scale ($r= - 0.21$). There hasn't been found any statistically meaningful difference between the scale grade averages of student nurses according to their democratic features.

Result: Autonomy and obedient attitudes are crucial concepts in the process of getting a profession. This research has proved that student nurses have a mid level autonomy and an obedient behavior extremely under the average. Besides, it has been concluded that as students' ages increase their autonomy levels decrease.

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P001 HEALTH EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF LARISSA COUNTY, GREECE

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Introduction: School plays an important role in promoting health. Teachers are assigned a double role, that of the educator and that of the carrier of health-related behaviours and attitudes.

The present study aims at investigating: a) the type and frequency of health education programmes in secondary schools, b) the voluntary contribution of teachers in promoting health-related behaviours, and c) the factors that influence teachers' involvement in formal or non-formal health education interventions.

Method: We used a questionnaire composed of five sections. The initial sample of 287 teachers which was selected by cluster random sampling, were secondary education teachers with permanent positions, working in 4 junior high-schools, 3 general high-schools and 2 vocations high-schools in Larissa county. The final sample consisted of 216 teachers and the response rate was 75.3%.

Results: 25% of the participants had attended seminars in health education, while 60% had read some handbook on Health Education in the last five years. 96 had participated in an organised health education program, and 70 were in charge of one. 83% of the teachers stated that they advise students on relaxation and satisfaction from life; 70% stated that they are not involved in health education interventions since students do not allocate time for such activities.

Conclusion: The teachers' sociological and pedagogic image, and their previous experience on health issues, may constitute prognostic indicators for their voluntary teaching of health education and, moreover, they are related with a teacher's decision to get involved in health education interventions.

P002 A CULTURAL VIEW ON THE USE OF HERBAL THERAPY ON CANCER PATIENTS IN TURKEY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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Purpose: Herbal treatments are potentially hazardous as they may cause health risks directly or indirectly. In this study the data about the usage of herbal therapies which take part in complementary and alternative treatments were summarized. It was aimed to define the prevalence of herbal treatment use on cancerous patients all over the world, the plant species used, the type of cancer and the features of the group using this treatment.

Methods: Ondokuz Mayıs University online databases were searched to identify relevant herbal therapy use in cancer patients. 41 research papers were obtained from 24 countries, which were published between 1990 and 2006, concerning the usage of herbal therapy. The total of samples is consisted of 16731 cancer patients.

Results: In this studies, the average of frequency of herbal therapy use is 44.5%, and it varies between 1.3% and 96.2%. In the researches made in Turkey, the average use of herbal therapy seems to be 63.8%, and the average in the researches made throughout the world is 34.5%. It was stated that stinging nettle and other plants (garden thyme, honey, chamomile, garlic) are

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the mostly used herbal remedies in Turkey, whereas mostly used plants in the world are iscador (mistletoe), essiac tea, echinacea, green tea, garlic, chinese herbs, mushroom, olive leaf paste and nettle leaves/tea.

Conclusion: It is important that health care professionals should have knowledge about herbal therapy usage, evaluate patients without prejudice, and inform the patients of herbal therapy usages.

P003 THE DETERMINATION OF THE HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS' SEXUAL SATISFACTION AND LONELINESS LEVELS

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Purpose: In chronic renal failure patients to prevent the sexual problems and loneliness is very important. In hemodialysis patients, sexual problems and loneliness have often been neglected in clinical performance and research. This descriptive study has been done in order to determination of the hemodialysis patients' sexual satisfaction and loneliness levels.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted in the hemodialysis units between March 2008 and August 2008 in Ondokuz Mayıs University Education Research Hospital and Special Hemodialysis Centers. A total of 131 hemodialysis patients in Northern Turkey were included in this study. The data in the research was collected by using demographic information questionnaire, Golombok-Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction and, UCLA loneliness scala. The evaluation of the data was made by using percentage, arithmetical mean, t test and, chi-square statistic.

Results: 47.3% of the patients' age was 52 years old and above, 62.6% were male, 46.6% of the patients' educations were elementary school degree and, 88.5 % were dialised three times a week. In this study it was found that 53.4% of patients have middle of level loneliness points (34.51±9.92). It was found that mean scores from Golombok-Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction 42.36±13.87 in male and 47.97±20.26 in female.

Conclusion: The subjects with sexual dysfunction and loneliness had poorer quality of life. In this context, nurses take an important role to prevent these problems. So it is necessary that patient must have psychological support, health education and adequate counseling.

P004 NURSING CARE OF PATIENT UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR PROSTATE CANCER

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Prostate cancer is the most common type of cancer among men and the second leading cause of death. However, it is a major problem for older men, the death rate is decreasing due to advances in diagnosis and treatment.

The treatment of prostate cancer will vary depending on the grade and stage of the cancer and the age, general health and preference of the client. Quality of life considerations are important and are now being considered when deciding treatment options. Treatments for prostate cancer include surgery, radiation therapy and hormone manipulation. For the surgical treatment of prostate cancer, radical prostatectomy via retropubic, perineal or rarely suprapubic approach may be performed. Also, laparoscopic radical prostatectomy with robotic assistance is gaining popularity. Common side effects on radical prostatectomy are erectile dysfunction, urinary incontinence, rectal injury

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and anal sphincter damage with fecal incontinence.

The nursing care of patient undergoing surgery for prostate cancer focuses on problems with urinary incontinence, sexual function and pain in addition to physical nursing care for a client with BPH and a TURP. The psychosocial and emotional care of these clients differs from care of clients with BPH because issues such as cancer and sexual image must be addressed. **Impaired Urinary Elimination** is the most important nursing diagnosis (NANDA) when caring for the client having surgery for prostate cancer.

Finally, prepare the surgical patient and his family for home care, manifestations of infection and excessive bleeding catheter care, wound care and pain management are important topics to be taught.

P005 NURSING MANAGEMENT IN FATIGUE CAUSED BY CANCER TREATMENT

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Fatigue is a common symptom in patients receiving cancer treatment. It is one of the most distressing side effect and can drastically affect the patients quality of life. All definitions used mentioned fatigue as a subjective feeling and which interferes with daily life.

Numerous surveys have associated the occurrence of fatigue with specific treatments. For example, the prevalence is 75% to 90% for patients receiving chemotherapy and 65% for those receiving radiation.

Although the etiology of fatigue is not clearly understood, many physiologic, psychoemotional and spiritual factors are recognized as contributing to the phenomenon of fatigue. Physiological factors include anemia, the treatment, cachexia, tumor burden and cytokines. And psychosocial factors include anxiety, depression, difficulty sleeping and a low degree of physical functioning. However, it is not known which one is not the result of the other one. Therefore, fatigue is very difficult to manage because of the variety of causes.

In a study which was related to the difference between typical fatigue of every day life and cancer related fatigue, it was reported that cancer related fatigue was more rapid in onset, more energy draining more intense, larger lasting anal often unexpected.

As seen, fatigue reduces physical, psychological and social functioning and resulting in significant distress for patients and caregivers. And, nurses can initiate many intervention to help clients cope with fatigue. Strategies which suggested to manage stress may include counselling, education, relaxation and massage.

P006 THE ELDERLY AND THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Background: The use of technology, it's social and communicative nature, as well as the convenience and the information that provides, allows the elderly to face more easily the difficulties of modern life.

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The purpose of this research is to present in which way the senior citizens are familiar with modern technology, as well as the level of confrontation of daily difficulties that occur in this age.

Material and Method: The sample in this research consisted of 300 people, 134 men and 166 women, aged 65 to 85 + years, derived from the geographical divisions of Macedonia, Thessaly, Attica and Peloponnese.

Results: The sample consists mostly of women, 79.7%. All respondents indicated that they use everyday appliances, but women seem to use more machines that help in household tasks such as washing machines, 94%, or iron, 98.5%, while men prefer watching television, 98.8%. Concerning the use of ATM machines, women face more difficulties than men, who use them at a percentage of 33.13%. On the contrary, almost all women satisfactorily handle mobile phones, 93.37% versus 59.4% for men. Both sexes, however, appear to prefer the hearing headset, 72.93% women and 89.76% men, when facing hearing difficulties.

Conclusions: Aging is a normal procedure in which deduction in all biological and mental functions takes place. Older people are constantly faced with the challenges of contemporary reality, as the ever-evolving technology. That is why they need appropriate support and guidance in order to satisfactorily meet with the difficulties of everyday living.

P007 THE ECONOMICAL EFFECTS OF RETIREMENT TO SENIOR CITIZENS

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One of the most important problems the seniors face, when entering the third age, is the management of the new economical situation in which they find themselves.

Aim of this research was to study the financial needs (income, everyday living, status of residence, money management) of the elderly and the degree of support from the state and/or their own environment.

Material and method: In the present research the sample was constituted of 300 individuals (147 men and 153 women) aged 59-98 years (medium age 73.57 years), residing from the Open Centres for Elderly Citizens of Attica. The collection of the data was conducted with the completion of an anonymous questionnaire, by personal interview of the researcher.

Results: The sample consisted of 51% (n=153) women and 49% (n=147) men. 57.3% (n=172) of the people studied were married. The main source of money for the 90% (n=270) of the elderly was their pension, while the ideal monthly income, for the 50% of the elderly, was considered to be 1000-1200 euros in order to fully meet with their basic needs. 82.3% (n=247) of the subjects responded, indicated that they had the ability to manage their money by their own.

Conclusions: In third age, due to the complexity of everyday needs, particular financial circumstances occur. In order to meet with these needs, care and measures should be undertaken by all concerned carriers, in order to provide a better quality of life to any extend possibly.

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P008 CONTINUING EDUCATION THROUGH PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Clinical Center of Serbia

Continuing education represents constant build up and revision of knowledge and skills through practical work. All employed nurses – medical technicians should be aware that continuing education is a part of their working duties and a life-long process.

Below we will present the manner in which continuing education activities are carried out at the Clinical Center of Serbia, depict some good practical examples and outline a framework everyone should adhere to.

WHO CAN AND SHOULD CONDUCT CONTINUING EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

- Nurses – medical technicians and midwives with higher professional or academic education and at least 10 years of related working experience;
- Upon invitation, nurses teaching at professional higher education institutions (vocational schools) for medical nurses and technicians with vast working and clinical experience;

The Clinical Center of Serbia (CCS) has a complex work organization

FIRST LEVEL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

CCS Clinics

Education takes place at the clinics of CCS, in various forms

- Mandatory clinical seminars carried out at least once a month in every clinic;
- Monitoring and appraisal of interns' theoretic and practical knowledge;
- Learning and mastering the skills related to introduction of new technologies for nurses and technicians from CCS and other health care institutions of the Republic of Serbia and neighboring countries.

A position of Health Care Mentor – Educator is being introduced to clinics with an aim to carry out the continuing education programs along with the Head Nurse.

Educators will work closely with the Center and Association and jointly design new programs for continuing education

SECOND LEVEL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

The following activities are being conducted at the level of the Clinical Center of Serbia, through the Center for Scientific Research, Training, Education and Human Resources and through ANT CCS "Nursing":

- seminars, professional briefings
- first category courses

First category courses are conducted at an annual predetermined schedule. In this year we have envisaged:

1. Management of Human Resources and Improvement of Nursing
2. Improving living conditions for patients suffering from psoriasis
3. Primary protection, safety and work place risk management, work related ailments and occupational hazards
4. Safe handling of cytostatics "Reducing the exposure to the lowest possible level"
5. Communication skills
6. Quality indicators of work performance in nursing department, overall organization and work activities
7. Nursing Department Documentation as a guarantee of improvement
8. Get to know the mycoses and defeat them – nurse as a team member in therapeutic and educational process

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9. Course on basic life support and utilization of automated external defibrillation according to the EUROPEAN RESUSCITATION COUNCIL- BLS/AE standards

FOURTH LEVEL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

OUTSIDE OF THE CLINICAL CENTER OF SERBIA

- At seminars, symposiums, congresses organized by professional associations;
- At our biannual congress (organized by ANT CCS "Nursing");
- Study trips in the country and abroad;
- At symposiums, congresses in the country and abroad.

P009 FAVORABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF A NURSE

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Clinical Center of Serbia

Within the framework of seminar on Management of Human Resources and Improvement of Nursing held over a year and a half, 14 four day seminars were conducted each month involving creative workshops and focus groups that yielded a research on a favorable profile for a nurse at various positions. For the purpose of this paper we are stating several of those positions' profiles:

- Head nurse in the Emergency Room
- Emergency Room nurse
- Intensive care nurse

Personal traits of a nurse have been divided into three categories: favorable, important and very important.

Answers related to the Head Nurse working in the Emergency Room have only the category of important and very important sans the favorable.

IMPORTANT: Attentive listener, kind person, has an empathic approach, good organizational skills in regular conditions and emergencies, highly motivational leader, able to analyze achievements, monitors the satisfaction of patients and staff, informed about technological developments, self possessed.

VERY IMPORTANT: ability to act democratically, setting an example for other nurses, ability to deal with situations involving conflict, professional attitude to work, possesses leader qualities.

Nurse working in ER

IMPORTANT: hard working, responsible, possessing team spirit.

VERY IMPORTANT: skillful, observant, showing initiative, creative, dexterous.

Nurse working in intensive care

IMPORTANT: presentable (clean, tidy)

VERY IMPORTANT: devoted, professional, respectful and considerate towards others, efficient in work, empathetic toward patients, pleasant while conversing, constantly developing through education, very perceptive, energetic, tolerant, polite, polite and sympathetic, love for work, wearing a smile when approaching patients, punctual.

P010 WORK-RELATED ISSUES FACING THE NURSING PROFESSION

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Focus of our research were the challenges identified by nurses in their profession

The research carried out at the Clinical Center of Serbia included the sample of 420 nurses with secondary and higher education working in different clinical areas (internal, surgery branch of

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medicine, intensive care, emergency medicine, etc.).

We would like to single out two key questions and responses we received.

1. Please specify in as much detail as possible the challenges faced by nurses in their work which you feel are driven by the decision making of nursing staff management?
2. Please specify in as much detail as possible what may be done to reduce the problems affecting nurses in their work?

Nurses' responses to the first question largely relate to:

- a) organization related issues. Answers: shortage of nursing personnel, understaffed environment, lack of equipment necessary for work dependence on others in work (physician has a final say on everything), salary for the work they do, increased volume of work (increasing number of patients) reliance on other services, the issue of dependency in nursing care, insufficient authority of head nurses, finding skilled staff non existence of a health care service – as a separate entity, lack of understanding of the required changes, authority of a head nurse is either not respected or insufficient, negative selection of persons in positions involving larger responsibility scope
- b) status-related issues. Answers: dissatisfaction with the social status, repeated instances of physicians influencing on nurse selection head nurses are younger than 90% of the staff, few nurses with higher education degree, lack of respect for the nursing profession and for nurses as equal co workers, nurses are vested with insufficient authority
- c) motivation-related issues. Answers: poor communication (interpersonal conduct, behavior, lengthy phone conversations, poor motivation, low estimation for nursing profession, great responsibility (nurse is responsible for everything), nurses tend to do their work in a routine manner with disregard for consequences, general unwillingness to accept new ideas
- d) Interpersonal relations. Answers: relations among nurses (dissatisfaction with the scope of work they are to perform, conditions, being overloaded with administrative work required from them), disrespect for superiors, lack of understanding of superiors and patients, having no influence on rewarding – sanctioning (of particular acts of nurses), relationship with patients, service etc.)
- e) Issues with providing training. Answers: low interest in educational seminars, no person to supervise the training of junior nurses, unorganized training of newly employed nurses, lack of management knowledge, innovations - general lack of knowledge and involvement
- f) Appearance- Answers: wearing inappropriate uniform
- g) issues of being overloaded with administrative and paramedical duties. Answers: no firmly set standards and procedures, dealing more with administrative than with nurse-related work, no well defined framework of health care service functioning
- h) Insufficient number of non-medical staff who is often under-trained. Answers: trade union organizations supporting nurses but often failing to turn to head nurses

Nurses' responses to the second question largely relate to - Increased number of employed nurses, reaching higher motivation through: better working conditions, higher salaries, quality of recording services provided by nurses, bringing nurses closer to modern trends in providing care and treatment through well designed educational seminars, congresses and etc., ensuring higher competence for the required increase in the number of employed nurses, defining standards and procedures both at institution and government level, having more authority, which naturally entails a higher degree of responsibility, larger degree of independence in management activities done by head nurses, for this makes a precondition for good work results, possibility of selection and evaluation of any person's work.

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P011 HEALTHCARE QUALITY ASSESSMENT IN A COHORT OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES: CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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The cross sectional study at hand aimed to assess the quality of healthcare provided in a cohort of patients hospitalized at the CCS' Institute of Neurology.

Cross sectional study was carried out from December 24-27, 2007. The study included patients hospitalized at all CCS' Institute of Neurology wards during the study period (n=107 patients). Data was gathered by 4 trained nurses from the Institute, based on the target questionnaires and standardized scales (Glasgow, Braden, Morse, Barthel index). The assessment of nurses was performed against the level of patients' dependency. Data analysis involved t-test and χ^2 test as well as parameter and non-parameter correlation analysis, beside the descriptive analysis.

On the study date 107 patients were hospitalized at the Institute, 47 male and 60 female, of averagely 51.6 ± 15.7 years of age, with no significant statistical difference as to the clinical ward type. Clinical wards statistically diverged in terms of bed and patient number ($p=0.001$). Average scores of scales applied for assessing level of consciousness (Glasgow Coma Scale) ($p=0.001$), measuring performance in basic activities of daily living (Barthel Scale) ($p=0.001$), assessing risk of patient's falling (Morse Fall Scale) ($p=0.034$), and predicting pressure sore risk (Braden Scale) ($p=0.001$), have statistically differed across wards to a great extent. The number of nurses also showed a substantial statistical difference across wards ($p=0.001$). Consequentially, number of nurses in all respective shifts varied. Statistically, total number of nurses had a considerable positive correlation with the Barthel index ($r=0.238$, $p=0.023$). There was no considerable correlation degree found between total nurse number and patient gender. Time span of hospitalization has statistically showed a significant negative correlation to Barthel index ($r=-0.409$, $p=0.001$), Braden scale ($r=-0.486$, $p=0.001$), skin changes ($r=0.318$, $p=0.001$), permanent catheter ($r=0.657$, $p=0.001$) and urinary tract infections ($r=0.277$, $p=0.004$).

Data obtained indicates an insufficient number of nurses as to the patients' needs, quantified by above mentioned scales.

P012 EFFECT OF THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT ON PSYCHO PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF NURSES AT THE CCS' INSTITUTE FOR OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

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Introduction: Acquaintance with new colleagues has brought up the following question – what is their private life like, why do they opt for parenthood so late, has the late shift work influenced their social position.

Goals: Determine the causes of dissatisfaction at work, in order to create a better working atmosphere and maintain interpersonal communication.

Material and methods: This paper encompasses a 20 question survey. Target group included nurses and medical technicians with secondary level education working in shifts.

Results: The survey showed that nurses were not content with shift work organization that leaves no time for their private life, as well as with the inadequate compensation.

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Conclusion: Constant monitoring of staff's opinion through surveys aimed at fulfillment of their needs. The focus is always on the patients' needs, while staff that is nurses' needs are on the back burner. Discontented nurses mean unsatisfied patients.

P013 ANESTHESIA AND RESUSCITATION SESSION EPIDURAL ANESTHESIA / DURATION AND RESULT OF VAGINAL LABOUR

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Goals: Our research encompasses 284 patients. The aim of this study includes research on the extent and intensity of pain and the psychological state of patients when applying regional anesthesia during labor.

Methodology: Two groups were formed out of 284 patients: 142 had vaginal labor with lumbar epidural analgesia and 142 patients with no analgesia received during labor. The patients' ages varied from 18 to 36 years; they were of different social and economic backgrounds. Our patients were classified according to ACA1 and ACA2 criteria and they showed no actual signs of preeclampsia, cardiac, hematological, orthopedic or respiratory disorder.

Results: Pain intensity during labor experienced within the group of patients under epidural analgesia particularly over the first stadium of labor has been significantly covered compared to the intensity of pain in the second group. Statistically, there is a considerable difference between the two groups of patients, taking into consideration the visual monitoring of pain analogy scale and cardiocography parameters. During labor stadiums the pain was statistically of shorter duration within the group under epidural analgesia. Out of 97 patients, 2% in the first group experienced no complications during labor. The rest had as follows: 0.7% had lumbar pain and hypotension, 1.4% had urinary disorders. All complications were reversible.

Conclusion: Patients using epidural anesthesia during labor are much more comfortable and neonates in all cases have a higher Apgar score.

P014 ERYTHRODERMIA PSORIATICA, ARTHRITIS PSORIATICA PATIENT CONDITION OVERVIEW UPON RECEIVED HEALTHCARE

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Introduction: Erythrodermia psoriatica is a clinical disease where erythema covers 90% of the skin surface with a presence of squama and crust squama. This disease incidence is 2 to 3 times more frequent with men than women. It is characterized by a rapid onset and the entire skin surface becomes covered with erythema after 12 to 48 hours, while squama develops after several days. Patient experiences shivers followed by a febrile response. Pruritus (itch) is often pronounced. After several weeks of ailment hair may recede or fall off completely, nails texture becomes rugged, and palms and soles surface thicken with hyperkeratosis with ruptures.

Arthritis psoriatica ensues with psoriasis followed by swelling in the hand and other joints.

Goals:

1. Point out the key role and duties of nurses in providing care and therapeutic procedures.
2. Depict recording of healthcare activities.

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Materials And Methods:

- Destructive and
- illustrative method

Conclusion: Nursing has adopted a concept that envisages the essence of nursing activities as a response to a requirement i.e. an issue of what needs a patient has for treatment and what is the most successful method for meeting those needs. This is a complex work method and it represents a set of logically related decisions and activities, indispensable for patient care and treatment.

P015 ESTIMATION FOR A REQUIRED NUMBER OF NURSES – MEDICAL TECHNICIANS AT THE SEMI-INTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE CARE OF THE CCS' INSTITUTE FOR OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY (SIX MONTHS ANALYSIS)

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Introduction: In practice, we are often confronted with a problem of insufficient number of nurses – technicians. Through the educational seminar "Management of Human Resources" we came to a solution for an easy and simple way of recording and resolving all existing dilemmas regarding medical staff.

Goals: Determining essential patients' needs through good, organized activity of all nurses, conditioned by daily recording of nurses' work through medical documentation. We wish to achieve a better quality when organizing and performing our duties through detailed analysis of the condition and new improved knowledge as well as experience gained.

Material and methods: Recording individual needs of patients through a type of extended care, recording the number of available nurses, recording dispersion of work time to paramedical activities; by analysis of gathered data we have come to the expected results.

Results: Research in this field has indicated that nurses spend a lot of time to paramedical activities such as patient escort, guiding patients through examination process etc.

Conclusion: With aid of a good, organized and daily maintained medical documentation on the care provided, one could argue an increase of the number of nurses, while taking into account the improvement of nurses' activities and possible reorganization of their presence at wards with respect to the priorities.

Discussion: A question of our aptitude for this endeavor is brought up as well as determination to make giant steps towards protection of our profession and what we are best at – HEALTHCARE.

P016 CAN A COMPREHENSIVE NURSING MANAGEMENT DECLINE INFECTIOUS RATE OF IMPLANTED WOUND SITE IN OPERATION ROOM IN CHINA? A RETROSPECTIVE FOLLOW-UP QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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Background: Because of the bio-medical technological advance, implantable operation was utilized widely in China. However the effective therapy was faced with infectious problem after surgeries, which were lead to risk of surgery failure, deformity, death as well as increasing the medical cost. Therefore, it was very significant to implement an effective nursing management to

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prevent implanted wound site infection in operating room.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive nursing management in OR for preventing infectious rate of the implanted wound sites and incised wound sites in Chinese patients.

Methods: A total of 3322 cases were recruited from 2003 to 2007 in a University affiliated hospital in Guangdong province in China. Non-infected preoperative patient who will implanted materials (such as the artificial joint, the patch, and inner fixed material) were invited. A retrospective follow-up quantitative study design was adopted. The comprehensive nursing management include bidding admittance management of implants materials, prohibited to use external supplying instrument, specialist nurse managed implants materials, utilized laminare flow cleaning room and minored air quality, utilized standard surgical hand scrub with CHG agent, adopted closed gloving technique, used preventive antibiotic before half hour of surgery. The SPSS/PC 16.0 software package was used for the statistical analysis. The chi-square test was used to identify significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the multiple groups.

Results: The findings of study found that the mean infectious rate was 0.87% (ranged from 0.3% to 1.5% [$X^2=6.041$, $P=0.302$]) in implanted wound site and, 4.6% (ranged from 3.4% to 6.2% [$X^2=8.025$, $P=0.155$]) in incised wound site from 2003 to 2007. Therefore, the infectious rate of incision wound site was significantly higher than implanted wound site after implementation of comprehensive nursing management ($P < 0.05$). Implementation of comprehensive nursing management was found effective to prevent implanted wound infection in China.

P017 STUDYING OF NEEDLE STICK AND SHARP INJURIES (NSSI) AND TAKING MEDICAL AID STATES OF HEALTH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Introduction: Every day while caring for patients, future health care professionals are at risk to exposure to bloodborne pathogens potentially resulting in infections such as HIV or hepatitis B and C, due to needlestick, sharp injuries and splashes.

Aim: This study has been carried out study taking medical aid by the students of Kirkklareli University Health High School Students who undergo training in case of needle Stick and Sharp Injuries (NSSI).

Methods: The students 2.,3. and 4. class of Nursing and Health Officer Department (165 person) of Kirkklareli University Health High School have been included in study in March 2009. Needle Stick and Sharp Injury experiences during their training period and then taking medical aid states of the students have been interrogated by a questionnaire form. Data has been evaluated by means Chie Square Test.

Results: Age average of students who underwent training is 21.4 ± 1.8 , NSSI average is 1.8 ± 0.3 , injury percentage is 17.6 %.Proportion of students who had information about the preventive measures against NSSI is 97.6 %. Most of half of the ones who were injured (63.6%) have reported that they have cleaned the area by antiseptic solution.

Conclusions: Students have enough information about counter-measures for injures. But availability of a directive at school which explains applications what to do after injuries.

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P018 WHAT DO FINNISH NURSING STUDENTS KNOW ABOUT HIV AND AIDS - CHALLENGES FOR NURSING EDUCATION

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Health care professionals' and nursing students' knowledge on HIV/AIDS is subject of intense research interest worldwide. There is considerable variation in the knowledge levels on HIV/AIDS worldwide. Previous research has shown that nursing students are most knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS risk groups, and least knowledgeable about HIV.

This study is a part of a larger research project in Finland. The purpose of this study was to describe Finnish nursing students' knowledge on HIV/AIDS. The data were collected from last year nursing students in one university of applied sciences. The data were collected by means of a questionnaire containing 17 demographic and other background items and 33 questions to measure nursing students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The response rate was 79 % (n=169).

The results show that Finnish nursing students are very knowledgeable about HIV and AIDS. They were well aware of general things related to HIV and AIDS and to infection, protection and precaution practices. Their knowledge on virus related terms, its behaviour in the blood and secondary diseases was partially inadequate.

Based on the findings, more attention should be paid on virus related terms and their meanings, pathophysiology and secondary diseases in nursing education. The findings of this study will be used in developing a programme designed to strengthen nursing students' knowledge on HIV/AIDS issues.

P019 ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRONIC NURSING DOCUMENTATION IN NURSING PRACTICE

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Introduction: Documentation is a way of communication that reflects the provided care, its effect and continuity of care. Good documentation enables health care providers to use data, problem statements, diagnoses, goals and strategies to facilitate continuity of care. Illegible handwriting and specific documentation practises diminish the quality of healthcare documentation through reduced accuracy, accessibility, and share ability.

Purpose: To identify the role and usefulness of electronic nursing documentation as long as its benefits on quality of nursing practice.

Material – Method: a systematic review was made in "ScienceDirect, "Scopus" web sites for abstracts around the theme using as key words "electronic nursing documentation", "electronic health records", "computer documentation", nursing record system, evaluation and assessment.

Conclusions: The effects of computer-based information systems in nursing are attracting increasing attention. Electronic documentation is an integral part of safe and effective nursing practice. Advantages of electronic documentation can be the time saving during care planning and the clear improvement in legibility and completeness of the documentation, real-time information, continuity and security of nursing care, quality of nursing documentation content, multiprofessional cooperation. In Greek Hospitals there have been made many trials and efforts in order to develop electronic nursing documentation with little results. Today's nursing practise in Greece needs to

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follow others counties paradigm and phase its controversies and problems in order to follow the worldwide changes in delivering nursing care.

P020 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE EXPOSURE AT HOME IN CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED FOR RESPIRATORY DISEASE OR OTHER REASONS

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Introduction: Nowadays, environmental smoking exposure is a serious public health concern and it mostly affects children. Children who exposed to tobacco smoke at home is more susceptible to respiratory diseases.

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the environmental tobacco smoking exposure at home in children who are hospitalised due to respiratory diseases and other reasons.

Material-Method: The data were collected from mothers whose child was in the age of 0-6 years and staying in the children's hospital and public hospitals in Kars due to respiratory problems and other reasons. The survey form was done between 20 February-30 March 2009. Data was obtained via a semi-structured questionnaire and face to face interviewing technic and evaluated on the computer using the SPSS database. The datum of the 158 children were analyzed with numbers, percentages and chi-square test.

Findings: It was determined that 10.2% of mother's currently smoking cigarettes, 12.0% of mother's smoked cigarettes during pregnancy and 12.7% of mothers smoked cigarettes during breast-feeding; 59.5% of father's currently smoke cigarettes and 41.1% of them smoke even during they are with children. It was seen that babies/children whose staying in hospital due to respiratory diseases were more than exposed to environmental smoking exposure during fetal period and later. Biomass use in home is another risk factor for respiratory disease.

Result: Environmental smoking exposure is a serious problem for respiratory system in fetal and childhood period .

P021 CRITICAL THINKING DURING THE RESEARCH PROCESS IN NURSING

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Aim: The aim of this review study was to contribute to professional development by elucidating the relationship between nursing, critical thinking and research.

Method: The relevant national and international literature is reviewed.

Findings: Thinking is the basis of life and the most prominent difference between humans and other living creatures. Critical thinking is a re-enactment that queries data and evidence with a measured degree of suspicion. Using the critical thinking process in nursing has become a requirement of the information age. Nurses will create countless opportunities to recognize problems when they take a critical look at their professional procedures and the environment where they provide care, instead of going through routine nursing applications. Nurses need to add research to the critical thinking process so that they can find evidence-based solutions to the recognized problems. However, nurses do not feel any responsibility other than performing routine procedures and merging their roles as a nurse and investigator can be difficult during this thought process. This leads to a weak

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aspect of nursing, the lack of research on subjects that concern nursing in clinical environments. Although there has been a quantitative increase in nursing studies in recent times, the issue of quality remains. A nurse that says, “I have no time for these”, “I do what I am told to do”, “What can I change by myself?” has closed himself/herself to the critical thinking and research process. Development of critical thinking skills in nurses is only possible by the integration of critical and querying thought first into the general education and then into professional training.

Result: There seem to be problems with nurses’ use of critical thinking skills in clinical areas, during research and for making use of other studies. It is important to integrate the investigator role of nurses with critical thinking skills during the professional training stage.

P022 PRELIMINARY REPORT DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS WHOSE PARENT DIED FROM AIDS

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Objective: To determine prevalence of depression in adolescent whose parent died from AIDS

Materials and methods: The convenience sample of this survey study included 74 adolescents, who had at least one biological parent died from AIDS. They were 11-18 years old. Depression was measured using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies – Depression scale (CES-D) Thai version. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data.

Results: The prevalence of depression in Thai adolescents whose parent died from AIDS was 17.6%. The cut-off score of CES-D ≥ 22 is recommended as a criterion to indicate significant depression. In addition, there was no significant difference between male and female among the sample.

Conclusions: Prevalence of depression in adolescents whose parent died from AIDS was similar to those in general adolescents. Yet, it was expected that the prevalence of depression in this group of sample would be higher than it was found. As a result, future studies should include more samples, and use random sampling as a sample selection method. However, adolescents whose parent died from AIDS should need more attention and closer support on their mental health by health care personnel without caring for their genders. Consequently, prevalence of adolescent depression could be lessened.

P023 EMPHASIS ON NURSING OF REIKI TOUCH THERAPY ACCORDING TO ROGERIAN THEORY

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The purpose of this article is to stress on the emphasis on nursing of Reiki Touch Therapy according to Rogers and the necessity to practice of the energy therapy in our country (in Turkey).

In recent years, Reiki has become a frequently mentioned technique in the world (19. century) and in Turkey (20. century) as well. Reiki as a noninvasive nursing intervention, which is usually known as universal life energy was first systematized in Japan and was presented as a Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM). Endorsement of energy work by the American Holistic Nurses Association as well as visionary healing guidance from Florence Nightingale and such modern voices as Martha Rogers and Jean Watson, provide caring-healing conceptual frameworks that

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offer the potential of advancing the development of caring-healing modalities. Like therapeutic touch (TT) and healing touch (HT), Reiki energy work is now used in nursing practice to foster wellness, reduce stress, and increase relaxation, with increasing awareness that touch therapies influence the recipient and the practitioner alike. Reiki touch therapy has the potential to promote a relaxation response, and is an individual-environment energy field interaction. Energy is what the Reiki practitioner taps into when implementing an intervention, similar to Rogerian theory applied to the use of TT. Reiki is also beneficial to the provider of the therapy concurrently while giving a Reiki treatment. Reiki touch therapy in a lot of the countries is used by nurses for treatment of patients but it commonly hasn't been practiced in medical settings out of some private health settings in our country (in Turkey).

The technique should be used as a nursing practice in our medical settings. It should be performed on nursing researches related to Reiki treatment and nursing care.

P024 NURSES ASSESSMENTS OF THEIR EMPOWERMENT

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The purpose of the study was to collect information on nurses' views related to work empowerment and to identify the relevant background factors. Research questions:

1. How do nurses themselves assess their own work empowerment, qualities (QEN) and performance (PEN) of an empowered nurse?
2. Which background variables are most significant for nurse empowerment?

In a qualitative study of nurse empowerment (Kuokkanen and Leino-Kilpi 2001) five categories describing factors of qualities of an empowered nurse were identified: 1) moral principles, 2) personal integrity, 3) expertise, 4) future-orientedness and 5) sociability. The data were collected (in 2006) using a self administered questionnaire developed from the qualitative material. A thousand nurses were selected out Nurse Association's register randomly, and a structured questionnaire was mailed to all of them. The return percentage was 55 %, n = 551. The data were analysed statistically. Assessments concerning the QEN proved to be rather positive, the means of the sum variables varying from 3.8 to 4.4 (range 1 - 5). Nurses announced most qualities in the "moral principles" and least in the "future-orientedness" categories. Respondents judged their performance (PEN) slightly less positively, the means varying from 3, 5 to 4,1. Also here "moral principles" category was most frequently reported and in the "sociability" category more seldom. Senior nurses felt more empowered than their junior colleagues. The education correlated likewise positively with the empowerment.

P025 UNPLANNED CATHETER REMOVAL IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS: A PILOT OBSERVATIONAL STUDY IN A GREEK INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Introduction: The incidence of unplanned removal of endotracheal tubes (URETT), nasogastric tubes (URNT), arterial catheters (URAC) and central venous catheters (URCVC) is a health care quality indicator that correlates with critically ill patient safety in Intensive Care Units (ICUs). The

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importance of unplanned catheter removal screening lies in complications caused by the removal itself and their reinsertion.

Purpose: The purpose of the present study is the assessment of the incidence of URETT, URNT, URAC and URCVC in a Greek ICU and its comparison to the results of similar studies.

Material: The study is being conducted in a 14-bed medical - surgical adult ICU/HDU in a general hospital of Athens and includes patients admitted to the ICU/HDU over 6 months period (January 2009 to June 2009), except for those who maintain their catheters in place for less than 24 hours from their admission.

Method: This is a pilot observational study. Unplanned tube/catheter removal is considered as the accidental removal either by the patient or by the staff. Unplanned catheter removal incidence is measured as the ratio of accidentally removed tubes/catheters to 1000 catheter-days. Statistical analysis of data will be performed using SPSS 13.0.

Results: In the first three-month period of the study, 94 patients are included, 63 male and 31 female. The mean age of the patients is 63 ± 16 years, the mean APACHE II score is $19,21 \pm 7,79$ and the mean ICU length of stay is $18,90 \pm 30,06$ days. URETT incidence is 7.71/1000 catheter-days, URNT 14.76, URAC 53, URCVC 4.86.

Conclusions: The unplanned removal incidences for endotracheal tubes, nasogastric tubes, arterial catheters, central venous catheters are significantly higher than those reported to previous studies of non Greek ICUs - as, to the best of our knowledge, there are no data for Greek ICUs-.

P026 STANDARDS OF QUALITY IN HEMATOLOGY - BONE MARROW BIOPSY

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Introduction: What are the standards of quality in hematology? What is bone marrow biopsy, when and who is running? How is conducted psychological, physical and hormonal preparation of mobile and immobilized patient?

Methodology: In preparing the work methods used are:

-analysis of medical documentation,

-exchange experiences with colleagues with many years of working experience.

The results: What is the division of work, the staff required for the procedure biopsy? What are the categories of education personnel in different parts of the execution biopsy bone marrow?

Goal of work: To indicate the importance of pre-agreed tasks on the basis of education and scope of work. Demonstrate the importance of cooperation in a team and demonstrate the importance of advance and divided at the level of the institute out of work.

Indicate the importance of nurses / technicians in performing bone marrow biopsy.

Conclusion: It can be said that the biopsy performed well only if we meet agreed criteria in the specified time:

P027 EVALUATING THE NURSING PRACTICE REGARDING HAND HYGIENE IN PTOLEMAIDA'S HOSPITAL

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Introduction: Washing hands after every nursing intervention, is considered the primary measure to

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reduce the transmission of nosocomial pathogens among nursing staff and patients in hospitals.

Aim: The study aimed to investigate the knowledge and compliance of nurses with the recommendations for hand hygiene. Compliance improvement is associated with reduced infection rates and resistance spread.

Method-material: During October-November 2008, 94 questionnaires were distributed to the nursing staff of Bodosakeio hospital to be voluntarily and anonymously filled in.

Results: 88 nurses answered the questionnaire (93,6% of the total),22 men and 64 women. The majority of nurses seemed to wash their hands after every nursing intervention, even after the bloodless ones. However, 59% avoided washing hands because of high workload and time restriction. The presence of alcohol solutions, washing detergents and napkins in nursing chambers did not seem to work in favor of the nurses hand washing (71,6%).The shift with the most decreased compliance in hand washing appeared to be the one in the morning.85,2% asserted ignorance to the hand washing guidelines and protocols, whereas 72,7% eagerly wished more education on hand hygiene .

Conclusions: It is an imperative need that nurses are trained on hand hygiene without further delay.

P028 ASSESSMENTS OF QUALITY NURSING CARE

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Nurse staffing is a matter of patient safety and quality of care. The importance of quality nursing care is unquestioned; quality care is the right of all patients and the responsibility of all nurses. Studies noting variation in hospital patient outcomes. Previous studies show that the quality of nursing care can be as important as physician care in preventing unnecessary mortalit (1,5.6). Care quality dimensions that were statistically significant among three categories of nurses included total quality of nursing care, nursing care planning, nursing instruction, and nursing evaluation(2). Studies of nursing quality of care have yielded five themes: providing patient needs, treating patient pleasantly, caring about patient, being competent, and providing prompt care(3).

Nurses and patients are expected to be active participants in the delicate process of nursing care. These expectations are based on the following assumptions:1. The nurse-patient relationship is transactional.2. Patients have definite expectations developed over time as a result of exposure to quality nursing care. 3. Inherent in the patient-nurse relationship is a mandatory feedback that is necessary for future development and progress(4). Assessments of the quality of nursing are associated with both structural (workload) and process of care indicators (unfinished clinical care and patient safety problems), with the relationship strongest between process of care and quality. Explicatingthe interrelationship between structure and process of care is key to understanding the influence of both on quality. Studies that assess the causal influence of these features on quality of care and patient outcomes are warranted(7).

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P029 AN APPLICATION OF SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING IN TURKEY: THE INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT'S LONELINESS LEVELS IN A PRIMARY SCHOLL

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Introduction: In adolescence, adolescents live some important events, such as, physical changes, personality development, and as a consequence of these they want to be left alone. In this period, to determine the loneliness levels of adolescents and investigate the factors which affect to feel alone of them can be a guide for executing the school health services.

Objective: The aim of this work, it's investigated the loneliness levels of students in a primary school and factors which affects the loneliness level.

Methods: The universe of this descriptive research consists of 155 students in a primary school in Erzurum. The study group has 129 students who are at school in the day in which the research carried out. The ratio participated in the research is 84.22 %. The data have been collected with a questionnaire including the descriptive properties of students and the UCLA.

Results: Of the students, 58.9% is male, 62% expresses the successful themselves, 98.4% have at least one friend, and 79.8% does not feel alone themselves. The average of loneliness points of the students is 39.98 ± 9.98 . The students with low loneliness level (85.3%) have the average point, 36.10 ± 7.59 and the other students, possesses high loneliness level (14.7%), have the average point 55.68 ± 3.83 . It's found that the average of loneliness points of students is influenced from economic levels of them, having a friend, feeling alone themselves, getting assistance in school.

P030 SOURCES OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN NURSES IN THE REGION OF WESTERN GREECE

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Introduction: The nursing role is associated with multiple and conflicting demands imposed by nurse supervisors and managers and by medical and administrative staff. Such a situation appears to lead to work overload and burnout, while the provided nursing care can be described as poor and dissatisfying.

Aim: The main purpose of this study was to identify sources of stress among the nursing staff and to evaluate job satisfaction, the quality of nursing care and the collaboration between the nursing and medical staff in order to improve the quality of the provided health care and the working conditions.

Methods: The sample consisted of five hundred randomly selected nurses, working in general hospitals in the prefecture of Achaia, Greece. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed and completed between 15/11/2005 and 15/11/2006. Analyses were performed using SPSS v.16.

Results: The main sources of occupational stress were attributed to the long working hours (68,2%), the insufficiency of time (66,6%) and resources (73,2%). As regards job satisfaction, 91,4% of the participants declare that the collaboration with their colleagues is good. However, they appear rather dissatisfied regarding their monthly income (85,4%) and the working conditions (61,4%). Regarding the quality of nursing care, 55,2% find it "satisfying", while a 33,6% describe it as "alright". Furthermore, a 50,2% believes that nursing care has improved throughout the last

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years in their ward. However, a 58,2% admit not having sufficient time to attend to their patients' needs during their last shift.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates the significance of developing specific "anti-stress" measures for the nursing staff. Hospital managers should provide a positive and supportive working environment and introduce intervention programs to try to reduce stress levels.

P031 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF BREAST CANCER IN THE EUROPEAN REGION

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Introduction: Breast cancer is by far the most frequent type of cancer in women with an estimated 430,000 new cases and 132,000 deaths in 2006 for the entire Europe. The aim of this study is to describe the incidence rates and long-term trends of breast cancer in the European countries and to highlight and explain the differences in incidence, mortality and survival of breast cancer.

Methods: All data used for the presentation of the different outcome indicators for breast cancer derived from the World Health Organisation and other sources, on which further calculations and graphical illustrations are based.

Results: The highest incidence in 2006 was estimated in Belgium (138 new cases per 100,000), whereas the lowest was observed in Romania (61 respectively). Mortality varied in 2007 by 17 deaths to 34 deaths per 100,000. Mortality trends are decreasing in Northern, Western and Southern Europe, whilst they are constant in Eastern Europe. The prognosis for breast cancer is relatively good, with 5-year relative survival exceeding 75% in most countries of Western Europe. Particularly low breast cancer survival was seen in Eastern Europe with 5-year relative survival rate between 60 and 67%.

Conclusions: The incidence rates for breast cancer continue to increase and ranged currently from 60 to 140 new cases per 100,000 women in the European Region. An effective cancer control policy should focus on early diagnosis, i.e. implementing organized mammography screening programmes and investing in modern diagnostic and treatment technologies to eliminate inequalities in the access to breast cancer diagnosis and treatment facilities in Europe.

P032 COMPLEMENTARY ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE USAGE IN ADOLESCENT WITH ACNE

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Background: The use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has been increasing rapidly throughout the world during the past decade. With regard to acne, there is no specific data available on prevalence of use of CAM.

The aims of this study were to determine (a) the types of CAM used among adolescent with acne, (b) to describe Stait-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) associated with acne.

Method: In this research, it has been carried out in descriptive form at 2008-2009 academic years. While the research universe consists of 765 students at 2 primary schools in Turkey the research sampling is 385 students. The data have been collected with questionnaire prepared by researchers

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and "STAI".

Results: It's been found that of the students participating in the research 65.7% had acne problem, 73.5% never went to the doctor for this reason, and 72.5% never used medicine according to the doctor's advice. Of the students, 41.3% has indicated that they were taken care of the foods which they ate. Of the students, 10.1% has been indicated that they have some natural products prepared at home and put your surface (yogurt-lemon mixture, cologne, rose water, etc.). It's not found any statistically significant difference between cases of students experiencing acne problems and STAI.

Conclusion: It was determined in the study that 20.0% of those using CAM. It's emphasized to adolescents that they have to use the alternative method by consulting to health personals.

P033 THE THOUGHTS REGARDING THE MOTHER MILK BANKING OF CHILDBEARING AGE'S WOMEN IN TURKEY

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Background: Mother's milk is recommended for all babies, but mothers of babies in intensive care are often unable or too ill to provide enough milk. Milk banks have been set up in some hospitals to provide milk for babies whose mothers cannot breast feed. Early in the twentieth century, milk banking blossomed and grew with increased use of donor milk for ill infants.

Methods: This descriptive research has been carried out from March to May in 2009. The population of this study is women married and gave birth in the range of 15-49 years, and they are registered to a family health center in Palandöken in Erzurum. This study has been completed with 350 women. The research data have been collected with questionnaire prepared by researchers.

Results: Of women participating in research, 41.7% is in the 26-35 age group and 65.7% is graduated from primary school. Of them, 90.6% is indicated previously not to hear anything about breast milk banking, after giving brief information about mother's milk banking, 64.3% said this application should be started in our country, 64.0% said that could donate their milk, 39.4% said it's not constituted a problem from religious aspect, 48.3% said it's not lead social and moral problems, 78.3% said that if she donates her milk it's not important the baby's sex get the milk, 48.6% said that even if she is in the case not suckling her baby she doesn't want to get milk from milk bank.

P034 ISSUES IN THE OPERATION OF PRECEPTOR PROGRAMS OBSERVED BY NURSING TRAINING MANAGERS IN JAPANESE HOSPITALS

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Purpose: Preceptor programs have been introduced by many Japanese hospitals to educate novice nurses. However, hospitals encounter problems when running the programs and these must be overcome. This study was conducted to examine issues involved in running preceptor programs noted by nursing training managers at hospitals.

Methods: The subjects of the study were 447 nursing training managers from general hospitals with 300 or more beds, who were asked to respond freely to questions related to the attributes of the hospitals, the circumstances of preceptor program operation, and issues related to the

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operation of the programs. Their responses were categorized based on content.

Results: Of the facilities that responded, 415 (92.8%) had a preceptor program. The most widely used period of training for novice nurses was 12 months, cited by 340 facilities (76.1%). Twelve factors were extracted as issues in the operation of the preceptor programs. Of these, the three factors that respondents cited most frequently were "insufficient support for preceptors" (102 responses), "compatibility between preceptors and novice nurses" (96 responses), and "burden on preceptors" (81 responses).

Discussion: Nursing training managers at hospitals recognize that there are issues related to support for preceptors, and a need to reduce the burdens placed on preceptors. Furthermore, it was pointed out that there are problems to be overcome as regards finding compatible preceptors for the novice nurses.

P035 NURSES' KNOWLEDGE AND MANAGEMENT OF FEVER IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: Fever is the most common complaint of children and its management is an integral aspect of the role of the pediatric nurse.

Purpose: This study investigated the level of pediatric nurses' knowledge about fever and their clinical decisions related to it.

Method: We examined a several studies which use self-report questionnaire pertaining to physiology of fever and the types of interventions.

Results: Nurses knew the correct temperature at which a child is considered febrile, but 31-40% of them were not sure what temperature would be dangerous to the child. 30-60% of the nurses chose to administer antipyretic medications but there was a lack of evidence to support the use of sponging.

Conclusion: Pediatric nurses have knowledge deficits of physiology and management of fever. Continuing education is needed to carry out satisfactory their role.

P036 TURKISH EQUIVALENCY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DIABETES SELF-CARE SCALE

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Aims: The aim of this psychometric study was to ensure the efficacy of the Diabetes Self-Care Scale (DSCS) for use in Turkey using Turkish language and taking into account Turkish culture to determine its reliability with a Turkish population.

Background: Diabetes is a life-long chronic disease that affects self-care activities and decreases life expectancy; it incurs a heavy financial burden due to the irreversible and chronic damage it causes, affecting individuals of any age and their relatives. Self-care in diabetes is influenced by various factors, and it is important that the nurse evaluate the efficacy of self-care activities. Accurate and careful measurements of diabetes self-care activities/levels provides important information both for healthcare providers and researchers to enable deeper understanding of

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appropriate management of and attitude towards self-care in patients with diabetes

Design and Methods: Language equivalency of the Diabetes Self-Care Scale was ensured with the translation-backtranslation method; content validity by soliciting specialist opinions. Reliability, consistency over time (test-retest reliability), item-total item correlation analysis and internal consistency were also analyzed. The study was conducted between May and July 2007. The test-retest reliability of the scale using data collected from 123 patients and internal consistency using data from 246 patients.

Results: Test -retest correlation coefficients were 0.35 - 1.00 for the Diabetes Self-Care Scale items and the value for the total scale was 0.96. The Cronbach α reliability coefficient was 0.81.

Conclusions: The Diabetes Self-care Scale is a valid and reliable scale to evaluate self-care activities of diabetics.

P037 THE HEALTH'S VISITOR ROLE IN THE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF THESSALONIKI

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Introduction: For a Health Visitor working in the community, where the psychiatric patient returns after hospitalization carrying "stigma" and daily life difficulties, constitutes an important part of her work role.

Aim: This presentation aims to inform health professionals about the role of Health Visitor in the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki.

Methods: Became examination of review study.

Results: The role of Health Visitor is multidimensional depending on the context. Working inside the hospital she actively participates in a cardex meeting as a member of the therapeutic team. In an acute ward, she coordinates, the monthly and bimonthly group meeting of out hospital patients that is called "team of out hospital patients". Apart from this when a patient hospitalised she visits his home in order to collect useful information from his family or neighbourhood. When working in community services, she can be a key worker for patients that require systematic and continuous care after discharge. In this case, she keeps touch with a patient every 20 days average, depending on the patients needs providing thus individualised holistic care. Keeping a stable and therapeutic relationship with a patient she continually evaluates his mental and physical health and his functional level. She has also the opportunity to intervene, when necessary and to evaluate the efficacy of interventions. Besides, she carries on assessment of family burden, psychoeducation and empowerment.

Conclusions: The role of a Health Visitor is very helpful in the psychosocial rehabilitation of psychiatric patient so as he remains in the community, where he really belongs.

P038 THE CHALLENGES OF THE CONTINUING NURSE EDUCATION TO FACILITATE RESEARCH UTILIZATION

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The purpose of this study was to investigate continuing professional education (CPE) students' experiences of their barriers to and facilitators of research utilization and describe their experiences

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of teaching of research utilization in the continuing nurse education.

The data were collected from CPE students ($n=178$). Response rate was 70%. The questionnaire consisted of two scales: The Barriers Scale (Funk et al. 1991) and The Finnish scale of teaching of research utilization (Heikkilä 2005). In The Barriers Scale the barriers are divided to four factors: the nurse, the setting, research and presentation. In addition, there are also the facilitators of research utilization in nursing. The data were analyzed statistically and with content analysis.

The results showed that characteristics of the organization and the presentation of research findings were rated as the biggest barriers. Three the most significant barriers were insufficient time on job to implement new ideas, not time to read research and the research reports/articles are written in foreign language. The students who thought that teaching arrangements were good connected less barriers to the presentation of research findings ($r=0,157$, $p=0,037$). Learning by doing was one of the best teaching methods to learn research utilization.

According to results the teaching arrangements of courses in the CPE must be well planned if we want to facilitate research utilization. The most important facilitators to research utilization were positive attitude of nurses, the atmosphere of the ward and the support of the organization. CPE promotes research utilization.

P039 LEVELS OF SELF-ESTEEM AND ASSERTIVENESS OF IN FIRST CLASS STUDENTS AT SCHOOL OF HEALTH AND RELATIONSHIPS OF SOME VARIABLES

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Purpose: This descriptive study was conducted in February 2009 with the aim of determine differences between the self-esteem and the assertiveness level of the nursing and midwife students of first class at Samsun school of health and relationships of some variables in terms of some variables.

Material-methods: Research population is consisted of first class students of school of health. The sample of study included in 114 students. Data was collected by using a questionnaire constructed by the researcher to determine the Self-Esteem Inventory scale and Rathus Assertiveness Schedule. Data were evaluated in computer using SPSS program. For evaluation percentage, t Test, Correlation Analysis and Variance Analysis were used.

Findings and Results: It was found that the self-esteem grade average of the student was 67.30 ± 16.37 and the assertiveness levels of the students was generally moderate (90.53 ± 15.44) ve % 77.2 of them were moderate assertive. It was determined that there was a positively relation between the self-esteem and the assertiveness level. The higher the self-esteem became, the higher the assertiveness level of the students was.

There was no significant correlation between the average of Self-Esteem and Assertiveness levels according to age group, section, father and mother education status, duration of the work, income status, social security, manner of conduct, friend group and school accomplishment.

Conclusion: it was found that the majority of the student comprising sample group had a self esteem and assertiveness of medium level. There was a significant difference between The mean value of Self-Esteem Inventory and Rathus Assertiveness levels ($r=0.190$ $P=0.043$).

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P040 MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION AND HEALTH EDUCATION

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Background: Health education and health promotion activities are a fundamental requirement for all health professionals and specialized teachers. Mental health promotion is widely accepted as part of the role of the nurse. As a discipline, nursing has espoused a philosophy of caring for the whole person, including not only the physical but also the psychosocial and spiritual realms. Mental health promotion and the desire to promote healthy communities are a focus of the discipline.

Aim: The aim of the paper is to provide an up-to-date analysis of mental health promotion and health education that serves as a conceptual and operational foundation for clinical researchers and specialized teachers.

Method: In this paper we review and analyze this body of literature, related to mental health promotion and health education.

Results: Theoretical definitions and the context of mental health promotion and health education are presented.

Conclusion: A variety of different approaches to health promotion can be adopted by nurses in practice, including education and attempts to promote an environment where healthy decisions about lifestyle can be made. The importance of recognizing that there are a variety of determinants of health, including social and environmental factors, as well as individual lifestyle, is emphasized throughout the paper.

P041 MULTICULTURAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Background: Many studies have explored the nature and extent of health promotion in nursing education. This paper addresses the education of graduate nursing students in mental health promotion in multicultural settings.

Aim: To review the existing literature on mental health promotion education and culture and put forward recommendations for continuing progress.

Method: This article extensively reviews this body of literature.

Results: First an overview of the historical development of health promotion theory is presented. The literature also recognizes the complexities in mental health promotion practice in multicultural settings. This article describes student nurses' constructions of health promotion and the change of these constructions during their nursing education. This paper identifies that the educational delivery of broader elements of health promotion is muted in comparison to the 'traditional' constructs of health education.

Conclusion: Under a mental health promotion perspective healthy development is recognized to arise from the interaction between people and systems in society, providing a systems-based understanding of the interplay between culture and health. It is concluded that by fostering students' critical awareness of intersections (for example, gender, life stage, migrant and racialized status), the growth and development of youth from diverse cultural backgrounds can be contextualized within existing support, or access barriers to, systems in multicultural societies.

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P042 PREPARING PSYCHIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH NURSES FOR THE FUTURE

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Background: In recent years service providers, practitioners and academics have all moved away from the term mental illness in favor of mental health. At the same time nurses have been increasingly asked to go beyond work aimed at the alleviation or reduction of mental illness and to actively promote mental health.

Aim: The aim of the review is to provide nurses with the knowledge that is necessary to undertake the challenge of promoting mental health in a practical but also reflective way.

Method: In this paper we review key works from within psychology and health promotion that have shed light on the factors that influence mental health in its positive sense.

Results: The current shift toward wellness and renewed emphasis on treating the whole person means that nurses must be prepared to meet their clients' biopsychosocial health promotion and health restoration needs. In the future, nurses can expect to provide holistic care for clients with increasingly complex health concerns. Is mental health promotion assumed to be a natural outgrowth of the caring aspect of nursing or is mental health promotion relegated only to those who specialize in mental health?

Conclusion: Although health promotion should include measures to address not only physical but also mental health, there is a disparity in the nursing literature regarding mental health promotion. This article addresses the current state of mental health promotion in nursing and the contribution of nursing to health education is discussed. Its findings represent an important step for nurses as they seek to become increasingly active and influential within wider health promotion and health education arenas.

P043 IMPROVED NURSING EDUCATION AND TRAINING: KEYS TO PROMOTING THE EARLY DETECTION AND INTERVENTION OF PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

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Background: An increasing focus on early intervention in psychiatry underscores the importance of identifying delays in help-seeking and referral for those with mental health problems. Early intervention in psychotic disorders is increasingly seen as having the potential to produce better outcomes in these potentially disastrous conditions. Nurses and other health professionals provided the most health promotion information and were regarded as the most reliable sources.

Aim: To explore their understandings of mental illness and people with mental illness and their recognition skills in order to identify individuals showing early (prodromal) signs of mental disorders.

Method: This article extensively reviews this body of literature.

Results: Help - seeking behaviour by those affected and their relatives is influenced by attitudes to mental illness and stigma, by confusion about the meaning of the changes occurring as well as a range of other factors. Improved nursing education and training helps nursing students and nurses to go beyond the media stereotypes of mental illness and the people who suffer from mental illness and to identify and explore their preferred interpersonal approaches in future practice settings when dealing with people showing early signs of mental distress.

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Conclusion: The improvement of nursing education, the improvement of recognition skills, the identification of individuals at this early stage, the provision of early intervention and a high level public awareness campaign aimed at reducing the stigma associated with severe mental illness are examples of interventions which could impact on delays and promote early detection and intervention of psychotic disorders.

P044 CAUSES RECRUITMENT OF THIRD AGE PATIENTS IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Introduction: The ageing of population contributed in the increase of third age and more specifically the very old individual that as it is acquaintance presents a lot of problems which increase with the age and constitute challenge for the interdisciplinary approach and more specifically for the nursing confrontation.

Aim: The attendance record of the causes of elderly patients in the pathological emergency department pathologies a provincial hospital.

Material and Methods: For data collection used the file which is kept in Pathologic emergency department during the period of one quarter (03/02/09-05/05/09)

Were recorded the demographic elements, the causes of attendance as well as the result with regard to the import or no the patient. Were included the all patients of age of bigger 65 years.

The reasons of attendance were included in 8 categories as follows:

- 1) Respiratory Diseases (CHAP, pneumonia, etc.)
- 2) Diseases nervous (dizziness, GNI, etc.)
- 3) Digestive diseases (digestive bleeding, etc.)
- 4) Blood disorders (anemia, etc.)
- 5) Psychiatric disorders (acute psychotic syndrome, etc.)
- 6) Urinary diseases (urinary infection, etc.)
- 7) Surgical problems in patients who initially came to Pathologists
- 8) Other problems (dermatological, endocrine, etc.)

Results:

CAUSES RECRUITMENT	ATTENDANCE	INTRODUCTION
Respiratory Diseases	263 [21,68%]	110 [41,82%]
Diseases nervous	372 [30,66%]	180 [48,38%]
Digestive diseases	336 [27,69%]	147 [43,75%]
Blood disorders	68 [5,60%]	58 [85,29%]
Psychiatric disorders	24 [1,97%]	4 [16,66%]
Urinary diseases	24 [1,97%]	13 [54,16%]
Surgical problems	26 [2,14%]	(-)
Other problems	100 [8,24%]	(-)
TOTAL	1213	512 [2,20%]

Conclusions:

- 1) The most common causes of attendance in pathological elderly emergency department are the problems of the nervous system, followed by digestive problems and respiratory system.
- 2) The majority of cases (57.80%) are not introduced in the hospital the fact that indicates the lack of primary care and the significant burden of hospital units to incidents that do not require secondary or tertiary treatment.

P045 DEPRESSION AND CORONARY ASSISTANCE

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Introduction: The background of depression was found to influence negatively the prognosis of patients with coronary artery disease as well as the risk of appearance of depression after acute coronary episode. The concern after a heart attack associated with fear of recurrence of the episode concerns the subsequent course, the fear of death. The heart attack can bring a real blow to confidence especially if the patient had not faced ever before serious health problems.

Aim: To investigate the relationship of coronary events with depression.

Material and Methods: Evaluated 62 patients (54 men and 8 women) aged 42-64 years (average age 54 years) to whom diagnosed acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in attendance at Emergency Department of provincial hospital in April 2005 - September 2006. For each psychiatric history was evaluated before AMI and followed their progress for 24 months.

Results: The background of depression existed in 17 cases (27.42%), the patients continued the antidepressant treatment for 12 months after AMI. The 19 patients (31.08%) lived depression in the hospital or in a year later, 7 of them (11.29%) had recurrent episodes during hospitalization. In the ECG of 11 patients (17.74%) with a historical of depression were occasional abdominal contractions. Finally, 2 cases (3.22%) with recurrent depression have died in the first year.

Conclusions: The historical of depression seem to increase the risk for AMI, as well as the appearance of depression after coronary episode. Recurrent depressive episodes associated with increased mortality in the next 18 months. Found that the risk of depression is higher in patients with 10 or more quick contractions per hour. The impact of depression on mortality appears to be at least equal to the incidence of left ventricular dysfunction due to infarction.

P046 EVALUATION OF JOB SATISFACTION, LASSITUDE, ANXIETY, AND SELF-ESTEEM OF NURSES

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Introduction: The job burnout is defined as a syndrome - a multifaceted complex product of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal achievements that can happen to

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people who work extensively with many other people under considerable time pressure.

Aim: The investigation and the measurement of factors that contributes in the creation of stress and lassitude in the nursing staff but also the satisfaction and the self-esteem that feels during the exercise of his profession.

Material and Methods: The data was collected through anonymous questionnaire. The sample of research was 167 people, nursing staff, working in three public hospitals of Ilia. The elements were collected from May up to October 2008.

Results: The bigger percentage (80,3%) asking they declared that they are often tired or very often at the duration of their shift. The bigger percentage of people who were asked (71,2%) they declared that they often feel stress or very often at the duration of their shift. The bigger percentage asked (138 individuals - percentage 85,0%) they declared that they often feel self-confidence or very often at the duration of their shift. The 33,0% asked (55 individuals) declared that they are satisfied with their profession or often or very often.

Conclusions: In much higher percentage (45,0%) the women appear to have "good" and "very good" emotional situation against the men that have "good" and "very good" emotional situation in percentage 12,5%. The difference that is observed is statistically very important ($p < 0,01$). In much higher percentage (50,0%) of the men who asked are satisfied with their profession "often" and "very often" against the women that are satisfied with their profession "often" and "very often" in percentage 31,1%. The difference that is observed is statistically important ($p < 0,05$).

P047 SPIRITUALITY IN EAST AND WEST CULTURE: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Spirituality is an aspect of human being which effects to holistic health. However, spiritual nursing is often overlooked because definitions of spirituality have not been clear and universal. It is an abstract and involved in context and culture that make it different both east and west. From literature review about spirituality in east and west culture, they are similar and different. The result can help nurses to understand and provide an appropriate spiritual care for clients.

P048 KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION OF FEMALE STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY

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Introduction: Among women worldwide, breast cancer is the most common cancer. Breast cancer is the second most common cause of cancer death among women in Turkey (after lung cancer). So, all women should be informed about risk factors, prevention, signs and symptoms of breast cancer.

Aim: The study was done to determine the knowledge level about breast self-examination (BSE) of female students at university.

Material-Method: The Sample of this study consist of 261 female students at Kirklareli University except for health school of nursing students. Data were collected from 26.05.2008 to 28.05.2008 by means of a questionnaire developed by researchers. Percentage calculations were used in

statistical assessment of data.

Findings: The mean age of the female students participating in research was found to be 20.2±1.7 and 98.5 % of them are single. It was found out that 7.7 % of the students content had cancer history in their family and relatives. It has been determined 45.6 % of female students have the knowledge about BSE and 47.9 % of them acquired this knowledges through near circle and TV-education programme. 39.8 % of female students stated that they did not conduct BSE. It has been stated the students who participated want to education about BSE. 85 % of female students stated this education want to take by doctor and nurses.

Results: It was determined, in line with the findings above, that most of female students are sufficient about BSE knowledge and practice.

Conclusions: As a result medical staff should have greater responsibility in order to teach and generalize the BSE in female students to diagnose early breast cancer

P049 TUMORS OF THE HEART, THERAPY AND CARE OF PATIENTS AT THE CARDIO-SURGERY CLINIC

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Introduction: Tumors of the heart are exceptionally rare. They are grouped according to anatomic parts they affect: tumors of the pericard, tumors within heart cavities (intrapericard) and tumors outside of heart cavities (extrapericard).

Tumors may also be benign (mixsomes, rbdomioms, lipoms, fibroms, hemangioms of the heart, papillary fibroelastom of the endocard) and malignant (hemangiosarcoma, Kaposy sarcoma, rbdomiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, malignant teratom). The mixomes of the heart, producing various symptoms, are the most common. A diagnosed mixome absolutely indicates urgent heart surgery.

Goal: Demonstrating the role and significance of a nurse in pre-surgery and post-surgery care of patients with the heart mixome.

Pre-surgery care (Role of the Nurse): Performs medical care of the patient, monitors general condition, measures and records vital parameters, caters the patient and performs planned activities, delivers prescribed therapy, plans patient's activities and conducts pre-operative preparation of the patient.

Post-surgery care (Role of the Nurse): Performs medical care of the patient, constantly monitors the patient's condition, tends to the patient and performs planned interventions, delivers prescribed therapy (in line with doctors' orders), samples biological material, plans the patient's prescribed activities, educates the patient and members of his family and prepares the patient for release.

Results:

- 80 operations in last 15 years
- Recidive 8%
- round 1% of patients with left ventricle mixome required an intervention on the mitral valve.

Conclusion: Innovations in the field of surgical treatment requires permanent education of medical nurses and advances in pre- and post-surgical care. Only so can high standards be achieved and the place of a nurse secured in the team responsible for the recovery of this type of cardio-surgical patients.

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P050 SUFFICIENCY SELF- EFFICACY AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC SPECIALITIES OF THE NURSES WORKING IN SSK HOSPITAL

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The goal of this descriptive study is to if there is a relationship between the self efficacy-sufficiency leves and sociodemographic specialities.

The research was performed in Gaziantep SSK Hospital. The aim was to include all the nurses (170) but only 140 nurse who were working during that period was included. Data was collected by questionnaire developed by the researcher which comprmise the sociodemographic specialities of the workers and a self-eficacy-sufficiency scale. Average, percentage, t-test and kruskal walls tests were used in the statistical analysis of the data.

Of the nurses, 77,9 % was between 18-30 years age, 22.1 % was between 31 years and over. 50,7 % of the was graduated from health high school, 43,6 % was graduated from prelicence, 5,7 % of the was graduated licence programme. It was found out that while 60 % of the nurses chose their profession voluntarily, 40 % of the did not. Also 73,6 % of the nurses stated that they like their job while 27,4 5 of the did not. There was no significant difference between the sociodemographic specialities and self-eficacy-sufficiency leves ($p>0.05$). Generally self-eficacy- sufficiency leves of the nurses were high ($93,78\pm 10,51$).

P051 THE LIFE SATISFACTION OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES

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Life satisfaction is defined as the degree to which the experience of an individual's life satisfies that individual's wants and needs, both physically and psychologically. These wants and needs may exist in several domains of life, for example when individuals take the role of employee, parent, spouse or friend.

Aim of the research is to survey the life satisfaction and the opinions on the life quality of all nurses and midwives (N=138). The data was collected between 1st of December 2006 and 15th of February 2007. This survey was carried out at state Hospital, all public Health Cabins and Family Health Centers in rural area of Izmir, a city located in the Western region of Turkey.

The research data was collected by informative verse forms and The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS). SWLS which consists of six statements is evaluated by one-to-seven likert; from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree" and the score of SWLS ranges from 6 to 42. Higher scores mean higher degree of satisfaction. Statistical tests, t test, Kruskal Waller, Mann Whitney-U and One Way ANOVA, were performed with SPSS 15 for the evaluation of the data.

In the research; when the opinions of the nurses and the midwives about the quality of life are examined, it is concluded that 65.2 % of them are perceiving it as "economic and morale condition of an individual, social environment and activities", 100 % of them think that it is an important issue, 48.6 % of them think their degree of satisfaction is "middle", 29.0 % of them are "attending activities like going to cinema and theater, minding their sleep order, reading books and taking interest in handmade crafts" for increasing the degree of the satisfaction.

Statistical test results show that research data is significant (all p values are smaller than alpha value; 0,05). Mean SWLS scores of the nurses and the midwives who think they have a decent quality of life are higher than the ones who think they have a tolerable or bad quality of life (KW=27,929 $p<0,05$). It has been found that age groups, education levels and being with children are not the

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effective factors in the the life satisfaction of the nurses and the midwives who are in the scope of the research but instead family income, sufficient and balanced nutrition, adequate sleep, smoking behavior, delightful health, effort to perform the daily activities and the quality of life are.

P052 IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF LIVE: USE OF RISPERIDONE DEPOT

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Introduction: The process of reform in psychiatric care has caused a shift in care of the mentally ill into the community.

Psychiatric rehabilitation becomes very important in the wake of deinstitutionalization, and aims to promote and deploy the capabilities of the individual patient, in order to facilitate their integration. The goal is, therefore, development and personal growth, helping the subject to deal with a life plan.

It is therefore the improvement of the patient to where it is possible to provide those resources to a positive change in the different areas of your life. It is, therefore, improve the quality of live.

Objectives: 1. Demonstrate the efficacy of risperidone in the control of complex positive and negative symptoms characteristic of schizophrenia that influence the quality of life.

2. Demonstrate the optimal choice of risperidone to prevent the occurrence of unwanted effects of long-term treatment with antipsychotic drugs.

Methodology: Open retrospective study of 15 months (April 2008- April 2009), wich includes a sample of 29 patients diagnosed according to DSM IV schizophrenia, of whom 76% are male and 24% women. The ages of the sample is distributed as follows: 14% between 20-29 years, 38% between 30-39 years and 48% older than 40 years. Of the patients studied, 38% are treated with Risperdal is, and 14% and 48% with depot and oral neuroleptics respectively. We assessed the evolution of positive and negative symptoms using the PANSS scale. And the impact it at the time of admission and discharge (EEAG).

Results and Conclusions: Of the patients studied was noted that those treated with risperidona compared with other injectable depot or oral neuroleptics have a more remarkable improvement in both positive and negative symptoms, mostly reflected in the subscale of positive symptoms (PANSS_P). Likewise, we show that patients treated with oral neuroleptics and depot presented a mean improvement of 11% of EEAG high-income versus 13% of those who are treated with Risperdal consists. Therefore, it is objectively not only physically but through scale value, a control of risperidone in the different stages of the patient during the course of their disease, thus achieving a better quality of life for it.

P053 NEW SERVICE MODEL OF HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH PROMOTION

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The mission of Kemi-Tornio University of Applied Sciences is to provide professional higher education appropriate the requirements and development of working life, to support one's professional development, and to carry out research and development that serves the education, the work life and regional development.

The model of Kemi Open Hospital was developed in Kemi-Tornio University of Applied Sciences

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in the master degree programme, Health Care and Nursing. This master`s thesis was made by Ms. Viena Hakso (2005), a departmental head nurse in Kemi Health Centre. The model of Open Hospital was made by participative action research. With this method the staff of open hospital developed practice in their community and at the same time they tried to understand better their own working methods and situations. The aim was to forget some of their old methods, and they jointly created new Open Hospital Model.

In this development paper Nursing Education and working life were compined. This means that the role of the teacher is both teaching and mentoring the working life. The role of teachers in this process were to be an outside consultant who guided that the process of development proceed with goals. The role of the Universities of Applied Sciences in this process was also development and research and integrated action to the theoretical knowledge and data.

Kemi Open Hospital is a new service model offered by primary health care system which has combined home care, paramedic emergency nursing and ambulance services. The new functions include home care and medical assessment for home twenty-four hours a day. The principle of Open Hospital is to advance clients` health and to maintain their functionality in case of illness or accident by using both paramedic emergency and medical nursing and preventive work. The aim is to increase the services of out patient care by using the professionalism of the personnel and resources in social and health services. In addition, the aim is to use health care service chain in order to make a primary care and special nursing more useful. The model can be applied to other towns which are looking for solutions to the increasing demands of health care services.

P054 INVESTIGATION OF DEATH RELATED TRADITIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES IN NARLIDERE, IZMIR

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Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate death related traditional and religious practices in NarlSdere.

Methods: This is a descriptive study and was conducted in NarlSdere, Izmir. The sampling procedure recommended by the World Health Organization for surveys was used and 210 women were randomly selected. The families agreeing to participate were included in the study. Data were collected at face to face interviews with a questionnaire composed of 23 questions.

Results: Koran is read and the head of the dead person is directed towards kiblah (Mecca, to which a Muslim turns to worship) so that the spirit of the dead person has a rest and does not suffer and his/her sins are forgiven. A knife and scissors are put on the stomach of the dead person in order to prevent swelling of the body and to prevent the Devil and demon from approaching the dead person. As for practices concerning shrouding the dead person, black cumin seeds and cinnamon are put in the shroud and water from Zamzam is sprinkled so that the dead person smells good and pleases the angels and insects do not eat the person immediately. If the person is female, henna is put on her feet (henna is considered the smell of the heaven). If the dead person is a young lady, a bridal veil is put on the shroud. If the person is a young bride, a green or red scarf is tied on her head. If the person is a young man, a white scarf is covered on his face. Mourning lasts for one day-three years. During the mourning period, the relatives of the dead person cover their mirrors and do not have a hair cut or make-up.

Recommendations: If health staff is aware of death related practices, they get to know the society better and facilitate acceptance of death. Therefore, nurses and other health staff should evaluate common traditions and beliefs of the community for which they provide care.

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P055 THE OPINIONS OF MOTHERS OF NEWBORN FOR THE BENEFITS OF SERVICES OF HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH

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Background: The childbirth experience is very important in women's life, can be positive or negative and can influence the psychology of women and her relationship with the baby and with her partner.

Aims: to investigate the opinions of mothers who had given birth in a province of Northern Greece regarding the sufficiency of maternity services provided to her during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.

Methodology: The study population consisted of 133 mothers that gave birth one week earlier in maternity clinics of the under study province. Participants anonymously filled the KIM questionnaire and data collected for a period of three months.

Results: The 42.9% of mothers were primiparous, the majority (52,6%) visited private obstetrician for pregnancy monitoring, 24,8% visited both private obstetricians and obstetricians from the public sector. The majority (56.8%) had a normal delivery and 42.9% by cesarean section. The 98,5% of the sample gave birth after completing nine months of pregnancy. The majority (84,2%) prefers to give birth in hospital for next delivery, while the majority (87,8%) feels that was not participating to the decision-making during delivery. Only the 15.3% participated in preparatory for childbirth courses, although the majority (71%) considers these courses particularly useful. Participants consider that services such as, monitoring of pregnancy, PAP test and the examination for breast cancer should be disposed free from the state.

Conclusions: From the research we conclude that it is necessary the better information of women on pregnancy issues, and also the biggest support from the maternity providers.

P056 NEUROGENIC BLADDER AFTER SPINAL CORD INJURY. THE ROLE OF THE REHABILITATION NURSE AND THE EVOLUTION OF THIRTY (30) PATIENTS WITH PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY DISABILITIES

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Purpose: The role of the nurse in rehabilitation management of neurogenic bladder patients with spinal cord injury.

Material Methods: Studied thirty (30) patients with spinal cord injury .Age 18 to 84 years old. Sex 23 male and 7 female, with damage to the cervical spine 9, thoracic spine 16, lumbar spine 5, when their admission and before their discharge, in the way of emptying the urinary bladder.

Results: 85% admitted in the rehabilitation center with a permanent urethral catheter, 13% using diaper incontinence of urine and 2% suprapubic catheter. When discharge from the rehabilitation center achieved 90% to manage the bladder using intermittent catheters every 4 to 6 hours. 5% with a combination of normal urination and intermittent catheters. 3% external male catheter and combined with intermittent catheterization every 4 to 6 hours maximum, 2% remained with suprapubic catheter. Patients were examined through urodynamic study, biochemical indicators in monitoring renal function, ultrasound urinary system and x-ray kidney, ureter, bladder. Medication was added, followed by a program and adequate fluid intake.

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Conclusion: Today with the nursing specialization in rehabilitation, and the proper and prompt treatment of complications of urinary system, mortality from SCI has declined dramatically partly so the average life of paraplegic does not differ from that of the rest of the population.

P057 THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY IN THIRTY (30) PATIENTS WITH STROKE AND SWALLOWING DISORDERS

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Dysphagia is defined as the disturbance of normal process of swallowing, caused by the weakening of the muscle groups of the oral cavity, larynx, pharynx and esophagus as a result of disease or injury. Primary role of the nurse in rehabilitation and recovery of dysphagia in patients with stroke is to ensure fair and adequate feeding. The specialized nurse and the guidance from the multidisciplinary team of rehab center consists from physical recovery doctors, logopedes, ergotherapists, physiotherapists nutritionists, psychologists etc, successfully contributed to addressing the dysphagia. Summarizes the nurse must know the patients swallowing disorders, the proper feeding position of the patient and the establishment of appropriate foods recommended to take for example texture honey-yoghurt etc. Small and repetitive meals, removal feeding stuff from the oral cavity if necessary and dealing with penetration food in trachea, minimize serious complications during feeding or after that.

As shown by successive periodically swallowed clinical studies in conjunction with scale of self service, the nursing intervention aims in safe and adequate intake food –liquids, at the same time educating the patients as the highest level of autonomy and activity.

P058 INVESTIGATION OF RISK FACTORS IN A GROUP OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

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Purpose: This research has been done to determination of breast cancer risk factors.

Material-methods: A descriptive study was performed. It was managed between March-December 2008 at Samsun, which is a city of the Blacksea Region in Turkey. The samples of research were taken from the patients who stayed at the Ondokuz Mayıs University Hospital and Mehmet Aydin Hospital attached to the Ministry of Health. The sample contained 77 patients who accepted to participate. Data was collected through face to face interviews with women accepted this research, using the inquiry form which was prepared by researcher. Obtained data was evaluated with SPSS 10.0 computer program.

Findings and Results: According to the findings of research, all of the participants were women, they were 23-70 years old, 97,4% of them were married, 49,4%of them were educated from primary school, 46,7% of them had more than 30 BMI, 42,9% of them were passive smoker. It was determined that 27,3% of women were had early menarche and 16,9% late menopause, 94,8% were found tumor herself and 26 % of them were late for treatment, 93,5% of them had childbirth at least once, 3,9% of them were not breastfeeding, 14,3% of them were used oral contraceptive, 5,2% of them were taken hormone replasman therapy, 71,5% of them were not got mammography. None of them had alcohol habit.

Conclusion: In our study some of the risk factors claimed to increase the formation frequency of breast cancer were found that according with the literature.

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P059 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER AND THEIR HUSBANDS' THE MARITAL STABILITY AND LONELINESS

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This survey was done due to establish the relationship between the marital stability and loneliness and the factors which affect the stated things women with breast cancer and their husband as description.

In this survey, 26 couples were taken from General Surgery Service and Chemotherapy Unit of the University of 19 Mayıs Medical Faculty between 01.02.2009-30.04.2009 were investigated.

As a means of data collection, a questionnaire developed by the surveyor according to the literature was used. The "Dyadic Adjustment Scale" and "UCLA Loneliness Scale" were utilized in this research. While evaluating the results statistically, percentage calculation, mean, median, Kruskal Wallis Test and Mann Whitney U Test were used.

The average of women' age was 47.7 ± 11.4 ; the average of their husband' age was 51.5 ± 11.9 . Diagnosis average year of breast cancer was 2.2 ± 3.1 year. It was found that women and their husbands' loneliness levels were very high. It was found that It was established that marital stability in couples having stated they did not feel lonely before and after breast cancer was higher than the ones saying they felt lonely before and after breast cancer.

It can be thought that when especially nurses working in the oncology and public health services in both clinics and in the era when patients live their own dwellings know patients' and their husband' marital stability and their loneliness level, it can have positive effects on the patients' social goodness and the prognosis of the illness while the nurses are doing or planning attempts.

P060 A SCHOOL HEALTH NURSING APPLICATION PROGRAM: THE DEPRESSION LEVELS OF THE STUDENTS AT A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN ERZURUM

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Introduction: Depression which can be often shown in children and adolescents is a psychiatric disorder. Although the lifetime incidence frequency of depression is less than 3% in childhood period this ratio reaches 14% in adolescence period. Depression both causes sensation insufficiency and creates a risk factor for suicide in adolescents.

Objective: The aim of this study, it's investigated the depression levels of the students in a primary school and the factors affecting the depression level within the school health nursing practices.

Methods: The research has been carried out in descriptive type. The research's universe is the 7th and 8th class students at a primary school in Erzurum and the sampling of it consists of 129 students who are at school on the day in which the data were collected. The data have been collected with a questionnaire including the descriptive properties of students and the CDI.

Results: Of the students participating in research, 58.9% are male, 94.6% are in the 12-14 age group. Of them, 62% expresses the successful themselves, 98.4% have at least one friend. It's found that the average score of the students with a low general depression's level (79.8%) is 10.45 ± 4.72 and the average score of the students with a high general depression's level (20.2%) is 22.92 ± 3.46 .

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we have determined that the economic levels of the students affect the average depression score and status have a friend, to join social activities and school success does not affect the average depression score.

P061 THE INFORMATION AND THOUGHTS OF THE MOTHERS IN EASTERN TURKEY ON SHAPING THE SEXUAL IDENTITY OF THEIR CHILDREN

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Introduction: When the congenital sexual equipments and trends belonged to the child's own sex are supported by parents and social environment the sexual identity is adopted. To a positive sexual identity depends on the child's own gender is important in terms of mental health and a person to be healthy in the future.

Methods: This descriptive research has been carried out from March to May in 2008. The population of this study consists of the mothers of the students in three primary schools determined by lot among 42 primary schools in Ağrı. Without using any sampling method, the research has been completed with 1370 mothers agreeing to participate in our research. The data were collected with a questionnaire prepared by researchers according to the literature review results.

Results: Of the mothers, 53.9% are in the 31-40 age group and 54.5% are not literacy, 98.5% are housewife, and 61.6% are low income. Of them, 64.5% believe that in the shaping of the sexual identity girls pretend to their mothers and boys pretend to their fathers, 64.4% thought that to give the information about his sex to adolescent is a correct approach, 64.2% know that interest and curiosity against sexual topics in children decrease at school age and increase at the beginning of the adolescent period.

P062 TEACHING METHODS AND LEARNING RESULTS

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The purpose of this research was to study whether different teaching methods had an influence on the attractiveness of the subject and on the learning results in studying theoretical subjects of nursing. The course which was examined was "Nursing science in developing the nursing practice".

The study was a quasi-experimental research. Four groups of nurse students took part in this study. Problem based learning (PBL) (two groups, n=25) and project learning (one group, n=14) were the experimental teaching methods. Control group (n=14) was taught by traditional methods. The data were collected by identical pre- and re-examinations and with questionnaire at the end of the course. The data were analysed statistically and by the content analysis.

The students who were taught by PBL and project learning methods were more interested in learning the subject than students in the control group. Project learning was considered to be a hard way of learning, yet students found it useful because it increased their comprehensive thinking. PBL also increased this and in addition ability to search knowledge. The students in the control group were satisfied with the teaching, but they expected more practical examples and discussions

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during the lectures. In their opinion the learning issues were too theoretical and therefore difficult. The experimental teaching groups showed better learning results than the control group. The difference was rather small.

P063 NURSE STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION TREATMENT

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The aim of the study was to describe the knowledge of blood transfusion treatment among student nurses approaching graduation and to determine the connection of background variables with it. The data were gathered by means of a questionnaire that contained questions of a students' background, of blood products, of carrying out blood transfusion treatment and of rules concerning blood product transfusion. Questionnaires were sent to ten polytechnics to a total of 309 student nurses who were approaching graduation. The final research material to be analyzed consisted of the responses of 213 student nurses, and the response percentage was 69. The data were analyzed statistically.

According to the study, the knowledge of blood transfusion treatment among student nurses approaching graduation was insufficient. Every student could have scored a maximum of 78 points for his/her knowledge of blood transfusion treatment, whereas the students' mean total score was 36,6 points (SD 8,5; range 8–53). Those students who had independently obtained knowledge of blood transfusion treatment and students who had studied blood transfusion in some other form, for example, by attending an on-the-job blood transfusion course, possessed a better knowledge of blood transfusion treatment than other students. A student's willingness to engage in surgical nursing after graduation and his/her own estimate of his/her own knowledge of blood transfusion were connected with the student's knowledge of blood transfusion treatment.

P064 LEARNING DECISION MAKING IN NURSING EDUCATION – COMPARING THREE DIFFERENT LEARNING METHODS

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The purpose of this study was to investigate and compare three different learning methods used by nurse students and their decision-making knowledge, skills and attitudes both before and after studies. The purpose was also to describe the nursing students' evaluations of the learning methods of decision making.

The sample consisted of nurse students who were studying in one polytechnic. Students (N = 95) were divided into three groups. Lecture was the primary teaching method for one group, the other used cooperative learning and the third group used self-directed learning. The data were collected using a questionnaire which included both structural Likert-type and open questions. Data were analyzed statistically and by inductive content analysis.

The results showed that the students knew more about decision-making, they evaluated their skills to be better and they opinions towards decision-making were more positive after the studies than before. From three used learning methods lecture and cooperative learning seemed to apply best for learning nursing decision making. Learning decision making was supported by making nursing

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plans and getting feedback. The learning process was hindered by a small amount of guidance and too abstract and theoretical teaching.

P065 NURSE STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES – EFFECTS AND ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS

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The purpose of this study was to find out the effects of an international education experience on nursing students' professional, personal and cognitive development and to development of their cultural competence. The purpose was also to find out what kind of problems the students encountered linked to international education.

The data were collected by means of a questionnaire via E-mail from nurse students, who had studied abroad during their education. 84 nurse students participated in the study. The data were analysed statistically. The answers to the open question were analysed by content analysis.

In professional development, the international study experience had most effect on nursing students' possibility to work abroad after graduation and their knowledge of nursing and healthcare in other countries. In personal development there was most effect on self-knowledge, independence, self-confidence, stress tolerance and set of values. In development of cultural competence, most effect was on students' awareness of their own cultural background, awareness of foreign cultures and on their interaction with peoples from foreign cultures. In cognitive development, the international study experience had most effect on language proficiency and motivation to study foreign languages. Most of the problems nursing students encountered with international studies were linked to clinical practice. In total nursing students evaluated their international education experience very successful and they recommended international education to other students.

P066 TRIAGE TYPES: WHICH IS EFFECTIVE? WHICH IS USEFUL?

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A patient is 29-year-old man who is name A.Ö. , came to Emergency Department (ED) on 25.05.2009, presents to the ED triage desk in the evening hours complaining of high fever and "not feeling well." Vital signs are within the normal range except for tachicardia(105/min) and axillar temperature of 102. 2 °F(39°C). The patient appears well and is oriented to person, place and time. Further objective assessment reveals moist mucous membranes, normal respirations, and clear breath sounds. Nurse in ED assigns the patient. According to triage assesment of nurse patient was Level 2 category so he was a high-risk situation. In our ED, we are using a 3-level triage scale modifieted from S.T.A.R.T. model.

Triage is a term selection, classification. Medical triage is a process for sorting injured people in diseaster and acute disease into groups based on their need for or likely benefit from immediate medical treatment. Triage is used on the battlefield, at disaster sites, and in hospital emergency rooms when limited medical resources must be allocated (1). Historically, there has been a broad range of attempts to triage patients, and differing approaches and patient tagging systems used in a variety of different countries(2,3). The outcome may result in determining the order and priority of emergency treatment, the order and priority of emergency transport, or the transport destination

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for the patient, based upon the special needs of the patient or the balancing of patient distribution in a mass-casualty setting [4].

Types of triage; Simple triage Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (S.T.A.R.T.) , Advanced triage, Continuous integrated triage, Reverse triage, Undertriage, Overtriage and Secondary (in-hospital) triage [5]. At this paper we presented a case study about a patient who came to ED in that context described every types of triage systems.

P067 APPROACHES OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOL OF NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING EUTHANASIA

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Introduction and Purpose: Euthanasia and aid to suicide, whose dictionary meaning are easy, comfortable death, is forbidden in many countries and discussed intensively. Nations present different approaches towards euthanasia. Today active euthanasia has not been legally approved in any country other than the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg. Approaches of health workers towards this topic are extremely important and most of the relevant studies are on this direction. This study was planned with the purpose of determining the approaches of collegiate school of nursing students in Turkey towards euthanasia.

Material and Method: In our observably-cross sectional study, a questionnaire form with totally 35 questions was used to measure the approaches of the Ege University Collegiate School of Nursing students towards the topic and views of 383 students were included in this study through face-to-face interview method with the participants.

Findings: Whilst the majority of students were female and single (96.9%), their mean age was 21.3±1.5 years. The majority of students (78.9%) stated they had received no training course/education on the concept of euthanasia. Of the participants, 68.7% know that euthanasia practice is illegal in Turkey whereas 35.5% stating they are against to this practice due to their religious beliefs. The rate of those finding it useful to discuss euthanasia practice in Turkey was however 42.5%.

Discussion and Result: Euthanasia is an action that closely concerns all health workers and has a legal responsibility. The fact that approximately 1/3 of participants not knowing the legal dimension of this action obviously demonstrates the necessity of training on this topic. A training program covering medical, legal, and ethical aspects of this action should be applied to all health personnel and the regulations appropriate to the national structure should be planned following study of the relevant data on this topic of the nation.

P068 THE EXAMINATION OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS OF THE NURSING STUDENTS

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Introduction: Problem solving skill, is the level of the information gained which will direct the person to the solution, and the application level of these information to create a solution by combining these information at first to be ready for the solution. Problem solving, is an important, but least understood, feature of the nursing occupation. As a result of the research made, when

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the personal traits of the people who have problem solving skills are examined, those people; were seen to have self-confidence and an objective view with a creative thinking ability.

Purpose: This study has been made as a definitive study in order to determine the problem solving skills of the students who are currently continuing their education at the nursing school.

Method: The universe of the study was formed by the 124 students having their education at the Pamukkale University Denizli Health Academy Nursing Department. The sample of the study was formed by the 110 students who could be reached at the time, and who were willing to participate in the study between the dates of March-May 2005. Data, were collected by using the personal survey form towards the students and "Problem Solving Scale" and they were evaluated with the frequency distribution, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U test in the computerized environment.

Findings: %56.4 of the students in the scope of this research were determined to be in the 20-23 age group, %44.6 of them were still in the 3. or 4. class, %91.1 of them had a job, %32.7 of them were the 3. children of their family and %24.5 of them were still living with their family. While we have determined a significant relationship between the age group of the patients and the class the students were still continuing ($p < 0.05$); we couldn't find this statistically significant relationship between the occupational status, what number they had in the aspect of the age of the children in the family, and the living location; and the problem solving skills they had ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The problem solving skills of the students who are in the age group of 20-23 and still continuing their education in either 3rd or 4th class were determined to be higher than others.

P069 DEPRESSION LEVELS OF THE PATIENTS ABOUT DEATH WHO ARE ARE GETTING TREATMENT IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNITS (IUC)

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Introduction: Intensive care units (ICU) are the units in which health care service is given to the patients who are mostly in their terminal period, having a heavy physical condition, showing deathly complication, and who are also under a great deal of stress and to their relatives. If their illness prolongs and their physical disturbance becomes permanent, these situations increase the level of their depression.

Purpose: This study has been made as a definitive study in order to determine the depression levels of the patients about death who are getting treatment in the ICU units and the factors affecting these levels.

Method: The sample of the research was formed by the 78 patients who were getting treatment in the ICU units, and gave consent to participate in this study, in a hospital in the city center of Denizli which is a city in the west of Turkey. Written permission was taken from the hospital and consent was taken from the patients. Data, were collected by using the socio-demographic survey form and Depression Scale About Death between the dates of March-May 2009 and they were evaluated with the number-proportion calculations, t-test and Kruskal-Wallis test.

Findings: %60.3 of the patients were found to be in the age group of 33 and over, %59 were female and living in the city centre, %70.5 of them were married. %61.5 of the relatives of the patients stated that their patient has been staying in the hospital for 1-6 days. %56.4 of the relatives said that they are the son/daughter of the patient, %52.6 of them stated that they were afraid that they were going to lose their patient, %64.1 of them stated that they were believing that their patient would make a full recovery. While we have determined a significant relationship between the gender and the depression levels of these patients ($p < 0.05$); we couldn't find this statistically significant relationship between the age group, gender, marital status, living location, treatment period, closeness level of the relatives, hospital staying time, living the fear of a relative, having the

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belief that the relative patient would make a full recovery ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The female patients staying in the ICU units have a higher depression level compared to others.

P070 THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PATIENTS IN THE POST-OPERATIVE PERIOD

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Introduction: Discharge education which is given parallel to the needs of the patients, will decrease the stress created by the surgical operation and it will make it easier for the patient to adjust to the post-operative period.

Purpose: This study has been made as a definitive study in order to determine the educational requirements of the patients who had surgery before the discharge.

Method: The sample of the research was formed by the 153 patients who had a surgical operation, and gave consent to participate in this study, in a hospital in the city center of Denizli which is a city in the west of Turkey. Written permission was taken from the hospital and consent was taken from the patients. Data, were collected by using the survey form prepared by the researchers and with the "Patient Educational Requirement Scale" (HUGO). Collected data were evaluated by using the frequency distribution, Kruskal Wallis, Mann-Whitney U test, t-test and One Way ANOVA test.

Findings: %36.6 of the patients were found to be in the age group of 63 and over, %59.5 were male, %77.8 of them were married, %69.9 of them had only elementary school education and %78.4 of them had social security. It was also determined that %46.4 of the patients were living in the city centre, %34.6 of them were getting treatment at the orthopedic clinic and %32 of them had emergency surgery. %49.7 of the patients had surgery before and %97.4 of them care for both the illness and the treatment. We couldn't find a statistically significant relationship between the age group, gender, marital status, educational status, the clinic where the patient getting the treatment, his/her attitude towards the illness and the treatment, having a surgical operation before and case type; and the HUGO point average ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The age group, gender, marital status, educational status, the clinic where the patient getting the treatment, his/her attitude towards the illness and the treatment, having a surgical operation before and case type of the patients have no effect on the information requirements they have.

P071 WHAT DOES THE NURSING AND HEALTH SERVICE STUDENTS THINK ABOUT THE POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION?

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Introduction: Postgraduate education, is an educational activity which aims to create scientists and educational staff which will participate in the creation of knowledge through research in order to satisfy the needs of the developing society. Fast technological advancements and increasing nursing research are forcing the nurses to be well-informed and to develop their critical thinking skills.

Purpose: This study, has been made as a definitive study to determine the opinions of the nursing

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and health service students on the subject of postgraduate education.

Method: The universe of study was formed by the 51 students who have already gained the right to graduate in the last year of their college education in the Pamukkale University Denizli Health Academy (PAU DSYO). Universe was studied on, before the sampling selection and all of the voluntary students were included in the research. Data have been collected by the data formed which was prepared by the researchers in advance, and evaluated by using frequency distribution and chi-square test.

Findings: It has been determined that %52.9 of the students were in the age group of 23 or more; and they were having their education in the nursing department and %56.9 of them were determined to be female. %60.8 of the students stated that they had no desire to go to a postgraduate education program and %31.4 of them stated that they found postgraduate education forceful and boring. %21.6 of the students who wanted to take postgraduate education stated that they wanted this to develop themselves, %83.4 of them stated that they were thinking it as a requirement and %80.4 of them stated that they were seeing it as a path to career development. %39.2 of the people who were making academic careers stated that they were all thinking that they should also work in the clinic as well. A significant relationship has been detected between the gender and the educational department of the students; with their thinking about the postgraduate education, the occupational requirement of the postgraduate education, people with academic careers working in the clinic and the reasons of choosing postgraduate education ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Female students were determined to be more eager to have postgraduate education and they have more positive view about this subject compared to others.

P072 FACILITATION OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF THE CHRONIC MENTALLY III, REHABILITATION UNIT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF THESSALONIKI

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Introduction: The Rehabilitation Unit (RU) is a social rehabilitation structure that began to function after 1984 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 815/84) in the framework of the Psychiatric Reform. Its goal is to provide individualized care to chronic mentally ill, preventing their institutionalization.

It attempts to motivate them to maintain relationships with people in the community and to improve their skills in order to strengthen their functionality and their autonomy.

Purpose: of the present research paper: to examine the progress of the people who were treated at the RU and were rehabilitated in outpatient structures of the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki, in the family, and more broadly, in the community.

Materials – Methods: We used material from the electronic archives of the RU from March 1985 to May 2009.

Results: The main population of the patients who were treated at the RU had been diagnosed with schizophrenic disorder and were rehabilitated in outpatient structures of the Psychiatric Hospital, in accordance with their functionality, either in protected apartments with slight supervision by personnel, or in hospices with two shifts of personnel or in dormitories with the 24-hour presence of personnel.

Conclusions: In order for the social rehabilitation of the chronic mentally ill to be achieved, much is required by the state, society, family and the specialized personnel involved in the services. The RU, in spite of the difficulties of the Psychiatric Reform and the shortage of personnel, continues steadily to adhere to its goals, which are to increase the self-esteem of the patients and to promote their independence in order for them to gain a high-quality standard of living.

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P073 THEATRICAL PLAY AT THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION UNIT

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Introduction: In times when substantial communication is rare, where contact, trust, and mutual understanding have been transformed into threatening concepts, group therapy comes to intervene and restore balance.

The Social Rehabilitation Unit is an intermediate rehabilitation structure that has as its goal to prepare patients for their reintegration to society and functions on the premises of the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki.

At the Social Rehabilitation Unit, a group therapy intervention is taking place through forms of artistic expression.

Purpose: to highlight that the specific undertaking deals with theatrical play, which has begun on an exploratory basis in 2003 by a group of nurses and is continuing to this day.

The variety of actions is adjusted to the composition and the dynamics of the group and includes active role-playing and improvisation, trust and communication games, cooperation, physical expression, and creativity games, non-verbal communication, and concentration.

Literature review: A compilation of information from Greek and international writings and a literature search from electronic databases.

Conclusions: Theatrical play provides an opportunity for the mentally ill to develop healthy forms of conduct, to deal with situations in life, to improve their relationships with others, to develop skills and positive forms of communication, and to gain self-knowledge.

It mainly helps them develop the strength and sensitivity that allows them to produce artwork, one of the greatest expressions of human creativity, to expand the boundaries of their experiences, and to increase the range of their feeling and the social roles that the individual enacts in life, thus contributing to their mental and emotional balance.

P074 A MODEL TO ORGANIZE CARE DELIVERY BASED ON JOB CHARACTERISTICS AND STAFF COMPETENCE

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Providing high quality nursing care delivery as a necessity has persuaded nurse managers to consider better ways of employees' motivation, as an important factor for care quality. The author introduces a model based on which, nurse manager can improve quality of care and staff satisfaction by tailoring care delivery method to staff competence.

This model uses the concepts of Hackman and Oldham's model. They introduced skill variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy and feedback from work as job characteristics evoking employees' psychological states and culminating in individual and organizational positive outcomes. Nursing care delivery methods have different degrees of job characteristics.

This model is organized based on 7 presuppositions.

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P075 THE PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF THE USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS BY PATIENTS WITH CANCER IN SOUTHERN TURKEY

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Introduction: Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) therapies are becoming more valued due to the incorporation of the needs of the individual's psychosocial, physical and spiritual beliefs. CAM therapies are used in an effort to prevent illness, reduce stress, prevent or reduce side effects and symptoms.

Aim: The aim of this descriptive study was to assess the prevalence and determinants of CAM used in patients with cancer.

Methods: The study was performed in daily chemotherapy unit of University hospital which is the only daily chemotherapy hospital in Antalya, in the Mediterranean region in Turkey. The study sample was composed of 230 patients with cancer. After informed consent had been obtained to assess the prevalence and determinants of the use of CAM treatments by patients with cancer, the questionnaire was administered to each patient.

Results: The prevalence of CAM use was 40% (92 of 230) in cancer patients, and these respondents had used CAM since being diagnosed with cancer. The research findings showed that herbal treatments were the most popular CAM used by cancer patients. Most of the CAM users with cancer used products such as stinging nettle with or without honey, shark cartilage, vitamins, and also herbal teas, aloe vera, and black grapes. The most common characteristics of CAM users were: age 46-55, male, married, unemployed and primary school graduates. Less than half of the users always informed their medical practitioners and nurses about their use of CAM.

Conclusions: This research revealed a high prevalence of CAM use among cancer patients, without sufficient information from their physicians. Most frequently, doctors and nurse would not appear to be aware of their patient's use of CAM. Many cancer patients may not be aware of the potential risks associated with medical treatment interactions. It is important that oncologists and nurses are informed about CAM and its use amongst their patients.

P076 FOUNDATIONS FOR NURSING EDUCATION

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In the nursing education, it is important that choice of teaching-learning method be grounded in the nature of nursing, as understood in the distinctive focus of nursing, the values and interrelated concepts and practice methods that define the discipline. Teaching methods for nursing education do not exist in a vacuum. It is important that nurse educators make a clear connection between the nature of nursing as a discipline and the ways of teaching selected and invented for nursing education. Nurse educators recognize their responsibility for role modelling. Putting three ideas together (discipline, content, learner) help all of us to understand that any teaching method used to educate for nursing, must be in concert with the uniqueness of the nursing discipline and that students of nursing require educational strategies that maximize the development of the values, knowledge, and skills that make up the body of nursing knowledge.

Part of effectively choosing, modifying, and inventing methods for nursing education involves a deep and clear understanding of nursing as a discipline, and an equally clear and deep understanding of nursing education as the vehicle for facilitating knowledge and understanding of the discipline.

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Selecting and creating effective nursing education methods relies on an understanding that the content of nursing encompasses the goals and methods of nursing practice and the integral connections of practice with distinctive practice-related knowledge. Because of the nature of nursing as moral and practical in purpose and holistic in scope, ways of knowing and pathways to knowledge must be multidimensional. The use of narratives, which allow students to incorporate lived experiences and a discussion of these experiences into the learning environment, informs nursing practice. Narrative pedagogy arises out of the common lived experiences of students, teachers, and clinicians in nursing education.

P077 THE USE OF PATIENT RIGHTS IN CLINICS POINT OF VIEW OF NURSING STUDENTS

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Aim and Objective: the research was planned as descriptively with the aim of determining the observations about the use of patient rights in clinics of two School of Nursing Students in the east of Turkey.

Methods: the sampling of the research consisted of 306 students in 2008-2009 academic years. As the tool of data collection, as survey form prepared under the light of literature and orienting to determine practicing patient rights in the clinic based on clinical data and demographic data of the students were used.

Results: it was found out that 94.8% of students participated in the study was girl. When the situation in which the students know patient rights was examined, it was found out that 64.4% of the students gave the answer of "I partly know", and that 96.1% of the students provided the care suitable for patient rights during their course of training. It was found out that 90.5% of the health staff thought that they violated patient rights, and that doctors made violation in the first row, and that the nurses made violation in the second row (73.2%).

Conclusion: when the students were asked that which right they violated most, the right of given information and ask for information, and benefit from the service generally, and the right of respect for private life or confidence have taken the first three place when it was examined, for which rights the students respected most, the respect for confidence and private life with the rate of 82.7% has taken the first place.

P078 PERSPECTIVES OF HOSPITAL MORTALITY OF INTENSIVE CARES IN PUBLIC URBAN HOSPITALS MANISA IN TURKEY, BASED ON A ONE-YEAR REVIEW

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Background: Analysis of hospital mortality helps to assess the standards of health-care delivery.

Methods: This is a retrospective cohort study evaluating the causes of deaths which occurred during the years 2008 January 1 to 2007 January 1 in a single hospital. The causes of death were classified according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Chi square was used to analyze. All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 11th (SPSS).

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Findings: Of the 21,739 patients who were discharged the 300 (1.3%) died. Males constituted 60.7% and females 39.3%. The six most common ICD-10 chapters IX, X, XIV, II, VI, and XI included 76.4 % of the total 300 deaths. The most common contributors of non-neoplastic causes of death were cerebrovascular diseases (I00-I99) at 32.7%, diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93) at 6.0%, breath diseases (J10-J18) at 12.7 % and neurology diseases (G00-G99) at 6.0%, accounting for 51,4% of the total 300 deaths. Neoplasm (C00-D48) caused 8.0 % of the total 300 deaths, with leading forms being the malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34) at 2.9% and the malignant neoplasm of large intestine (C18.9) at 0.6%. The highest death rates occurred in **cardiology the intensive care unit** (32.7 %) and **the intensive care unit** (5.7 %).

Key problems related to certification of death were identified. Nearly complete the deaths (83.7 %: n = 300) occurred by the over of the fifteen day. It is identified that over deaths have effective of long time hospitalized.

Inadequacies of the emergency care service, infection control, medical oncology, rehabilitation, chronic and terminal care facilities, as well as lack of regional targets for reducing mortality related to diabetes, provision for the aging population and lack of prevention programs were substantiated.

Conclusions: Several important issues in intensive cares were raised. Disease specific characteristics, as well as functional and infrastructural inadequacies were identified and provided evidence for defining priorities and strategies for improving the standards of nursing care. Effective transformation can promise better prospects.

P079 INTENSIVE CARE INFECTIONS IN TURKEY

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Persons are face to face illness states from time to time that require treatment and care by retreating state of health. The treatment and care of critical patients are made in In intensive Care Unit. Intensive Care Unit is the type of multidisciplinary care and treatment that are given to the person have illness as acute imminence or awaiting for this form illness progress. Intensive Care Units (ICU) physical atmosphere is different from the other units of hospital as a result of current using technical equipment and form of progress. Due to the high mortality and morbidity and high economic loss hospital infections are more important health problem of all over the world. Hospital infections become into being more often according to the other units. Because invasive life support is carried out using wide spectrum antibiotics to the patients and to stay long time at ICU.

In spite of 5-10% patients in hospital at ICU, hospital infections frequency is more than 5-10 multiple according to the normal services. The patients in ICU have not only high endemic risk, also have epidemia risk. Every year 3.520.000 patients have treatment at ICU in USA. The mortality of patients at ICU is advised that 20%. In Turkey it changes 5.3% - 56.1% when that was advised from the some centrals as ICU hospital infections ratio. In our country pneumonia, urinar system infections, bacteremia, sepsis, catheter infections and surgical site infections have been seen when it was looked at from the distribution of hospital infections.

National Hospital Infections Surveyance System in USA advised the serious increase of ICU bed capacity between 1988-1995 in this country. Absolutely in the future beds that are separated for ICU will increase .The infections problem in ICU will go on with this as fateful. The real thing is infections staying at ICU which to be longer staying time by increase the costs. In this article; ICU infections epidomology and risk factors in Turkey are considered.

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P080 NURSING PERSONNEL TRAINING AND BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS

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Introduction: In our days, Biomedical Engineering constitutes the Science that connects the Health Sciences with the Engineering Sciences.

Objective: Aim of the present literature review is to bring out the necessity and the importance of nursing personnel training in the biomedical engineering field from Biomedical Engineering Departments (BMED).

Literature Review: The critical review of clinical trial articles and studies demonstrated that in our days the adaption of biomedical equipment and devices in the daily clinical practice is continuously bigger. These systems, from the smallest one up to the most complex, require from the part of Nursing personnel sufficient training. This training encompasses the familiarization of personnel with the operations of the device, with its safety features (error codes and audiovisual alarms) and also with more general knowledge that might find application in an urgent situation. The BMED, constitute with their personnel, the carriers for this type of training, which is continued in daily base, directly or indirectly, immediately afterwards the installation of a device or instrument and during its life cycle.

Conclusion: Today, particularly in the Hellenic space, Hospitals do not have in their entirety staffed BMED and consequently the training is realised as a rule by the representative companies, with particular cost, that overloads the already huge Hospital's budget. This training importance is also confirmed by researches in which it emerges that BMED trained Nurses in the sure use of telemedicine systems for home hospitalisation, with positive results.

P081 NEEDS OF CRITICALLY ILL ADULTS AND MEETING THE NEEDS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS OF ESTONIAN HOSPITALS

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Introduction: Patients admitted to ICU are generally in life-threatening condition and exposed to a number of stressors. Uncertainty causes several specific problems and needs to patients. Unfortunately, there is not enough scientific evidence about the needs of critically ill adults in ICU.

Aim: The aim of the study was to identify the self-perceived needs of critically ill adults in ICU and how these needs were met.

Methods: The convenient sample consisted of 170 patients cared at 16 ICUs in six Estonian hospitals. Data were collected using the structured questionnaire. Patients completed the questionnaire during one week after their discharge from ICU. Data were analysed by SPSS 17.00 using descriptive statistics and chi-square test.

Results: The most important needs of the patients were the need for physical comfort, need to feel safe, and need to be respected as a unique individual. Needs for emotional support, information and privacy were less important. Need to be involved to their care was least important. The needs of patients were not always met by the staff.

Conclusions: Findings of the study provide a basis for understanding the needs of critically ill

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adults and would help health care providers to provide more patient-centred care and to improve patients' psychological wellbeing and quality of life after their discharge.

P082 QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION PROCESS – A CRUCIAL STEP IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE NURSING RESEARCH

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Introduction: Cross-cultural influences affect health care practices internationally and are areas of concern and study for nurses and other health care professionals. Developing a culturally equivalent translated questionnaire requires familiarity with linguistic adaptation, cultural constructs, and psychometric changes inherent in the translation process.

Purpose: (1)To describe various questionnaire translation methods used in published nursing research(1998-2005), and evaluations of procedures to assure the validity and reliability of the translation; (2)to explain the factors influencing the selection of translation method; (3)to develop the questionnaire translation module appropriate to the international comparative study on organizational attributes of nursing practice environment.

Method: Based on extensive literature review (CINAHL, MEDLINE, manual search) on studies including translation of quantitative research instruments, the strengths and weaknesses of each method were analyzed. Only articles in English language, fulfilling the selection criteria were included. Final data consisted of 14 articles, as analysis the synthesis was conducted.

Results: Six main translation methods being widely used in nursing researches were identified. Translated questionnaires can be treated like new instruments. Objectives of the study, questionnaire, availability of translators and experts as well as other resources influence the selection of translation method. Questionnaire translation module was developed to investigate nursing practice environment in three European countries.

Conclusions: Translating questionnaires for international comparative research is complex, but essential process. The documentation of every stage of this process is important.

P083 TRANSLATING THE ABSTRACT CONCEPTS OF THE ROPER, LOGAN & TIERNEY THEORY IN DAILY NURSING PRACTICE

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Aim: The aim of this study is to analyse in a concise manner the abstract nature of the Roper, Logan and Tierney's nursing theory and consequently develop the language framework that practitioners can use in their daily practice in order to assess and plan nursing care.

Literature Review: The core concepts of the Roper, Logan and Tierney theory are the twelve activities of living that the individual can independently carry out during his lifespan. In those incidences that an individual is unable carry out independently one or more of the twelve activities of living due to biological, psychological, socioculture, environmental and politicoeconomic factors, than this individual is need of nursing care as to assist him/her to carry out the activity or to adjust to the new situation. In order for nurses to assess the individual and plan nursing care using Roper, Logan and Tierney's abstract conceptualisation it is required that these are translated to language

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and tools that are able to be understood and implemented by practitioners in daily practice.

Conclusion: Language and tools that practitioners can use as to implement the Roper, Logan and Tierney theory in daily practice will be presented.

P084 UNDERSTANDING PRACTICING NURSES' PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLICATIONS

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Background: The literature acknowledges that nursing practice can create physical and emotional stresses for its practitioners.

Aim: This study aimed to acquire an in-depth understanding of being a nurse in the Greek National Health System.

Methods: Interpretive phenomenology was used and Van Manen's method of analysis was implemented. Conversational interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of nine nurses employed at the University Hospital of Ioannina in Greece.

Findings: The findings produced three essential themes: a dissonance between the images and reality of nursing, emotional burnout, and psychosomatic entanglement.

Discussion: The dissonance between the idealization of nursing and the reality of nursing, along with the emotional crisis created by daily practice, constituted the two fundamental factors for developing psychosomatic complications. These impacted negatively on the participants' personal and professional well-being.

Conclusion: It was concluded that mechanisms for developing a supportive clinical environment were necessary to deal with nurses' psychosomatic complications. Such mechanisms include a clear delineation of roles, continuous collaboration between education and practice, the development of mentorship programs, and the use of reflection in practice.

P085 UNDERSTANDING THE EXPERIENCES OF PATIENTS THAT HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Background: Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, incurable and often disabling illness that greatly impacts on the lives of individuals. MS is typified as a chronic disease of the central nervous system effecting primarily young adults. The disabling and incurable nature of the disease, and the fact that it strikes primarily young individuals can have direct psychological effects of the newly diagnosed individual such as depression, hopelessness, helplessness or even suicidal ideations.

Aims: The aim of the study is to acquire an in-depth understanding of the emotional and psychological experiences of newly diagnosed MS patients at the city of Ioannina.

Methods: A small scale qualitative study was conducted at the General University Hospital of Ioannina, Greece between November 2008 and March 2009. Four newly diagnosed patients were identified in the above period and compromised the sample of the current study. Thematic content analysis was used to analyse the data.

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Results: Five themes were developed, namely; 1) experience of being told, 2) sense of anger, 3) sense of depression, 4) adjustment and 5) isolation.

Discussion: The diagnosis of MS triggers a reality shock for the patient followed by fear and sorrow, which develops into a sense of anger as to why this has happened and a sense of depression leading to an emotional rollercoaster, to alcohol misuse and to suicidal ideations. Eventually, if the individual is systematically and intensely supported by next to kin, family, and health professionals adapts to this new situation or else becomes isolated and chronically depressed.

P086 FARABI EXCHANGE PROGRAM IN TURKEY

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Farabi Exchange Program means, student and academic member exchange program among the higher education institutions. Farabi Exchange Program student can continue his/her education for minimum one half year, maximum two half years, at the other higher education institution, within the context of the exchange program. The associate degree and bachelor's degree preparation class students and first-year pupils, the preparation class students of the post graduate and doctoral education, scientific education preparation students, the first half year students of the major education are not available of the program. The lecture credits of the students, can't be less than their lecture credits they had to take in the same half year at their registered higher education institute. In the Exchange, the credits of the lectures are considered, not the number of the lectures. The unit responsables of the universities take the necessary precautions for the students, not to lose their credits, lecture, term or years. The lectures can be also chosen from the lower or the upper classes of the related higher education institute. The equivalences are firstly determined and approved by the administrative board of the unit. The successfully completed lectures are charted at the schedules of the registered institution. The higher education institutes issue only one application announcement for each half year. The following year's Exchange transactions are completed before the half year, that the announcement had been issued. The minimum conditions which shall be seeked at the students are, to be a registered student of the formal education, minimum 2.0 average academic note degree for the associate degree and bachelor's degree, minimum 2,5 average academic note degree for the post graduate and doctorate. The academic members can be charged with the duty for minimum one educational year. The additional lecture fees are determined according to the universities, and will be paid by the University which charges the duty. Since the higher cost of the academical member exchange, the item will firstly be considered in the departments and the units councils for the student exchange programs, and the protocol preparation actions will be taken.

P087 QUALITY NURSING CARE IN NEUROSURGERY

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Aim: To explore and compare nurses and patients perceptions of quality nursing care in neurosurgery.

Material-Methods: Between 2002 and 2007 we made a descriptive, comparative study with 35 nurses and 110 patients. Data were collected using the Perception of Quality Nursing Care Scale.

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Results: The results showed that the overall mean score and each category mean score, as perceived by nurses and patients, were high. There was a statistically significant difference between nurses' and patients' perceptions of quality nursing care based on the following categories: staff characteristics, care-related activities and progress of nursing process. However, similarities in perception have also been identified in some categories.

Conclusions: It is important to measure both nurses and patients perceptions of quality nursing care. The findings indicate that nurses and patients had differing views of quality nursing care, because they may have had different standards and ways in which they viewed these characteristics of care. Improvements are needed regarding certain aspects of patient information and support for patients' psychological needs. Relevance to clinical practice. It is a challenge to nurses when taking collaborative action to meet patients' expectations and needs, Identifying areas for quality improvements are important, to know where to take action. These findings may facilitate the work with changing attitudes and working routines, which are needed to deliver effective care and to improve patients' perceptions of quality of care at neurosurgery departments.

P088 DIFFICULTIES THAT FACED NURSES WORKING IN SURGICAL CLINICS IN PATIENT CARE AND MOTIVATION LEVELS

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Research was planned as a descriptive purposes on nurses working in surgical diseases of clinical experience in patient care and the difficulty of determining the level of motivation. The dates between 21.04.2009-13.05.2009 in Aziziye Research Hospital, Erzurum Palandöken State Hospital and Training Research Hospital Surgical Clinic's nurses having accepted to participate in the research and not allowed in total 54 were included in the of research. The data was collected by socio-demographic characteristics of nurses and patient care to identify the difficulties faced and Motivation Scale using Data Collection Form.

In evaluation of the data obtained; arithmetic averages, percentages, variance analysis and t test were used.

According to research results; 40.7 % are 20-24 years, 44.5 % are health of vocational high school graduate, 55.6 % are single, 57.4 % are willing to work in surgical clinics, 38.9% are 0-2 years of working in the profession, 38.9% are 0-2 years of working in the surgery clinic, 53.7 % has been found to work as a regular.

Nurse care and diagnosis of patients experience some difficulties in the overall motivation of nurses working in the surgery clinic of the level of "high-level [3.68]" that has been identified. Nurse level of motivation of age, graduated from the school, marital status and were not affected by surgery in clinical studies. Research in the context of the nurse were in the high motivation level.

P089 TOWARDS AN INTEGRATIVE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EXPLAINING BELIEFS ABOUT WIFE BEATING: A STUDY AMONG STUDENTS OF NURSING FROM TURKEY

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Aim: An integrative theoretical framework was tested as the basis for explaining the beliefs of Turkish students of nursing about wife beating.

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Method: The study was conducted among a convenience sample of 406 students of nursing at a major University in Turkey. Almost all of them (404, 99.5%) were women. A self-administered and totally anonymous questionnaire based on the following items and scales was used to measure the different variables in the study: Background information, Beliefs about wife beating, Attitudes Toward Women, Marital Role Expectations, Exposure to Family Violence, Psychological Symptoms.

Result: Participants' ages ranged from 18 years to 33 years (Mean=22.37, SD=1.69). The results revealed that substantial percentages of students expressed some level of willingness to justify wife beating, a tendency to believe that battered women benefit from beating, and a belief that battered women are responsible for their beating. Nevertheless, a substantial percentage of students expressed willingness to help battered women, a perception that violent husbands as responsible for their behavior, and a tendency to support punishing violent husbands. The results also indicate that significant amounts of the variance in students' beliefs about wife beating can be attributed to their patriarchal ideology, to their exposure to family violence during childhood and adolescence, and to their traumatic symptoms. Several significant interactions were revealed among some of these three predictors.

Conclusion: The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the results for future research, theory development, and training of nursing students.

P090 SELF-ESTEEM AND SUBMISSIVE ACTS OF THE UNDERGRADUATES BEING EDUCATED THROUGH DIFFERENT EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN SCHOOL OF NURSING

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Aim: This descriptive research was planned to examine the self-esteem and submissive acts of the undergraduates being educated through different education systems.

Method: This research has been carried out between 18 through 29 January 2008. A total of 188 undergraduate nursing students, attending 3rd and 4th grade, from Ege University in Turkey and who accepted to participate and could be reached, were included. For the data collection, Socio-demographic form, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Submissive Acts Scale, were used.

Results: The mean scores of submissive acts of undergraduate students being in 3rd grade through integrated system were found higher than of those being in 4th grade through classical system; whereas a statistically significant difference couldn't be found between mean scores of self-esteem. According to education system, a statistically significant difference was found in terms of their submissive acts and responsiveness to criticism. A statistically significant difference was also detected between their submissive acts and education systems, age groups and place of residence.

Discussion: From the undergraduates participated in research, self-esteem was in intermediate level; continuing of self concept, psychosomatic indications, parent interest were high; the mean scores of trust to humans, depressive affect, ability to participate in discussions were in intermediate level; the mean scores of responsiveness to critics, dreaminess, sense of interpersonal threat and psychical isolation were lower.

Conclusion: Assertiveness and self esteem are necessary for effective nurse communication. Because the process for becoming a nurse is starting at nursing school, nursing education should be more promotive to self esteem and decreased to submissive acts through educational methods.

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P091 PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION AND GRADUATE STUDIES IN NURSING

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Introduction: An important decision in ones life is his/her profession. Professional Orientation constitutes the link between education and the job market. It helps young people to discover their capabilities, interests, expectations and inclinations.

Aim: The aim of the present study is to investigate criteria used in choosing the nursing profession through programs of professional orientation.

Sample: The study was conducted on 70 students of a University of Nursing in the region. The choice of sample was accidental and representative.

Methodology: A structured questionnaire with open and closed questions was used. Statistical analysis was based on the statistical parcel of SPSS(Version 13).

Results: 43% of the students answered that the particular profession was their first choice and that the basic reasons for choosing Nursing were social. 60% of the sample stated that they selected this profession in order to offer help to sick people, while 50% based their choice clearly on financial reasons. Their opinion about the nursing profession was to a high degree shaped by their school's professional orientation program (48,5%). This is considered insufficient by 34,2% of the students, who believe that this is due to lack of prior knowledge of social recognition of nursing (18,5%), and of their professional rights (15,7%).

Conclusions: Adolescents at Lyceum find themselves trapped in a situation of long-lasting preparation for a higher degree. The school motivates competition and this is continued through all their efforts until their professional establishment. Therefore, it is necessary to link education with production, so as young people are given the opportunity to experience working conditions, get acquainted to the new technologies and learn a variety of new professions as well as their pros and cons.

P092 THE HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS AND NURSING

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This article's aim is to explain migration process' effects on health and possible risks, show the results in the aspect of public health and also explain nurses' health services who are close with society in the migration process. Migration is the moving of individuals or groups of a social structure from one place to another due to social, economic and cultural reasons. Among migration reasons are economical problems like work power demand, increasing life conditions in the west, poverty and unemployment; some social, psychological and political factors like wars, political suppressions, religion suppressions, adventure search, families getting united; natural events like earthquakes, flood events, desertification and drought. In addition, increase in education and training, developments in transportation and communication devices made social activity faster and affected as well the migration. In developing countries there are 107.1 millions of immigrants excluding refugees, in developed countries there are 158.3 millions of immigrants. In our country the research TGYONA - 2006 results show that 48.9% of household population is living in a different place other than the place they were born.

Migration is a public health problem due to its nature, reasons, conditions and results. There are physiological and psychological problems in immigrant individuals. Some factors like too many families living in the same household, lived extraordinary situations and psychological problems developed due to violence, inadequacy having good feeding and heating, cleanness conditions not being provided, insufficient and dirty drinking water, inadequacy to exhaust waste properly, affect individuals' health in a negative way. Nurses in this process determine these health problems of

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immigrant individuals and develop proper cares for them.

Therefore, the "migration" phenomenon interests nursing professionals, who work in primary health care. In order to protect and develop those peoples' health, variables, life styles, health behaviors that have impact on their well-being should be evaluated by nursing professionals. Moreover, migration and health relationship should be integrated to nursing education programs.

P093 DETERMINATION OF REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS IN PREMARITAL AND GIVING CONSULTING SERVICE

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This research aimed the determination of the knowledge level about Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health of the couples that will marry in the future and on the occasion of the results to determine their educational needs on this topic.

Data was gathered with the aid of a questionnaire which was prepared by the researchers that contained questions directing to couples' socio-demographic properties and their sexual health.

This result of the research was made at the countryside health providing associations at one region of Izmir with 170 couples whom apply to the program and accept providing information about the topic between the dates of 01/06/2006 and 30/06/2008 by giving some analysis to the related societies.

It's detected that the 87.6% of the men and 70% of the women have information about the health of the sexual and genital reproduction when the results are taken from the analysis that are practiced on the specified couples. It's detected that the 32.4% of the men use some books, magazine etc. and 26.5% of them get information from their friends/peers; 22.4% of the women get information from their friends/peers and 17.6% get information from the members of the family about the sexual and reproductive health. 60.6% of the men have experienced sexual experiments before the marriage on the contrary of 93.5% of the women. It's detected that the 62.9% of the women and 67.1% of the men have wanted to use pregnancy control methods in their experiments. It's also determined that the 49.8% of the men and 72.9% of the women whom participated at the research wanted to get consulting service about the topic.

A high level statistically difference in meaning ($p < 0.05$) is supplied from the applicants with the knowledge level of the participants about the sexual and reproductive health change according to their ages, education levels, the living area that they had located and the requirement possibility of the couples whom are serious in having a baby and besides the experiencing opportunity about the sexual situation had effected the research actually ($p < 0.05$).

A high level statistically difference in meaning ($p < 0.05$) is supplied from the applicants according to their knowledge about the preventive methods, the living area that they had located and their economical positions.

As the result; it's determined that the reproductive and sexual health knowledge level of the couples before the marriage were not in a sufficient average. It's expected that reproductive and sexual health knowledge level of the couples before the marriage must be improved with some educational courses within the public by the way of the nurses.

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P094 INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ANGER COMPONENTS AND MENTAL SYMPTOMS IN WORKING ADOLESCENTS

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Objective: Working adolescents at risk in the workplaces because of their individual development period are incompletes. Inappropriate working conditions cause permanent physical and mental problems in adolescents. In this study we aimed the examining of the relations between anger components and psychological symptoms in working adolescents to protect and improve the working adolescents' mental health, because anger is a important factor that predict of the psychological health.

Methods: This study was conduct 249 apprenticeship students in Odemis Professional Training Center. In the study, Knowledge Form, The State Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI), Multidimensional Anger Scale (MAS), and Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) were used for gathering data. Data were evaluated by means of descriptive statistics, means, standard deviations, parametric and nonparametric tests, correlations and reliability and validity tests.

Results: The mean ages of the participants were 16.1 ± 1.1 and subscale internal consistency coefficients of these scales were changed between 0.74 - 0.95 for **BSI**, between 0.64-0.85 for the STAXI, between 0.88- 0.98 for the MAS. Correlation coefficients were low, high and middle level between subscales of the STAXI, the MAS, and the **BSI, except Anger Control Subscale. These positive relations were significant** ($P < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$). When compare working adolescents' descriptive characteristics and the Scales' Score, there were significant differences according to gender, age groups, sectors, income levels, perception of the mental health, and leisure time activities ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Age, nugatory and painful attitudes effects facing adolescents, spare some time to recreate oneself, status of the satisfaction about his/her work were important factors to determining of the anger level and anger reactions in the working adolescents. A positive and significant relation determined between anger and mental symptoms.

P095 OPINIONS OF PATIENT ACCOMPANIST ABOUT ACCOMPANYING SERVICES IN ESKISEHIR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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The right of life, health and patients which have been won due to being a person, contains showing respect for people's life and protecting their health, and treatment when necessary. These rights and laws have been guaranteed by constitutions, laws, international treaties and other regulations.

A 40 article questionnaire looking for accompanist services, and demographic data and aiming to from a scale at the end of the study to the patient accompanist Eskisehir Osmangazi University (ESOGU) Hospital, and the study group was formed of 166 patient accompanists. In data analysis variance analysis, Turkey technique, Levene test, and t test were used. SPSS 10.0 statistical software was used for that reason.

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It has been seen that almost half of the patient accompanists described by regulations, were accompanying the patients in all services except for intensive care units, and they had active roles in patient care. % 66, 86 of patient accompanists wants that patients should have them, % 90,35 of them wants that patients should have accompanists in order not to have bad psychology, % 51,19 of them wants that they accompany the patients but nurses should give care to the patients. % 65, 65 of them complained that their regular sleep routine changed, % 56, 02 complained that they can do their responsibilities at home, % 99,38 wanted to be informed about patients health conditions.

Responsibilities of health professionals are giving thorough health care to the patients without accompanist, and training the patient accompanists for having them give the same care to the patients at home.

P096 ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF 1ST CLASS STUDENTS OF NURSING BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAM UNDER THE SCOPE OF COURSE NAMED AS "INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN NURSING SERVICES"

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Background: Establishing effective interpersonal relations, assisting and consultancy skills are behaviors that are necessary for any nurse and are also prerequisite in terms of a quality nursing concept.

Methodology: For this purpose, the "Communication Skills Inventory" was used, which was applied twice, first at the beginning of the course and then at the end of the semester, to 105 students attending the course "Interpersonal Relations In Nursing Services" and were studying in the 1st grade during the fall semester of the academic year 2008-2009 at the Department of Midwifery and the Department of Nursing of Eskisehir Health College of Further Education.

Results: The result of the data assessment, both in the preliminary and the final test, showed that the communication skill score average of the midwifery students is higher than that of the nursing students and that the difference is considerable (Preliminary Test: $t=2.214$, $p=0.029$; Final Test: $t=2.929$, $p=0.004$, $p<0.05$). When general communication skills scores are assessed, it is seen that there is an important difference in favor of the female students, having communication skill score higher than the male students (Final Test: $t=2.929$, $p=0.004$, $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It is thought that at the first step of nursing education, it is necessary to develop the students' communication skills through appropriate targets that shall be formed in any type of practical and theoretical courses in other study-years, so that they may reflect their skills into applications.

P097 COMMUNICATION STARTS WITH INTRODUCTION

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Background: Communication starts with introduction. Doctors and midwives/nurses should introduce themselves to their patients in order to plan their treatment properly and carry out patient care processes effectively.

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Objective: This study aims at getting doctors' and midwives'/nurses' points of view on their first meeting with their patients, which is the beginning of the communication, and on introducing themselves.

Methodology: The data was obtained by 83 doctors and 222 midwives/nurses providing services during pregnancy and delivery, in 3 different hospitals and 14 health centers in Eskisehir, Turkey. Mean, standard deviation, χ^2 and t-tests have been used for the data analysis.

Results: 22 doctors (26.5%) and 138 midwives/nurses (62.2%) said that they introduce themselves to their patients at the first meeting. It has been seen that midwives/nurses are more sensitive in introducing themselves than doctors ($p < 0.05$). As the time that midwives/nurses allocate to patients increases, the ratio of the time of introducing and giving information about themselves to patients increases as well ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: One fourth of the doctors, and more than half of the midwives/nurses introduce themselves to the patients in order to make the patients relax, feel that they are close to each other, improve the respect toward patients and the patients' compliance to treatment. When doctors and midwives/nurses introduce themselves at the first meeting, it affects the later stages positively.

P098 CAN EUTHANASIA BE EVALUATED IN DIFFERENT WAYS FOR PATIENTS AND NON PATIENTS? A SAMPLE STUDY IN TURKEY FROM NURSES' POINT OF VIEW

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Euthanasia concerns families, doctors and nurses if any patient requests it while suffering from an incurable disease or unbearable pains. During the treatment process, nurses are the closest people to the patients among the patient, doctor and nurse triangle. They witness many unbearable experiences of patients and also their relatives. Nurses have different viewpoints concerning euthanasia as they do in other fields of medical ethics. Some nurses believe that non-patients have the right to die but they do not defend such a right for their own patients. Some others are against euthanasia since they believe it conflicts with their education and religious beliefs. In this research, 300 nurses working at Osmangazi University Hospital were asked to complete a questionnaire about euthanasia.

More than half, 124 (59.1%), of the nurses involved in the research mentioned that healthy individuals had the right to die whereas more than half, 120 (57.2 %) of the same sampling group said the patients who they provide care for should not be given the right to die. The hesitation expressed by the nurses on right to die when the patients they provide care are concerned is associated with the interdependent relationship between the patient and the nurse.

While establishing health policies, nurses should be granted the autonomy to perform the new roles they assume about health care.

The responsibility of nurses, when patients request to die, should be revised considering nurses' status and role within the society.

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P099 EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF CASTOR OIL PACK ON CONSTIPATION IN THE ELDERLY

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Aim: This study was planned as an experimental clinical research study to examine the effect of castor oil pack (COP) on constipation in the elderly.

Methods: The sample comprised of 35 elderly individuals. The elderly individuals were monitored seven days before the administration of COP, the days when it was administered (3 days) and the days after administration (4 days), a total of 14 days, with a "Standard Diary" developed by Pamuk et al.. Percentages, Wilcoxon Signed Ranks, Repeated Measures, Bonferroni, and Mann-Whitney U tests were used for the data analysis.

Results: It was determined that there was a statistically significant decrease in straining mean score during the COP administration days from the pre-administration scores ($p<0.05$). There was a statistically significant increase in mean number of bowel movements (BM) and consistency of feces on the COP administration days from the pre-administration scores ($p<0.05$). It was also determined that there was a statistically significant decrease in the elderly individuals' feeling of completely evacuating after a BM on the post-administration days from the COP administration days ($p<0.05$). There was a statistically significant decrease in mean straining score and feeling of completely evacuating after a BM on the post-administration days from the pre-administration days ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: COP didn't have an effect on the number of BM or amount of feces, but decreased the feces consistency score, straining during defecation and feeling of completely evacuating after a BM, thus decreasing the elderly individuals' symptoms of constipation.

P100 ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC DISEASE WHO REFER TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS

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Aim: This study was conducted in order to determine the depression and anxiety levels of individuals with chronic disease who visited the Primary Health Care Center No. 1 in central Erzincan, Turkey, for any reason during June-September 2008.

Methodology: The population of this descriptive cross-sectional study included individuals with chronic disease who visited the Primary Health Care Center No. 1 in central Erzincan for any reason. The sample consisted of individuals of 18 years of age and over with communication skills, who volunteered to participate in the study ($n=340$). Data were collected using an identification form prepared by the researchers and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD) which was developed by Zigmond and Snaith (1983) and whose validity and reliability was performed by Aydemir et al. (1997). Data analyses were performed using percentages, means, Kuruskall Wallis, one-way variance analysis, and t-test in independent groups.

Results: It was determined that 29.4% of the participants were 70 years of age and over, 52.9% were women, 79.4% were married and 43.5% were literate or primary school graduates. It was also determined that 35.5% were on regular medication, 82.9% followed a specific diet and 43.8% adhered to their diets. The mean anxiety scores of the participants, obtained from the HAD scale, were found

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to be 10.40 ± 2.58 , while their mean depression scores were 9.47 ± 2.41 . Anxiety and depression risk was detected in 51.2% and 81.5% of the patients, respectively. It was observed that age and gender affected the mean anxiety score, while age and education status affected the mean depression score significantly. There were no significant differences in incidence of anxiety and depression among different marital status, profession, settlement, monthly income, period of a disease, disease type, there were no significant differences between the incidence of anxiety and different educational status.

Conclusion: It may be concluded that the vast majority of participants are at risk in terms of their anxiety and depression.

P101 THE MANAGEMENT OF BORN BLOOD DISEASES IN ALBANIA

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Methods used in the survey

- Descriptive
- statisticor

In Albania the major part of born blood diseases are the hemoglobinopathies and the disease coagulation especially hemophilia. Albania is a country with high spread of beta thalassemia. The spread of carriers of diseases is heterogenous and the highest frequency is met in the western lowland of our country. Even often the recognition of the problem in the 70s, the frequency of carriers of disease with hemoglobinopathy and thalassemia still remain high and as a consequence every year 15-20 new cases are checked up. (have screened)

The need for a good management has to do with some factors:

- The high frequency of hemoglobinopathy
- The free-movement of population after the 90s
- The deaths because of the lack of the treatment of the born blood diseases
- Difficulties in providing the optimal healthcare
- Insufficient information of the community
- The need for an integrated approach in preventing and the curing of the illness, including the advices before the wedding, prenatal diagnosis, early discovering

The purpose of the survey

- The diminution of the number of the born babies touched from the disease and improving the life expectancy and the quality of life

The target

- Compiling,
- Implementation
- The evolution of the sensibilisation programs, informing, of the community continuously and not with compaign
- The spread of informing and educating materials
- Providing the information for the risked people
- Ethic and medical advising of the sick people and the couples of with family history
- The education of the population in medical genetic
- The screening of target groups
- Scree of target groups
- Mass screening.

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P102 THE POMEGRANATE IN THE CYPRIOT TRADITIONAL HEALING

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Introduction: The pomegranate tree, which in the Cypriot language is “rodia” or “roidia” or “rothkia”, is known since the ancient years to the Cypriot people as it is mentioned by Homer (Odyssey II, p119-120). According to the Greek mythology, Aphrodite, a Greek goddess, brought the pomegranate tree in Cyprus and since then it was set as a symbol of fertility and prosperity.

Purpose: The present study is indicating the healing action of the pomegranate tree according to the Cypriot tradition.

Literature review: Related quotes were searched in several Cypriot textbooks as well as in web-sites. Words such as pomegranate, pomegranate tree, healing, health and Cyprus were used for the web search.

Our search resulted in the following:

1. Pomegranate symbolizes fertility and prosperity.
2. Since ancient years, the pomegranate tree was used for healing tapeworm.
3. The pomegranate tree's peel has septic attributes that can contribute in confronting diarrhea.
4. Pomegranate juice relieves stomach disturbances.
5. Pomegranate juice relieves sore throat.

Conclusion: Summing up, it is shown that the Cypriots had already known about the healing abilities of the pomegranate tree since the ancient years. That is why the pomegranate was used in the traditional healing of Cyprus

P103 CYPRIOT SAYINGS RELATED WITH NURSING

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Introduction: Sayings, as is commonly known, are old traditional “wisdoms”, through which different messages are delivered to people. All societies have some particular sayings related to the protection or promotion of health.

Purpose: In this study, several Cypriot sayings that are related to health will be presented.

Literature Review: Sayings related to health were searched through the use of old Cypriot textbooks. Besides that, internet was used, also searching for information related to words such as nursing, medicine and health.

Based on our search, we found the following sayings:

1. When you keep your legs warm, your head cold and your stomach not-full, then you do not need a doctor.
2. When you have your health you have all the best.
3. Comfort the patient until the moments he/she dies.
4. He/she fell in “death” (he/she is ready to die)
5. One apple a day, keeps the doctor away.
6. The bed can hold an old person, neither a wooden bed the sick.
7. The pregnant and the sick can tell the cat to go away?
8. When you are in pain you go to the doctor.

Conclusion: It is found that the Cypriot society has been using sayings to show the value of health as well as to indicate the need of protecting and promoting it.

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P104 THE EFFECT OF THE ODOR OF BREAST MILK ON THE TRANSITION TO TOTAL ORAL FEEDING TIME IN PRETERM INFANTS

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Aim: This study aimed at investigating the effect of the odor of breast milk provided with the use of a gavage to preterm infants on the time of transition to total oral feeding.

Background: The earliest possible transition of preterm infants to oral feeding is important for their survival and recovery. Previous studies have shown that stimulus with the odor of breast milk during enteral feeding contributes to the medical and developmental process.

Design: This prospective experimental study was performed on 80 preterm infants; study and control groups of 40 infants each.

Method: The study was conducted in the Eastern region of Turkey, at the Newborn Intensive Care and Premature Unit, between September 2007 and December 2008. The data were collected via a questionnaire and follow-up table prepared by the researcher based on relevant literature. The study was approved by the local institution, and written informed consent was obtained from the parents.

Results: The findings of the study indicated that the preterm infants who were stimulated by the breast milk's odor during feeding with gavage made their transition to oral feeding 3 days earlier than those in the control group, and they gained weight more rapidly. Moreover, the mean hospitalization time of these infants was 6 days shorter.

Conclusion: The results show that stimulation with breast milk is an effective method in transition of preterm infants to oral feeding.

P105 DETERMINATION OF STATUS OF MEDICATION USE AMONG STUDENTS OF ERZINCAN UNIVERSITY

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This is a descriptive study aiming to determine the status of medication use among students of Erzincan University which is located in central Erzincan, Turkey.

Method: The study population comprised of 4506 students and the sample included 885 students (19.6% of the study population) who attended faculties, associate programs, and vocational schools of Erzincan University. Data were collected between April-May 2008 through a questionnaire which included the students' demographic characteristics and their status of medication use. Percentages and chi-square test were used for the statistical analysis.

Results: 39.3% of the participants were 2nd grade students, 59.8% were between 20-22 years, and 34.7% were attending the Faculty of Education. It was shown that 64.6% of the students used medication for headache and/or cold-influenza, 83.6% read the respective package insert before using a drug, 47.9% discontinued medication after cessation of complaints, 50.5% used a medication within the last couple of months, and 23.2% took these medications without prescription. It was found that 70.3% of the participants had used a medication without prescription whenever they had a headache; 61.5% of non-prescription medications used were analgesics; and 64.1% used a non-prescription drug due to prior use of the same drug. A significant difference was established between the gender of the students and their medication use within the last couple of months.

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It was also found that there is a statistically significant difference between the students' gender and the faculty they attend and rates of package insert reading and trying to get through the pain without using any medication.

Conclusion: As a conclusion, it was determined that more than half of the students used a medication within the last one month and 23.2% of these medications were bought without prescription.

P106 THE EFFECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION DURATION OF SUBCUTANEOUS LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HEPARIN INJECTION ON THE FORMATION OF ECCHYMOSIS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY THE OF THREE ADMINISTRATION DURATIONS

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Aim: This study was performed to determine and compare the effect of two already present and one new administration duration of subcutaneous (SC) low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) injection on the ecchymosis formation.

Background: The ecchymosis after SC heparin injection, affects the patient physiologically, psychologically and limits the appropriate area for subsequent injections. Therefore, the ecchymosis related to the injection should be minimized.

Method: This quasi-experimental study sample (estimated as 48 patients with 90% power) comprised of patients who had undergone joint replacement operation at an orthopaedic clinic. The study was approved by the Hospital Ethical Committee and included SC injection protocol which includes three different administration durations with 24 hours intervals: 10 seconds (sec), 30 sec, 30+10 sec (30 sec followed by 10 sec of keeping it in the tissue before removing the needle); and were performed by the same researcher. The ecchymosis area was measured after 48 hours. Numbers, percentages, means, standard deviations, Kruskal-Wallis analysis, Mann Whitney U test and Spearman ranked correlation test were used for the analysis.

Results: 60% (n=29) of the participants were female, their average age was 63.7±9.73. Most of them had high body mass index. It was determined that the ecchymosis area was smaller and the ecchymosis occurrence was less after the 30 seconds+10 seconds duration (p< 0.05).

Conclusions: In order to reduce both the occurrence and the size of the ecchymosis area, LMWH should be administered 30 sec with keeping the needle in the tissue for a while.

P107 THE OPINIONS OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL TOWARDS THE PARENTAL PARTICIPATION DURING THE PEDIATRIC TRANSPORT IN IZMIR

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Introduction: This descriptive study was designed in order to map out the opinions of medical personnel towards parental participation during pediatric transport in Izmir, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of parental participation.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted in the emergency departments and 112 (Emergency Medical Service) units of three provincial hospitals in Izmir. The study sample consists of 70 members of the medical personnel recruited in these units between February-June 2008. The data were collected with 10 questionnaire forms designed by the researchers compiling socio-

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demographic data and an especially designed questionnaire form with the purpose of carrying out an analysis on the personnel's opinions towards parental participation during pediatric transport.

Findings: When the medical personnel were asked about their opinions about the parental participation in the transport, 71.4% of the participants responded that the parents were not ready to participate in the transport. 57.1% of the personnel responded "no" to the question "Should the parents accompany the pediatric transport when the patient is in a critical condition?". The reasons were that the parents lived through the process together with the child (25.9%), that the parents were in panic (22.2%), and they made it difficult to conduct medical interventions (14.8%). 9.3% of the medical personnel disagreed with the parental participation because they believed that the parents were emotionally distressed and 7.4% of the participants thought that it would increase the risk of accidents. Finally, 7.4% of the medical personnel claimed that the parents shouldn't accompany the transport because of limited space in the vehicles.

Conclusions: The data illustrated that the medical personnel don't wholeheartedly support parental participation during the pediatric transport

P108 AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUDENT NURSES' CONFLICT EXPERIENCES AND THE STATE OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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Introduction: Conflicts seem to be an inevitable situation that may occur in any medium where people interact with each other. Similarly, as faculty members and students are in constant interaction with each other, it is highly possible for them to have conflicts. For an efficient conflict management, the relations between these two groups require particular attention.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to analyze the conflict experiences of the student nurses and conflict management styles that they utilize when they experience conflictual situations with the faculty.

Methods: The study was conducted with all of the students, 254 in total in a nursing school. The data were collected with a personal information form and the Rahim Organizational Conflict Inventory II (ROCI II). The data were evaluated using descriptive statistics and Cronbach' alpha coefficient analysis.

Results: The results have illustrated that 74.9% of the students experienced conflicts with the faculty members. 89% of the students who experienced conflicts stated that they had rarely conflicts with the faculty and 63% of the students expressed that they mostly experienced conflictual situations at the practice field. While 26.5% of the participants considered themselves as successful in conflict management, 46.9% saw themselves partly successful. Besides, the most common conflict management styles were found to be integrating ($X=3.88$) and compromising ($X=3.38$), and the least common was dominating style ($X=3.01$).

Conclusions: It was found that the participant students had levels of conflict experiences, yet with lower levels of frequency. It was also found that they preferred conflict management styles that yield positive results. It is believed that focusing on the factors that cause conflicts at the practice field in future studies will provide valuable data in order to reduce conflictual situations.

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P109 EVALUATION OF NUTRITION AT INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Sufficient and well-balanced alimentation is quite important for health and patient healing. Long term hospitalizations at intensive care units increase morbidity and mortality and cause economical burdens. Intensive care patients inevitably go through a catabolic phase. This causes degradation of proteins for energy, protein-energy malnutrition and an increase at complications.

In order to evaluate the nutritional condition at intensive care units, anthropometric measurements (body weight, body-mass index, diameter of upper arm and skin thickness around triceps muscle), biochemical measurements (albumin, transferrin, retinol binding globulin, nitrogen balance, prealbumin), immunological tests and clinical evaluations are important. Daily energy requirements should be defined in order to prevent malnutrition at intensive care unit patients. For calculation of basal metabolic rate, the most commonly used equation including parameters such as body weight, height, age and sex is Haris Benedict equation.

For intensive care patients, enteral feeding should be preferred as long as gastrointestinal system is functional, enteral feeding should be performed for all patients who aren't expected to start oral feeding within three days. Parenteral nutrition should be started for patients for whom enteral nutrition cannot be performed within the first 24 hours. These patients should be followed for enteral nutrition complications (diarrhea, abdominal cramps, distention, constipation, malabsorption, metabolic complications) and parenteral nutrition complications (pneumothorax, hemothorax, hydrothorax, air emboly, thrombosis, subcutaneous emphysema, hyperosmolar dehydration, hypohyperglycemia, azotemia, liver function disorders). Water-soluble vitamins, rare elements and parenteral glutamin should be added to daily nutrition protocols for patients receiving parenteral nutrition.

When started at earlier periods, enteral and parenteral nutrition have positive effects on healing, supplement of medical treatment, reduction of complications and short-term discharge. Nutritional support should be the most important standard of care at intensive care units. For routine evaluation of patients, nurses should have adequate knowledge and skills about nutritional changes.

P110 NURSING AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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The purpose of this study is to draw particular attention to the significance of emotional intelligence in the nursing profession and education, and therefore to emphasize the necessity of improving emotional intelligence.

In recent years, it is often argued that Intelligence Quotient (IQ) may not be sufficient to fulfill a successful and happy life but one needs emotional intelligence (EQ) as well. The concept of emotional intelligence is considered as a body of skills and abilities considerably significant in determining people's success in life. It is also defined as "developing insight into one's own feelings, empathizing others' feelings, and organizing his/her life so as to enrich its content".

Studies have pointed out that a technically competent manager or professional with higher levels of EQ can grasp the gist of conflicts, problems of specific groups or organizations, and relations and

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interactions faster, easier and more skillfully in comparison to other members of the team. Emotional intelligence bears particular significance for nursing as it does for other professions. Helping other people with empathy lies in the nature of nursing. However, nurses are often challenged by heavy job burden, irregular working hours, ambiguously defined professional roles, and conflicts within the team, and they have difficulties in taking responsibilities and making the right decision. Improving the emotional intelligence levels of nurses and nurse managers will certainly assist them to cope with such problems. Highlighting the significance of improving the emotional intelligence will also contribute to the attempts to educate leader nurses who have innovative and efficient management skills.

The emotional intelligence levels of nurses and nursing students should certainly be improved. It may be suggested that educational programs be organized in order to improve certain skills such as listening, valuing other peoples' ideas, making choices, overcoming challenges. Moreover, it seems elementary that the concept of emotional intelligence should be analyzed thoroughly.

P111 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STYLES AND POWER BASES RELATIONS

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Introduction: Social power plays a crucial role in determining the quality of relationships at the interpersonal and intergroup levels. Knowing how power affects conflict management will allow practitioners to change or maintain their power bases to achieve optimum results.

Aim: The aim of this study is to investigate the relation between students' conflict management styles and lecturers' power bases.

Methods: This is a descriptive study. The sample comprises of 272 students of Aydin School of Health. The data were collected using Rahim Organizational Conflict Inventory II and Perceived Leadership Authority Questionnaire. Frequency distribution, percentage distribution, means, Pearson correlation analysis and Cronbach alpha coefficient were used for the data analysis.

Results: When the point averages of the perceived power bases were reviewed, the point averages have been determined as coercive, expert, legitimate, referent and reward power respectively. It has been found that the conflict management styles most frequently used by the students are integrating and obliging; and the least used style is dominating. It has been found that there are positive correlations between reward power and integrating, domination and obliging styles; between expert power and integrating and obliging styles; legitimate and compromising and obliging styles; and between coercive power and compromising styles. Additionally, negative correlations were found between expert power and avoiding styles; between coercive power and integrating, obliging styles.

Conclusions: The results show that there are relations between the perceived power bases and conflict management styles preferred by the students. It will be encouraging for the students to exhibit positive attitude related to conflict management when the educators use reward, expert and legal legitimate power bases more.

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P112 THE DETERMINATION OF THE LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS EXPECTED FROM NURSE MANAGERS

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Introduction: Leadership in nursing may be defined as the process whereby a person, who is a nurse, facilitates the actions of others in goal determination and achievement. It is important that the group's expectations for leadership are known.

Aim: The purpose of this descriptive study was to examine leadership behaviors expected from nurse managers by nurses and the differences in leadership behaviors based on specific variables.

Methods: The study was conducted with 365 nurses who work in four different hospitals in Antalya. Data were collected using a personal information form and a leadership behaviors expectation questionnaire. The personal information form contained eight questions that included information about institution, age, marital status, educational status, position, total years of employment, years of employment in the unit and in-service education receive status. Leadership Behaviors Expectation Questionnaire including 38 questions was adapted from a questionnaire developed by Durmuş (2001). The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, ANOVA, t-test, Tukey test, and Kruskal Wallis test.

Results: It is determined that nurses expect technical ($X=4.80$), excitement ($X=4.53$), structuring ($X=4.63$), and consensual ($X=4.66$) leadership behaviors from nurse managers, whereas they do not expect dominant ($X=2.98$) leadership behaviors. There were differences determined in expected leadership behaviors between position, age, education, marital status, total years of employment, years of employment in unit and institutions, but not in-service education.

Conclusions: Nurses expect from leaders who are specialized in their field, to improve knowledge, to be energetic and excited, to work systematically and to respect the others' ideas. In other words, nurses want to work with leaders who are both job oriented and people oriented.

P113 MASTER'S DEGREE IN NURSING MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY

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This study focuses on the graduate education in nursing in Turkey and particularly defines the structure, admission, evaluation strategies and educational processes of master's education in nursing management programs in detail.

The health services need highly skilled, educated workers whose abilities and knowledge make an impact on the provision of effective patient and client care. This level of education can be achieved through continuing education of the professions by taught Master's degrees.

In Turkey, nursing education was based in elementary schools until 1959. Four-year undergraduate nursing education offering a Bachelor's degree first started at Ege University in 1955. In 1968, the University of Hacettepe initiated the Master of Science in Nursing Program.

Currently, there are a variety of master's programs in nursing provided by nursing schools in Turkey ranging from Fundamentals of Nursing, Medical Nursing, Surgical Nursing, Women's Health and Obstetrics, Children's Health and Diseases, Mental Health and Psychiatry, Public Health, Management in Nursing and Education in Nursing, Oncology Nursing, Emergency and Intensive Care Nursing, Forensic Nursing, Operating Room Nursing, Endoscopy Nursing. Moreover, master's programs on nursing management are available in ten universities.

Master's education on nursing management is administered by the Institutes of Health Sciences

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in universities, which provide both programs with dissertation and without dissertation. The admission criteria are determined by The Council of Higher Education and each University may also determine additional criteria for admission. The education period is two years for the programs with dissertation.

Results: Master's education is available in different fields of nursing education in Turkey. However, the number of graduate students to be admitted to these programs, including nursing management programs, are limited and remain insufficient to cover the demand.

P114 RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POSTOPERATIVE INFECTIONS AFTER NEUROSURGICAL OPERATIONS

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Aim: In order to identify potential risk factors, a review of clinical outcomes after neurosurgical operations at a single institution, over the past 6 years, was performed, paying special attention to procedure-related complications.

Material-Methods: Between 2002 and 2007, demographic data, details of surgery, and patient characteristics associated with surgical site infections (SSIs) were collected; these data included presence of the following variables: 1. diabetes, 2. obesity, 3. smoking, 4. previous surgery, 5. cerebrospinal fluid leak, 6. external shunt, 7. instrumentation, and 8. number of neurosurgeons scrubbed in to the procedure. In particular, a 30-day follow-up was completed for patients whose surgery did not involve placement of a prosthesis or implant, and 1-year follow-up was completed for patients who underwent surgery to place a prosthesis or implant.

Results: Of the 190 patients studied, 45 SSIs were diagnosed. Independent predictive risk factors for infection were only cerebrospinal fluid leak and external shunt.

Conclusions: 1. Infection risk factors occur mainly during the postoperative period. 2. Interventions to reduce the risk for these potentially devastating infections need to be developed

P115 NURSING ACADEMIC PERSONNEL AND BURNOUT

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The purpose of this study is to highlight the burnout levels of the academic personnel serving at nursing education, and raise awareness about its significance.

The burnout syndrome is commonly defined as the exhaustion of mental and physical energy of human beings. It commonly comes out as a crucial phenomenon that requires particular attention as a professional risk as well as a social problem due to its detrimental influences on individuals and organizations.

Academic personnel is a potential risk group for the burnout syndrome because the nature of their responsibilities includes an intense interaction with students, as well as the pressure and difficulties in having their work published and attaining personal achievement in academia. There is a variety of factors causing the syndrome since the work environment constantly urges testing of the sufficiency of academic personnel and pushes for unending efforts of personal improvement. Moreover, lack of group support at desired levels and insufficient numbers of the registered staff also contribute to the development of the syndrome. Therefore, the burnout syndrome is also defined as a "career obstacle" among academics.

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An analysis of the studies conducted in Turkey showed that the burnout levels of the academic personnel are considerably low, while the levels of depersonalization and personal achievement increase with the rise in academic status. Various studies underline that the most fundamental determinant of the burnout syndrome levels is having the desired position at work, and that it is of utmost importance for the academic personnel to be supported by both peers and managerial staff in regard to depersonalization and personal achievement dimension. An analysis of the international nursing literature illustrated that the burnout syndrome in nurses hasn't been taken thoroughly into consideration so far.

Lower levels of the burnout syndrome will certainly help the nursing academic staff to work in a more efficient, productive, and peaceful environment. It is further suggested that regular analyses on the burnout levels of the faculty members at nursing departments and on related factors will provide valuable indications to develop efficient management strategies for the syndrome.

P116 CASE REPORT; NURSING CARE OF AN INFANT WITH HOLOPROSENCEPHALY

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Holoprosencephaly is a rarely seen brain malformation caused by a developmental anomaly of forebrain during early embryonic development which is present in 1 in 16000 neonates at birth and occurs with a rate of 1 in 250 pregnancies. A single embryologic defect affects both brain and face developments and by this way serious brain anomalies are accompanied by serious face anomalies.

The patient known to have hydrocephaly and cleft lip during intrauterine term which was given birth by a caesarean section in 38th week of pregnancy in another medical center was hospitalized in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit in a transport incubator.

The physical examination of the case having a 2700g (25 p) birth weight, a 50 cm (50-75 p) birth length and a 32 cm (3 p) head perimeter confirms cleft palate, cleft lip and hypertelorism. Nasion is flat and nose is not present. Advanced hydrocephaly was determined in transfontanel ultrasonography. Cranial MR of patient is in harmony with holoprosencephaly. On the 10th day of hospitalization, the patient was taken to Maternity Ward because the general condition was good and the patient was fully fed by NJ. On the 12th day of observation, the patient was taken back to NICU again as the general condition deteriorated. After the abdomen ultrasonography results, it was also diagnosed to have Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis. On the 30th day of hospitalization the patient received Pyloromyotomy Operation.

Preoperative and postoperative nursing care management of this rare case which was observed 45 days in NICU, will be presented in the light of this information.

P117 NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL FUND HEALTH & WELLBEING PROGRAMME EVALUATION

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Background: The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal (NSNR) was introduced in 2001 with a major focus on addressing issues of poverty, social exclusion and removing the

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disadvantages that people face because of where they live. One element of this strategy was the allocation of Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) monies targeted to areas of deprivation and social exclusion.

Aims: The overarching aim of the evaluation was to explore the key achievements, successes and challenges of the "Health and well-being" element of the Preston NRF programme.

Methods: Data collection included; E-mail questionnaires to NRF project managers, an interview with the NRF Programme lead, a focus group with project managers and programme lead and incorporation of data from quarterly reports.

Results: Four key themes emerged: Networking; Raising knowledge/awareness; Achievements; Barriers and facilitators. These were used to frame the results.

Discussion and conclusions: Strong networks emerged from having sustained time to concentrate on specific project work. These links, with partner projects and local community groups, were built on trust that seemed more difficult for mainstream services to forge. Raising awareness around key priority areas was seen as core business for some projects. This core business included raising awareness about the topic, but also of service provision that could be accessed beyond the end of the project i.e. building future sustainability. Most projects were multi-dimensional in nature, cross-cutting priority themes, and had success in improving accessibility to services for marginalised groups. Barriers to success included coping with organisational changes in the Primary Care Trust and the dissonance between short term funding and long term targets. Facilitators to success included embedding projects fully within communities, having targeted money to work with disadvantaged groups and the ability to attract 'matched' funding.

The role of community nurses and recommendations for future refresh are highlighted.

P118 ANALYSIS OF THE RELATION BETWEEN INTERNET USE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Aim: This study was carried out in order to analyze the relation between unconscious use of computer and internet and social support system in students of Ege University School of Nursing.

Method: The study population consisted of 642 students who were studying in Ege University School of Nursing during the academic year 2007-2008. Data were collected using the questionnaires: Online Cognition Scale and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support.

Findings: The students mean age was 21.28±1.53. It was found that 43.7% of the participants have computers with internet connection at home/dormitory, 54.7% use computers at home and 25% use computers in order to do research. It was also determined that they use computers for 1.78±1.60 hours per day.

No statistically significant relation was found between the grades of Online Cognition Scale and the students' sociodemographic characteristics ($p>0.05$). Statistically significant relations were found between the grades of multidimensional scale of perceived social support and father's profession ($p=0.028$) and level of income ($p=0.03$).

Significant, adverse but poor relation between the grade of multidimensional scale of perceived social support and the grade of Online Cognition Scale was found ($r:-0.136$).

Significant, adverse but poor relations were found between multidimensional scale of perceived social support and sub-dimensions of the Online Cognition Scale, social support (-0.119^*), reduced impulse control (-0.160^{**}), distracting (-0.120^{**}) (** $p<0.01$ * $p>0.05$).

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Conclusion: It can be concluded that an increase in internet use occurs in students with low social support.

P119 CURRENT STATE OF NURSING SKILL ATTAINMENT IN JAPANESE NURSING EDUCATION

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Purpose: In 2007, in order to improve basic nursing education, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare issued nursing skill education guidelines and revised the curricula. The present study investigates the current state of nursing education before revision of the curricula, and discusses the future issues in nursing education in Japan.

Methods: Study period: September 2007.

Subjects: 99 nursing schools Survey: Institution type, student and faculty size, presence or absence of visual teaching materials, presence or absence of attainment level assessment at graduation, and attainment level at graduation (141 items: full attainment, partial attainment and non-attainment) were assessed.

Ethical considerations: Informed consent was obtained by explaining that no specific facilities were excluded by data processing, and what the present study was designed to accomplish.

Results: The breakdown of institution types was as follows: national, 8.1%; public, 27.3%; private, 36.4%. Average student capacity per grade was 51.9 ± 23.7 , and average number of teachers was 13.6 ± 9.7 . Audiovisual teaching materials that were used during classes were available in 99.0% of institutions, and attainment levels were assessed at graduation at 48.1%.

With regard to non-attainment, the prevalence of non-attainment was $\geq 30\%$ for 11 of the 141 items, including endotracheal aspiration, artificial respirator handling, injection/drip infusion handling, resuscitation and blood test finding handling.

Discussion: The items with $\geq 30\%$ non-attainment were related to assisting general test and medical procedures, and were skills that novice nurses must perform early in clinical settings. In the future, it will be necessary to collaborate with teaching hospitals, and to improve instruction.

P120 ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' ANXIETY LEVELS WHILE PREPARING THEIR THESIS

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Background and Objective: Preparing a thesis is an important source of stress for university students. This study was undertaken in order to determine the stress levels of third and last year students of Ege University School of Nursing while preparing their thesis and the factors affecting this.

Methods: The study was conducted in Ege University School of Nursing between May 2007 and March 2008 and 142 third and last year students participated. Individual Introduction Form, including socio-demographic characteristics, which consists of 18 questions, and the Spielberg's State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, whose validity and reliability for Turkey was approved by Oner N. and Le Compte (1998), were used to collect the data.

Results: It was determined that 52.1% of the participants are above the age of 23 years, 52.5% are last year students, 44.4% stay in dormitory, 85.3% prepare thesis, 61.3% have anxiety problems

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determining the subject of their thesis, and 38.7% get sufficient assistance from their supervisor. Students' State-Trait Anxiety levels during preparing their thesis are found to be high. State anxiety average is determined to be 49.11 and Trait anxiety average is to be 45.14. Age group, the year of study, staying with parents or receiving help from the supervisor are found not to be affecting anxiety levels.

P121 TEACHING PATIENT COUNSELLING – VIEWS OF NURSE TEACHERS

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The purpose of this study was to clarify nurse teachers' views on teaching patient counselling in nursing education programmes at polytechnics.

The data were collected by means of a questionnaire. The study consisted 103 nurse teachers from ten polytechnics. The response rate was 32%. The data were analysed by using statistics and content analysis.

According to the results teaching patient counselling was based on professional knowledge, on scientific knowledge, on clinical guidelines and on theories about guidance. Teaching patient counselling included empowering patient education, how to assess patients learning needs, and practice of interaction skills. The methods of counselling that were practiced were individual guidance, group guidance and demonstration.

Teaching patient counselling was mainly integrated into teaching of professional subjects. Nurse teachers' suggestions for the development of teaching patient counselling focused on resources, on curriculum and on raising the profile of teaching patient counselling.

P122 THE EFFECT OF AROMATHERAPY MASSAGE ON DYSMENORRHEA IN TURKISH COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Introduction: Aromatherapy is one of the methods used to reduce pain. In earlier studies, it has been emphasized that aromatherapy massage has an effect on dysmenorrhea.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether lavender applied topically alleviates menstrual cramps in Turkish college students.

Methods: Visual Analog Scale (VAS) was applied on 150 students who had dysmenorrhea. Before any intervention towards the students, on the first day of their menstrual period VAS was applied and the degree of dysmenorrhea was established. 44 students who had 60 or more VAS degree were included in the study. Both aromatherapy massage (with lavender oil) and placebo massage (with odourless liquid vaseline) were planned for the students who were included in the study, which massage would be given first was chosen at random.

Results: Before the massage, the students' VAS average score was 82.38±10.86; after placebo massage, the average score was 74.31±11.08 and after lavender massage, the average score was 51.13±24.91. After both placebo and lavender massage it was found that there is a reduction of the average pain score. When you compare the VAS average score after lavender and placebo massage, it is clear that lavender massage's VAS average score is lower.

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P123 ADHERENCE OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TO THEIR DIET AND EXERCISE

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Objective: To determine the state of adhesion of patients with diabetes mellitus to their diet and exercises.

Methods: The descriptive research was conducted with patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 (n = 192) at Izmir Atatürk Training and Research Hospital, Endocrinology Polyclinic. The research data was collected through interviewing method and questionnaire forms (45 questions). Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used to analyse the data.

Findings: It has been determined that 82.8% of the patients have received training regarding diabetes and nutrition, 55.7% have adhered to suggested diets, however, 68.2% do not exercise. A significant difference has been determined between the patients' state of having received training on nutrition in diabetes and their adherence to their diet ($\chi^2 = 6.057$, $p < 0.05$). As a result of the advanced analysis conducted, it was determined that the difference stemmed from those who received training on nutrition in diabetes ($p < 0.05$). A significant difference has been determined between the patients' state of exercising and adherence to their diets ($\chi^2 = 11.795$, $p < 0.05$). As a result of the advanced analysis conducted, it was determined that the difference stemmed from those who exercised ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The fact that patients adhere to their diets is quite pleasing; however, the rate of exercising among patients is low. Accordingly, the health staff has significant duties. The importance of dieting and exercising should be emphasized among patients with Diabetes Mellitus and any misapplication should be determined in order to enable patients to lead healthy, quality lives.

P124 SMOKING AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG FACTORY WORKERS AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

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Objective: The research was carried out for the purpose of analyzing smoking and alcohol consumption among factory workers and contributing factors.

Methods: The population of the descriptive research consisted of workers working at automotive factory in the city of Bursa. The sample of the research was composed of the workers present at the factory at the time of the research and who voluntarily agreed to participate (n = 194). The data was collected through the questionnaire form designed specifically for the research including questions regarding the socio-demographic features of the workers as well as their habits of smoking and alcohol consumption (46 questions).

Findings: Of the smokers, 100% were exposed to smoking at home, 63.4% smoked half to one pack a day, 61.6% started smoking after the age of 15. 46.4% of the smokers consumed alcohol while 53.6% did not. The workers' habit of smoking was influenced by the following factors; exposure to smoking at home ($\chi^2:127.431$ $p < 0.01$), the amount of cigarettes smoked ($\chi^2:127.431$ $p < 0.01$), the age they started smoking ($\chi^2:124.772$ $p < 0.01$), the time of smoking ($\chi^2:123.165$ $p < 0.01$) and the methods used to quit smoking ($\chi^2:62.735$ $p < 0.01$).

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Conclusion: The fact that most of the workers do not consume alcohol is quite positive; however, the rate of smoking among workers was determined to be high. Nurse should take up major responsibilities such as providing extensive information on the damage of smoking and alcohol on health as well as the methods of quitting.

P125 THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS AMONG INDIVIDUALS AGED 15-49 AND INFLUENTIAL FACTORS

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Objective: This research was conducted to determine the use of antibiotics and influential factors.

Methods: The population of the descriptive research consisted of individuals aged 15-49, who applied to Health Unit (HU) and Health Care Center (HCC). No sampling was selected; volunteer individuals who were at health centers at the time participated in the research (n=150). The data was collected through questionnaire forms (38 questions) designed for the research.

Findings: The majority of participants (93.3%) who applied to HCC and 89.3% who applied to HU were familiar with antibiotics. The 90.7% of the individuals at HCC knew how to use antibiotics and 38.7% phrased the use of antibiotics as 'take one every 12 hours'. 85.3% of the individuals at HU knew how to use antibiotics and 36.0% expressed that it would be used 'as the doctor's advice'. It was determined that the individuals' habit of using antibiotics at HCC were influenced by the following factors; the fact that they knew the definition of antibiotics; they could define antibiotics; they knew how and for how long they should use antibiotics ($p<0.05$). Nevertheless, the only factor influencing the individuals' habit of using antibiotics at HU was that they could define antibiotics ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It was concluded that the public as well as the whole health staff should be educated on how to use antibiotics and that nurses should attach more importance to the issue of how to use drugs.

P126 THE RELATION BETWEEN SMOKING, LEARNED RESOURCEFULNESS AND PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITIES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Objective: This research was planned to analyze the relation between smoking, learned resourcefulness and problem solving abilities among University students.

Methods: The population of the descriptive research consisted of Ege University students (N=42.693). Since it was not possible to contact the whole sample, the sample was selected through randomized sampling method (n=324). A questionnaire with questions introducing the students, Rosenbaum **Learned Resourcefulness** Scale (RLRS) and Problem Solving Inventory (PSI) were used to collect the data.

Findings: The rate of smoking students was 17.0% and 49.2% of these students had tried to quit

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smoking previously. 71.3% were bothered by the smoking of smokers around. The average score smokers received on PSI was 106.509 ± 15.85 ; while the average score of non-smokers was 101.290 ± 18.33 . A statistically significant difference was determined between the average total score of the scale and the habit of smoking ($t=1.966$ $p<0.05$). The average score of smokers on RLRS was 115.727 ± 14.35 while the average score of non-smokers was 117.428 ± 14.54 . No statistically significant difference was determined between the average total score of the scale and the habit of smoking ($t= -0.792$ $p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Students who smoke tend to perceive themselves rather insufficient at problem solving compared to students who do not smoke. Students who do not smoke received a higher score on RLRS compared to students who smoke. The result indicates that the students who do not smoke have a variety of strategies to deal with stress.

P127 SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD BURN INJURY CASES

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Objective: This research was planned to analyze the seasonal incidence of burn injury cases.

Methods: The population of this research which was planned as a cross-sectional retrospective record research consisted of the records of burn injury cases of people who applied to Ege University, Faculty of Medicine, Pediatric Surgery Unit. The sample of the research, consisted of the records of the age group 0-18, taken between the dates 01/01/2007- 31/12/2008 ($n=167$). The child identification form, developed by the researcher, was used to collect the data.

Findings: About two thirds (60.5%) of the burn injury cases were in the age group 0-3, 70.1% were males. It was determined that 86.2% of the infants were burned by hot beverages, 28.7% of burn injuries occurred during winter months, 49.7% were second degree burn injuries, 45.5% either received ambulatory treatment or were sent to other hospitals. It was determined that burn injury cases showed a statistically significant difference according to seasons (Kolmogorov Smirnov Z: 2.336 $p<0.01$). Furthermore, a statistical difference was determined between the cause of burn and the child's age group ($\chi^2:60.206$ $p<0.01$), gender ($\chi^2:7.029$ $p<0.05$), burn degree ($\chi^2:24.094$ $p<0.01$) and emergency action ($\chi^2: 17.145$ $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It was observed that burn injury cases showed a seasonal variation and burns caused by hot beverages during winter months. It was concluded that nurses could raise awareness among mothers by teaching them how to avoid household accidents, thus, decrease the number of burn injury cases.

P128 EMERGENCY NURSING TREATMENT IN UPPER AND DISTAL LIMB INJURIES IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: Upper and distal limb injuries are frequent amongst children especially during the summer when children engage in different out-of-school activities. Emergency treatment of the injured child is essential for preventing aggravation or injury-related complications.

Aim: To manifest how to approach the young patient arriving at the emergencies and the practices

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followed for an adequate and efficient nursing care.

Method: We present how we managed childrens' injuries in an Orthopedic Department of Thessaloniki, Greece, for a period of two years. The most frequent injuries were found in hand fingers, in distal forearm and in the elbow. The most frequent distal limb injuries were in the distal tibia and the knee. Emergency treatment of the injuries differed depending on the type and location of injury.

Treatment/Intervention: The primary stage of nursing treatment, especially in the case of young children, is to establish good contact, to gain trust and eliminate any fear, to receive information from the child's environment about the cause and mechanism of injury. To examine vitals, additional injuries and any damaged vessels or nerves. Temporary immobilization of the limb, trauma care, X-rays. Elastic bandaging or plaster cast immobilization in absence of fracture. Fractures without displacement require immobilization with plaster bandaging, while fractures with displacement or dislocation need reduction with anaesthesia in the emergency room and immobilization with plaster bandaging or surgery.

Conclusions: Recognizing the above injuries in children can be problematic because of the particularities of the myoskeletal system (growing skeleton, rapid fracture healing, deformities). Effective nursing care requires prompt treatment together with gentle handling.

P129 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF NURSING PROFESSION IN TURKEY

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Aim: The aim of this study was to determine University students' perceptions of nursing profession.

Methods: Sample of this descriptive research was 808 nonnursing students from Ege University who participated in a questionnaire study in 2007. The questionnaire consisted of two sections; "sociodemographic data form" and the "Perception of Nursing Career Scale" (17 items) which was developed by May et.al.(1991). The scale has 5-point likert questions with choice of answers ranging from positive to negative. Higher score indicates a more positive perception. The questionnaire was distributed to and collected from the students in the campus.

Results: The mean age of the students was 21.37 ± 1.91 years. Among the students, 58.8 % were female, 37.1% of the students have relatives as a nurse. The mean score for the scale was 3.23 ± 0.56 (min-max: 1.71-4.82). The highest score of the scale's item was "care for people" (4.25 ± 0.95). The lowest score of the scale's item was "being a leader" (2.21 ± 1.24). There is no significant difference between the mean score of scale and gender, age groups, the place where they live ($p > 0.05$). It was found that students, who have relatives as nurses have more positive perceptions regarding nursing ($t=4.50$, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The scale score of students ranked between a "3" (uncertain) and a "4" (agree), showed that the students' perceptions of nursing is unclear but it seems positive view.

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P130 DETERMINATION OF ATTITUDE ABOUT TOY PREFERENCE FOR THE CHILDREN OF ADULTS

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This research was carried out as descriptive and cross-sectional in order to determine the factors affecting toy preference of adults.

Method: While the population of the research consists of adults who bought toys from toy stores in Izmir (Balçova, Karsiyaka) and in Samsun, the sampling consists of adults who came to these toy stores for shopping between 24th and 25th May 2008 and accepted to participate in the research (n=200). As a data-gathering tool, "Child and Family Description Form" composed of 27 questions was used after reviewing the literature. The data were then analyzed with SPSS 13.0 through Chi-Square and Fisher's Exact Test.

Findings: The majority of the adults (66.5%) in the research consist of mothers. It is found that 80.9% of the parents buy their children toys irregularly; that 53.4% buy toys after having given a prior decision to buy one; and that 52.8% of those who decide for the toy are the children. It is also established that as the education level of the parents increase, the importance they give to the CE sign on the toys (65.9%) and to the reliability of the toys (89.2%) increases.

Consequently, it is determined that adults mostly buy toys according to the wishes of their children and that they pay less attention to certain factors. Accordingly this results, in term of protection of children's health, it can be suggested that educational activities should be provided for the society about toy preference and toy reliability.

P131 OPINIONS OF CLINIC NURSES ON RESEARCHER ROLES

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Purpose: The purpose of this study is determine opinions of clinic nurses on research roles.

Method: This study was descriptive. The research was carried out during February- May 2009 in an education and research hospital located in Uskudar. There are 336 nurses in the hospital, which has 572 bed capacity. It was planned to include all nurses in the sampling domain, however 141 participated in this study. Data were collected by face-to-face interviews and questionnaire survey. The data were analyzed descriptive statistics.

Result: 46.8% of the nurses, who participated in the study, have license degrees and 58.9% have been given training on research, planning and application. 46.1% had already contributed to a nursing research, whereas 41.8% stated that their contributions were limited to data collection. While 42.6% of the nurses believed that researcher roles are very important and 80.9% believed that researching would improve their profession, 21.3% stated that this was not important. Whereas only 16.3% of the participants stated that they believed nurses could plan a research alone, 44.0% stated that they would have difficulties in planning a research alone. The nurses expressed the reasons for such difficulties as lack of knowledge in this subject (41.8%) and busy working environment (77.3%). Finally, 76% of the nurses, who participated in the study, wish to be given training in this subject.

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Conclusion: In the light of this study, it may be suggested that the institutions should support their staff for creating the time and opportunities to bring the researcher roles of the nurses to forefront and meet the demands of research in nursing with in-service training.

P132 HEALTH CARE AND THE ROLE OF NURSE IN MAINTENING CORTICAL AND SUBCORTICAL THERAPY WITH PATIENTS IN THE STATE OF COMA VIGIL

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Introduction: Coma vigil, „awakefull“ coma, syndrome of akinetic mutism is a state where the patient does not react (he cannot move and does not speak) with his eyes wide open and gazed look while no interaction is registred.

Aim: Presentation of the role of the nurse in health care and in maintaining cortical and subcortical therapy with patients in coma vigil.

Method: Patient A.A., 21 years old. He had been hospitalized in the Clinic of physical and rehabilitation medicine of Military Medical Academy in July 3rd, 2006 in the state of quadriplegia and coma vigil. During the hospitalization the patient received cortical and subcortical medical treatment.

Results: After taking case-history and observing the patient the nurse recommends diagnosis, the aims of care and formulates detailed plan of care (long-term management of patients in coma vigil often requires tracheostomy – appropriate pulmonary toilet, twice a day in order to prevent contamination).

Conclusion: The role of the nurse is very important in the process of care of the patients in coma vigil who receive cortical and subcortical medical treatment. The process of health care is of significance to the nurse in the rehabilitation team.

P133 SUN AND YOUR SKIN

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Having a nice tan is a sign of being healthy and being attractive. It is a dream of every woman.

Sun is the source of the purest energy and can be a blessing to our health, but it can also be our enemy if we don't have the basic information about it. Excess exposure to the sunlight can damage our skin and this behavior is the leading cause of skin cancer all around the world.

From the times when sun tanning became fashionable, the number of skin cancer (melanoma) occurrences has risen. Melanoma is the type of tumor which occurs due to uncontrolled growth of pigment cells, called melanocytes. Melanoma is the most aggressive form of skin tumors due to the high rate of metastatic activity and spreads to other parts of the body through blood or lymph system.

Sun might be beneficial to certain extent, but sun's rays are dangerous and contribute to the development of the increased number of skin cancer. Although sun is essential for both our physical and psychological activity, sun remains a 'friend' that we should not visit too often, if we are not ready to face potential catastrophic consequences.

What is the best way to protect ourselves from the damaging effects of the sun? What are the things we need to know about tanning? What are the recommendations of the dermatologists that

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can help us to protect youthfulness and beauty of our skin?

Best practices explained: descriptions and illustrations.

Conclusion: Melanoma is always the trace of our past. All our lives, from the childhood, it is necessary to display caution with sun exposure.

The most important advice you have to remember and repeat to yourself:

PROTECT YOUR SKIN AND SKIN OF YOUR CHILDREN FROM THE SUN!

P134 IMPORTANT ROLE OF MEDICAL SISTER IN ALEMTUZUMAB APPLYING IN PATIENT WITH CHRONIC LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA

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Introduction: B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (also known as “chronic lymphoid leukemia” or “CLL”), is a type of leukemia that affects a particular the B cell lymphocyte. CLL is a disease of older adults /with median age at diagnosis of CLL approximately 70 years/ and is rarely encountered in individuals under the age of 40. It is self-evident that treatment is likely to benefit patients with CLL-related symptoms (e.g. tiredness, sweats and weight loss) or those with imminent complications due to a high tumour burden. Possible therapeutical options are chemotherapy, monoclonal antibodies as Alemtuzumab /which is good at clearing out blood and bone marrow but not so good at shrinking down enlarged lymph nodes/ and autologous and allogenic stem-cell transplantation

Aim: Aim of this study was to point out significance of medical sister role for adequate preparancy of Alemtuzumab for applying.

Methods: This descriptive and observational study included patients with CLL, treated at the Institute for Hematology of KCS, during the January 2009.

Conclusion: Patients were treated with MabCampath® therapy achieve complete and partial response in rate of 33-53%. Also, overall response is longer than with conventional therapy. Role of medical sister is very important in order to recognize and prevent infusion related effects.

P135 IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HOSPITAL-HEALTH CENTERS AND TO INFORM MOTHERS DURING EARLY DISCHARGE AFTER DELIVERY ON MOTHER-CHILD INDICATORS

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Aim: The aim in this study, in addition to have mothers during discharge in delivery house inform and orient, is to evaluate the impact of the spouses on the use of effective contraception rates after the birth and that the baby is only breast feeding, and the time in which phenylketonuria (PKU) scanning test was taken, the time of visit of the mother by midwives of health center in postpartum period and effective communication between hospital health centers which aimed early visit by midwife at home.

Method: This study was carried out in the four health center region in Erzurum. This study was carried out 598 women. The mother who gave birth in the hospital and were taken to postpartum room were oriented to the health centers by means of announce system, while, in the other, the births taking place in the hospital were reported by means of fax to the telephone line connected to midwife room in health center everyday. The fact that midwives called the mothers by phone for

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plan home visits. After interventions 351 women were taken as posttest value.

Findings: When PKU test of babies of the women who are similar to as regards the duration of hospital stay and health insurance, level of education, parity, age in pre-and post test was compared to previous data, after attempts, approximately four days ago these are carried out.

P136 TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE ABOUT KNOWLEDGE PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE

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Background: in Turkey, Prostate cancer the second cancer species in the men and it' incidence is 24.3/100.000 (2005). There are many literature about affecting factors attend to prostate cancer screening in men. Knowledge level of prostate cancer screening is a significant factor affecting attends to screening. There is no Turkish-language instrument for evaluate knowledge level of prostate cancer screening. Therefore, suitable instruments need to be developed or adapted for the Turkish language.

Aim: This paper reports an adaption the about knowledge Prostate Cancer Screening Questionnaire to the Turkish language, and to assess the validity and the reliability of the Turkish version.

Method: This methodological study was carried out in 2009. Participants (n=179) was recruited from men who attended hospital waiting room or coffee house in Erzurum, Turkey. The study phases were: first, translation into the Turkish language from the English version and back translation into English; second, content analysis by a panel of specialists; and third, psychometric tests (factor analysis, a reliability coefficient, and inter-item correlations) carried out.

Findings: Content validity procedure resulted in a final scale that consisted of 12 items. KR-20 coefficient was 0.69. Turkish scale is composed of one-dimensional form. Factor loading of all items are over than 0, 40 and explained variance is 36, 5.

Conclusion: levels of reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the about knowledge Prostate Cancer Screening Questionnaire is acceptable.

P137 NURSING AND JOB SATISFACTION

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Job satisfaction which is an important factor for the success, happiness and productivity of individuals, is defined as both a general attitude of individual towards the job and harmony between expectations and gainings of individuals from their jobs and workplace. When the work life or nurses in Turkey are analyzed it is seen that the most investigated issue is job satisfaction, the job satisfaction of nurses are at the medium or below the medium level and this level is relatively low when compared to other occupational groups and affected from individual, institutional and environmental factors (2). When the job satisfaction of nurses are studied in terms of their work place, although different results exist it has been found out that generally, nurses who work at surgical clinic have more job satisfaction then the ones who work at internal diseases clinic (1). It has been defined that job satisfaction in nursing is affected by individual (age, marital status, education, personality traits and socio-cultural environment) and institutional (work environment and conditions, salary, management type and relations with managers, efficient communication at

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work place and development and promotion opportunities) factors (1,3). It is important for nurse administrators and institution to show sensitivity and make new regulations by taking alternative and improving measures regarding job satisfaction which is important in terms of individual and institutional aspects. Thus efficiency in nursing increases and accordingly the quality of health service given by nurses increases which is important for amelioration of health services.

P138 THE LONELINESS AND AFFECTING FACTORS ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG DEPENDENT

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Purpose: This study was conducted to determining of the loneliness and affecting factors of alcohol and drug dependent.

Method: Descriptive study was carried out in Turkey, Ege University Medical Faculty Hospital, Department of Psychiatry Clinic, alcohol and drug dependency unit in April- September 2008. The study was composed of two hundred alcohol and drug dependent who were accepted to participate the research. The research data were collected by descriptive information form and UCLA Loneliness scale (1). The data were analyzed by ANOVA and t test.

Results: The mean age of the alcohol and drug dependent people was 39.55 ± 12.86 . It was determined that 79% of dependent people were male, 58% of them married, 49% of them graduated from high school, 58% of them had a job, 66% of them were perceived their income middle level, 89.5% of them had social security, 84.5% of dependent people lived in nuclear family. When we checked the loneliness characteristics of the dependent; it was found that 71% of them lived loneliness feeling, 35.9% of them often lived loneliness feeling, 27.5% of them spent time with cultural and arts occupations. It was found that loneliness scale mean point was 38.51 ± 14.39 and marriage status, education level, perceived income level, family type and spare time activities affected loneliness scale mean point ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Because of the Turkish family type and social support of the dependent people, loneliness score was low level. It was important that future studies about loneliness and alcohol and drug dependency can help nurses to holistic care.

P139 THE ANALYSIS ON PERSONALITY TRAITS OF NURSING ACADEMICIANS IN TURKEY

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Purpose: This study has been planned in order to determine the personality traits of nursing academicians.

Method: Descriptive research has been carried out in 2007-2008 educational year in School of Nurses in the Universities of Turkey with 275 nursing academicians who accept to join the research, after necessary permissions have been taken. Data have been collected with Introductory Information Form and Temperament and Character Inventory (1,2).

Findings: It has been found out that the average age of nursing academicians is 33.64 ± 8.27 and the 99.7% of participants are female and 58.5% of them are married. While 49.5% of them has taken their master degree, 36.6% of them graduated from doctorate.

It has been found out that in Temperament Dimension of nursing academicians' personality

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traits, the "Novelty Seeking" point average is 18.06 ± 4.35 , the "Harm Avoidance" point average is 15.26 ± 6.18 , the "Reward Dependence" point average is 15.22 ± 3.24 and "Persistence" point average is 5.74 ± 1.82 . It has been stated that, in the character dimension, the "Self-Directedness" point average is 33.46 ± 5.95 , the "Cooperativeness" point average is 32.37 ± 4.53 and "Self Transcendence" is 17.85 ± 5.41 .

Result: It has been concluded that, in the Temperament Dimension, the point averages of nurses in terms of Novelty Seeking and Harm Avoidance are lower and the point averages of Reward Dependence and Persistence are higher than the point average of women in Turkish society. In the character dimension, their point average of Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness are higher and the point average of Self-Transcendence is lower than the point average of women in Turkey.

P140 THE ANALYSIS ON THE ACADEMICIAN NURSES ATTITUDES TOWARDS WORK LIFE IN TURKEY

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Purpose: This study has been planned in order to determine the academicians' attitudes towards work life.

Method: Descriptive research has been carried out in 2007-2008 educational year in School of Nurses in the Universities of Turkey with 287 nursing academicians who accept to join the research. Data have been collected with Introductory Information Form and Job and Organization Related Attitude Scale (1).

Findings: It has been found out that the average age of academicians is 33.64 ± 8.27 . 99.7% of them are female, 58.5% of them are married and while 49.5% of them has taken their master degree, 36.6% of them are graduated from doctorate, 59.2% of them are researchers. It has been stated that the average of total working year of academicians are 12.51 ± 8.15 , the average of working year as nursing academicians is 9.04 ± 7.09 and their average of working year in an institution is 7.52 ± 6.97 .

Academicians' average point of job satisfaction is 82.61 ± 17.40 , their average point of organizational commitment is 55.08 ± 13.62 , their average point of job involvement is 13.94 ± 3.19 , their average point of job motivation is 17.49 ± 2.66 and their average point of intent to stay is 3.94 ± 1.09 . It has been found out that there is a significant relationship statistically between the nursing academicians' age, economical situation, graduation degree, their position as a researcher, total working year, their working year as a nursing academicians and Job and Organization Related Attitude Scale and subscale average points ($p < 0.05$).

Result: It has been concluded that the attitudes of academicians in Turkey towards the work life is in generally positive.

P141 HEALTHY LIFE BEHAVIOURS AND SUICIDE POSSIBILITY OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Aim: In this study, the objective is to determine the factors affecting suicide and suicide probability of University students.

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Method: This research was planned as a complementary study. The research was conducted with 334 students of several faculties and colleges in Turkey Ege University between the dates of 14th of January and 31th of March 2008. The Socio-demographic Questionnaire Form that was set up by the researchers, Health History Survey Form, Healthy Life Behaviours Form, and Suicide Probability Scale were used in the research. Data analysis was carried out by using variance analysis and correlation t-test in SPSS.

Results: Students' points of the suicide probability scale and subscales are; suicide probability scale 70.54 ± 9.6 , desperation subscale 22.21 ± 4.0 , suicidal ideation 10.72 ± 4.5 , negative self-evaluation subscale 26.93 ± 5.0 , hostility subscale 10.71 ± 3.1 . Suicide ideation subscale average points of the students who can not sleep regularly, use the time efficiently and overcome stress, were determined meaningfully high ($p < 0.05$). Negative self-evaluation subscale average points of the students who do not eat, sleep, and sport regularly, join the social activities, use the time efficiently and overcome stress, were determined meaningfully high ($p < 0.05$). Hostility subscale average points of the students who do not eat, sleep, use the time efficiently and overcome stress, were determined meaningfully high ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Age, having problems about school, psychiatric disorder history in the last 1 year, and having miserable friendship relations affect the suicide possibility. Besides, it was concluded that the students having healthy life behaviours have meaningfully lower points in suicide possibility scale and its subscales.

P142 STUDENTS EMPATHIC TENDENCY AND EMPATIC ABILITY OF TWO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

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The purpose of this descriptive study was to compare the students' empathic tendency and empathic ability levels of the computer engineering and nursing schools in the University, Turkey.

The sample consisted of 144 fourth year students from the computer engineering school and 60 students from nursing school during the 2007-2008 years of education. Data was collected by using three questionnaires. The first questionnaires consisted of the socio-demographic characteristics of student. The second questionnaires was Empathic Tendency Scale and the third one was Empathic Ability Scale. The data were analyzed by statistically using One Way Anova and "t" tests to find out possible differences between the two schools.

According to results; 65,2% of nursing students' source of empathy information were education of school curriculum, 62,5 % of computer engineering students' empathy information was media. The mean score of nursing students' Empathy Ability Scale was 152.41 ± 21.85 and Empathy Tendency Scale was 68.52 ± 8.44 . Also the mean score of computer engineering students' Empathy Ability Scale was 125.93 ± 20.73 and Empathy Tendency Scale was 65.1 ± 8.69 . Nursing students' Empathy Scales score were higher than computer engineering students' score. However for all students' empathy ability scores were affected their parent's education levels.

The result of this study indicated that education were important for increasing students' empathy ability and empathy tendency. This type of empathy education can be included in the curriculum of all schools.

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P143 THE LEARNED POWERFULNESS AND PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS OF THE OBESE: THE COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Aim: This study was designed as a descriptive to compare the learned powerfulness and problem solving skills of obese and normal people.

Method: 60 normal and 62 obese who were gone ahead Ege University Endocrinology obesity school between 21/01/2008 and 29/02/2008 were include this study. In data collection sociodemographic form which was developed by researchers, Rosenbaum Learned Powerfulness Scale (LPS) and Problem Solving Skills Inventory (PSS) were used. Data evaluated by t test and chi square.

Results: Problem Solving Skills Inventory point mean of the obese was 85,85±22,1. Problem Solving Skills Inventory point mean of the normal people was 91,86±19,39. There is no statistically differences between the problem solving skill inventory point means of the obese and normal people ($t=-1,61$, $p>0.05$). Rosenbaum Learned Powerfulness Scale point mean of the obese was 120,09±18,9. Rosenbaum Learned Powerfulness Scale point mean of the normal people was 116,96±18,66. There is no statistically differences between the Rosenbaum Learned Powerfulness Scale point means of the obese and normal people ($t=0,80$, $p>0,05$).

Conclusion: As a result of this study, genetic and eating attitude can be affected predisposing obesity because of the obesity is multifactorial health problem. The more big population study with different variables can be recommend for the future.

P144 RECORD REVIEWS OF THE SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN UNLAWFUL SEX WORKERS: RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY WORK

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Aim: This study was to identify prevalence and kinds of the sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in sex workers.

Methods: The study is cross-sectional research on retrospective record review. It was carried out on Izmir Police Department. A study sample was consists of records of unlawful sex workers between 01.06.2007- 01.06.2009, data collection phase is ongoing. In this study which examined the files of the last six months of unlawful sex workers ($n=93$) pre-data file is presented. A record review form, included socio demographic, laboratory and STDs findings. Data collected are assessed in SPSS 15.00 package program by using frequency and percentage distribution.

Findings: Sex workers were aged 17-45 of mean age 29.22±6.25 years, among them 80.6% were women, 19.4 % were gay / homosexual, 23.7% were married, and 50.5 % were graduated from high school and college. 45.2 % individuals were born in other country, 43.0% were foreign nationals, with 12.9% were Ukraine, and 11.9 % were especially Russian and Dagestan Russian. The serological test results were shown that 17.2% were STD. Six persons have identified syphilis and hepatitis B and one person was HIV.

Conclusion: Widespread of STDs is one of the mostly high range come from abroad and high proportion of unauthorized sex. In these sex workers mostly transmitted hepatitis B, syphilis and HIV. This situation is the high risk of our country and to threaten community health. Community should be awareness and educate to prevent STDs'.

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P145 RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF WOMEN WITH INCONTINENCE

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The objective of this study is to evaluate the relationship between the stress incontinence of women who applied to Ministry of Health Dr. Ekrem Hayri Üstündağ Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital for any gynecological problems and obstetric anamnesis in a descriptive and retrospective way.

An "Individual Description Form" of 21 questions consisting of socio-demographic characteristics of women, medical anamnesis, smoking and alcohol use, gynecological and obstetric characteristics, symptoms of incontinence complaints, duration and frequency of incontinence, was used to collect data during study. The study was carried out with 207 women with a minimum age of 40 who applied to gynecology clinic between 1st September 2006 and 28th February 2007.

It was determined that 44.4% of women participated in the study was primary school graduate, 86.5% was married with and average age of 47.7. It was also determined that 58.5% of women haven't gone through menopause, 43% of them have become pregnant for 3 to 4 times, 52.7% of them have given birth once or twice and that average menarche age was 13.2.

It was determined that 29.5% of women had incontinence complaints and 95.7% of those women have this problem while coughing, 78.3% while sneezing, 75.8% while bending over, 65.2% while laughing loudly, 74.4% while trying to reach something/they are constipated, 75.8% while standing up from sitting position. It was determined that 38.6% of women have this complaint twice everyday.

As a result of the study, no significant difference was determined between incontinence and women's age, working condition, systemic disease, age of menarche, number of pregnancy, giving birth, abortion, type of birth and hard work during puerperality.

P146 THE GENITAL HYGIENE BEHAVIORS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN TURKEY

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Aims and Objectives: It is to determine the genital hygiene behaviors of pregnant women and the influential factors.

Design: Descriptive and cross-sectional.

Methods: An "Individual Description Form" of 27 questions was used in order to determine the socio-demographic and obstetric characteristics of pregnant women, and "Genital Hygiene Behavior Inventory" (GHBI) was used to determine the genital hygiene behaviors for data collection. The research included 134 pregnant women with the minimum age of 18, who are primary school graduates as the lowest educational level, receiving no psychological treatment, without multiple pregnancy or complications throughout their pregnancy and willing to participate in the research.

Results: As a result of this study, it was determined that the genital hygiene behaviors of pregnant women are at a good level (avr: 81,68±11,79) according to the average score they received from the GHBI and that these behaviors are mostly influenced by their levels of education, their places of living, status of income, number of pregnancy, week of pregnancy, the condition of planning the pregnancy, the condition of receiving information on genital hygiene and information sources.

Conclusions: In the end of this study; it is determined that especially should be considered importance genital hygiene education in prenatal care of pregnant women and also women who

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unwillingly pregnancy take place in risk group in terms of genital hygiene behaviors.

Relevance to clinical practice: Health professionals should routinely ask pregnant women genital hygiene and discuss the reasons of wrong practices.

P147 VIEWS OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES ON SPIRITUAL CARE

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Introduction: One of the basic principles of nursing is to provide a wide range of care to patients and family members with spiritual needs.

The aim of this study was to determine the opinions regarding spiritual care of midwives and nurses working in female healthcare fields.

Material and Method: This descriptive study on 239 nurses and midwives working at obstetrics wards of a University and an obstetric hospital took place between November and December 2008. The data were collected using a survey form and "The Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale" for which the reliability and validity studies have been performed by Ergül. The data were evaluated using the X² test on the computer.

Results: The distribution of the study participants was 45.2% in the 25-34 age group, 70.3% college graduates, 50.2% nurses and 49.8% midwives. The percentage that felt that all patients needed spiritual care was 13.0% while 15.9% believed oncology patients needed spiritual care most. The concept of spirituality was familiar to 64.2% of the nurses and 61.3% of midwives ($p>0.05$), and the subject had been discussed during the student lectures of 48.1% of the nurses and 47.1% of the midwives ($p>0.05$). The spiritual care scale scores were high for 47.5% of the nurses and 42.0% of the midwives ($p>0.05$) (total; min:26, max:97, mean: 43 score). The spiritual care scale score was not influenced by whether the nurses were high school or college graduates, the total years of employment, current employment field, and whether information had been received on spirituality previously ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion and Suggestions: Emphasis should be placed on in-service training to increase the spirituality-related knowledge of nurses and midwives working in healthcare fields.

P148 ANALYSIS OF SOME FACTORS IN PREDICTING SEXUAL SATISFACTION

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In this study, the role of sociodemographical characteristics, beliefs and attitudes towards marriage, sexual myths and level of knowledge on sexual satisfaction of newly-married couples attending "Premarital Sexual Counselling Program".

The sample of the research was consisted of 36 couples in experimental group, and 35 couples in control group. Identifying Characteristics of the Individuals Form", "Beliefs and Attitudes Towards Marriage Scale; The Health-Belief Model", "Sexual Myths Evaluation Form", "Evaluation Form for Identifying Level of Knowledge of Sexual Issues (pretest posttest)", "Golombok-Rust Sexual

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Satisfaction Scale – Female and Male Form”, were used as data collecting instruments. “Premarital Sexual Counselling Program” was given to the experimental group after basic data were collected from both groups.

In the experimental group, average ages were 27.08±3.81 and 29.36±4.98 in women and men, respectively. In the control group, average ages were 26±3.45 and 29.85±5.16 in women and men, respectively. In the research, 55.6% of the individuals in experimental group and 47.1% of the individuals in control group were graduates of college/school of a university. Although the total variance explaining the sociodemographical characteristics of women was comparatively low, especially the variable of education is important with a positive effect on men. It was found out that beliefs and attitudes towards marriage and sexual myths increased the variance in identifying sexual satisfaction. It was determined that increase in the knowledge levels in the experimental group attending sexual counselling training had an important role in predicting sexual satisfaction.

P149 TERM AND PRETERM BABY MOTHERS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR BABIES

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Introduction: One of the important factors affecting mother-baby bonding is mother's perceiving their babies. After delivery, mother's looking at their babies and touching them is initial for perceiving their babies.

Aim: To define how term and preterm baby mothers perceive their babies and the factors affecting this perception.

Method: The sampling of research covers 67 term, 41 preterm primipara baby mothers. The data derived by using introductory survey form and Neonatal Perception Scale has been evaluated through percentage, Chi-Square (χ^2) and test of importance of the difference between two mean averages.

Findings: It has been found that preterm baby mothers perceive their babies more negative, that not receiving information before delivery raise negative perception and that the baby born is of desirable gender raise positive perception. Between either of the two groups, the statistical difference is significant with regards to education, having a helpmate for baby care, the state of receiving information before delivery and the time of mothers' embracing their babies.

Result: That babies' preterm birth affects their positive perception by their mothers.

Conclusion: Mother's getting ready in prenatal process enables their according and perceiving their babies in positive direction. On the other hand preterm delivery can cause mother's perceiving their babies in negative direction.

P150 ACCURACY OF REFERENCES IN EIGHT NURSING JOURNAL

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Background: Reference lists serve as a resource for the author's ideas. Inaccurate references hinder retrieval of documents, may prevent researchers from examining all of the work by an author and may result in authors not getting credit for their work.

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the number and types of errors in nursing research journal reference lists.

Methods: Eight hundred randomly selected references collected from the Public Health Nursing,

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Community Health Nursing, Journal of Clinical Nursing, Journal of Wound Ostomy and Continence Nursing, European Journal of Cancer Nursing, Cancer Nursing, Nephrology Nursing Journal, Journal of Neuroscience Nursing in 2008, were evaluated for citation errors. There were 2785 citation of these journal during the study period. 100 references from each journal was selected randomly and analyzed for accuracy.

Results: The overall error rate was 34.8 (342), 92.7% (317) of all references contained at least one major error; and 7.3%(25) of all references contained at least one minor error.

P151 AN EVALUATION OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS' USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT METHODS

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Introduction: Today, suitable treatment with various treatment options is provided in hypertension and effective results are achieved. Despite these beneficial effects of treatments, hypertension treatment may remain insufficient and these insufficiencies may lead patients to a new search for other ways of treatment. Among them are complementary and alternative treatment methods.

Aim: This research was planned as a descriptive study to evaluate hypertension patients' use of complementary and alternative treatment methods.

Material-Method: Research sampling comprised 109 hypertensive patients who presented to the Hypertension Outpatient Clinic of Cardiology Department at a University Hospital in Izmir-Turkey between October 2008 and April 2009 and who gave consent to participate in the research. Data collection was performed by applying "Questionnaire on the Evaluation of Hypertension Patients' Use of Complementary and Alternative Treatment Methods", which was developed by the researchers in the light of related literature and consisted of 50 questions. Face to face interviews were made with hypertension patients who were included in the research and met the specified criteria. Data, which were collected in accordance with the aim of the research, were evaluated by using statistical methods.

Results: It was determined that 76.1% of the patients included in the research were women with a mean age of 63.32 ± 9.97 , 37.6% were primary school graduates and 60.6% were retired. It was found that 73.4% of patients, 30.3% of whom with a hypertensive period of 6-10 years, had a comorbidity and 93.6% received antihypertensive treatment. It was also established that 49.5% of the patients were informed about complementary and alternative treatment methods and 21.1% had exercised these methods. Nearly 38.5% of the patients, who used any of these methods, used biological-based treatments (herbal treatment, high-dose vitamins, special diets (lemon juice, garlic, parsley, walnut, walnut juice, cider vinegar, herbal tea, lemon skin, apple, grapefruit, green tea, flax seed, herbal tea, clary sage tea, green tea, ginger tea). When patients were asked whether the method they applied had any effect on their complaints, 21.1% of the patients stated that their complaints were reduced, while 17.4% stated that there was no change in their complaints.

Conclusion: Hypertension patients may use alternative treatment methods. It should be taken into consideration that the application of these methods may not be effective. Therefore, health care staff should be well informed and careful about the use of complementary and alternative treatment methods during their use by hypertension patients.

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P152 THE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE PATIENTS IN SURGICAL AND INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS

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Aim and Objective: Health is the right of everybody and is the common aim of worldwide reached. In the rising of the patient satisfaction nurse has a more important duty than other health staffs. This research was carried out to test the satisfaction level of the patients in Surgical and Internal Departments of Artvin State Hospital and to define the factors that effect patient satisfaction level.

Methods: The research was carried out in Artvin State Hospital's Surgical and Internal Departments between April 15- May 15 2009 and included 171 adult patients who were staying discharged by using data collecting means(Newcastle Nursery Satisfaction Level and questionarie related to the sociodemographic questions of patients).

Results: It was determined in the research that the patients were 18-65 years old and mostly 23-34 years (32.2%; n=55), 51.5% (n=88) were women, 54.4% were primary school graduated, 83.6 % were married and , 62 % stayed in the hospital before. When the satisfaction level of the patients were examined to their individual features, it was determined that the patients between 45-54 years were more satisfied. It was determined that the men's satisfaction level were 65.65 ± 10.66 and women's were 62.49 ± 13.30 . there were found no satisfaction details.

According to the gender of the patients' satisfaction level when the education level and the satisfaction level from the nurses compared, the differece between two groups weren't statistically seen important ($F=1.72$, $p>0.05$); the primary school graduated's satisfaction level were (64.29 ± 13.10) , high school graduated's satisfaction level were (63.71 ± 10.85) . The satisfaction level from the nurses of married patients were 64.06 ± 12.22 , and singles' were 63.86 ± 11.65 . According to these results therte was no difference related to the marital status and satisfaction level ($MWU=1970.50$, $p>0.05$). When the satisfaction level of the patients is examined according to their previous hospital experience, the satisfaction level of those who have hospital experience was found as 61.33 ± 33.91 in terms of nursery. The difference between these was seen reasonable ($F=9.165$, $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It's suggested to measure the patients satisfaction gradually to stres the importance of this subject and to improve the case quality in the inservice training programmes arranged for nurses working in the hospital.

P153 THE EVALUATION OF THE APPROACH OF THE CLINICAL EMPLOYEES AND THE NURSING STUDENTS TO ENTERAL NUTRITION

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Aim: This study has been done to evaluate the approaches of the students studying at the nursing department and those working in the clinic towards Enteral Nourishment.

Method: The study, which was held at Afyon Kocatepe University Ahmet Necdet Sezer Research and Application of Hospital (surgical, internal medicine clinics, inetnsive care units) and Afyon Health College between 07.02.2009- 08.05.2009, is a descriptive study.

68 clinic employees and 147 students who were not on sick leave have took part in the study. A written permission was taken from the institutions where the study was conducted and oral permission from the participants.

The data were supported with socio-demographic features and the literature on the enteral

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nourishment prepared by the researchers and were formed in a poll with 25 items. The analysis of the data was done via SPSS for Windows 13.0. For the evaluation of the data number, percentage, one-sided variation analysis and Chi-square tests were used.

Findings: The average ages of the students and nurses are 26.03 ± 4.37 , 21.56 ± 1.39 respectively. It was determined that 45,6% of the clinic employees work in intensive care units, 27,9% in surgical services, 26,5% in internal medicine clinics and 50,0% of them have a job experience of 1 to 5 years and 47,1% have been working in their services for 1 to 5 years. 34% of the students are at 2nd grade, 31,3% are 3rd grade and 34,7% are at the 4th grade. It was determined that 52,9% of the employees and 42,9% of the students took courses on enteral nourishment. 88,2% of the clinic employees and 83% of the students taking part in the study have high level knowledge (9-16 points) and the average of knowledge level of the nurses is 11.22 ± 2.14 , and 10.95 ± 2.37 for the students. When the enteral nourishment knowledge level of the students and nurses was compared, a highly meaningful statistical difference was found out between the groups ($p=0.000$ $p<0.001$).

P154 THE EFFECTS OF HOME CARE NEEDS OF CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY ON THEIR FAMILIES

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Introduction: Not becoming home-care system in our country leads up to difficulties for physically disabled children and their families.

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the home care needs of the physically disabled children and difficulties of care givers.

Mehod: The research was performed in seven physically disabled facilities in Istanbul. Study sample consisted of care givers serving the 201 physically disabled children. The data was collected by using "Knowledge Form" about child, care giver, which includes 27 questions, "Coping Inventory" and "Brief Symptom Inventory" and all of them were replied by the care givers.

Results; 91% percent of the care givers are the mothers, 48,3% percent of the children are between 11-17 ages and 82,1% - 100% of them can not do most of physical activities, 70,8%- 82,8% of the children have negative emotional reactions such as anger, dissatisfaction, timidity and 31,3%-95,3% of them experience social difficulties. The most care givers (n=195) experience physical problems such as hypertension (n=176), fatigue (n=40), pain (n=166); 62,2%-89,1% of them experience social problems such as **communication conflicts with family members and relatives** and 62,1% of them have signs of emotional disorders (such as anxiety, depression) requiring treatment. Emotional symptom scores of the care givers decrease who use strategies of being self confident; optimistic and searching for social support for coping with stress.

Conclusion: Since, these findings show that disabled children and care givers have multiple physical, social and emotional problems, there is requirement for home care system.

P155 THOUGHTS OF NURSES AND PATIENTS RELATIVES ABOUT VISIT APPLICATIONS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

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Objective: The study was performed to determine the nurses' and patients relatives' thoughts

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about desiring or non-desiring the visit applications of patient relatives, the type of visit application and the reasons.

Method: In this descriptive study, 346 patients relatives, whose patients were in ICU, were taken place from the University (N=1000) and two state hospitals (N=2067) and 103 nurses (%95.3) working in ICU were sampled from 108 nurses. Data were collected between February-April 2009 by two survey forms; one was prepared for nurses and other was prepared for patient relatives. Data were evaluated by using percentage, mean and Chi-square.

Results: 67% of nurses wanted that visits must be at the back of a window or by a camera, 49.1% of patient relatives want to see their patient what time they wish. 74.2% of patient relatives want to observe the condition of their patient and 58.3% of nurses expressed that the patient visits have to be because it makes patients to feel better, and takes their anxiety, ache and loneliness on a lower level. The nurses who wanted the visits in ICU must be off explained the reason was infection (66.7%). 99.0% of nurses thought that primary visitors should be husband/wife, son/daughter or mother/father. 28.2% of patient relatives whose patient was in coronary ICU wanted to make their visit their patients very often, 32.6% of patient relatives whose patient was in neurology ICU wanted to watch their patient from a camera or behind of a glass window. 65.8% of relatives told that they were relaxed after visits.

Conclusion: Results showed that nurses preferred limited time patient visits but patient relatives wanted to visit their patient whenever they wished.

P156 DOES SUBCUTAN TISSUE OF THE OBESE CHILDREN TOO THICK TO REACH OF INJECTION SOLUTIONS TO INTRAMUSCULAR TISSUE?

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Objectives: The aim of the study was to describe the subcutaneous tissue thickness of the obese children at the major injection sites (deltoid, vastus lateralis and gluteal area) with US (ultrasound) and determination of most appropriate needle length for intramuscular injections according to gender and BMI (body mass index) percentiles.

Methods: A total 74 healthy overweight and obese children (BMI percentiles ≥ 85) from a pediatric endocrinology outpatient clinic of a university hospital participated in this study between April to November 2008. Thickness of subcutaneous tissue was measured by radiologist with ultrasound probe held 90° angle to the plane of major injection sites for children.

Results: Median values of subcutaneous tissue thicknesses at the deltoid, vastus lateralis and dorsogluteal muscle were 9.10, 15.95 and 35.30 mm for overweights and 11.60, 21.60 and 44.50 mm obese. A statistically significant positive correlation was found between obesity groups and subcutaneous tissue thickness in the all injection sites; the higher the obesity group (BMI; ≥ 95), the thicker the subcutaneous tissue. A statistically significant positive correlation was found between age groups and subcutaneous tissue thickness but there was no correlation between sex and subcutaneous tissue thickness.

Conclusion: To reach the muscle (perpendicular) nurse should assess the age, gender and injection site together while choosing the appropriate needle length in overweight and obese children. If there is no appropriate needle, alternative injection sites may be chosen.

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P157 DETERMINING KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT MOUTH AND TEETH HEALTH

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Introduction: Oral hygiene is directly related to health. Healthy teeth have an important role in developing human body and maintaining a healthy life. Oral hygiene trainings and protective programs are significant in decreasing decay and periodontal illness prevalence. Nurses included in medical team can contribute to developing mouth and teeth health with their educational roles. This study was planned with the aims of determining knowledge levels of primary school students about mouth and teeth health and of directing the children having a problem with their mouth or teeth to the dentist.

Material and Method: The study was conducted in an primary school in western Aegean Region. This descriptive study consists of 180 students. 122 students accepting to take part in the study and being present at the school when the data were collected made the sampling. The data were collected in the class via a questionnaire form prepared in accordance with relative literature and via DMF index in that students were checked up by researchers, and in its analysis figure and percentage calculations were applied. A permission of provincial directorate for national education was taken for conducting the study.

Findings: Average age of students within the scope of the study was 11.26 ± 2.21 . 50.8 % of them were female, 49.2 % male. 86.1% of them had the habit of brushing teeth and 47.5% brush their teeth twice a day. When technique of brushing teeth was examined, it was found out that 35.2% brush their teeth with the accurate technique. DMF index was determined as 0.92 (very low prevalence). Majority of the students answered the question correctly why brushing teeth is necessary.

Result: It was concluded from the results of the study that students' knowledge about mouth and teeth health should be supported. After checking up, they were trained in terms of improving their mouth and teeth health. It is thought that if planned trainings are carried out by a medical team including nurses, they improve mouth and teeth health.

P158 DETERMINING KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF HAIRDRESSING AND BARBER ABOUT THE BLOOD-BORNE DISEASES

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Introduction: The most important possible blood-borne viral diseases are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV). In the world there are an estimated 40 million people infected with HIV and 30% of them are young people between 15 and 24, and 350 million people have been infected with hepatitis B. Health workers are the first in the risk group of especially blood-borne infections. Except for the health field, the firms that serve and can be a suitable area for infection for its customers are hairdressers providing manicure and pedicure services. This descriptive study was carried out to determine knowledge levels of students in the department of hairdressing of Denizli Vali Necati Bilican Vocational Training Center about hepatitis B and AIDS.

Material and Method: The study was conducted at a Vocational Training Center in west of Aegean Region. The descriptive study of sample was composed of 434 students who agreed to participate in the study. The research sample Data were collected between March and May 2009 using a questionnaire developed by the researchers towards literature. The data were analyzed with test of number, percentage, std. deviation and mean at SPSS 10.0 packet program. Data collection has permission from the Provincial Directorate of National Education.

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Findings: The mean age of the participating students was 16.98 ± 1.38 , 31.6% were female and 68.4% were male. Students 53% of diseases through blood has been information about the correct source. 60.4% of the students' know correctly the transmission path to infection AIDS and 65% of the students' know correctly the transmission path to infection hepatitis B infection. 79.3% of the students' did not know the ways of protection from hepatitis.

Result: Adolescence period is a risky period in terms of blood-borne diseases, and knowledge levels of adolescents working as hairdresser about these diseases are insufficient. Thus, it is suggested that this group of adolescents working as hairdresser should have trainings and consultation about blood-borne diseases and hygiene of materials.

P159 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF ADOLESCENTS WHO UNDERGO SURGICAL INTERVENTION AND THEIR PARENTS AND EXAMINATION OF THE ANXIETY REASONS

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Introduction: It is known that taking a decision for surgical intervention affects also parents and other family members.

Aim: The research was carried out to examine relationship between adolescents who will undergo surgical intervention and their parents and to determine the reasons of anxiety

Methods: The research was carried out as descriptive, correlational and cross-sectional type. The research data were obtained from 100 voluentry adolescents, their parents in hospital for surgical intervention in Paediatric Surgery, General Surgery, Orthopaedics-Traumatology Departments between December 2006-July 2007. The data was collected from adolescents, their parents face to face by researcher. The data was gathered through Adolescent-Parents Information Form, State-Trait Anxiety for Children Inventory, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The data were evaluated SPSS programme in computer.

Results: It was established that adolescents age average was 13.82 ± 2.66 , %55 of adolescents was male; average education year was 7.72 ± 2.87 . Parents age average was 40.99 ± 6.32 , %74 of parents was mothers. It was determined that Stai Form TX-1, Stai Form TX-2 levels were 37.38 ± 8.00 , 36.38 ± 6.81 in age 10-13 group adolescents; 45.62 ± 9.12 , 41.31 ± 7.57 in adolescents of age 14 and above; $52,10 \pm 9,17$, $42,85 \pm 7,80$ in parents respectively.

Conclusion: It was found that there was no relationship between 10-13 age group adolescents, their parents state anxiety levels while there was a positively significant relationship between trait anxiety scores ($r=0,34$, $p<0,05$). No relationship was found between State-Trait anxiety scores of 14 and over age group adolescents, their parents. It was determined that adolescents, their parents anxiety was affected by their individual characteristics, social-economic factors, education status.

P160 ERGONOMICS IN NURSING

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Introduction: Ergonomics is of high importance both on the side of healthy/patient individuals and/or their families who are getting health care services, society and the nurses who are providing

such services.

Aim: This compilation aims to explain the place,role of ergonomics in nursing.

Methods: The literature associating these two sciences of ergonomics,nursing has been examined in addition to research findings,web resources.

Results: Ergonomics is a science aimed at analyzing the behavioral,biological characteristics of the human, creating living,working environments suitable for these characteristics. Ergonomics, in general, aims to make the life suitable for the human, increases the quality of life.Ergonomics,in professional life,is of prime importance not only from the point of occupational health but also from the point of efficiency, service quality.Health care workers,particularly nurses,are vulnerable to ergonomic hazards in the workplace as a direct consequence of lifting heavy loads, reaching/lifting with loads far from the body, reaching low/high to begin a lift. Environmental barriers (such as confined workspaces,an uneven floor surface,lack of adjustability of beds,stationary railings around the toilet,etc.) makes the job more difficult.On the other hand,nurses aim to increase the healthiness of individual,family,society to protect their health,to prevent diseases,to cure in case of sickness/diseases,to teach the ways of overcoming them in case of limitedness or to make living with such limitedness easier.An ergonomic environment particular to individual and society should be taken into consideration within the frame of the initiatives enabling the achievement of these targets.

Conclusions: Ergonomics should be handled within the scope of environment,which is one of the basic concepts of nursing and associated to the science of.

P161 IMAGE OF MEN NURSE IN TURKEY

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Introduction: Gender discrimination in nursing is deemed as a factor that impedes professionalism. Men were granted the right of being nurse with the law that was made in Turkey in 2007.

Aim: This study has been conducted to determine men nurse image of the section that receives nursing service, namely the society.

Methods: This study that was conducted in cross-sectional design was realized on 1482 persons. Questionnaire that is prepared by researchers were filled by discussing with cases face-to-face. Average, percentage methods were used in evaluation of data.

Results: Age year average of cases within the scope of the research is 31.74 (SD=10.37,Minimum=18, Maximum=65) type,56% (n=830) woman,43.5% (n=644) is graduated from high school.71.4% (n=1058) cases stated that they knew that men were able to work as nurse in Turkey;62.6% (n=928) stated that nursing was a profession to be performed both by women and men;18.2% (n=270) stated that only women had to take place in nursing profession;71.7% (n=1062) stated that success of nurses in practice was more important than gender;45.6% (n=676) stated that men nurses had to work in every field in hospital environment. 246 persons (16.6%) stated that they would be ashamed of care by men nurse, 228 persons (15.4%) stated that they would be surprised.

Conclusions: Men nurse image in Turkey is generally positive. However, a positive point of view against men nurses by all the society should be ensured. For this purpose, the society should be informed that profession and gender are not factors that affect quality of nursing care with various means.

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P162 PROFESSIONALISM IN NURSING

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Aim: To teach students to identify and question the profession in Turkey and the rest of the world.

Topics: The definition of professionalism, professional nurse's roles, historical development and organization, critical thinking, change process, complementary medical practices, politics and lobbying, professional power, culture and nursing. The students internalize the topics given in class, take the first steps to becoming a professional nurse, plan and carry out various projects.

Project 1: A panel was organized with another nursing school on the subject of "Professional Dimensions of Nursing in Turkey." The aim of this project was to have nursing students to share the information.

Project 2: "Image of Nursing in the Media" project. The aim of this project was to give the students experience in lobbying about media that influences the image of nursing in society. The students participated in activities such as writing letters to the editors of the newspaper, presenting information to television ect.

Project 3: "Criteria for Professionalism from Students' Point of View: Autonomy and Image" project. The aim was to make presentations during May 12th Nurses' Day.

Project 4: "Professionalism in Nursing: Course Outcomes" project. The aim of this project is to prepare poster presentations about course in the 6th National Nursing Education Congress.

Results: These projects included in the course increased students' awareness, help them take the first steps on the way to becoming professional nurses.

P163 THE EFFECTS OF TRAINING ON COLOSTOMY AND ILEOSTOMY ON KNOWLEDGE OF NURSES

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For colostomy and ileostomy created patient, to help both adapt to their new lives at the highest level and accept their new images, to improve their quality of life, to provide counseling service to the patients and their families can be achieved by a qualified nursing care (1-3). In order to provide that care, it is necessary for nurses to have sufficient knowledge on colostomy and ileostomy care (4-7).

The research carried the aim of examining the effects of training about colostomy and ileostomy on nurses' knowledge. The participants of this quasi-experimental research are selected among the nurses working at two Health Ministry Hospitals and one University Medical Faculty. It covered 60 nurses attending to the in-service training during the dates 01.04.2009-29.05.2009. The universe was taken as the sample. To carry out the research, written permission was obtained from the hospitals mentioned above. The researcher provided the training on colostomy and ileostomy to the participants. Pre-tests and post-tests were applied to the participants. The participants responded to both of the tests under the observation of the researcher. Advice of three specialists was taken to evaluate the content validity of the research. The first section of the tests included 21 questions about their background, whereas the second part included 54 questions about participants' knowledge on colostomy and ileostomy care. The participants were informed about the research, and a written consent was taken from each of them. While dealing with the statistical analysis of the data gathered, Paired-Samples T test were used.

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P164 TEST ANXIETY IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PREPARING FOR UNIVERSITY EXAM AND THE FACTORS LEADING TO THIS ANXIETY

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The matriculation, which high school students are to deal with in order to acquire a profession and determine their future, is a period of fear and anxiety.

Purpose: This research is a descriptive type study planned to determine the test anxieties of the last year students of high school and define the factors causing these fears.

Materials and Method: Totally 461 registered students, studying in the Cumhuriyet High School in the city center of Denizli and preparing for the matriculation, constituted the sample of the research. For data gathering, the questionnaire to define the introductory features of students, 50 questions to assess their test anxieties, and the "Inventory of Test Anxiety" including seven lower dimensions were used. The data was assessed through the software of SPSS 11.0.

Findings: 63.7% of the students are girls. The average of age is 17.14 ± 0.530 . The income of 20.6% is less than their outgoings. 83.6% of the students live with their families; 79.3% have their own rooms. When analyzing the attitudes of the families of students towards the ÖSS, 38.5% of them stated that they should pass the exam, regardless. 51% of the students think that they are fairly successful. 68.6% of them take classroom training to prepare for the ÖSS; only 17.3% stated that they feel ready for the exam. It was established, when the test anxiety scores of the students were examined, that each lower dimension varies between 7.88 ± 1.32 and 13.49 ± 1.97 . The average score of general test anxiety of the male students [8.25 ± 1.38] were found to be higher than that of the female students [7.91 ± 1.16]. There appears to be a statistically meaningful relation between the attitudes of families about the exam and the average score of test anxiety.

Conclusion and Suggestions: General fear of taking tests of male students is higher than that of female students. It was determined that the attitude of the family towards the ÖSS increases especially the fear about the future. In order to diminish the test anxieties of especially the students who are about to sit for the exam, families should be educated through this matter, their social support systems should be enhanced, there should be counseling services and students should be taught to cope with the fear of taking tests.

P165 REFLECTIONS ACROSS BOUNDARIES: TRANSCULTURAL EXCHANGE IN NURSING EDUCATION; ERASMUS EXPERIENCE

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Background: Rapidly developments in health care, globalization, and migration force nurses to change and innovation. Nurses, need to know important to know each other's culture and be able to give transcultural nursing care.

Aims: Learning about culture through attendance on ERASMUS exchanging programme is an opportunity for nurses and nursing students for cultural awareness. This paper describes my experience at KATHO (Kortrijk, Belgium).

Findings: The key findings were related to: Personal Values and Culture, Cultural interaction, Culture and Nursing education. I'm the first Erasmus student, participated from Ege University School of Nursing in 2005 for six months. I've attended the following lectures: pediatric and general nursing practices, English and intensive Dutch course, focus on Europe, world problems and

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solutions. I've studied on the children of mothers who use drugs in the levels of Hepatitis B and HIV.

I've had different experiences culturally such as, the priest was coming to the clinic, giving children religious information. Kindergarten teacher had educated children in the clinics that are believed with this practice to increase the children's capacity and communication. Clinical clowns came to the hospital every day and children were entertained and this practice was believed to accelerate the process of treatment. Public health and pediatric nurses were employed in nursery.

Conclusions: Kindergarten teacher and hospital clowns should be employed in pediatric clinics in Turkey. Similarly, pediatric and public health nurses should provide care for children in nurseries.

P166 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON BREAST CANCER AND ON BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

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Aim: This study was reporting to identify the university students' level of knowledge on breast cancer and on breast self-examination (BSE).

Method: The descriptive study was implemented at the University School of Nursing and English language and Literature (ELL) in Izmir/Turkey. The study covered a sample of 140 volunteer female students providing their informed consent. Data was gathered using a questionnaire form which was prepared by researchers, based on literature review. The questionnaire included three parts: socio demographic, knowledge levels on breast cancer and on BSE. For data analysis, knowledge of two groups levels were compared using frequency distribution, Crosstabulation, Pearson chi-square test, and Independent sample t test.

Results: Among the students' 85.0% were between the ages of 21-23 and the mean age was 23.13±1.10. 25.7% respondent students had never heard of breast cancer. 50% students didn't know breast cancer symptoms', 30% of students had low levels of knowledge on BSE (M=1.3, SD=0.4). There was statistically relationship between nursing and ELL students' knowledge levels occurrence on breast cancer and on BSE (p<0.05). ELL students had bad knowledge level (24.3%) causes of breast cancer. ELL and nursing students' knowledge levels affected by different socio economic status and parents' education levels (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Breast cancer awareness campaigns and health educations are necessary to improve the early cancer detection. Individual features affect the level of knowledge on breast cancer and on BSE. We suggest that forthcoming studies should be considered for conscious generations.

P167 UTILIZATION OF NURSING DIAGNOSES BY STUDENTS DURING AN INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING COURSE IN TURKEY

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Introduction: The identification of the most frequent internal medicine nursing diagnoses has played a useful role in nursing students training.

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the utilization of nursing diagnoses by internal

medicine nursing students.

Methods: Data were obtained from the standardized nursing assessment forms and care plans documented by 86 nursing students in an internal medicine nursing course. All students were asked to voluntarily submit their care plans. The data collection tool was based on Gordon's 11 Functional Health Patterns. A total of 430 care plans were documented for patients. This descriptive study was carried out in a University hospital in Southern Turkey.

Results: For 430 patients in 5 different internal medicine clinics, 55 different nursing diagnoses and 45 collaborative problems were documented. A total of 1362 diagnoses were identified, and the most frequently occurring NANDA diagnoses were: activity intolerance (n = 90), risk for infection (n = 90), pain (n = 82), risk for impaired skin integrity (n = 73), sleep pattern disturbance (n = 70) and ineffective breathing pattern (n = 48). The most frequently occurring collaborative problems were: anemia (n = 96), infection (n = 83) and hypertension (n = 26).

Conclusions: The results of this study made it possible to identify the most frequent nursing diagnoses in the clinical nursing practice in the internal medicine clinics in Southern Turkey. This study showed that the majority of the students had adequate knowledge and ability to formulate nursing diagnoses according to NANDA.

P168 FREQUENCY OF OBSERVED DYSMENORRHEA AMONG THE FEMALE STUDENTS AT THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH IN ESKİŞEHİR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY AND PRACTICES FOR DEALING WITH DYSMENORRHEA

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Objective: This study is conducted to identify the frequency of observed dysmenorrhea among female students at the school of health in Eskişehir Osmangazi University, and to determine the practices for dealing with dysmenorrhea.

Material and Methods: The research sample consists of 360 female students studying at the School of Health in Eskişehir Osmangazi University. Of 360 students, 213 volunteers are reached. The data is collected by face-to-face interviews in the classroom environment. The interview form includes questions about socio-demographic and menstrual cycle characteristics. In addition, the questions on the existence of dysmenorrhea, behavioral patterns that can affect having dysmenorrhea other symptoms seen along with dysmenorrhea, and towards dealing with dysmenorrhea.

Results: The prevalence of dysmenorrhea is determined as 62.2%. The complaints of the students along with dysmenorrhea are 67.2% back ache, 65.6% abdominal aches, 53.4% strain respectively. In order to alleviate these problems, 69.2% of students say they lay down and have a rest, while 47.7% say they apply heat to their abdomen. It is identified that 33.07% of students are not able to perform daily activities, and 37% of students don't attend classes because of dismenore. Dysmenorrhea is seen more frequently among those whose Body Mass Index value is low, who consume too much sugar, who experience too much menstrual bleeding ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Our study shows that dysmenorrhea is very common among young female, and their daily activities are greatly affected by dismenore. It is important to educate young females about dysmenorrhea and the ways to deal with it.

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P169 RADIATION EXPOSED RISK OF NURSES

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Introduction: Although radiation are applied for diagnosis and treatment of some diseases, if not taken effective precautions, it can cause to cancer on nurses.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine the risk for exposed to radiation and knowledge about radiation exposed and precautions of nurses.

Method: This descriptive study was performed in radiology units and operating rooms of 19 hospitals in Turkey. Sample was consisted from 243 nurses. Data was collected with "Knowledge Form" which was contain 28 questions related to expose to radiation, safety precautions and knowledge about radiation of nurses.

Results: Only 38.09% of nurses work in radiology units, 31.6% of all nurses use the dosimeter, the level of body radiation of 19.4% nurses were founded higer than normal at 1-4 times, 91.5% of all nurses have not any information about radiation allert level of body and also environmental precautions of their nits. Fortunately, all of nurses explained that try to obey precautions while the radiology equipments are working.

Only 14.6% of nurses have participated to training about radiation and precautions. Blood test of many nurses (87.7%) have newer been controlled anytime, and also 30.2% of nurses explained that it has not taken any precautions for pregnant staff. Many nurses (87.3%) concerned about possibility having cancer in the future or having a baby with cancer and/or disabled.

Conclusion: The nurses have not adequate informations with radiation and safety precautions. For this reason nurses are at risk.

P170 RESEARCH ASSISTANT'S PROFILE AT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING IN TURKEY

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This research is a descriptive study designed to determine the profile of research assistants in University school of nursing. The research was carried out with all research assistants (n=203) in schools between June and July 2007. Sampling method was not preferred in the research and the aim was to reach all population, and 78% of the research assistants participated in the research. A questionnaire form developed by the researcher was used as data collection instrument. This form included research assistants' socio-demographical, graduate-level knowledge, knowledge pertinent to working life and to culture of the institution. Questionnaire forms was collected through face-to-face interviews and sent via post in school of nursing. Average age of the research assistants was 29.6 ± 3.20 and 52.2% were married. More than half of the research assistants considered that their income was less than their expenditures. Their average working year as research assistants was 5.15 ± 2.63 . 45% of the research assistants were composed of research assistants commissioned under item 35. They spent "most" of their times for affairs of their division and education-training facilities in their schools. The level of their satisfaction for working as research assistants was medium (5.90 ± 2.30). Research assistants under permanent staff position 50/d had more trouble with being on the permanent staff. The research assistants who were commissioned (Item 35), felt less affiliated with the institution, thought that there were some discriminatory attitudes in the

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institution and considered that research assistanship was less appropriate for themselves ($p < 0.01$). In terms of their institution, it was stated that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the participants had trouble due to crowded offices, 69.2% had trouble due to indefinite job descriptions, more than half of them had trouble due to insufficient computers and resources.

P171 CUTANEOUS AND MUCUS MEMBRANE MANIFESTATIONS OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS. DATA FROM GREEK PATIENTS

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Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an inflammatory multisystem autoimmune rheumatic disease. Clinical manifestations may be result from inflammation in various organ systems, including skin and mucous membranes.

Purpose: To study presentation of cutaneous and mucosal manifestations of SLE in Greek patients and to compare with literature references.

Methods: Sixty four patients with SLE hospitalized the last 15 years. All skin signs and symptoms and mucus membrane lesions were recorded.

Results: Our group of patients comprised of 59 women (92.2%) and 5 men (7.8%), with a mean age (\pm SD) during disease initiation 36.8 ± 15.6 years and mean disease duration 7.09 ± 8.42 years. Cutaneous manifestations had 76.7% of the patients and mucosal involvement 18.8%. Subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus (SCLE) had 10.9% and chronic (discoid) lesions 12.5%. Photosensitivity had 54.7%, malar (butterfly) rash had 48.4%, livedo reticularis had 7.8% urticarial lesions had 6.3% and 14.1% had skin vasculitis. Hair loss recorded in 20.3% of patients and herpes zoster infection in 7.8%. Mouth ulcers had 15.6% of patients and conjunctivitis 7.8%.

Conclusions: The frequencies and patterns of skin and mucus membrane involvement recorded in our Greek SLE patients are similar to those referred in the literature. Genetics, environmental factors, and diversity in patient selection contribute mostly in differences of frequency of SLE manifestations in large series.

P172 PERSONAL VALUES OF SENIOR STUDENTS IN SCHOOL OF NURSING

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The purpose of this descriptive research is to determine the personal values of senior nursery students who are having education by integral educational model in Ege University Nursing School.

The research was carried out between April – May 2009. Not allowing sampling, the whole universe was tried to be reached in the reasearch ($n = 144$), participation rate was 73.6 %. Data were collected by survery form which includes 17 questions and by "Rokeach Value Survey" which is developed by Rokeach (1968). The students were asked to list the value expressions as the most important for themselves being 1 and the least important 18.

The average of age in students ($n = 106$) is $23.04 + 1.33$, 44.3 % lived in town fort he longest period. 61.4 % of the mothers of the students and 46.8 % of the fathers of them are primary school/middle school graduate. The rate of preference nursery in student selection examination on top is 46.6 %. The reasons to prefer nursery are mainly not be be unemployed and to acquire economical

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liberty. 69.3 % of the students are partially glad that they preferred nursery. As a consequence of median analysis, five terminal values the most important to nursery students are respectively "self-respect", "happiness", "family security", "a world at peace" and "inner harmony". The most important five instrumental values are respectively "obedient", "honest", "logical", "courageous" and "cheerful". The ranking of terminal and instrumental values of the ones who preferred nursery in uppermost and the ones who didn't are not different ($p<0.05$). The kind of high school that the student graduated from didn't vary for the ranking of terminal and instrumental values ($p<0.05$). The values that students own matched up with the values that the profession requires. Social and educational activities should be carried out in order to corroborate the values.

P173 SPARE TIME HABITS OF THE STUDENTS OF THE HEALTH HIGH SCHOOL

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How to use the spare time is a subject that should be taken into consideration with great care in all periods of human life. However, it is more important in the transition period in which the characteristics of the individuals take shape substantially. University youth is deemed to be in this transitional period.

Objective: This research was planned to determine how high school students spend their spare time and in which activities they take part in their spare time.

Tools and Methods: 302 students from Denizli Health High school compose the population of the research. The sample was not chosen and all students were demanded to join the research, but 227 accepted to join the research. Data of the research was gathered by survey method. The questions in the survey form were prepared with the aim of evaluating the demographic features of the students and their spare time activities. In the analysis of the data, number and distribution was used to evaluate socio-economic features and spare time activities and chi-square analysis was used to evaluate the variances affecting the spare time activities.

Findings: 33.9 % of the students are male, 66.1 % are female. Age average is 20.87 ± 2.36 . 36.1 % of the students are in their first year, 87.2% of the students' family type immediate family. With regard to the spare time activities the results are as follow: 52.4% of the students join various entertaining activities in their spare time, 62.9% reads book as novels, 51.1% of them watch television entertainment programs, 68.3% of them listen to music on the radio, 47.6% of them likes watching comedy films, 53.7% of them are interested in doing sports. It was determined that there is a statistically significant difference between the students' gender and income average and spare time activities.

Results and Implications: High school students spend their spare time mostly by doing passive activities. It was determined that the most preferred spare time activities are of individual nature. Universities should give importance to the spare time activities which will contribute to their intellectual development besides they give importance to students' career in terms of the job.

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P174 COMPARISON OF THE BREASTFEEDING SELF-EFFICACY OF TURKISH MOTHERS WHO HAD VAGINAL OR CESAREAN DELIVERY

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Background: Breastfeeding has many advantages for both mothers and infants. There are so many factors that can effect breastfeeding succes. One of this is mothers breastfeeding self-efficacy. Some research outcomes shows that that mothers that have cesarion section live much problems related to breastfeeding.

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare the breastffeding self –efficacy of mother with vaginal and cesarion delivery.

Methods: This study was descriptive study. Sample size was 244 mothers, 145 of them had cesarean section and 99 had vaginal delivery. Breastfeeding self-efficacy was evaluated by using Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale. This scale has total 14 items. The scale was performed in first 24 hours in postpartum period.

Results: These resuts were mid-evaluation of the research. There was not found any statistical difference between breastfeeding self-efficacy in mothers who had cesarean deliveries and those who delivered vaginally ($p>0,05$). But the mothers that reported breastffeding problems in their children had lower breastffeding self-efficacy from mothers who had not ($p<0,05$).

Conclusions: The results shows that there was no difference in breastfeeding self-efficacy between mothers in two group. We thought, whe should increase the sample size. Whe have been still studying on this research.

P175 NEEDS OF CRITICALLY ILL ADULTS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS IN FINLAND – NURSES' PERCEPTIONS

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Introduction: Patients in ICU are generally in life-threatening condition with several specific problems and needs. Unfortunately, there is not enough scientific evidence about the needs of critically ill adults in ICU. Nurses need to know what kind of needs their patients have to the ground of quality of care.

Aim: The aim of the study was to describe the nurses' perceptions about the needs of critically ill adults in ICU.

Methods: The sample consisted of 163 nurses working at 9 ICUs in four Finnish hospitals. Data were collected using the structured questionnaire and analysed by SPSS 17.00 using descriptive statistics and chi-square test.

Results: Nurses evaluated the need for physical comfort as the most important to the patients in ICU. Need to be respected as a unique individual, need for emotional support, need to feel safe, and need for information were less important in nurses' opinion. Need for privacy and need to be involved to their care were evaluated as least important to the patients.

Conclusions: Findings of the study give an idea of the Finnish ICU nurses' perceptions about the needs of critically ill adults in ICU. Further research is needed to find out the needs of patients from their point of view and to compare the perceptions of nurses and patients.

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P176 NEEDS OF RELATIVES OF CRITICALLY ILL ADULTS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS OF ESTONIAN HOSPITALS – NURSES' PERCEPTIONS

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Introduction: Caring for the relatives of critically ill patients in ICU is believed to be an essential component of the nurses' role. Despite the fact, that there is a lot of scientific evidence about the needs of relatives of critically ill adults, nurses are not always aware of these needs.

Aim: The aim of the study was to describe the nurses' perceptions about the needs of relatives of critically ill adults in ICU.

Methods: The sample consisted of 211 nurses working at 16 ICUs in six Estonian hospitals. Data were collected using the structured questionnaire and analysed by SPSS 17.00 using descriptive statistics and chi-square test.

Results: Nurses evaluated the need for comfortable environment as the most important to the relatives of patients. Needs for information and support were less important in nurses' opinion. Need to be involved to the patient's care was evaluated as least important to the relatives.

Conclusions: Findings of the study give an idea of the Estonian ICU nurses' perceptions about the needs of relatives of critically ill adults in ICU. Further research is needed to find out the needs of relatives from their point of view and to compare the perceptions of nurses and relatives.

P177 CONCEPT OF HOSPITALIZATION IN ADOLESCENT AND THE EFFECT OF ILLNESS AND HEALTH TEAM CONTACT ON ADOLESCENT

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Our work were made Çankiri State Hospital and Special Cankiri Karatekin Hospital lies in the 10 - 19 age group in total 110 adolescent diseases, hospital and medical team, their reactions and responses affect the various factors to review in November-December 2008, January-March 2009 between the dates, to work agreeing to participate with the adolescent patients. The data was evaluated by using the SPSS 15.0 package program, statistical analysis of the significant percentage of the average and the square tests were used.

Research group 10-19 age group make up 48.2% of the 110 adolescent patients' men, 51.8% of the women, 71.8% in the 15-19 age group was found to be. 87.3% adolescents' lives continue to be student, % 86.4 'ü hospital is an acute disturbance of deposit, % 72.7' si was lying to the hospital the first time. Research covered the adolescents 44.5% of the disease has been linked to unbalanced nutrition and inadequate sleep. 40.9% 'because of the disease is concerned. Comes to mind first of adolescent patients in the hospital on the image "needle" (35.5%), nurses also on the "needle" (31.8%), the doctor also on the "disease" (36.4%) has come to terms. As a result, concepts of illness and the hospital has created stress adolescent, adult and children's services and applications in the treatment of patients adolescent lies that they want cooperation, a large part of the nurse and doctor were found to be satisfied.

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P178 HOSPITAL CARE AND DIABETES MELLITUS IN A PHYSICAL REHABILITATION CENTER

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Introduction: The prevalence and incidence of diabetes mellitus (DM), its increased complications as well as the increase in life expectancy have as a consequence the increased daily involvement with diabetic patients.

Aim: Management of diabetic patients, treatment of their acute complications (hyperglycemia – hypoglycemia) during the patients' hospitalization and monitoring their needs both on the patients' admission and release from the Physical Rehabilitation Center.

Patients – Method: Our sample: 114 patients with DM, 42 men and 72 women with an average age of $73,08 \pm 10$ years and an average hospitalization period of $137,36 \pm 97,61$ days. Our patients were hospitalized in the Physical Rehabilitation Center after a recent cerebrovascular accident (CVA), orthopedic surgery, neurosurgical operation or other cause, aiming mainly at recovery and gradual rehabilitation. The body weight and the glycosylated hemoglobin upon admission/release as well as the patient's treatment (diet – tablets-insulin or a combination thereof) were recorded during the patient's admission and were later on compared to the respective release treatment. The statistical analysis and process was performed with SPSS.

Results: Approximately 1 in 3 patients hospitalized in the Physical Rehabilitation Center for motion and speech disorders suffers from known DM, therefore the following have a dominant role in the daily involvement of the nursing staff: the nutrition and its strict observance, blood sugar control and the appropriate therapy adjustments, the treatment of the diabetes' acute and chronic complications. Based on a comparison made upon the patients' admission and release, we observed that the need for tablets was reduced as well as the number of insulin-dependent patients and their needs for insulin $p < 0.05$

The glycosylated Hb was decreased by 1,4% during hospitalization.

Body weight was reduced by 10% in overweight patients.

The necessity for sugar evaluations was reduced by 30%.

Finally we had 30% fewer fluctuations on sugar values.

Conclusions: It is of vital importance that the nursing staff becomes acquainted with the proper management of diabetic patients and their constantly changing needs, which should be expected, located and successfully treated in collaboration with the medical staff. The balanced and targeted nutrition, the intensification of blood sugar controls, the adjustment of treatment according to the patients' actual needs, the introduction of exercise and mobilization have a positive effect on persons suffering from diabetes mellitus.

P179 THE INVESTIGATION OF EFFICIENCY OF NURSING INITIATIVES THAT ORIENTED TO BUILD UP ACCURATE BEHAVIOUR REGARDING THE PROLIFERATION HEALTH FOR ADOLESCENTS

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Adolescence period, during which reproductive functions of the human body develop, is a special period that the family planning and sexually transmitted diseases (STD) become the subject of matters. This study, has been made among the high school students in Ödemiş between the dates

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February-March 2008; it has been aimed to explore the efficiency of the education that is about the family planning and STD of the adolescents. The universe, which was composed of 1580 people; %89.9 of them have been reached; the prepared question form has been applied under observation and the data have been analyzed with the Student's t test and variance analysis in the SPSS 11.0 statistics program. The age average of the group is $X=15,65 \pm 0,67$. While the education level of the female students that have participated in this research were found to be $X=6.05 \pm 4.26$ before the AP knowledge level education; their knowledge level were found to be 11.69 ± 4.61 and a significant difference between the knowledge level average points in the terms before and after the education ($t= 19.52$ $p < 0.05$); while their STD knowledge level points were determined to be 4.69 ± 2.47 before the education, their knowledge level were determined to be 7.95 ± 1.75 after the education and a significant difference between the knowledge level average points in the terms before and after the education ($t= 15.57$ $p < 0.05$).

The result of our research presents the need of the students to get information and service in the topic of sexual/production health. It has been seen that if the adolescents were provided to reach these services easily, their knowledge level seemed to increase.

P180 PRESSURE ULCERS, "MOIST WOUND" HEALING AND DRESSINGS

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Abstract: Pressure ulcer is an area of localized damage to the skin and underlying tissue caused by a prolonged pressure applied to the skin for a long period of time and it is identified / located over bony prominences. They are most often seen in elderly and bedridden patients as well as in patients who lost consciousness for a long period of time. In pressure ulcer development, other factors are also important, such as bodyweight, skin type, oedema, blood disorders, e.t.c. Epidemic studies report as most frequent causing diseases, the incidences of vascular strokes, fractures and injuries caused by car accidents, as prevalence is rated up to 57% in pathological cases, up to 17% in surgical cases and up to 26% in ICU. In other words, these rates mean more time in nursing and an increase in health care system spending.

Evaluating the severity of pressure ulcers and choosing the proper dressing determine the planning and application of therapeutic intervention for prompt and successful rehabilitation, avoidance of complications and improvement of patient's quality of life. Moist wound healing of pressure ulcers allows proper treatment of exudates and promotion of healing phenomena and decreases the possibility of infection. The selection of proper dressing type should be based upon the following criteria: severity of ulcer, level of exudate as well as infection. For this task, interdisciplinary collaboration of doctors, nurses, dietitians and physiotherapists is necessary.

P181 MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES AFTER COCAINE USE

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Objectives: From various narcotic substances, cocaine is the euphoric stimulus in nowadays and it belongs to drugs which cause dependence and dangerous drug addiction. The European Monitoring

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Centre of Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) reports that 2.4% of users of addictive substances in Greece have used cocaine (2006). This rate appears increased in comparison with 2002 (1.3%) and it is identified mostly in the age group of 25-35 years. At the same time, there is an increase on number of acute coronary syndromes related to cocaine use.

Design: Demonstrate the relation between cocaine use and acute coronary syndromes, as well as how to manage them.

Data sources: Contemporary international bibliography and electronic databases, as Medline and Pubmed, were used in order to write this study.

Conclusions: Cocaine toxic reaction over the sympathetic nervous system induces cardiovascular complications and mostly acute coronary syndromes: unstable angina, myocardial infarction with or without ST elevation and sudden death. Therapeutic treatment includes administration of oxygen, benzodiazepines, aspirin and nitroglycerin. The possibility of cocaine use should always be considered in new patients who are admitted to the hospital with cardiovascular complications. It is within health care professionals' responsibility to inform about the risk of cocaine use and to encourage for quit using it with the support of experts after treatment.

P182 PREVENTION OF SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH

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Objectives: Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD) refers to natural death from cardiac causes, heralded by abrupt loss of consciousness within one hour of the onset of acute symptoms, to an individual with or without a known cardiac disease. In the USA, 300,000 deaths are reported annually and implications of SCD on men are 3-4 times greater, likely due to coronary disease. Deaths classification is a very difficult procedure when they occur without the presence of witnesses.

Design: Investigate the factors that lead to a Sudden Cardiac Death and how to prevent it.

Data sources: Contemporary international bibliography and available electronic data bases, as Medline and Pubmed, were used in order to write this study.

Results: Sudden Cardiac Death is held liable for over 50% of cardiac deaths in developed countries worldwide. Prevention of SCD lies in training and organizing the state in CPR and Automated External Defibrillation and in prompt identification of high-risk groups. SCD treatment includes medication, automatic implantable defibrillator and bloodless or non-cardiac surgeries.

Conclusions: Despite the fact that in almost all SCD cases there is a genetic predisposition; science has not yet reached to intervention and modification of the genetic substrate. Prompt identification of individuals with multiple risk factors and training in CPR, will contribute substantially to the prevention and decrease of SCD in the future.

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P183 PESTICIDES: A THREAT TO HEALTH AND TO ENVIRONMENT. MANAGEMENT OF PESTICIDE POISONING IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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Objectives: Humans and the environment are exposed to risks of pesticide use. The scientific community relates pesticides to an increase in diseases of the endocrine, nervous and reproductive system. 37 billion dollars is expended for pesticide production, and WHO reports 1 million cases of pesticide poisoning annually.

Design: According to this study, there's been an effort to show the effects of pesticide use on the environment and human health, as well as to demonstrate management of pesticide poisoning in primary health care.

Data source: Bibliography review is recently Greek and international and information was retrieved through Medline and TRIP databases.

Results: The risks related to pesticides are not fully known and the long-term effects for many of them on health as well as the cumulative effects of their reaction on human body have not yet been studied.

Conclusions: Proper pesticide use can ensure both quality of environment and farmer and consumer health. Monitoring regulation compliance as set out by WHO in collaboration with FAO is indispensable for public health and states' economy based on agriculture and livestock farming. Applying contemporary community legislation on pesticides, promoting effective monitoring procedures of products and certified integrated management systems in agricultural production and organic farming, will contribute to the production of quality and safer agricultural products. Management of first aid level for pesticide poisoning is vital, taking into consideration the high death rate and the expenses of hospitalization.

P184 DIABETES EDUCATION: THE CORNERSTONE OF THERAPY?

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Introduction: Educating people with diabetes about their disease and their new way of life has been for a long time a part of diabetes care. Ability of diabetic people to understand and manage their disease from day to day is the most important component of successful long-term treatment.

Objective: To estimate the effectiveness of education in Diabetes Mellitus in good metabolic control and quality of life.

Method: A review of the literature.

Conclusions: The educational process of diabetic people should be active, encouraging patients, allow them to manage the basic problems of everyday life with diabetes. This can be done by restricting factual information to a core of indispensable knowledge. It has been shown many times in the past that educational diabetic programmes have improved their quality of life. Furthermore diabetes education may have a greater impact on metabolic control than a simple personal consultation. Diabetes education has had some impressive results in reducing the frequency of certain chronic diabetic complications in high-risk groups, such as foot ulceration and amputation.

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P185 CONTINUING EDUCATION: MOTIVES AND ATTITUDES OF GREEK NURSES

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Introduction: The education of Nurses is very crucial in nowadays, because of the new treatment strategies used in modern Medicine. Continuing Education (CNE) is based on the principles of lifelong learning. The same time we note that, in other countries, CNE is compulsory for all nurses who want to renew their professional licenses.

Method: Two hundred and twenty five nurses were included in this study. We used a questionnaire, comprised of 26 Yes/No questions, including 9 questions on the demographic details of working nurses. Responses were codified and the data were analyzed statistically using the SPSS 11.0 programme.

Results: The answers to the questionnaire were correlated to the participants' level of education (higher or secondary technical education) and professional experience.

We found that working nurses, and especially graduates of higher education, want to participate in CNE in a very active way. Their aim is to offer scientifically improvement of patients healthcare. This would be more widely applied, if nurses were supported in their efforts from the National Health System.

P186 DRUG USE IN THE ELDERLY AND NURSING ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS

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The people who are over 65, are defined "elderly". The importance of drug use increased with the longer life expectancy in geriatric group. The world would age rapidly during the 21 st century. Levels of illness and disability among the elderly group far exceed those for other age groups, and that is the reason why the needs of this group are likely to increase substantially in the 21st century.

It is a common fact that many physiological changes, psycho and motor retardation, mental changes, nutrition disorders and many systematic diseases become more prevalent among older persons. Age related alterations in metabolism and the excretion of medications increase the risk of adverse drug events in the elderly. Inappropriate polypharmacy and prescription practice entails increased burdens of impaired quality of life and drug related morbidity and mortality. Polypharmacy in the elderly also complicates therapy, increases cost, and is a challenge for healthcare agencies. The incidence of drug interactions and adverse reactions increases exponentially with the increase in polypharmacy.

Safety of drug use, which is defined by the maximum efficacy, safety of drug and its convenience for the patient and cost-benefit relation, is significant for all age groups. However, this is much more for geriatrics. Drug use in the elderly may lead to new problems and trigger chronic problems. Therefore, the nurses and the other health professionals working in this chain should pay great attention for safe use of drugs in the elderly group.

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P187 THE HEALTHY-LIVING BEHAVIOURS OF THE TEACHERS

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Background: Health promotion not only includes preventing diseases but purposes usual health and wellness position of the persons. Teachers have important role on the issue and they are expected to be a role model to the society with their healthy living behaviors.

Aim: This research was planned descriptively to determine the healthy life behaviors and the factors affecting teachers.

Design and Methods: The research was carried out with sample of 131 teachers attending to two elementary schools in Izmir/Turkey between the dates of 15/12/2006-25/03/2007. The data of the research were collected through a questionnaire containing individual characteristics developed by the researchers and a Health Promoting Life-Style profile (HPLP).

Results: The majority of teachers (57.3%) were female, 50% were between the ages of 40-50, 80,2% were married, 72,5% ate regular meals, 64,1% did not smoke cigarettes, 64,9% did not use alcohol.

The total Health Promotion Life-Style Profile Scale scores at medium level (123,18±17,56). The highest mean score was self actualization (37.80±5.89) and the lowest mean score was exercise (8.18±2.77). There was a positive relationship between the scores of healthy life-style behaviors and the general state of health, nutrition, working hours, exercise, stress ($p<0,05$). There was not found a statistically significant correlation among the scores of healthy life-style behaviors according to the sexualities, age groups ($p>0,05$).

Conclusion: For development healthy living behaviors the main factor which is avoid risk behavior life so health education programs should be established and implemented.

P188 EFFECT OF DIFFERENT EDUCATION METHODS AT SCHOOL HEALTH

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School period forms an important period within school term in life time and covers between 6 and 19 ages. The aim of this study was to examine the health behaviour and knowledge of the 10-14 age group of students by using different education models about such some health topics. The study which was done at two primary schools (one in rural, one in urban area) in Aydin, Turkey, was an intervention study. Classes were selected by simple random and stratified sampling methods. In order to involve intervention groups, from each class one branch was chosen as specialist, one as peer, one as control group. Questionnaire forms were involved to the total of 555 students before and after the survey. It was found that in urban area at 6th class specialist group pretest knowledge score average increased from 18.72±3.73 to 21.05±4.47, at 8th class peer group score increased from 19.80±3,69 to 21,80±7.09($p<0.05$). In rural area at 6th class specialist group the score increased from 15.53±4.47 to 17.53±6.61, in peer group at 7th classes 18.04±3.43 to 20,79±6.26($p<0.05$). Also, in peer group the level of regular dental care both in rural and urban area increased This study showed that peer and specialist education methods could effect health knowledge of students.

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P189 SPORTS AND JUVENILE DIABETES

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Introduction: The diabetes in adolescence employs a relatively large proportion of young population. The proper and adequate arrangement also helps the children to engage in sporting activities.

Purpose: This essay explained the sport to children with diabetes can be a part of their lives and be in first preferences.

Bibliography: For the best performance of this study was to research has been made for related literature (www.fysis.gr/index.php, www.piraeuspress.gr, www.wikipedia.com, www.Google.com). From the study of the following the results are: Tips for those who do sports: The training (short or long term) should be regulated. Athletes suffering from diabetes should know that diabetes interact with the physical exercise. They should also wear appropriate athletic shoes. After the end of exercise it is recommended for control of foot sores or other irritations. During the swimming should be a constant mobility into the water, because the immobility in the cold water can lead to cramps. Also the clothes must be specifically designed to keep moisture away from the body. In addition to slowly and systematically improve their times and distances it is preferable. This is can happen by adding about 10 minutes each week in their training. The aim should be to exercise 3 to 5 times a week. During exercise it is recommended to carry a small bag with their medicines, their data and generally anything that can be useful if hypoglycemic episode occurs.

Conclusion: According to these young people who suffer from diabetes can participate in sports by taking appropriate measures.

P190 BODY MASS INDEX VALUES OF EIGHTH CLASS STUDENTS IN A PRIMARY SCHOOL AND THE EFFECTIVE FACTORS

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Objective: This study was performed in order to determine the Body Mass Index Values of eighth class students in a primary school and the effective factors.

Method: The study was performed in a descriptive manner in a primary school in Istanbul, Turkey. The population of the study comprised of 306 students, who agreed to participate in the study. The research data were collected using a questionnaire form and by measuring the heights, weights and blood pressures of the students.

The dependent variable of the research was the Body Mass Index (BMI) values/percentiles of the students and the independent variables were age, gender, chronic diseases, systolic/diastolic blood pressures, stress levels, nutrition and exercising habits. The study was performed between February and June 2008, after the necessary permissions were taken. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, variance analysis, t-test and chi-square tests.

Results: Forty-eight percent of the students were girls and 52% were boys; their average age was 14.02 ± 0.2 . The average BMI of the girls was 21.33 ± 3.4 and that of boys was 21.90 ± 3.9 . When the BMI percentiles of the students were evaluated, it was found that 6.5% were underweight, 71.9% were normal, 9.8% were overweight and 11.8% were obese. There was no statistical significance in the BMI's and percentiles of the students, and age, gender, chronic diseases, stress levels and

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exercising habits. Statistically significant differences were found between the BMI averages and fast food consumption frequency ($F=3.15$; $p=0.01$) and systolic/diastolic blood pressure ($F=9.18$; $p=0.00$, $F=3.86$; $p=0.00$, respectively). The systolic and diastolic blood pressures of the students increased as their BMI's increased.

Conclusion: The obesity prevalence among the eighth class students was 11.8%. The BMI's of the students, who consume fast food frequently, are significantly higher than those of the students, who consume fast food rarely.

P191 SOCIAL SUPPORT PERCEPTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND SIGHTED

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Purpose: This research aim was to compare the social support perceptions of visually impaired and sighted students.

Methods: The research was conducted in two primary schools - one for the visually impaired and the other for sighted- in Istanbul, Turkey. The population of this descriptive study comprised all students between 3rd and 8th classes of both schools. The study was completed with 119 visually impaired and 549 sighted students who agreed to participate in the study.

The data were collected using a questionnaire form containing 16 closed end questions and Social Support Appraisals Scale (SSAS) for children. The study was conducted between January and February 2009, after the necessary permissions were taken. The data were collected in face to face interviews from the student with visual impairment and with questionnaire application technique from the others. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-test and variance analysis.

Results: Eighteen percent of students were visually impaired and 82 % were sighted. The mean scores for SSAS of student with visual impairment was significantly higher than mean scores of sighted groups ($t=3.28$; $p=0.00$). The mean scores for SSAS of the girls were statistically significantly higher than means of the boys in sighted group ($t=2.36$; $p=0.01$). However there is no significant relationship between gender and the mean scores for SSAS of student with visual impairment.

The mean scores for SSAS of students with visual impairment who feel lonely in school was significantly lower than means SSAS of those of not feel lonely ($t=2.48$, $p=0.01$). There is no significant relationship between to feel lonely and the mean scores for SSAS of sighted groups.

Conclusion: The study shows that, the social support scores of the students with visual impairment were higher than sighted group and each group's social support perception was affected by different variables.

P192 ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY LIVING AT HOME IN ISTANBUL: A PILOT STUDY

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Purpose: Aim of this study was to determine the state of abuse of the elderly living at home in Istanbul.

Methods: The population of this descriptive study comprised of 117 elders over 65, who agreed to participate in the research. The data were collected using a questionnaire developed by the researchers in accordance with the relevant literature, through face to face interviews. This study

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was performed between December 14 and January 2006 in a primary health center area. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square test.

Results: Forty-six percent of the elders were between 65 and 69, 65% were women and 35% were men. When physical abuse was investigated, it was found that, 14.5% were exposed to slaps, 6% were exposed to kicks, 5.1% were exposed to violent beating, 4.3% were exposed to hunger, 1.7% were exposed to injury with cutters.

When emotional abuse was investigated, it was found that, 67.5% were exposed to verbal disparagement, 88.9% were exposed to ignoring of their rights, 10.5% were exposed to deprivation of resources and 24.8% were exposed to psychological abasement.

When financial exploitation was investigated, it was found that, 15.4% of the elderlies were not given allowances, 5.1%'s pensions were seized.

As they expressed, 36.8% were exposed to abuse by their spouses, 10.3% by their daughters-in-law, 7.7% by their children. As they expressed, 29.8% experienced bruises/swells, 5.3% experienced nosebleeds, 1.8% experienced fractures/luxations, 1.8% experienced blackouts and 10.2% received medical treatment.

Conclusion: This study shows that, the elderls were mostly exposed to emotional abuse and then physical abuse. The findings suggest that psychosocial support services and programs are needed to prevent and reduce the prevalence of elder abuse in Istanbul.

P193 THE STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OF THE WORKERS IN A DEPARTMENT OF A COOKING APPLIANCES FACTORY

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Work accidents are caused to become disabled and injury or died of workers. Work accidents are occurred during conduct of execution. The prevention of work accidents are one of the major duties of the occupational health nurse.

Objective: This study has been performed in order to determine the status industrial accident of workers.

Method: In a factory, 77 workers from the mechanics department voluntarily participated in our study. 44 (57.1 %) of the workers were unskilled, 29 (33.7 %) were operators, 2 (2.6 %) were chiefs, 1 (1.3 %) was a technician.

For data collection, a questionnaire form was prepared by the researchers for socio-demographical characteristics and exposure to work accidents was used. The socio-demographical characteristics and exposure to work accidents were evaluated in percentages.

Results: 50.8 % of the workers were 24 to 28 years old, 74 % were high school graduates, 71.4 % were married and all were men. 51.9 % of the workers had been exposed to a work accident in this factory at least once. Work accidents was mostly cccurred on Monday and Tuesday and take placed between first of all 2.-6. hours. This accidents caused day off aproximety 14 days.

It was found that, 73.2 % of the workers, who had been exposed to a work accident, had been injured as a consequence of the relevant accident. The workers, who had been exposed to a work accident and disclosed the cause, stated that 20 of the accidents had arisen due to personal mistakes and 7 due to working environment. 72.7 % of the workers expressed that they thought they might be exposed to a work accident. 5.2% of the workers thought that there was role of nurse to prevent an accident at work.

Results: Work accidents are still too and workers didn't know that nursing role of prevent an accident at work.

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P194 DETERMINATION OF NURSING DIAGNOSIS FOR MECHANICAL VENTILATOR DEPENDENT THE CHILDREN AND THEIR CAREGIVERS

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Introduction: Prepared standard nursing care model for child dependent mechanical ventilator and their caregivers can be help to determination nursing diagnosis. Also nursing diagnosis will provide developing common nursing language.

Purpose: Determination nursing diagnosis for children dependent mechanical ventilator and their caregivers

Data Collection: 2 Information forms were prepared Gordon's Functional health patterns, NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) nursing diagnoses and Beck Anxiety and hopelessness scales were used for 60 children dependent mechanical ventilator and their caregivers.

Results: Firstly, determined 76 nursing diagnosis and 5 collaborative problem for according to literature child dependent mechanical ventilator and their caregivers. A Nursing Care Guide were prepared for children and caregivers. With 13 children and caregivers is revised after the preliminary application forms 2nd 10 cases have been tested in practice with the front.

38 Nursing diagnoses and 1 collaborative diagnosis were determined. The Care Guide were consisted with 27 of them are for children, 12 of them for caregivers.

Children have usually related respiratory system diagnosis while caregivers have usually emotional diagnosis like anxiety, hopelessness, ineffective coping. All activities can not be applied in research the cause has been identified.

Conclusion: Health assessment forms and Care guide will provide child of mechanical ventilator connected and their caregiver.

P195 ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION PROBLEMS IN MENOPAUSAL WOMEN AND WAYS OF SOLUTION

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Research was conducted as an empirical and Phase IV type medical research in order to analyze sexual function problems in menopausal women and ways of solution to those problems.

Research data was collected by using a "Questionnaire Form" of 13 questions about women's socio-demographic characteristics, medical anamnesis, gynecologic and obstetric characteristics; a "Sexual Function Index" to measure sexual function and a "Satisfaction Determination Form" to determine the satisfactory conditions about the medical service they received for the problems with their reproductive organs. Research was carried out in the specified medical institute between 30th March 2008 and 30th March 2009, with 29 women who were between the age of 40 and 65; who haven't menstruated for at least one year, who have problems with their reproductive organs, who were at least primary school graduate and married and who agreed to participate in the research. Women were firstly applied "Questionnaire Form" and "Sexual Function Index" and those women determined to have problems were recommended to use Femoré cream for four weeks – at least 3 times a week – and were made to fill in the "Satisfaction Determination Form" after each use of the cream. At the end of the 4th week "Sexual Function Index" was re-applied and the change in complaints were examined.

It was determined that 75.9% of women participated in research were housewives with an average age of 52.6. It was also determined that 48.3% of women became pregnant once or twice, 89.7% had never had an abortion, with an average menarche age of 13.0 and an average menopause age

of 46.2.

Total scores which women got from Sexual Function Index were determined to be an average of 18.8 ± 4.2 before use of Femoré cream and an average of 42.3 ± 2.0 after use of Femoré cream. Women's satisfactory score average of using Femoré cream was determined to be 9.0 ± 0.8 . It was concluded that Femoré cream helped women with lower Sexual Function Index scores to have higher levels of sexual arousal and more orgasms during sexual intercourse.

P196 PREVALENCE, AWARENESS, TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF HYPERTENSION AMONG POPULATION WHO ARE 40 AND OVER YEARS OLD, IN ERZINCAN

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The aim of this study is to determine the distribution of blood pressure (BP) and prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of hypertension in 5 Primary Health Care Centers of Erzincan. A cross-sectional survey was carried out during January – May 2009. A two-stage stratified sampling method was used to select a sample of the adult population 40 and over years old. The study sample consists of 1570 respondents. Data collection and BP measurement were conducted by specifically researches in the primary health setting. The overall hypertension prevalence was 67.0% in the study sample and 77.4 % of them were aware of their hypertension and received a pharmacologic treatment. Of the patients who were aware of the disease, 65.1% use regularly a drug treatment. Of the patients who had a drug treatment, 33.9 % were under control in terms of blood pressure. Our data indicate that hypertension is a highly prevalent but inadequately managed health problem in Erzincan. There is an urgent need for population-based strategies to improve prevention, early detection, and control of hypertension.

P197 MODERN SOCIETY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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In the 70's, the women's movement demented the creation of new health systems. Women are encouraged to participate not only as "consumers" of health services but also as developers of health policies and politics. Nowadays, it is common to have more and more women working as health providers.

For women, the development of health care is related to the meaning of health improvement, prevention of injury and disease, education about self – care, recognition of danger that health might have.

The educational level of women increased rapidly since after the 70's, this had as result the increase of life span which is greater than the one in men.

The present poster focuses on the causes of female deaths. More specific it focuses on cardiovascular diseases, psychological health, different kinds of cancer, diabetes, e.t.c.

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P198 THE RELATION BETWEEN URINARY INCONTINENCE FREQUENCY AND EXERCISING AND NUTRITION HABITS OF WOMEN OVER 60 YEARS OF AGE

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Objective: This study was made descriptively and analytically in order to examine the relation between urinary incontinence frequency and exercising and feeding habits of women whose ages are over 60.

Method: The research was made in 2006 and the first 6 months of 2007. The research universe consists of 8196 women whose ages are over 60 living in 9 health center regions of Aydın city central. Considering the frequency of the event, the necessary sample size was determined with the help of formula and 168 women participated to the research. Before starting the research, written permission was taken from city of Aydın Health Directorate The purpose of the research was explained to the participants and their verbal confirmation was taken. The data of the research was obtained by face to face interviews. The data was evaluated in 95% confidence interval, $p=0.05$ relevance level, SPSS program, Pearson Chi-Square, t test and logistic regression analysis.

Results: 66 women out of 168 stated that (39.3%) they have urinary incontinence. 34% of these are in 60 – 64 age interval and 53.3% are over the age of 80.

A statistically significant relation between the constipation status of women ($p= 0.008$, $df 1$) and their exercising habits ($p= 0.007$, $t= -2.852$) and urinary incontinence was determined. A statistically significant relation between the urinary incontinence and feeding habits of women was determined. ($p>0.05$). After regression analysis, it was found out that chronic constipation is directly effective on urinary incontinence frequency ($p= 0.41$, odds ratio 2.231) while feeding and exercising habits are not directly effective. ($p>0.05$)

Conclusion: A significant relation between constipancy and urinary incontinence frequency of women was determined while a statistically significant relation between the urinary incontinence and exercising and feeding habits of women could not be determined.

P199 HEALTH EDUCATION OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN DRUGS DOSAGE

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Introduction: The elderly have many health problems and drug use is a fact of everyday life. When the elderly using several drugs, the reaction of the body on them may be different than expected

Purpose: The work is presentation of all stages of education of older people in receipt of their proper medication.

Material - Method: Literature was reviewed with key words in international and foreign literature

Results: When we give drugs to the elderly must not forget that «the elderly have reduced tolerance to drugs ». Continuous assessment of elderly patients who take drugs is a key activity of the management of health. A full assessment of synergies and adverse reactions to drugs used to play an important role in preventing and identifying complications of patients at risk to show reactions from the use of medicines. The objectives of interventions and activities of health management will be determined on the problems diagnosed by the information gathered during the assessment the elderly. The proper education of the elderly in the drug treatment is considered necessary because the largest percentage «indiscipline» is not only responsible for themselves (thinking, impaired

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memory, hearing, vision, difficulty swallowing distant pharmacy, etc.) and health officials doctors, nurses who fail to inform the elderly for their medical treatment.

P200 STUDENTS EVALUATING THE SURGICAL ILLNESSES AND THE NURSING CLASS

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The descriptive study has been done in order to determine the future regulations with the feedback taken from the students' views about the surgical illnesses and nursing class.

The universe of the study has been formed by the 72 students taking surgical illnesses class in the second grade of Denizli School of Health, Pamukkale University which is in the center of Denizli. The sample of the research, was formed by the 71 students who have filled both of the survey forms.

Data were collected in the first and the last day of the 2007-2008 spring semester and have been analysed through parametric and nonparametric tests.

The average age of the students is $21,23 \pm 2,65$, %54.9 of the students are health vocational high school graduates, %16.9 of them said that they do not want to work as nurses in future. %39.4 of them stated that they have no desire to work at the surgical clinics.

A statistically significant relationship has been determined between the high school they have graduated from, the department they are currently studying in, the status of taking the class for either the first or the second time; and the comparison between their opinions towards the class in the beginning and at the end of the semester ($p < 0.05$). While the point average of the students was determined to be $60,81 \pm 6,50$ in the beginning, and as $59,29 \pm 6,08$ at the end of the class; the difference between these point averages is not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

P201 THE EVALUATION OF HYGIENE HABITS OF THE FEMALE STUDENTS OF TWO DIFFERENT REGION OF AFYONKARAHISAR COUNTY BETWEEN 12-15 AGES

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Objective: This study has been done between the dates April 21st and May 15th. This study's type is cross-sectional and it has been aimed to evaluate the hygiene habits of the female students at two different elementary school of Afyonkarahisar county between 12-15 ages. One school is urban characterized, the other is rural characterized.

Method: 200 students have been included into the study from two schools. A survey of 25 questions has been applied to the students (the students who hasn't been menses would answer the first 21 questions). In our study questions have been about social-demographic characteristics and personal hygiene habits and they have been evaluated at SPSS program, frequency, Cross, chi-square tests have been used.

Verities: It has been found that the students from rural region have more habits than the students from urban region statistically. "Getting up in the morning" (71%) and "before entering the toilet" (%24).

It is determined that the students who are economically better state have been changing their brushes more frequently than the other students who are worse from the economic side ($p = 0,013$)

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In terms of brushing teeth, the frequency in the ones whose mothers' education level are University graduates were higher significantly than the ones having an illiterate mother ($p=0,008$).

Proportional to the older age the students were found to take a shower more regularly and frequently showing a statistical significance ($p=0,04$).

Conclusions: Although some differences were observed regarding the hand washing habits, the fact that almost all students from both places claiming hand washing after going to the bathroom (WC) and before the meals suggests that they have a positive attitude for hand hygiene. In developing personal hygiene habits, family and school-based programs were thought to be useful. Additionally, arrangements of educational programs to make the teachers more conscious about these issues would also be helpful.

P202 DECISION MAKING STYLES IN NURSING STUDENTS

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Aim: This descriptive study is planned to determine decision making styles of nursing students.

Method: In data collection, Personal Information Form was used which was developed by the researchers and includes questions like age, sex, and department. Secondly, Decision Making Styles Inventory (DMSI) which was developed by Scott and Bruce (1995) and was adapted to Turkish by Taşdelen (2002) was used.

Results: The universe of descriptive research were students ($n=246$) who were freshmen (1st year class) at Ege University School of Nursing during 2008 – 2009 academic year. Freshmen students ($n=206$) who accepted to participate and answered the questionnaire form were formed the sample of the study. The data was collected by researchers since 15th December 2008 until 30th January 2009, by having written permission from institution in order to research.

Conclusion: According to the research outcomes, the nursing students who accepted to attend this research have high mean scores of dependent and avoidance subscale of decision making styles.

P203 EVIDENCE BASED NURSING APPLICATIONS IN TURKEY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction: Evidence-based practice has become increasingly important in health care since the mid-1990s as it provides a framework for clinical problem-solving. Evidence-Based Nursing (EBN) is a quarterly journal designed to alert practicing nurses to important and clinically relevant advances in treatment, diagnosis, etiology, and prognosis.

Aim: This study is about EBN applications, which include few kinds of studies concerning EBN practices and studies through 2005 - 2008 in Turkey.

Method: Articles were obtained from PubMed, MEDLINE (2005-2008) by using the keywords "Evidence Based Nursing", "Turkey". Unreachable full text is out of consideration. In total eight articles which were written English were found.

Results: In the review of this literature, it is identified broad theme; including access to study of

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evidence based nursing application in Turkey. As a result of the committed search, this subject regarding to full essay, reachable twelve research essays which were conducted between 2005 and 2008 were evaluated. Four of these studies' full essays couldn't be reached. Eight reachable full essays were examined and all of them were descriptive studies by chance.

Conclusion: As a result, these studies show that evidence based nursing application is nurses' knowledge level which should be raised in Turkey. It could be said that a lot of academic studies about EBN would be necessary in the future.

P204 SELF-ESTEEM AND ASSERTIVENESS LEVELS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Aim: The aim of this research is to define high school students' levels of assertiveness and self-esteem.

Methods: The universe of the study consists of 137 high school students who belong to the department of preparation for university in a specific classroom. The sampling group was 112 students who were volunteered for the research. In data collection phase, questionnaires of "Stanley Coopersmith Self-Respect Scale" and "Rathus Assertiveness Schedule" are used which include questions about their age, sex, education level and parents' education levels.

Results: 17.7% of the students are freshmen, 22.3% are sophomores, %24.5 are juniors and 35.5% are seniors. The mean value for their age is 17.2 ± 1.7 . Mean score for students' self-esteem level is $75,92 \pm 11,75$ and mean score for their assertiveness level is $31,63 \pm 19,25$. Also, there is a positive significant relationship between self-esteem and assertiveness scores. ($r=0,458$, $p<0,01$). It also is found that self-esteem mean is affected from the population of the children, the place where they grow up and their economic status. Assertiveness level of students is affected from education status of their mothers, the place where they grow up, family's attitude towards their child and their economic status.

Conclusion: Self-esteem and assertiveness levels of students are mostly affected by where they grow up and their economic status. This result brings up the fact that self-esteem and assertiveness level are determined by individual features and social life. Finally it can be said that these features should be kept in view for the future studies and researches.

P205 SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF PATIENT WITH CANCER: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction: Spirituality is especially meaningful in contemporary society as a whole with spiritual care an expectation of hospitalized patients. Spiritual care is given by nurses grounded in nursing's history, inherent in its philosophical framework and supported by research and professional mandates. Cancer patients often experience spiritual distress, such as that engendered by searching for a meaning or purpose in life, problems associated with relationships with familiar people or religious problems, in addition to depression or anxiety.

Aim: This literature is about the studies which include the spiritual needs of patient with cancer.

Methods: Articles are obtained from PubMed, MEDLINE (2001-2007) using the keywords

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“spirituality”, “spiritual needs”, “patient with cancer”. Unreachable full text is out of consideration. A total of eleven English articles are included in the review.

Results: Studies were identified through a systematic review of literature available on PubMed, MEDLINE through 2001-2007. As a result of the committed search, this subject regarding to full essay, reachable eleven research essays were which are conducted between 2001 and 2007 were evaluated.

Conclusions: Life activities can have serious effects on the daily life of the patients with cancer. Spiritual activities are important for these patients but they may have a variety of unmet spiritual needs that depend on many factors. Generally spiritual needs are such as family, religious, traditional values, social conversations. Spiritual support is determined to be important for their life by patients.

P206 SEXUAL FUNCTIONS OF PREGNANT WOMEN: BEFORE AND DURING PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM

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Purpose: To investigate sexual functions of pregnant women before and during pregnancy and postpartum.

Method: This study has planned as descriptive and prospective and has been performed in GATA Hospital after obtaining necessary permission and ethical approval. Sampling has been formed from 59 pregnant women, whose pregnancy is within first trimester and more than 10 weeks. Collection of data questionnaire form and Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) have been used. Sexual functions of women have been evaluated in 5 stages; before pregnancy, 1st, 2nd, 3rd trimester and postpartum.

Results: Average age of subjects is 27.38, their education is \geq 11-12 years by 79.7%, and half of them (50.8%) were primigravida. 50.8% of women stated decrease in their sexual desire during pregnancy. Majority of them (95.0%) gave birth on term, and 59.3% was vaginal delivery. Average FSFI point of the women was 28.08 before pregnancy stage, 21.66 in 1st trimester, 22.8 in 2nd trimester, 12.47 in 3rd trimester, and 25.72 in postpartum period. 28.8% of them before pregnancy stage, 74.57% of them in 1st and 2nd trimester, 96.6% of them in 3rd trimester, and 57.4% of them in postpartum period have points less than \leq 26.55 which is the cut-off value of FSFI.

Conclusion: As a consequence of this research, it can be concluded that in during pregnancy, primarily in 3rd trimester and at the postpartum period, there is a prominent decline in sexual function and sexual dysfunction is experienced.

P207 SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN WHO HAVE ENTERED NATURAL AND SURGICAL MENOPAUSE AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION

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Objective: Symptoms according to the way of menopause and sexual satisfaction, in this study has intended to assess comparison between groups by planning these.

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Method: Study samples done in the Black Sea Region of Turkey in Samsun Child and Birth Hospital province have formed 250 natural menopause diagnosis and gynecology service applied to hospital and 200 women entered surgical menopause at least 3 months ago and total 450 women have participated in this study. First of all suitable conditions are formed and permission is taken from the women and also having on active sexual life condition has been necessary for participants. While collecting data, survey form, the Golombok Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction (GRISS) and the Menopause Rating Scale (MRS) are used.

Results: It has been identified that the average age of women in natural menopause is 52.4 ± 3.73 and the average age of women in surgical menopause is 50.4 ± 4.48 . It has been declared that in group which has problems in sexual satisfaction according to GRISS scale according to MRS scale hot flushes, sleep problems, joint disorders, sexual problems, having dryness in vagina and heart problems of menopause problems have been seen in the meaningful level and more intense ($p_1=0.001, p_2=0.001, p_3=0.001, p_4=0.001, p_5=0.000, p_6=0.002$).

As a result, it has been identified that rather than way of entering menopause of sexual satisfaction, it is related with having menopause symptoms intensity.

P208 DETERMINING THE NURSING DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER AND THEIR FAMILIES

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Introduction: The children with cancer and their families have physical, emotional, social, spiritual problems during the process of diagnosis and treatment.

Aim: To determine the nursing diagnoses and collaborative problems of children with cancer and their family.

Methods: Research was done in a pediatric oncology unit of a hospital. The sample was composed from 70 children with cancer and 70 mothers of them. Data collection tools;

1. Information Form: It included 943 data about children, mothers and families within 11 functional patterns of Gordon
2. NANDA Nursing Diagnoses and Collaborative Problems Form: It included 79 nursing diagnoses and 6 collaborative problems. The information form was included etiologic factors and sign/symptoms of these diagnoses. Forms were used in the care of 20 children and their mothers by the researchers firstly and then by the direction of collected data, the number of nursing diagnoses were decreased to 36 because the other diagnoses were not diagnosed on children and their mothers. 22 of them (also 6 collaborative problems) had been recognised on children and 14 of them for the mothers. New forms were used for the care of 50 children and 50 mothers.

Findings: The data were collected by 2 researchers. Health assessment of children and mothers was continued from the beginning of hospitalization until the discharge by using the new data forms. 36 nursing diagnoses and 6 collaborative problems were seemed at different children and different mothers.

Conclusion: All data forms are sufficient and effective for developing nursing care guidance for children with cancer and mothers.

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P209 HEMODIALYSIS AND NURSERY AT PREGNANCY

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Chronical kidney insufficiency is a common public problem which occurs irreversible nephron lost and devoted to different illness both in our country and around the world. Pregnancy is a process on the normal life era but after complications at pregnancy sometimes when the kidney insufficiency seen on pregnant hemodialysis may be needed. When the statics analyzed the rate of pregnancy is low on the women who had hemodialysis treatment and it causes serious problems in terms of mother and fetus morality.

There are important risk factors on the pregnant who has chronic kidney insufficiency; the first one is hypertension and the other one is anemia. When looked at blood pressure % 65 has over 140/90 mmHg, and %24 has 110 mmHg diastolic blood pressure was determined. When faced with these two risk factors, since it affects ones' life seriously, it should be determined that hypertension and anemia risk on the pregnant who has hemodialysis treatment and these women should be followed orderly. On the recent searches it is reported that in order to have a healthy pregnancy period the pregnant who have hemodialysis treatment should have more than 20 hours hemodialysis in a week. Frequent and systematic dialysis treatment increase the quality of life of pregnant, decreases preterm event, prevent hypertension and decreases the morality and morbidity risk.

Even in troubleless pregnancy the psychological health is affected, the women who has hemodialysis treatment at pregnancy have this question in their mind "I wonder could I go on pregnancy?" and this question affects them because of physical, social and emotional causes. It is an important subject need to be focused on as nursery care in order to support psychological health and decrease the accommodation of treatment with frequent and systematic necessary treatment process.

P210 USE OF SIMULATORS AND SKILL LABORATORIES IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Atmosphere of psychomotor education in nursing skills laboratories should be well constructed. In present, skill development education with the use of simulators is getting common in different areas. The simulators used in nursing education make it possible for the student to practice many a skill before facing real patients.

The purpose of this study to evaluation of nursing students' feedback related nursing skills laboratory and use of simulators.

This study was descriptive. After permission of Management of Nursing School and students, the data was collected. Sample of research was nursing student which included first year students (n:93) in 2007-2008 academic year. The data of study has been collected with a form Students' Opinion on Laboratory Practice. The form included 16 items which were constructed by the researchers under the light of the related literature review. Likert scale was used (1- bad, 3- very good). Reliability of this form is cronbach alpha: 0.85.

According to from the study acquired data mean of intramuscular injection skill was found 39.6 ± 4.5 , mean of subcutaneous injection skill was found 38.6 ± 5.3 , mean of intravenous injection skill was found 39.9 ± 5.9 and mean of arterial blood pressure measurement skill 40.4 ± 4.4 .

It was found that evaluation of students' feedback as very good.

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P211 HEALTH CARE COMPETENCE IN MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC WORK – PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' VIEWS

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The purpose of the study was to describe public health nurses' views of health care competence in maternity and child welfare clinics.

The target group for the study consisted of 14 public health nurses employed in maternity and child welfare clinics. The data were collected by thematic interviews. The themes were constructed from five competence domains of a public health nurse: health promotion and public health work, health care in different stages of the course of life, social and multicultural health care, research and development, management in health care and ethics in health care. The data were analysed by content analysis.

According to public health nurses health promotion and public health work competence consisted of paying attention to the total situation of a client and his/her family and facilitating their well-being. The level of competence of community and environmental health promotion was low. Health care competence for expectant families was seen as supporting the course of pregnancy, motherhood, fatherhood, couple relationship and parenthood. Health care competence for children and their families was considered comprehensive and challenging. The competence in social and multicultural health care was poor. Public health nurses were unfamiliar with the content of the bases of research and development work but they thought they identified ethical competence in their work.

P212 AWARENESS OF PRE-MENSTRUAL SYNDROME IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE EXAMINATION OF COPING WITH METHODS

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This study is a descriptive one. It was carried out with the aim of determining what methods they applied for coping with this situation and having premenstrual syndrome prompts of Young Girls.

The study was carried on faculty and Higher School not relating to health and taking the place in city centre of Erzincan University between the dates December 2008 and January 2009.

The content of the study consisted of 1853 girl students, single and having menstration and attending to related faculty and Higher School Students. In order to determine the dimension of the sampling, power analysis was carried out, and the number of the sampling was detected as 323.

In collection of the data, Informative Knowledge form, Premenstrual Syndrome Assessment Scale, and Coping Forms with Premenstrual Syndrome. Were used.

In the study carried out, it was found out that 79.9% of the students had PMS and 44.3% of the students was in 19.20 age group, and their age average was 20.3±1.6. and that 46.7% of the students was in the junior class (first class). The distribution of observed PMS symptoms of the students: It was found out that there was fatigue in 75.6% of the students, nervousness in 67.2% of the students, pain in 78.6% of students, changing in appetite was in 67.8% of students, sleeping in disorder in 38.4% of the students. Total score average the students took from scale subdimension was: Depressive feeling-situation was 19.6±6.8, anxiety was 14.4±5.7, and fatigue was found as

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18.9±6.2. It was found out that 13.9% of the students could not cope with the pain, and that 47.1% of the coped with this situation by analgesics.

In conclusion; The prevalence of coincidence of PMS in University Students is high. This situation has affected all society. This subject should be taken into consideration in order to reduce the incidence of PMS and to improve life quality of the students. So, Risk factors firstly should be determined, and required measurements should be taken immediately with aim of improving life quality, of the students who are under risk.

P213 EFFECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT CARING PATIENTS CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE BY CASE MANAGER NAKORNPING HOSPITAL CHIANG MAI THAILAND

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Advisory Committee

Dr. Veerayut Kositsakulchai Chairperson

Miss Nartaya Auengpirote Member

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is a major problem of chronic morbidity and mortality. Patients were suffered from dyspnea, severe of symptomatic and can not work daily activities. Patients are death finally. The purpose of this study was to study effective of development caring patients Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by casemanager Nakornping hospital Chiang Mai province. The popular were 1,108 people with COPD who attended the out – patient department 478 people, emergency department 365 people and admitted in medical unit 268 people. The retrospective study was selected. Data were collected from patient folder and computer database which 01 October 2007 – 30 September 2008. The data were analyzed using frequency, percentage and mean.

It was found that:

The out – patient department were male 50.04 %, age average 71.11 years old, status married, comorbid more than one disease 51.87 %, cost average 2,158 bath / time. The highest cost found that laboratory and second was doctor service.

The emergency department were male 58.65 %, age average 69.53 years, status married, attended with acute exacerbation 65.24 %, cost average 1,407 bath / time. The highest cost found that laboratory and doctor service. The second cost was medicine.

The medical unit were male 57.80 %, age average 69.71 years, status married, comorbid more than one disease, cost average 19,034.29 bath / time. The highest cost found that doctor service. The second cost was medicine.

The result of this study could be used line information for healthcare team to development service quality in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary patients have efficiency in the future. Reduced rehospitalization with acute exacerbation and can work daily activity similar other well people.

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P214 ANALYZE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN A NURSING SCHOOL

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The purpose of this descriptive and retrospective study was to analyse examination questions in integrated education system in Ege University School of Nursing between 2006 and 2007 years. Multiple choice questions which asked in Nursing and Health I and Nursing and Health II lessons' evaluation examinations were evaluated as a whole and then every item's difficulty and discrimination indexes were counted.

Data were collected from the exam sheets of 388 students. Nursing and Health I consisted of five modules and Nursing and Health II three modules. In these examinations were asked 67600 different types (multiple-choice, open ended, short answer, true/false, matching) questions. And then because we can evaluate, only multiple-choice questions were chosen from different type questions asked in these examination. Only eighty eight multiple-choice questions which asked in these examinations were analyzed in Nursing and Health I.

First, questions are evaluated as a whole. For the purpose of avoiding of errors examination sheets were evaluated with optical machine. Difficulty index (p) and discrimination index (r) were determined using a Microsoft Excel computer program with some formulas according to suggestions made by Kelley. Because of analyzing item, every item's difficulty and discrimination indexes were counted. As a result, it was determined that examination questions of Nursing and Health II was more easy (the difficulty index was low) rate of good items were higher (the discrimination index was high) than Nursing and Health I and that "should be corrected" and "should be extracted" items were high in both.

P215 THE COMPARISON OF OXYGEN SATURATION MERITS WITH PULSE OXIMETER TAKEN FROM ARM USED AND NOT USED PHYSICAL RESTRAIN

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Physical restrain is one of the most applied procedure in intensive care units. One of the most important complication in patients with physical restrain is circulation problems. For this reason, oxygenation status of the patient should carefully evaluate by nurse. Therefore, pulse oximeter should settle to an area in which there is not any circulation problem. This semi-experimental study was carry out for the aim of compare the oxygen saturation merits with pulse oximeter taken from arm used and not used physical restrain.

The study was conducted in the Intensive Care Units (ICU) of Neurology Clinics of Ege University Faculty of Medicine Hospital. Forty patients with physical restrain and ages between 18 to 65 years, being connected to the mechanical ventilator, having no hematological problems, dysrhythmia, peripheral vasoconstriction or vasodilatation using no vasoactive drugs were enrolled in this study. The patient information and the patient follow-up forms were used for data collection. The patient follow-up form consisted of vital signs, pulseoximetry values and arterial blood gas values. Pulseoximetry values from the finger were measured by OxiMax Nellcor finger sensor. The descriptive features of patients will assessed using numeric and percentage distributions. Paired Samples Test will used in analysing of the data. Written consent was obtained from the Ethics

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Committee of Ege University Nursing Academy and the Intensive Care Units (ICU) of Neurology Clinics at the Ege University Faculty of Medicine Hospital. Informed consents were obtained from the patients (and from the relatives). The collection of the data has been carry on.

P216 USING OF “CRITICAL THINKING MODEL” FOR NURSING DECISIONS IN ICU: MESENCEPHALIC INFARCT: A CASE REPORT

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Background: The environment of (ICU) intensive care unit includes not only patients with serious prognosis, but also cases that are complicated and multiple. So it is significant to use the power of critical thinking based on the scientific knowledge for nurses to make applicable and quick decisions in the nursing care in ICUs.

Aim: In this paper it is presented a nursing care management in collaboration with “critical thinking model for nurses” of a case that is unconscious and 74 year-old woman with diagnosis of mesencephalic infarct and with a history of hypertension, myocardial infarction and pneumonia.

Issues for Analysis: “Critical thinking model” created by Kataoka- Yahiro and Saylor (1994) was used for nursing process in this case. Each steps of model were summarised from the data of the patient. A specific formal knowledge base and experience are required to develop competencies in this area. This model specifies five components:

1. Specific knowledge base
2. Experience
3. Competencies
4. Attitudes
5. Standards

The data collection of the patient was classified by using the “Functional Health Pattern” by Gordon, and nursing diagnosis were constituted according to NANDA classification.

Implication: After evaluating the patient according to critical thinking model, relevant nursing diagnosis were detected. For instance “ineffective tissue perfusion: Cerebral due to inadequate circulation of the mesencephalon”, risk for impaired tissue integrity related with the edema, “ineffective airway clearance because of immobility and loss of the ability of cough”, “infection risk due to immobility and invasive appliances”, “total incontinence associated with the unconsciousness”.

Conclusion: As a result it is thought that “critical thinking model” can be used in planning more qualified nursing care and reaching the best outcomes for patients by ICU nurses. This model can also contribute to development of the nursing practice.

P217 PREVENTION OF URINARY RETENTION BY HEAT APPLICATION IN PATIENTS WHO HAVE HAD SPINAL ANESTHESIA

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Although different methods and medications to prevent postoperative urinary retention have been studied and described during the last decade, the prophylactic role of heat application after surgery with spinal anesthesia has not been studied. The aim of this study was to determine if heat

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application to the lower abdominal area was effective for prevention of urinary retention in patient who had spinal anaesthesia. Patients were randomized in two groups, control and experimental. In the experimental group, heat application was administered by locating a hot-water bag on the lower abdominal area. Four of the 24 patients (16.7%) in the experimental group and 3 of the 24 patients (12.5%) in the control group developed urinary retention. ($p>0.05$). There was no relationship between either gender or the total amount of IV fluid given and development of retention. Mean urination period in patients who had been given 1050-2000 ml. I.V. fluid was lower than for patients who had been given 2001-2951 ml. I.V. fluid. There was a relationship between gender and urination period. Men urinated after a longer period when compared to women. Mean urine amounts in patients who developed urinary retention was higher than those which did not develop urinary retention. Prophylactic use of heat application in the patients had spinal anaesthesia did not reduce the incidence of urinary retention.

P218 ASSESSMENT OF ELDERLY HEALTH CARE NEEDS IN COMMUNITY SETTINGS IN GREECE

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Background: Population ageing is a global phenomenon, with social, economic and health policy implications. According to World Health Organization data published in 2009, population over 60 years in Greece was 24%, whereas in European Union the rate was 19%. It is estimated that the number of persons over 60 will triple by 2050, reaching 2 billion. Health promotion and improvement of quality of life are essential elements of active ageing. Community nurses can have a meaningful contribution towards this end by providing home visits, applying the nursing process and implementing an individualized care plan.

Aim: This poster presents the results of the assessment of health care needs of elderly persons that have been cared for in the context of the module Community Nursing II at the B' Nursing Department of the Technological Educational Institution of Athens, Greece.

Sample: The sample consisted of 88 persons aging over 65 years living in Attica, Greece.

Data collection: Data collection was carried out through the use of client records, especially formulated for the community setting, which were completed during home visits.

Results: Descriptive statistics were used. The majority of the sample consisted of women with basic education (52%). The most common chronic disease was hypertension (77%). The major problems experienced by the sample were impaired mobility (33%), sleep disorders (51%), self care deficit (16%), and uncontrolled systolic blood pressure, despite medication (28%).

Conclusion: Self care training, promotion of compliance with medication, improved access to mobility aids and training in their use are some interventions that can improve the everyday life of the elderly.

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P219 SELF MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS: A HOLISTIC APPROACH FOR THE CARE OF PERSONS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a progressive disease that affects 210 millions of people worldwide and constitutes the fourth leading cause of death globally. COPD carries a substantial socioeconomic burden as patients require frequent hospitalizations for exacerbations, make heavier use of health system resources, consume larger amounts of medication and additionally, they tend to have lower health related quality of life. Symptom control has been identified as one of the major determinants of health related quality of life. Within this context, self management appears to be a promising option for the holistic and comprehensive management of COPD.

Self management refers to the patients' ability to manage their symptoms, their treatment, the social and psychologic impact of disease and ultimately, the changes and limitations imposed in their everyday life by COPD.

Patient and family training in self management aims to equip patients with the necessary knowledge and skills in order to increase their self efficacy in achieving the desired clinical outcomes. Nurses can have an important role in the planning, coordination, implementation and evaluation of training programs to promote self management in COPD within the context of primary care.

This study reviews the international literature aiming to:

- Define the concept of self management
- Summarize the main factors that facilitate or hinder self management in patients with COPD
- Present the outcomes that can be used for the evaluation of self management programs for COPD patients
- Outline the characteristics of effective self management interventions

P220 PHYSICAL HEALTH OF EPILEPTIC PATIENTS

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Introduction: Epilepsy is a common and important disease for which the traditional medical approach focuses almost exclusively on clinical aspects and medical management.

Purpose: In this study we examined how epilepsy and antiepileptic drugs can affect the physical health of epileptic patients.

Method: We studied several reports in the literature which refer to the physical health of epileptic patients. We assess;

- 1) the frequency and severity of patients' seizures
- 2) the adverse effects of antiepileptic drugs and
- 3) the epileptic patients' energy, fatigue and sexual activity.

Results: Seizures which caused prolonged altered consciousness and injuries were more embarrassing to the patients than brief ones regardless of their frequency. Adverse effects of antiepileptic drugs were often prolonged and occurred daily. Fatigue and hypo sexuality were a

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result of depression or medication side effects and less that of seizures.

Conclusion: Seizures and antiepileptic drugs can significantly affect the person's life. We must help epileptic patients to not only keep their symptoms under control but also live as normally as possible.

P221 THE JOB SATISFACTION OF INTENSIVE CARE UNIT NURSES AND AFFECTING FACTORS

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Aim: The job satisfaction is the emotional factor which is developed to against job experiences. The nurses' job satisfaction can be affected many factor such as individual characteristics, critical units, working organization of the hospital, colloquies, and the attitudes of the team members. This study was planned to investigate the intensive care unit nurses' job satisfaction and the affecting factors as a descriptive type.

Method: The sample was the study 89 intensive care unit nurses who work in Ege University Hospital in 15.12.2007-15.02.2008 in Turkey. Data collected by "sociodemographic form" which was developed by the researchers, "Minnesota Job Satisfaction Scale". Data evaluated by t test and the ANOVA.

Results: The age, degree of the graduation, working year, working type, concurrence situation of the job and the opinion of their working future were found affecting factors the job motivation of the intensive care unit nurses. On the other hand, income status, marital status and the having child were found non-affecting factors the job motivation of the intensive care unit nurses.

Conclusion: As a result of this study, perception and experiences of the job affected intensive care nurses' job motivation was found.

P222 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD PATIENTS HAVING VISITED TO ORDU MATERNITY AND NURSING HOSPITAL EMERGENCY POLICLINICS

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Objective: It is intended to contribute better service in the field of child emergency by determining sociodemographic characteristics of 0-15 aged child patients taken to emergency policlinics, reasons for the visit to the hospital and the applications from suburbs and urbans.

Methods : It is a retrospectively identifying study. 16851 child patients, 0-15 aged, having visited Ordu Maternity And Nursing Hospital during 6 months between the dates of 1st July- and 31st December 2008 are involved in the study programme.

Results: Tonsillit and Faranjit were the first two most common reasons for applying the emergency policlinics among males and females. Orderly, while Otitis Media, Upper Respiratory Tract infection (USYE) and acute gastroenteritis (AGE) followed the first range among girls ; Otitis Media , Sinusitis and Upper Respiratory Tract infection (USYE) did among boys. The most common reasons of the 0-3 aged applicants was Otitis Media (% 68) while it was tonsilit among 4-7 aged ,8-11 aged and 12-15 aged groups. There were 2751 applications from out of the city % 40 of which was composed by Leukemia diagnosed children and % 39 of which was composed by children applied for general

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examination.

Conclusion: The distribution of the child patients having applied to emergency was made clear at the end of this study and It can be a guide for the staff working in first step emergency services and in-service training programmes of the hospital's education department while making programmes concerning with child patients.

P223 NURSES PERCEPTIONS REGARDING SPERM CRYOPRESERVATION IN MALE CANCER PATIENTS IN NORTHERN GREECE

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Introduction: Various methods of cancer treatment, such us chemotherapy, radiotherapy and hormone therapy, have infertility as a potential side-effect in male patients. Sperm cryopreservation, before or after the start of therapy, is a contemporary method that can preserve these men's ability to have offspring.

Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate the perceptions of nurses working in the urology departments of Thessaloniki towards sperm cryopreservation in men with cancer.

Methods: The study carried out in five public urology departments in Thessaloniki and the sample consisted of 50 nurses. Data were collected using an anonymous and especially designed questionnaire that was administered in the Greek language.

Results: The participants in this study showed a relatively low level of knowledge regarding sperm cryopreservation. The desire to have children, the need of an immediate start of therapy, and having AIDS were the factors that would influence mostly the participants' decision to suggest to a patient to have his sperm preserved before treatment. On the other hand, homosexuality and low financial status would not influence such a decision. Regarding nurses' attitudes towards sperm cryopreservation, the strongest agreement was expressed towards the need for patients to freeze their sperm, if there is a potential infertility problem, and towards stating in advance what will happen to their sperm in case they die. The nurses expressed their biggest reservation towards their ability of finding and suggesting a sperm bank.

Conclusion: Nurses do not seem to possess adequate knowledge regarding this subject and this may influence their ability to inform their patients. The provision of information and education to health professionals may increase their knowledge and allow them to discuss and suggest sperm cryopreservation to men that may need it.

P224 DETERMINING STUDENT SATISFACTION IN SAMSUN SCHOOL OF HEALTH

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Background and Aim: Students are in the centre of education. Examining their satisfaction levels is very significant for the acquisition of data to improve education quality. This research was planned to determine the satisfaction level and dissatisfaction areas of educational facilities provided for the students of Nursing Department of Samsun Health School.

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Method: The study was conducted in Ondokuz Mayıs University Samsun School Of Health during the 19-25 February 2007. The study included 325 students, 182 of whom were students and 143 were midwifery students. Student Satisfaction Questionnaires was used for data collection in the study. The reliability and validity of the Student Satisfaction Questionnaires was tested by Baykal et al. The Questionnaire contains 85 items and measures student satisfaction in 11 dimensions. Data were evaluated by using percentage, averages and Kruskal Wallis analysis.

Results: Satisfaction mean scores were determined to be 1.90 in nursing, 1.95 in midwifery and 1.92 in total. The highest mean scores were achieved in the fields of measurement and evaluation ($x=2.35$), informing/participation in decisions ($x=2.27$) and lecturers ($x=2.14$). The fields with low mean scores were the suitability/physical structure of school ($x=1.28$), socio-cultural activities ($x=1.36$) and medical services provided by the University ($x=1.52$). It has been found out that the satisfaction levels of students need to be improved. It is suggested that studies aimed at increasing students' satisfaction levels should be continued.

P225 THE SKIN IN THE THIRD AGE

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Introduction: The aging of the skin with the passage of time is a natural process. The stimuli that affect the skin during a lifetime are due to environmental and natural factors that cause skin reactions such as:

- Skin discolorations (freckles, brown spots)
- Alterations of collagen and elastin (lack of elasticity and softness, wrinkles, flabbiness)
- Vascular alterations (vessel dilatation: dilated, small, "capillary" vessels of the skin)
- Symptoms and diseases such as itching, skin dryness, eczema, psoriasis, scabies and herpes zoster are not easily detected while the creation of sores due to vein deficiency or lengthy pressure due to confinement in bed are frequent.

Aim: The description of the most common skin diseases of the third age and the role of the nurse during the duration of the therapeutic interventions, as well as the necessary psychological support when it is considered essential in patients in certain physical and psychological distress.

Methods: Bibliographical research in published Greek & international bibliography and in electronic data bases, as well as, personal experience in the working environment.

Results: In accordance with the facts of the contemporary bibliography, elderly patients suffer from skin diseases which affect them in their every day life and the quality of their life.

Conclusions: The contribution of the nurse is imperative and defining in the confrontation of skin alterations in the third age.

P226 THE EFFECTS OF GROUP THERAPY BASED ON PSYCHODRAMA THEORY AND THERAPEUTIC FACTORS ON EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT IN THAI MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS

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Introduction: Juvenile offenses generally result from lack of emotional quotient. Emotional

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quotient refers to an ability of individuals in understanding oneself, managing to appropriately express emotions, and having ability to establish and maintain relationships with others.

Aim: This study aims to determine the effects of group therapy based on psychodrama theory and therapeutic factors on emotional quotient among Thai male juvenile offenders.

Methods: Thirty-one male juvenile offenders met the inclusion criteria. Study participants were randomly divided into two groups. There were 16 males in the experimental group and 15 males in the control group. The experimental group participated in the program of group therapy based on psychodrama theory, 2-hour sessions per week for 5 weeks. The control group received the regular activity providing at the Centre.

Results: The findings of the study showed that after the experiment, the mean gain scores of the goodness, competence aspects and the overall score of emotional quotient of the experimental group were statistically significantly higher than those of the control group. However, the mean gain score of the happiness aspect of emotional quotient of the experimental group was not statistically significantly higher than that of the control group. In addition, at the end of the group sessions, three therapeutic factors (Universality, Altruism, and Imparting information) were top-rated congruently between the group leader and group members.

Conclusions: These results suggest that psychiatric and mental health nurses can apply group therapy based on psychodrama theory to develop effective treatments for these high risk youths.

P227 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

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Introduction: The term Sexually Transmitted Diseases covers a plenitude of infectious diseases which are transmitted through sexual contact. In the last years these diseases have taken the dimensions of an epidemic in many countries and many efforts are made for their prevention. There are a lot of causes that lead people to a sexual contact without the necessary precautions. This behavior leads to the increase of STDs.

Aim: The description of the most common STDs and the role of the nurse in succeeding in the education of people by providing information, in order for people to have safe sexual life by implementing safe sexual measures.

Methods: Bibliographical research in published Greek & international bibliography and in electronic data bases, as well as, personal experience in the working environment.

Results: In accordance with the facts of contemporary bibliography, patients suffering from Sexually Transmitted Diseases are increasing constantly independently of the efforts of those responsible for education.

Conclusion: The contribution of the nurse is imperative and in many occasions vital in the prevention of the transmission of STDs via the educational programs for citizens and the implementation of safety measures.

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P228 EDUCATIONAL EFFECTS ON INFERTILE WOMEN QUALITY OF LIFE

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Objectives: Fecundity and giving birth to a child define the essence of life for many couples childlessness results in social stigmatization for infertile women, places them at risk of serious social and emotional consequences, and leads to negatively effect on their quality of life. The objective of this study is the determine of educational effects on infertile women quality of life

Methods: This Quasi- Experimental study was performed in 30 infertile women referred to YAZD infertility research and therapeutic center, of Shahid Sadoughi university of Medical Sciences and Health services. SF-36 Questionnaire, Authorized Australian version was used to examine the quality of life status of 30 infertile women before and after education

Finding: The finding shows SF-36 scores compared in two component (physical and Emotional) and eight dimension. Result demonstrated that before and after education quality of life in physical component ($P=0.002$): [physical function ($P=0.029$), Role physical ($P=0.001$), Bodily pain ($P=0.001$)] and Mental health dimension ($P=0.050$) were significantly difference.

Conclusions: The study confirmed that education of infertile women was effective improvement of physical component and mental health dimension of quality of life.

P229 THE STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION IN NURSES WORKING AT YAZD HOSPITALS

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Objectives: The purpose of this descriptive study was to determine the level of job satisfaction in all nurses working at Yazd hospital.

Methods: This study was a cross sectional descriptive study. A questionnaire was used to collect data about demographic information and job satisfaction items. The samples included all nurses working in Yazd hospitals. After determining its scientific validity and reliability, the questionnaires were distributed among the nurses to be completed. After completion, the data was statistically analysed.

Findings: The finding showed that most of the samples had medial job satisfaction overall satisfaction , such as work condition , job situation and safety , way of controlling and managing methods of relationships , managerial politics, and the relationship between work and private life , all together showed medial satisfaction. On the other hand, nurses were not satisfied with their salaries and advantages, but were highly satisfied with co-worker relationships. Job satisfaction level was determined by using "q square test" and "fisher specific test". A significant relationship between the kind of hospital and level of job satisfaction was observed.

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P230 THE SURVEY OF CLINICAL SKILLS OF FINAL YEAR NURSING STUDENTS IN CRITICAL CARE UNITS

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Objectives: Clinical education in critical care units is very important and promotion of quality of clinical education can lead to higher qualification and professionalism of nursing students in this area of practice.

So this study was conducted to evaluate the clinical skills of nursing students in ICU, CCU and hemodialysis units.

Methods: This research was a cross sectional descriptive and the samples of this research were 72 final year nursing students of Yazd Shahid Sadoughi nursing school. The data was collected by a demographic and checklist questionnaire about clinical skills in ICU, CCU, and hemodialysis unit. Analysis and descriptive static were used for the research goals.

Finding: Results showed that clinical skills of nursing students in critical care units is ideal but this skills in CCU are lower than ICU and hemodialysis unit .Results indicated that the level of the clinical skills of nursing students were directly related to their examination scores and interest in nursing .

Conclusions: Our finding indicate that special attention should be paired to clinical education in critical care units and selection of students in this field should be given special attention.

P231 THE EFFECTS OF SKIN CONTACT OF MOTHER ON VITAL SIGN AND BEHAVIORAL STATE OF PREMATURE NEONATES

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Objectives: Communication between mother and neonate is very important in the neonatal period. One method of non Verbal communication is skin contact of mother and neonate. We have examined the effects of skin contact of mother on vital signs and behavioral state of premature neonates that hospitalized at Bahman and Shahid-Sadoughi hospitals of Yazd in Iran.

Methods: This study was a clinical trail and samples were 50 premature neonates with 32-36 weeks of gestational age (25samples in case group and 25 samples in control group) Data was collected via a questionnaire about demographic information and an observational check list , data was collected by measuring pulse rate , respiratory rate , axially temperature and behavioral state. The data was collected 10 minutes before and after skin contact between mother and premature neonates, in case group.

Findings: The results showed no significant difference between the weight , gestational age , sex , type of delivery and mother age in case and control group. The results demonstrated that use of skin contact decreased pulse rate ($P= 0.00$). and respiratory rate ($P=0.00$) , increased in axially temperature ($P=0.02$) and had a positive effect on the behavioral state ($P=0.00$).

Conclusions: The results demonstrated that skin contact between mother and premature neonates reduced pulse and respiratory rate and increased axially temperature and positive effect on the behavioral state (from arouse to deep sleep).

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P232 USING THE OMAHA CLASSIFICATION SCHEME TO IDENTIFY THE HEALTH NEEDS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE LIVE IN RESIDENTIAL HOME

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Aim: This study was carried out to evaluate the utility of the Omaha Classification Scheme identifying the health needs of elderly people live in residential home; planning and implementing of suitable nursing interventions.

Material and Method: This descriptive study was carried out at Keçiören Residential Home in Ankara, Turkey between 09.06.2008-25.07.2008. The sample included 30 participants that were aged 65 and older. A questionnaire form designed by the researcher and Omaha Classification Scheme were used as data collection tools.

Findings: The mean age of participants was 76.6 ± 5.3 ; 26.7% was 64-68 years old and 73.3% was 75 and above age. According to the Problem Classification Scheme, 297 nursing diagnoses (4 of in environmental domain, 49 of in psychosocial domain, 173 of in physiological domain, 71 of in health related behaviors domain) and 1067 nursing interventions (11 of in environmental domain, 176 of in psychosocial domain, 650 of in physiological domain, 230 of in health related behaviors domain) were defined. It was determined that, among the nursing interventions, 27.8% (n=297) was about health teaching, guidance and counseling; 27.2% (n=290) was about surveillance; 22.8% (n=243) was about treatments and procedures and 22.2% (n=237) was about case management.

Conclusion: This study showed that much more studies can be carried out in elder health considering the cultural diversities by using the Omaha Classification Scheme in Turkey and can be reorganized the diagnosis domains.

P233 A COMPARISON OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE NEEDS OF PARENTS WHO ARE INTERNET USERS WITH THOSE OF NONUSERS

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Purpose: To clarify the effectiveness of web-based information on pediatric emergency care, we compared pediatric emergency care needs of IT user with those who are not IT user.

Methods: We obtained informed consent from 5339 IT users (31%) and 12035 persons who were not IT users (69%) with infants aged six years or younger. We asked subjects about their experience browsing homepages on the Internet, use of child support services, and anxieties and expectations regarding the pediatric emergency care system.

Results:

- 1) IT users were significantly younger and more frequently lived in the principal city, Takamatsu, compared to those who did not use IT.
- 2) IT users browsed web-sites regarding pediatric health care and child-raising support; Child-raising Support (40%), Medical Care Service Net (19%) and Pediatric Emergency Care (19%).
- 3) IT users consulted child support services such as emergency telephone counseling (7.5%) and support services for sick and convalescent children (7.3%).
- 4) IT users were significantly more anxious about unsatisfactory pediatric emergency care and insufficient support resources than those who did not use IT.

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- 5) Those who did not use IT were significantly more anxious about insufficient information regarding pediatric emergency care than IT users.
- 6) IT users expected the pediatric emergency care system to improve.

Conclusion: These findings showed that web-based information was very important for younger parents who lived in the city without social support. For appropriate use of pediatric emergency care system, it is essential to provide web-based information.

P234 A COMPARISON OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE SERVICE UTILIZATION BETWEEN IT USERS AND THOSE WHO ARE NOT IT USERS

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Purpose: To clarify the effectiveness of web-based information on pediatric emergency care, we compared utilization of pediatric emergency care service between IT users and IT nonusers.

Methods: We obtained informed consent from 5339 IT users (31%) and 12035 persons who were not IT users (69%) with infants aged six years or younger. Survey items included the child's symptoms when they received emergency care services, frequency of taking their child for consultation and medical facilities.

Results:

- 1) Of those surveyed, 3363 IT users (63%) and 6518 persons who were not IT users (54%) had received pediatric emergency care services.
- 2) IT users used the services during the night or on holidays with significantly higher frequency than those who did not use IT.
- 3) IT users used medical facilities providing primary, secondary or tertiary pediatric emergency care services, or physicians on duty on holidays with significantly higher frequency than those who did not use IT.
- 4) IT users utilized the service to treat burns and accidental swallowing of a foreign body with significantly lower frequency than those who did not use IT.

Conclusion: These findings showed that IT users consulted designated facilities for pediatric emergency care that provided online information, and only a few children of IT users were brought to these facilities due to wounds.

Web-based information is effective for the prevention of accidents and for utilization of pediatric emergency care services.

P235 PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY CARE NEEDS OF PARENTS USING AN AMBULANCE SERVICE IN KAGAWA PREFECTURE

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Introduction: It is an important challenge for parents to obtain sufficient pediatric emergency care services.

Purpose: We conducted a survey among parents who used an ambulance due to their infants' sickness in order to clarify what they expect from pediatric emergency medicine, as well as to understand their anxieties.

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Methods: Between January and February 2009, the survey was performed. We obtained informed consent from 17,374 people (50%) with infants aged six years or younger. We asked parents about their anxieties (31 items) and expectations (19 items), regarding pediatric emergency medicine.

Results:

- 1) Of 9693 (56%) infants requiring emergency care services, 386 (4%) were transported by ambulance. The average age of these infants was 3.3 years (SD: 2.4).
- 2) Compared to those not requiring an ambulance, users had significant anxiety due to insufficient information about pediatric emergency medicine and inadequate pediatric emergency care systems.
- 3) Users were significantly more worried about not consulting their family physician and their own poor care skills compared to non users.
- 4) Users more strongly hoped for improved pediatric emergency care systems and care services compared to non users.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that parents who used an ambulance service were anxious about pediatric emergency medicine, and required a higher level of emergency care services. Therefore, it might be important to support users' anxiety carefully when an ambulance service is used.

P236 SURVEY OF AMBULANCE UTILIZATION IN PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY SERVICES IN KAGAWA PREFECTURE

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Introduction: Appropriate ambulance utilization is an important challenge in pediatric emergency service.

Purpose: We conducted a survey to clarify ambulance utilization in pediatric emergency services in Kagawa Prefecture in order to evaluate appropriate utilization.

Methods: Between January and February 2009, the survey was performed. We obtained informed consent from 17,374 people (50%) with infants aged six years or younger. Survey items included the age of the child receiving emergency care services by ambulance, symptoms, day and time of consultation, medical facilities and treatment provided.

Result:

- 1) Of 9693 (56%) infants receiving emergency care services, 386 (4%) were transported by ambulance.
- 2) Symptoms significantly associated with transport by ambulance were a fever of 39 °C or higher (43%), seizure (54%), and bruising (25%) compared to infants transported by parents' car or a taxi.
- 3) Ambulance was most frequently used at midnight (21%) compared to use of parents' car (10%) or taxi (19%).
- 4) Ambulance users consulted pediatricians at hospitals with tertiary pediatric emergency care services significantly.
- 5) Compared to infants transported by parents' car or taxi, infants transported by ambulance received intravenous and inhalation treatment (38%), and needed hospital treatment (39%) significantly more often.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that an ambulance was used around midnight to consult tertiary facilities for emergency care due to severe symptoms involving fever, seizure, or bruising. Thus, ambulance utilization for pediatric emergency services was appropriate.

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P237 A STUDY TO DETERMINE PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN TURKEY

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Background: Patients satisfaction is an important measure of service quality in health care organizations. Patients' satisfaction and their perceptions of care are valid indicators of quality nursing care.

Purpose: Purpose of this study was to determine the patient satisfaction with nursing care at a university hospital.

Methods: This study is descriptive and cross-sectional. Data were collected using Turkish form of The Newcastle Patients Satisfaction with Nursing Care Scale, during months of March, April, and May, 2008. The sample included of 112 adults patients (60 male, 52 female, mean age 52 years) discharged from medical clinical units of a University hospital in Turkey. Patients were voluntary to participate in the study.

Results: Mean score of related patient satisfaction with nursing care was middle level (68.04 ± 13.75). There was not statistically significant different among means scores of related patients satisfaction with nursing care according to their same socio demographic characteristics (e.g. age groups $X^2_{KW}=.082$, $df=2$; sex $t=1.56$; educational level $X^2_{KW}=158$, $df=3$; units $X^2_{KW}=3.57$, $df=6$, $P>0.05$). They were unsatisfied with the explanations given about their condition and therapy, which they perceived as lacking in information, and that nurses helped put their relatives' or friends' minds at rest. They were satisfied with the amount importance given their privacy during therapy and care.

Conclusion: Patient satisfaction with nursing care was middle level in this hospital, and results support the need for nurses to take steps to improve patient satisfaction with nursing care.

P238 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS REGARDING BREAST –SELF EXAMINATION IN NORTHERN GREECE

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Introduction: Breast- self examination is one of the early detection methods of breast cancer. The regular and correct performance of breast self-examination is the most effective and economic method for detecting breast cancer at an early stage. Although it is recommended as a screening method for all women, it is mostly suitable for young women.

Purpose: The purpose of the present study was to investigate the knowledge and attitudes of nursing students regarding breast self-examination. It is a pilot study of a greater research effort whose main aim is to assess the perceptions, knowledge and attitudes of all nursing students about breast cancer and breast-self examination.

Material and method: The study carried out at Higher Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Nursing Department. The sample consisted of 56 nursing students. Data were collected using the Health Belief Model Scale anonymously that was administered in the Greek language.

Results: More than a half of the participants (51, 8%) stated that they had taught breast self examination from various sources primarily from their doctor. The students were knowledgeable

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to perform breast self examination (41, 1%), they felt confidence to perform it (39, 3%) and they were able to find a lump (58,9%). They aware of seriousness and benefits of it and they stated that had not many barriers to perform it.

Conclusions: The results demonstrate that nursing students should be prepared to perform breast self examination on themselves, so they can educate other women about this method.

P239 NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS, BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES OF "HEALTH", "HEALTH CARE", "HEALTH EDUCATION" AND "HEALTH ETHICS"

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Background: Nursing science becomes very important as health is considered to be a major means of well being. Nurse students' views over the meaning of "health" and other basic parameters of health are therefore critical.

Aim: This paper presents perceptions, beliefs and attitudes of nursing students regarding the concepts of "health", "health care", "health education" and "health ethics".

Method: Seventy-four nurse students during 2008-2009 were asked to describe shortly the meaning of the under study concepts. Their answers were evaluated using the method of content analysis.

Results: The analysis revealed that nurse students (a) relate health to the physical and emotional status of a person, (b) regard health education as the health professionals' training, but also as a person's culture and attitude regarding health, (c) believe health care is a responsibility for each person and the community as a whole and (d) relate the concept of ethics to respecting the human value.

Conclusions: While Nursing science needs to create learning environments that empower the dynamics of holistic care, support multi-dimensional education and underline the importance of professionals' ethical approach, the present study reveals the nurse students' sensitization and knowledge over major concepts regarding health.

P240 POST-OPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF A VENTRICULOPERITONEAL SHUNT TO PATIENTS RECEIVING NURSING CARE FOR HYDROCEPHALUS

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Introduction: Hydrocephalus is the most common congenital abnormality of the central nervous system (CNS). It occurs at a rate of 0.3%-2.3% in 1,000 births of living neonates. Its symptomatology during infancy or early childhood is characterized by swelling of the head, protrusion of the forehead, and brain atrophy. All these symptoms appear due to increased cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) volume, increased intracranial pressure (ICP), and dilatation of the ventricular walls.

Objective: To point out and analyze statistical data of surgeries in the USA obtained from the Hydrocephalus Association, and list the CSF shunting techniques used, post-operative complications that may arise from the most popular shunting technique (ventriculoperitoneal shunt), and nursing interventions in the treatment procedure.

Method: This includes a recent literature search on the Internet regarding that issue, including

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both Greek and foreign literature.

Results: Studying the relevant data, it is clear that post-operative infections cause an obstruction of the catheter, which constitutes the leading cause of failure in their positioning. In addition, complications include peritonitis, valve-related complications, slit ventricle syndrome, and convulsions.

Conclusions: Infection of the intraventricular catheter is the most common (occurring in 90% of the cases) post-operative complication. A proper nursing assessment includes valid identification of complications and their prompt treatment.

P241 INVESTIGATION OF THE ATTITUDES OF MARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGE OF 15-49 ON INNER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Aim: This is descriptive study has been done to determined the altitudes of the married women between the age of 15-49 on inner domestic violence

Methods: The researchs universe consist of 114 married women who lived ages ranged from 15 to 49 years who have been living in Hastane Başı village clinic region .Data collection date:between the dates 2009 February and May 2009.In the research ,two forms were used to collect data .These forms;the form that was developed by researchers giving information about married women the, other form that was developed by Gömbül (1998) used to determine altitudes of married women .The forms were applied to the women by interviewing face to face. SPSS 15 programme was used for statistical analysis of data obtained

Results: 31.6% of the women who participated the research are between 25-30 years old; 87% women have child, 18.6 % of the women were exposed to physical violence, 31.0% of verbal violence, 19.5 % economical violence, 8.8% emotional violence within the family. Numerical average of women's responses to domestic violence is 50.22 ± 13.23

Conclusion: As a result of this research;use of violence against women is still very common and attitudes of women towards violence are modern

P242 INTAAORTIC BALLOON COUNTERPULSATION - THE ROLE OF NURSING STAFF

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Introduction: The intraaortic balloon counterpulsation (IABC) is effective in an expanding number of clinical situations such as low cardiac output due to left ventricular dysfunction, relief of myocardial ischemia, hemodynamic support during and after procedures. Intraaortic balloon counterpulsation increases flow velocity and decreases afterload, so it affect myocardial oxygen supply and demand.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to review the current literature about intraaortic balloon counterpulse and nursing care of it.

Material-Method: There were used the databases Medline, Cinahl and were found international medical and nursing literature. The search term "intraaortic balloon counterpulse" and "nursing

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care” and a combination of them were used.

Results: The findings of this review indicated that patients with intraaortic balloon counterpulsation (IABC) required nursing care based on specialized knowledge and skills. Furthermore, specialized nursing care is essential in order to reduce the risk of complications and minimize the morbidity associated with IABC. It is also important to educate patient and patient families about IABC in order to reduce their anxiety.

Conclusions: Nurses caring for critically patients must be aware of indications of using IABC and of potential complications. In addition there is a great need for further research to investigate the nurses’ role in patients with IABC.

P243 TREATMENTS FOR DIABETS

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Introduction: S.D. is a metabolic disease in which hyperglycaemia is the main characteristic that develops in relative and absolute lack of insulin. S.D. is treated with dietary treatment, with antidiabetic drugs, with intensified insulin, and portable pumps with continuous insulin infusion. Also, the pancreas transplant is the ultimate solution to the carbohydrate metabolism and discontinuation of insulin.

Purpose: The purpose of this project is the reference to the treatments for S.D. the advantages and disadvantages of each treatment and their applications to the patient.

Review References: includes review of the current Greek and international literature.

Conclusions: The effectiveness of S.D. depends on the patient’s training as well as the frequent observation from the doctor/ nurse.

P244 THE HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS AND THE ROLE OF SCHOOL NURSE

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Introduction: Health Education is the process that helps people make decisions, adopt attitudes and act in accordance with the requirements imposed by the protection and promotion of health. The Health Education is differently structured in the U.S. Europe and Greece. The Health Claim is made by the school nurse who is accountable for performing all necessary actions clearly dictated in his job description with the goal to assist children to acquire social skills, to care themselves.

Purpose: the retrospective literature is to show people and especially children how useful treatment and prevention is through the process of communication and education to change attitudes and behaviours.

Review References: includes review of the current Greek and international bibliography.

Conclusions: In schools in the U.S. the main providers of hygienic services are the school health nurses. Their number is estimated at 40000-56000. In Europe, the role of the school nurse is rather limited. In Greece, the school Nurse is absent. Health education is taught by ordinary school teachers. The coverage of the proposed agenda regarding health education in schools is considered adequate in all countries.

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P245 OBESITY AT SCHOOL AGE

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Purpose: Our intention was not only the research on the percentage of obesity at school age, in the area of Sperchiada, in the prefecture of Phiotida, but also the parents acceptance as far as their child's problem and its treatment are concerned.

Method: A complete Questionnaire was used and it was filled in by the children's parents throughout the children's medical tests by the child specialist in the area of the Health Center. The Questionnaire consisted of a wide variety of questions which meant to reveal the parents' points of view on the subjects of their children's nutritional habits, the prevention of obesity at school and how it can be dealt with.

Results: Taking into consideration the 80 questionnaires which were answered it was ascertained that the major health problem at school age is the problem of obesity. According to the parents' answers which were given this is due to the unhealthy nutrition not only at home but also at school. Parents seem to be aware of the problem as/ because they are not satisfied either with their children's weight or with their diet. However, they didn't address to a specialist for its treatment. They tend to believe that the school environment is mainly responsible for this trend/ mentally.

Conclusions:

- 1) The percentage of obesity at school age can be reduced if the parents are well informed about the proper and healthy diet of their children.
- 2) There should be stricter controls/ checks at the school canteens about the products they sell.
- 3) Finally, there should be great physical exercise of the children inside and outside school areas.

P246 NEW EVIDENCE IN TREATING HYPERGLYCEMIA IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS; A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction: Critical care patient management recently embraces hyperglycemia treatment as a standard of care. The issue of tight or strict glycemic control to achieve normoglycemia (blood sugar levels 80-110mg/dl) for all critically ill patients is a revolutionary concept, which is currently under debate.

Aim: The aim of this study is to investigate the published evidence of continuous IV insulin administration for normoglycemia, in terms of overall mortality of adult critically ill patients in general ICU population.

Method: Systematic review of recent published only, medical bibliography, using Medline, Clinical Trials Registry and Cochrane Library databases.

Results: Systematic search provided 11 original researches; 2 meta-analysis, 5 prospective randomized controlled trials, 2 prospective not randomized controlled trials, 1 cohort study and 1 pooled analysis. Seven of them concluded in statistically significant results of normoglycemia in mortality. Five of them demonstrated significant mortality reduction of critically ill patients and two significant increase of mortality.

Conclusion: The core of the debate seems to be the range of glycemic control rather than the concept of continuous intravenous administration of insulin for moderate control of hyperglycemia. Increased rates of hyperglycemia is the main concern of all researchers. Certain groups of patients

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may benefit more from normoglycemia than others. Due to the lack of full consistency in results of published research, further research incorporating other parameters, such as blood glucose fluctuation, nurse coherence and workload may be needed.

P247 THE PHENOMENON OF CARE FOR THE NEW STUDENTS OF NURSING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Care is a universal phenomenon, a complicated concept and constitutes an important element in people's everyday life. Significant authors describe "care" as an action, influence, ethic, virtue, love, way of existence in the world. Because of its perplexing nature of care, an illustration of the concept of care was regarded necessary to be attempted.

Aim: The definition of "care" in terms of the use of the appropriate concepts as the students of Nursing understand.

Material and Method: As a method of the collection of the information, some focus groups were chosen. Three focus groups were created for the collection of data, each of groups consisting of students of nursing. Interviews took place in special rooms and their duration lasted from 36 to 43 minutes. All the interviews were tape recorded, then they (απομαγνητοφωνήθηκαν) by researchers they were also codified and analyzed by the method of the qualitative research of the analysis of content.

Results: Five categories of analysis arise by the analysis of the elements: 1) Care as an emotional offer, 2) Care as a provision of services, 3) Care as a biological and psychological support, 4) Care as attendance of an individual or of a group and finally 5) Care as a continual phenomenon in human life. The resulting definition is: Care is an emotional offer, provision of services, biological and psychological support, attendance of an individual or of a group and a continual phenomenon in human life.

Conclusions: The study of results shows that the concept of "care" includes a combination of all the above-mentioned so that the whole spectrum of human needs to be covered.

P248 EXAMINATION OF THE IMPROVEMENT RATE ON PATIENTS' SELF-SERVICE WITH HIP ARTHROPLASTY IN A REHABILITATION CENTER

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Introduction: Hip arthroplasty is the replacement of the hip joint with an artificial one. It is one of the greatest contemporary achievements of the orthopaedic surgery.

The goal of the study is to assess the improvement rate on patients' activities of daily living (ADL) and their self-service after following inpatient team treatment in a rehabilitation center.

Methodology; 50 patients (44 women and 6 men) of average age 76 were assessed concerning their rehabilitation after a hip arthroplasty. They have followed treatment in a rehabilitation centre, for about 2 months. We studied their abilities of ten basic ADL following the Barthel Index – on the admission day in our center and right before discharge .

Results: 60% of patients were fully dependent in the fuction of movment and other ADL while 40%

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of them were partially dependent on nursing staff.88% of them left the centre fully independent a cither or a cane, 8% showed improvement only in moving from bed to wheelchair and only 4% showed no functional change.

Conclusion: It was confirmed by our study that the ADL skills and dexterities of the patients after hip replacement were much improved after following a special rehabilitation program. Every rehabilitation nurse plays the most important role on patient education as well as on the completion of the program.

P249 HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE IN NORTHERN GREECE

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Heart failure is a progressive clinical condition that results in impairment of quality of life. Health related quality of life is defined as a multidimensional concept that encompasses physical, emotional and social aspects associated with a specific disease or its treatment. Many studies tried to explain the way that the disease affects negatively the quality of patients' lives.

Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate the quality of life in patients with heart failure

Methods: The study carried out in public hospitals in Thessaloniki and the sample consisted of 100 patients. Data were collected using an anonymous and especially designed questionnaire that was administered in the Greek language.

Results: The majority of the patients (67%) stated that had difficulties in implementation of works at home, a percentage of 56% stated that affected their sexual life and a percentage of 62 % stated that they changed their nutrition. The results of the study indicated that the overall quality of life is affected by the disease.

Conclusions: Nurses should understand the impact of the disease on the quality of life and therefore to intervene successfully for symptom management such as to decrease frequency and severity of the symptom and finally to improve both physical and emotional health status.

P250 THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION IN NURSING EDUCATION

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Introduction: The exchange of information, thoughts, views and feelings between people, using speech or other means, aimed at creating relationships is the definition of communication.

Purpose: The work is to stress the importance of communication nurse - patient and to obtain the need for systematic training of health professionals in communication skills.

Material - Method: A search for the sources in both English and foreign literature. Used Internet databases (MEDLINE / PubMed, wikipedia cinahl medscape) with key words: communication nurse - patient, nursing education.

Results: When health professionals are not trained in communication skills, face more difficulties in defining and separating the personal from the professional life, having a tendency to transfer problems from one side to another. Communication contributes to the performance of clinical work

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with greater accuracy, consistency and convenience, ensuring the satisfaction of both patient and protect the health professional study Nursing Act through the optical communication concerning the relations developed in the entire spectrum of health care and the educational process. These relationships are the relationship of nurse - patient relationship between professional colleagues compared the health trainer -- student, the relationship between health care needs of the population and state and end the relationship between personal values and professional aspirations. The obvious existence of these relations in the everyday realities highlight the urgent need for the introduction of education in communication across the spectrum of nursing education.

P251 THE CONFRONTATION OF THE PATIENTS "PAIN" BY THE FATHERS OF CHURCH.

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Introduction: The medical science has convincing and respectable answers to many cases of pain and affliction. But not to all. Psychology also presents some while Philosophy is trying to give its own. So do various Religions, such as the East Orthodox Church.

Intention: The aim of this project is to highlight the attitude of Orthodox Theology against human pain in its wider sense.

Review of bibliography: For the accomplishment of the present project there has been a detailed review and study of holly and theological texts. Such texts are the epistle of Apostle Paul to the Corinthians A' 13,9, Romans 6,5 and Evangelist Ioanni 9,2-38. In addition, in some other theological texts such as Proverbs 17,3, Isaia 49,4 , and Iov 1,21.

From the records already mentioned the following were concluded:

The medical science, philosophy and psychology have made occasional attempts to give respectable answers as far as pain is concerned. However, the substantial answer to the mystery of "Pain" is given by the cruciform Love of Christ, who gives the solution and redemption. Pain, in other words, is presented as a testing of faith and pedagogic means. It gives the chance to the patient and to the people around him to humiliate themselves and to be awoken. Furthermore, it reveals the pain of God, providing motivation for struggling and giving blessing. In that way, pain is dealt by the faithful with spiritual dash and resignation, turning agony into hope.

Conclusions: For the above mentioned, it is obvious that the Orthodox Church has stood by human pain and has tried to help the ones suffering with as less groan as possible. It should be noted that nurses have to acknowledge this, in the context of intercultural nursing, so that they are able, in turn, to help the patients in pain

P252 FILOTHEI THE ATHENIAN: THE CONTEMPORARY NURSE OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

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Introduction: As it is well know, the "officials" of the Orthodox Church men or woman always

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contribute to the undeservedly suffering and ill fellow human beings care. One of these figures and the most contemporary one is the Athenian Filothei Benizelou.

Intention: In this project it is purposed to be showed the Athenian Filothei Benizelou's nursing work, the Saint of the Orthodox Church.

Review of bibliography: The relevant to the subject bibliography, electronic and not, using the follow terms: Filothei the Athenian, Saint, charity, hostel, etc.

From the records already mentioned the following were concluded:

Filothei Benizelou was born in Athens in 1522. She came from a prosperous family and after her husband's death, she dedicated herself to the fellow human beings medical care. She organized the "Parthenon" which functioned as a protecting and education hostel for young girls. What is more she took care of the elderly, poor and ill people. That work provoked her conquerors' envy, as a resulted to assaulted on her. That situation resulted in her death the 19th of February in 1589. So, her work was recognized from the Orthodox Church and for this reason she became a Saint.

Conclusions: It could be said that Filothei Benizelou continued her Byzantine predecessor's tradition in the work of providing medical care and treatment to her undeservedly suffering fellow human beings.

P253 PREGNANCY AND MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Introduction: The reproduction of human being, as a fact and a meaning, is the presupposition of the continuation of his existence. What happens, however when a woman is suffering from multiple sclerosis? The clinical nurse has to answer some questions the couple will reasonably have.

Intention: The aim of this project is to show that pregnancy is not considered contra-indication and that the decision for childbearing depends exclusively on the couple. The nurses, however, should have the knowledge to inform couples about the whole situation.

Review of bibliography: There has been a study of the theme-related bibliography, electronic and not, using the terms pregnancy and multiple sclerosis.

From the records already mentioned the following were concluded:

Generally, pregnancy provides protection from relapses at least during the last three months. This is related to a function of the organism, for which we know little about and suppresses the immune system and allows the organism of the mother to keep (and not have a miscarriage) the genetically different embryo so that pregnancy is accomplished. The revocation of this mechanism after having given birth can cause the strengthening of the immune system, a fact which increases the danger of relapse. The hormonal and immune base of these changes in the organism and their effects on the new treatments are being researched as far as multiple sclerosis is concerned.

Conclusions: From the above mentioned, it is obvious that there is a significant decrease of relapses during the third term of pregnancy in contrast to the increased possibility of relapses during the term after childbirth. Finally, it's worth mentioning that breastfeeding and epidural anaesthesia do not affect the frequency of relapses or the degree of the mother's inability.

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P254 CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS ABOUT THE USE OF MOBILE PHONES

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Introduction and Background: Many scientists and researchers on the field have expressed controversial opinions about the negative effects of mobile phones on the public health. Unfortunately, Greece comes first as for the use of mobile phones in a worldwide scale and thus the adaptation of healthy habits about the use of mobile phones is of immense importance for the greek public.

According to the results of scientific researches the long-term use of mobile phones can easily cause the overexcitation of the brain's neural cells and thus have adverse effects on users' health. The main health consequences are the following:

1. Increase in the frequency of epileptical episodes.
2. Sleep disorders and disorder of melatonin in the human organism.
3. Microwave syndrome.
4. Increase in the frequency of brain cancer.
5. DNA damage.
6. Increased traffic accidents.

On the contrary, another part of scientists claims that mobile phones and their antennas send out ionized radiation which is of lower frequency and energy in comparison with the ionized radiation and there are therefore, harmless.

Conclusions: The research on the mobile phones and their antennas are to be continued and we cannot know with confidence if they are really harmful. But, despite the scientific controversy, nurses should inform the public about the right use of mobile phones in order to be prevented the adverse effects on the human organism.

P255 USE OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE BY CHILDREN IN THE SIVAS, TURKEY

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Introduction: Information relating to midwives', nurses' and parents' knowledge and implementation in terms of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is limited.

Aim: This study was carried out as descriptive to determine which CAM mothers prefer for their 0-1 aged children and midwife/nurse advices.

Method: Mothers of 345 children registered in health centers in the Centrum of Sivas in Turkey and 65 nurses working in these places were included in the study. Data was collected via questionnaire forms prepared.

Findings: 49.9% of mothers stated that they both go to the doctor and use CAM when they become ill themselves, 91.4% said that they not only go to the doctor but also use CAM when their babies become ill. 6.4% stated that they had not used any CAM since their children were born. 55.4% said that they tell to the health personnel when they use CAM and 82.9% of the health personnel advice them to go on using. 69.2% of midwives/nurses asked if mothers use CAM for their children and 55.4% advised for CAM. It was found out that while midwives/nurses apply to CAM at most in some cases like diarrhea, constipation and fever, mothers in cases like colic, fever and constipation. 47.1% of mothers stated that they use CAM upon and vice of a relative or a friend.

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Conclusion: It can be said that use rate of CAM in children is high. It is striking that mothers use CAM not upon the advice of the midwife/nurse who look for them but upon the advice of their acquaintances.

P256 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BLOOD AND BLOOD FLUIDS AMONG A SAMPLE OF TURKISH NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS' DURING CLINICAL PRACTICE TRAINING: FREQUENCY OF NEEDLESTICK AND SHARP INJURIES

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Aim and objective: To describe the rate of needlestick and sharp injuries (NSSIs) in nursing and midwifery students and to define nursing and midwifery students' status using universal precautions for protecting from blood-borne infections.

Design: This study was designed as a retrospective and descriptive survey.

Methods: This study was conducted between February 26 and May 7, 2007. The study was planned to be conducted with all 373 students at the university nursing and midwifery schools, however 150 students had not had clinical experience, so the remaining 223 students were accepted as the sample. The study was completed with 141 (63%) of these students who volunteered to participate. The data were collected with a survey form developed by the researchers after a review of relevant literature. The data frequency, percentage and Chi square values were examined.

Results: According to the data 35.5% of the participating students had experienced an NSSI. The majority of the injured students had been injured by an ampule. The majority of the injuries occurred in the treatment room. The majority of the students had washed their injuries with antiseptic solution and the majority had not told anyone about or reported their injury. Almost all of the students had received the hepatitis B vaccine. Only 14% of the students stated that they always wore gloves.

Conclusions: This study shows that a significant percentage of nursing and midwifery students receive NSSIs. It would be very useful to frequently review information about preventive measures to convert it into behavior every semester they go for clinical practice and for instructors to carefully observe students for these behaviors.

P257 EVALUATION OF MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME IN NURSING EDUCATION: A PILOT STUDY IN TURKEY

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Background: Mentorship increase the students' confidence, help ease the difficulties associated with their new environment and reality, increase self-esteem and help socialize the student into the nursing role.

Aim: The main objective of the program was to support mentee students in facilitating their transition to the University and nursing.

Methods: This descriptive, exploratory study was designed using Maslow's hierarchy of needs and a pre/post test Rotter's locus of control. Sixty two (62) first-year students and fifty-eight (58) fourth-year students were eligible to be in the mentoring program. Mentors and mentees contacted each other weekly as required to provide information and support. Nursing lecturers was available to support the mentors for regular contact over the 13 weeks of the program. The data was collected

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by questionnaire for the first-year and fourth-year students. In addition, in order to determine the efficacy of the mentoring program, Rotter's Locus of Control Scale was administered to first-year students both at the beginning and the end of the study.

Results: The majority of first-year students stated that they benefited from the program. It was established that the mentoring program influenced the locus of control positively. The mentoring program may be used to improve the adaptation of nursing students to both the university and nursing profession.

P258 RESEARCH FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Introduction: As with all diseases in the central nervous system the many problems that arise in multiple sclerosis patients are difficult and complex. These problems need a complete, systematic and multi-faceted approach which will highlight a big problem related to the makeup and collaboration of the rehabilitation team for better treatment results.

Aim: Patient response to various rehabilitation programs. The rehabilitation team highlights the importance of the offering of rehabilitation care and psychological support by trained health professionals to multiple sclerosis patients.

Methodology: 20 multiple sclerosis patients 8 men and 12 women between the ages of 30-60 were researched as to the functionality of their daily routine. 1. Bladder control 2. Monitoring of the sphincter 3. Personal hygiene 4. Feeding 5. Relieving of oneself 6. Walking / .Transportation 8. Dressing 9. Stairs 10. Bathing (Barthel Scale)

Results: With their admittance in the rehabilitation center, patients presented difficulties in their self-care, intestine dysfunction and cysts, instability in walking and mental disorders. Barthel admittance grade 25 out of 100. After a 6 month stay in the center there was great improvement in the activities which had functioned inadequately and stopped patients from being self-sufficient. Barthel discharge grade 60 out of 100.

Conclusions: Patient lifestyle should adjust to new parameters of their disease and with the help of physical rehabilitation to be able to convert their deficiency into inventing a new way of life.

P259 GASTRIC ACIDITY ESTIMATION USING THE EPIGASTRIC ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY

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Alternating current was applied around the stomach of healthy volunteers with a pair of surface electrodes and another pair of electrodes was monitoring the epigastric electrical resistance while the stomach was empty and while the test the liquid meal was being ingested in the stomach via a straw. Test meals were NaCl solutions varying in conductivity. For a specific conductivity of the test meals the epigastric electrical resistance remained unchanged as the meal was being ingested in the empty stomach, showing that the test meal and the internal gastric environment are iso-conductive. This conclusion lead to the estimation of the gastric pH and found equal to 2, value which is in accordance to references for the healthy empty stomach.

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P260 STUDY OF CONTRACEPTION USE IN ADOLESCENTS AND THE ROLE OF SERVICES OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PRIMARY CARE

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Introduction: Adolescent sexuality is in study, particularly the issues and conditions that shape and constrain safer sex via condom use. One of the prevalent negative sequels of sexual risk activity is sexually transmitted infections (e.g. AIDS).

Goal: Intention of future condom use, being antecedent of behavior, is explored through the assessment of particular contributors by using the model of the Theory of Planned Behavior.

Method: For the construction of the questionnaire, three pilot studies were conducted. For the main research, data from 378 adolescents, between the ages of 15 and 18 were drawn from schools in Athens. SPSS was used to work out the statistical analyses of the data included control of internal consistency, crosstabs including correlations using chi-square, T-test, one-way ANOVA, regression analysis etc.

Results: Results supported the viability of sociocognitive variables in predicting future intention of using condoms. In main, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control seem to have been valuable predictors of intention. The self-efficacy subscale appears to be influential to behavior. A series of demographic characteristics appear to be predictive of the dependent variable as well.

Conclusions: By research of the above variables is given the opportunity of prediction of adolescent contraceptive behavior in the near future. In this way health experts will have the ability of identifying groups in high risk and applying appropriate preventive interventions. Innovative preventive programmes are proposed for practical application in the growing fields of Preventive Medicine and the services of Family Planning in hospitals of Greece.

P261 MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION; THE EFFECT ON PUPILS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MENTAL ILLNESS

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Objectives: Explore the literature regarding educational interventions in secondary education which aim to affect pupils' attitudes towards mental illness.

Methods: The search was conducted by using Medline and CINAHL. The keywords which were used in the conducted searches were: mental health, health promotion, health education, school health education, school health, schools, secondary schools, students, high school. The inclusion criteria were: 1. to include an educational intervention, aiming to affect the attitudes towards and the level of knowledge of mental illness, 2. to include the outcomes of the educational interventions conducted, 3. participants should be school pupils aged 12-18 years, 4. to be written in English.

Results: Eight articles fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Educational interventions of the review studies aimed to influence the attitudes participants had towards mental illness, or specifically for schizophrenia, as well as to improve the awareness of mental health problems or increase the level of knowledge of mental illness. They combined different educational methods and their

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interventions varied in length. Several instruments have been used in order to evaluate the impact of each intervention. All of the studies used structured questionnaires, two used, in addition, open-ended questions and one study used a presentation of two vignettes. Finally, the outcomes demonstrate the positive impact after the educational interventions on the aimed outcomes.

Conclusion: Further research is needed, which should be properly designed and reported in order to share useful information on the effective educational interventions and provide implications for future mental health promotion interventions.

P262 THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE NURSES TO PREVENT THE BRUISE HAEMATOMA AND PAIN ASSOCIATED WITH SUBCUTANEOUS HEPARIN

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Introduction: The bruise developed around the injection area due to the application of subcutaneous heparin and the occurrence of haematoma limits the areas to be used in the later injections, it causes the patients to feel anxiety, to reject the therapy and it leads to ruin the body image and to lessen the confidence relationship between the nurse and the patient.

Objective: This research was made to determine the precautions taken by the nurses to remove or to lessen the haematoma and the occurrence of the pain developed in the injections areas due to application of heparin thorough the subcutaneous ways.

Methods: Fifty nurses were taken to this descriptive research. While the nurses were performing the subcutaneous heparin, it was observed by the researcher. The observations on the application of the subcutaneous injection, the operations which lead to removing or reducing the bruise, haematoma and the occurrence of the pain were marked as 'did' or 'did not' in the observation form.

Results: It was found out that 54.0% of the nurses preferred the upper arm and 50.0% selected previous injection area, 36.0% made aspiration for the blood control, 78.0% applied the air-lock technique, 48.0% injected the medicine into the tissue in 2-4 seconds, 6.0% supported the tissue with the dry cotton while pulling back the needle. None of the nurses made cold application before and after any performance.

P263 READINESS TO QUIT SMOKING AMONG SMOKERS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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The purpose of this descriptive and correlation research study was to determine the readiness to quit smoking among smokers and examine the factors associated with readiness. The sample of the study consisted of 400 people who were chosen with non-probability sampling method among the ones over 18 years old consulting the health care centers with any purpose and mentioned that they were smokers. The data was analyzed by employing SPSS-16. 50% of the participants were male and other half was female, 56% of them were in the age range of 18-35, 91% of them were healthy, 63.8% of them stated that they were smoking a half pack and more, 54.7% of them tried to

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quit smoking at least once, and 61.8 % of them were nicotine addicted at various levels. According to the behavioral stage of change, 22.2% of the participants were in the preparation phase of quitting. A significant relation was found between the readiness to quit smoking and perception of income, working status, health conditions, the number of daily cigarette consumption, the number of trials in quitting smoking, the level of nicotine addiction and pros and cons of smoking. Non-employment, being ill, having tried to quit smoking more than twice, and not being nicotine addicted were determined as the critical factors affecting the readiness to quit smoking.

The findings revealed that the smokers in the society had an insufficient level of readiness to quit smoking. Individuals' readiness to quit smoking might vary depending on their socio demographic features, health conditions and smoking habits.

P264 EXPOSING SITUATIONS TO EMOTIONAL ANNOYANCE OF THE NURSES

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Background: Emotional annoyance is an uncomfortable and unsettling behavior experienced among the health staff in work place for a while. The hospitals are accepted as an environment where emotional annoyance events are experienced at ineligible rates. The nurses have been exposed to emotional annoyance at advanced level for the reasons such as intense and bad working conditions, impossibilities, bouts, insufficient wages and salaries particularly in state organizations, academic career and injustice about promotion.

Aim: This research was carried out as descriptively with the aim of determining the exposing situations to emotional annoyance of the nurses working in Erzincan State Hospital in Turkey.

Methods: The context of the study consisted of 120 nurses working in the hospital at the dates 15 October-15 December 2008. The choice of the sampling was not applied and 84 nurses accepting to participate in the study and working at that date were included in the study. The data were collected by means of nurse's introductory form and emotional annoyance behaviors scale. Parametric and non-parametric tests were used in statistical analysis of the data.

Results: It was found that there was statistically significant distinction among education level in the nurses and Professional working year, the department worked and emotional annoyance behaviors. Scale scores according to data and type of working ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: This situation affecting the nurses should be examined and for administrative support and a better working medium for the nurses, some policies should be put forward and these policies should be taken into effect.

P265 HPV VACCINATION ACCEPTANCE AMONG WOMEN IN GREEK PROVINCE AREAS

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Aim: To investigate the acceptance of HPV vaccination among women in Greek province areas.

Material and Method: One hundred adult women in outpatient settings aged 18-65 years old were included in the study. A questionnaire with closed-type questions regarding the willingness of women to accept the HPV vaccine and to consent to having their children vaccinated was used.

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Results: Seventy three percent of the sample reported willingness to accept the HPV vaccine and 62 % expressed consent to having their children vaccinated. Fear of side effects, lack of information and scepticism over the etiology of cancer were the main causes of denial. The cost of the vaccine was considered as a significant barrier. Women in urban areas were statistically more willing to have their sons vaccinated for the protection of future sexual partners. Most women stated they would prefer a gynecologist to vaccinate them or their children.

Conclusions: Most women expressed acceptability regarding HPV vaccination. An information campaign, especially in rural areas, is necessary, while cost reduction should be examined.

P266 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH DIABETES

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Background: The existence of a chronic disease like diabetes during adolescence causes increasing of the psychological symptoms in adolescents, such as somatization and anxiety. Moreover, it's noted that in chronic diseases, the social support of individuals is a protective factor which reduce the probability of the emergence of psychological symptoms. This study has been done to determine the relationship between social support and the psychological symptoms and the factors which affects it.

Methods: The data of this descriptive and relationship seeker study have been collected by using face to face interview technique with 32 volunteer adolescents in Endocrine Clinic for children at University Hospital between January and May 2009. The all of the universe has been included in the research. The were collected with a questionnaire, Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), and Social Support Appraisals Scale (SSAS).

Results: In this research, it's determined that the average age of adolescents were 13.53 ± 2.03 . It's found that the average SSAS and BSI scores of adolescents are 121.21 ± 10.30 and 33.52 ± 26.07 , respectively. It's not determined a significant relationship between the average SSAS and BSI scores of them.

In this research, it's determined that the difference between the average score of SSAS is statistically significant according to compliance to diet ($p < 0.001$), identity card related to diabetes ($p < 0.01$), and the time of diagnosis ($p < 0.05$) and only identity card with diabetes ($p < 0.05$) affects the average BSI scores.

P267 THOUGHTS OF INFERTILE COUPLES ON SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD

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Background: Being unable to have children is an important problem for married couples. At present, new reproduction techniques help these couples while those who cannot find any solution try new approaches. One of these is the phenomenon of surrogate motherhood, which is based upon an agreement between the infertile couple and surrogate mother. This study was done to determine the thoughts about surrogate motherhood of the couples applied for infertility treatment.

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Methods: With 104 infertile couple, this descriptive study carried out at the Infertility Clinic of University Hospital in March 2008-April 2009. The data were collected with a questionnaire prepared by researchers. Before starting of this study, we received permission from the relevant authorities.

Results: Of women participating in this research, 38.5% are in the 26-31 age group, 63.5% are graduated from primary school, of men 56.7% are in the 30-39 age group, 33.7% are graduated from primary school. 75% of women diagnosed with infertility and 79.8% of men said to feel sadness. When we asked whether to have information on surrogate motherhood to couples the 59.6% of women and 48.1% of men expressed to know this concept. However 58.7% of women and 66.3% of men participated in our study expressed not to prefer to this practice. Until they have their own biological children, 78.8% of women and 75% of men said that they had wanted to continue treatment.

P268 THOUGHTS OF THE STUDENTS ON SURROGACY MOTHERHOOD

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Background: Society expects healthcare professionals to apply their specialist knowledge and practice for the benefit of the patient and community, not for their own self-interests. Although it is not our country, surrogacy motherhood application, however, becoming a parent in a different way to refer to in case it is important to have knowledge of midwives.

It is interesting to study the current knowledge and views of midwifery students with regard to surrogacy motherhood.

Methods: The research has been carried out in descriptive type in Atatürk University Health School. The population of this study consists of the 182 students in the Midwifery Department. Research has been included in the entire universe. The data were collected with a questionnaire prepared by researchers.

Results: Of the students 37.4% are first class students, 50.5% are in the 20-21 age group. Of the students 87.9% are indicated to hear anything about surrogate motherhood and 83% said that are not surrogate motherhood in Turkey. 31.9% of the students said they had wanted to use this application in Turkey, 50% of them wanted to application explained that any healthy women may be the surrogate mother. Of them, 8.2% indicated they would be the surrogate mother for a closer, 61.5% said surrogate motherhood application of social and moral problems could lead.

P269 ASSESSMENT OF SELF-EFFICACY LEVELS OF SCHOOL OF HEALTH STUDENTS IN TURKEY

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Aims: Aim of this descriptive study was to determine levels of self-efficacy (SE) of school of health students and the factors that affect these levels.

Methods: Sample of the study was composed of 513 students who studied in Trakya University, Kırklareli University, Namık Kemal University schools of health in Turkey. Data were collected by

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self-efficacy scale. Data were analyzed by percentage, average, analysis of variance, student-*t* test and Mann Whitney U in SPSS 16.0 program.

Results: It was found that age average of the students was 21.3 ± 1.7 , 89.9% of them were female, 73.3% of them were educated in nursing, 26.7% of them were educated in midwifery and 79.7% of them were satisfied with their departments. Self-efficacy average point of the students was 85.5 ± 12.1 .

There were statistically significant differences found between the self-efficacy point averages and students some characteristics. Female students had higher SE scores than male students ($p=0.03$), those who are satisfied with their departments had higher SE scores than those who are not satisfied ($p=0.001$), those who have plans to develop their occupations in the future had higher SE scores than those do not have such plans ($p < 0.001$), those who want to study for master degree had higher SE scores than those do not ($p < 0.001$), those who are subscribed to a professional magazine had higher SE scores than those who are not ($p=0.013$), students whose income state of family in medium level had higher SE scores than low income family ($p < 0.047$), students whose family ($p < 0.001$) and friend ($p < 0.001$) relationship is good had higher SE scores than those whose relationship is bad, those who are in a good or average health status had higher SE scores than those who are in bad health status ($p < 0.001$), students who are engaged in sport activities had higher SE scores than those who are not ($p < 0.001$). There were negative correlation between students' mother ($r = -0.102$, $p = 0.021$) and father ($r = -0.147$, $p = 0.001$) ages and self-efficacy scores.

Conclusion: Self-efficacy levels of school of health students were found as good. If the students are encouraged to participate in professional, cultural, social and sport activities during their training and if the students who have health problems are encouraged to benefit from health services, we think that their self-efficacy levels will increase in a positive way.

P270 SELF-ACTUALIZATION LEVELS OF TURKISH NURSES AND MIDWIVES

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Aims: This descriptive study was planned in order to determine self-actualization (SA) levels of Turkish nurses and midwives.

Methods: Sample of the study was composed of 122 Turkish nurses and 16 midwives, 138 medical staff in total who work in Trakya University Medical Faculty Hospital in Turkey. Data were collected by personal information form and "Self Actualization" which is dimension of "Health Promotion Life Profile Scale" on which Turkish validity and reliability conducted by Esin (1997) and developed by Pender. Data were analyzed by percentage, average, analysis of variance, student-*t* test and Mann Whitney U in SPSS 16.0 program.

Results: Age average of the participants is 29.4 ± 5.7 (range= 21-56), occupational experience of years average is 7.1 ± 6.4 (range= 1-35), 96.4% of the participants are female, 88.4% of them are nurse, 11.6% of them are midwife. 46.4% of the nurses and midwives were graduated from bachelor's degree, 29.0% of them were graduated from associate degree. Self-actualization average point of nurses and midwives is 38.9 ± 5.8 (min.:25- max.:52). Health professionals who like their jobs had higher SA scores than do not like their jobs, and who have two children had higher SA scores than who have one child ($p < 0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences among health professionals' gender, marital status, education, and working area, and participation to professional seminar/congress, family and friend relationships in self-actualization scores ($p > 0.005$).

Conclusion: In the result of this study, self-actualization levels of nurses and midwives are good.

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It can be suggested that arrangements (physical environment, work hour, etc.) are made in work environment in order for the health care personnel to develop their professional motivations and self-actualization.

P271 THE ROLE OF EMPATHY IN THE RESTORATION OF MENTAL HEALTH

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Introduction: Empathy is the ability of a person to identify and share others emotions directly e.g. grief. Empathy could more easily be described as the ability to "place oneself in another's position" meaning to partake and share the others experience.

The feeling of empathy is activated directly and will have to be a characteristic feature of both communication and the general therapeutic approach of nurses. The absence of empathy indicates a lack of personal emotional feeling or a lack of will to approach patients in a substantial way.

Purpose: A review of data over the specific subject and the evaluation of the way of effect of empathy and the various parameters that constitute it in the rehabilitation of mental patients.

Methodology: A literature review through electronic data bases as well as national and Greek (printed) literature.

Literature review: A fact that arises from the literature review is that empathy is considered a necessary ingredient for the creation of satisfactory interpersonal relationships as well as an important element for the beginning of a relationship. Therefore, we realize that this parameter is very important for the creation of a therapeutic relationship and communication with a very special patient as mental patients are.

Furthermore, empathy constitutes an ability, a procedure of communication and transmission of knowledge and emotions, a method of collecting data and understanding of somebody's psychological state and a special method of perception of everything that happens around us. All the above are necessary elements for the restoration of mental health problems.

Conclusion: Empathy constitutes the base of the therapeutic approach and care of mental health patients. This is because it is through empathy that therapeutic communication and ability of transmission of emotions and information is achieved.

P272 THE IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL SITUATIONS OF THE MOTHERS ON THE APPLICATIONS THEY CARRIED ON DIARRHEA

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Objective: This study was carried out retrospectively and descriptively with the aim of determining the impact of educational situations of the mothers who have 0-24 month-children on the applications they carried on Diarrhea.

Methods: The universe of the study consisted of the mothers who have 0-24 months-children and registered to Yenişehir Health House in city-centre in Turkey. 209 mothers determined by a formula used in the situations when the incidence is known and those when the number of individual in the context isn't known and chosen by randomized sampling method were included in the study. The Questionnaire was used in the collection of the data.

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Results: In the study, average ages of the children was 8.8 ± 5.0 month, 37.8% of the children were female. It was determined that 19.6% of the children didn't have any diarrhea, and that 64.4% of the children had only once diarrhea, and that 15.8% had once or twice diarrhea in a month. It was determined that wrong applications such as giving coke (%38.5), or cow-milk to the child (%74.0), giving up of breast feeding (%72.7), of the primary schools graduate mothers were in higher rate than those of University graduate ($p < 0.05$). It was found that the rate of giving Oral Rehydration Solution increased as level of education increased ($p < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant distinction between level of education and leaving hungry, giving juice, soup, lemon or mint, giving pudding. In the study, it was determined that they needed knowledge about diarrhea.

P273 OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA AND ALLERGY RISK FACTORS AMONG WORKING CHILDREN IN JEWELLERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

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The purpose of this correlative and descriptive research study was to determine the occupational asthma and allergy risks, specifically in a jewelers and hairdressers environment, amongst children who both work and attend school at the same time.

The sample of the study consisted of 582 pupils who were studying and working as jewelers or hairdressers in vocational education schools in Istanbul, Turkey. The data was gathered through a detailed questionnaire combined with the standard questionnaire of ISAAC.

The data was analyzed by employing the descriptive statistics and chi square, student t' and logistic regression analysis.

57,6% children were under the age of 18 and 82,6% were male. 37,9% were jewelers and 62,1 % were hairdressers. Both jewelers (33,2%) and hairdressers (66,8%) work for between 1-5 years and 23,9% of jewelers and 76,1% of hairdressers work for small enterprises. Jewelers 28,4% used no protective equipment whilst working. 67,9% of jewelers were exposed to sulphurdioxide and 60% to hydrogensulphide. All hairdressers were exposed to hair dyes and hair sprays.

Asthma symptoms are associated with gender and thoughts of occupational risk associated with the job, rhinitis symptoms are associated with thoughts of occupational risks bound to the job and dermatitis symptoms are associated with the "occupational asthma can be related to occupational risks" knowledge item. These are the most important factors for occupational asthma and allergies.

In vocational educational schools, occupational health nurses should work with those children who work in small enterprises, in order to increase awareness and knowledge of how to protect themselves from exposure to harmful substances in a working environment.

P274 THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL IN DEVELOPING PREVENTION PROGRAMS

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The Health Belief Model was created with a view to interpret and forecast behaviors of preventive health in comparison with certain types of conviction. The planning of model is based on the use

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of six variables - sense of vulnerability, subjective sense of gravity, subjective sense for the profits, subjective sense of obstacles, clues on action, motive for health - with the use of which it tries to forecast human behavior of health.

Despite the fact that the Health Belief Model is quite widespread and is used extensively from the decade of '50s, it entails various weaknesses, restrictions and problems in the way of operation and its function.

In current work effort is exerted to develop and describe the Health Belief Model, as well as to implement its application in programs of prevention, which concern the use of areas of safety as preventive measures for the prevention of serious life threatening consequences from road accidents. In the relevant questionnaire an analysis of the criticisms relating to the model of Value-Expectation in question are provided.

P275 NURSING CARE FOR MASTECTOMY PATIENT

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According to the latest figures from the world organization of health more than 216.000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer in the EU and over 79.000 die annually.

Taking as a fact that breast cancer affects mainly women between the ages of 35 to 55, the present thesis notes the factors which led to the growth of the disease, the clinical presentation, its diagnostic procedures, the most advanced therapy methods and the pre and post operative nursing care.

Special reference must be made about the complications of mastectomy and mainly the lymphatic swelling of the arm of the side where the operation took place, due to the abstraction of the normal lymphatic flow after the extended removal of the armpit lymph nodes and the inflammation or trauma of the arm.

Mastectomy more than any other surgical procedure is associated with the feeling of fear, of sorrow because of the deformation of the body image of the person, anxiety, uncertainty and death, for this reason the role of nursing staff is very important.

P276 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF MIDWIVES AND NURSES WORKING AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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The aim of this study is to determine the emergency contraception knowledge of midwives and nurses working at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Research and Application Hospital.

The study was conducted with 48 nurses and 5 midwives accepted to participate in the study. They were all working at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Research and Application Hospital. The data was gathered via an inventory developed by the researchers between the dates of 1-5 December 2008. The obtained data were analyzed by employing SPSS-16.

The obtained data results demonstrated that the mean of midwives and nurses age was 27, 66±3, 82 and their working experience mean was 5,13±4,32. 17 % of the participants held an associate degree, and 83% of them held a bachelor degree. 62,3 % of them were married and 37,7% were

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single. The mean of their knowledge on emergency contraception was $10,43 \pm 2,15$ and the median was 11,0 (Min-Max:5,0-14,0). 62,3 % of the participants responded acceptably to the statement of “**Nurses /Midwives can not serve on emergency contraception**”. 58,5 % of the participants replied correctly to the statement of “**Pills only compromising progesterone are more efficient than combined oral contraceptives in emergency contraception**”. Statistical analysis did not reveal a significant relationship between the mean scores of the participants’ knowledge on emergency contraception and their duty (Midwife/Nurse), marital status, and work experience. On the other hand, a significant relationship was found between the mean scores of the participants’ knowledge on emergency contraception and their age, and educational status. It was reached that the participants who had a bachelor degree were more successful than the ones who had an associate degree. It was attained that aging of the participants resulted in shortening of the knowledge on emergency contraception.

In this study, it was indicated that younger midwives and nurses who owned a bachelor degree acquired higher scores on emergency contraception knowledge. However, midwives and nurses’ lack of knowledge on emergency contraception may lead to provide education programs during their education and after their graduation.

P277 HAND HYGIENE AS A MEANS OF CONTROLLING NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS

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Introduction: Nosocomial infections are the ones that appear more than 48 hours after admission and are not present or incubating at admission. Also, those acquired in the hospital, but appear after discharge. About 5-8% of all hospitalized patients will develop some kind of nosocomial infection, one third of which is preventable. Hand hygiene techniques can improve this incidence rate.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to review the current literature on hand hygiene techniques and their impact on nosocomial infection control.

Methods: The databases Medline and Cinahl and the web pages of Greek and International Health Care Organizations were used to find literature and guidelines on hand hygiene issues and their role in the control and the prevention of nosocomial infections.

Results: According to the literature, the most important carriers of cross infections are the ten fingers of every health care professional. As a result proper hand hygiene techniques, which include hand washing and alcohol-based hand rubbing, are the most effective measures in preventing the spread of organisms and in reducing the incidence of nosocomial infections.

Conclusion: Health care professionals are responsible for transmitting pathogenic organisms to patients. None the less, they can contribute to the control of nosocomial infections by applying proper hand hygiene techniques on their everyday clinical practice.

P278 ETHICAL ISSUES IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

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Introduction: A large number of deaths follows admission to an ICU. Dealing with terminally ill patients is not an easy task. Therefore, the nurses and the other health carers working in an Intensive Care Unit have to face many ethical issues and have to be prepared enough to handle

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them appropriately.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to review the current literature on ethical dilemmas that arise for nurses and for other health care professionals in care for terminal patient in the context of ICU.

Methods: The databases Medline and Cinahl were used to find available literature on the subject. The search terms "ethical dilemmas", "nursing care for ICU patients", and a combination of them were used.

Results: Ethical dilemmas are, according to the literature, linked to: quality of life, the cost-effectiveness in ICU, active euthanasia, withholding or withdrawal of treatment, diversity of values, disagreements between the professionals in decision-making, difficulties in acceptance of the process of dying by the patient's family.

Conclusion: Ethical problems are an essential part of ICU practice. Health care professionals who work in ICU must be familiar with ethical framework which guides the end-of life decisions in order to manage well the ethical problems that come up.

P279 FREE RADICALS AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN THE HUMAN ORGANISM

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Free radicals are chemical species (either atoms or molecules) bearing unpaired electrons. Once formed, they are very reactive and initiate chain reactions via homolytic chemical bond cleavage. Free radical reactions are very common in human biological systems and usually account for toxic effects due to the cleavage of biomolecules. Oxidative stress describes the inability of a biological system to either detoxify itself or repair the damage produced by free oxygen radicals, a condition that leads to chronic diseases or serious tissue impairment.

The purpose of this study is to fully define and describe this phenomenon as well as its primary forms of expression via oxidation reactions. In addition, the major medical conditions affected by oxidative stress will be described.

In conclusion, oxidative stress acts via a complicated mechanism, which accumulates molecular or cellular damages in the human organism. Genetic and environmental factors, nutrition, physical exercise and overall lifestyle are known to interact with the above mentioned biochemical pathways, leading to clinical, pathological symptoms.

P280 CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE: DIAGNOSIS AND NEW TRENDS IN TREATMENT

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Chronic renal failure is a worldwide public health problem with a rising incidence and prevalence, poor outcomes and high treatment cost. It is defined as a permanent reduction in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) sufficient to produce detectable alterations in well-being and organ function. Any disorder that permanently destroys nephrons can result in chronic renal failure. Some common causes of CRF are diabetic nephropathy, hypertensive nephrosclerosis, glomerulonephritis,

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interstitial nephritis and polycystic kidney disease. It is more likely that multiple factors contribute to the pathogenesis of this syndrome. Patients with chronic renal failure at initial stages are generally asymptomatic and do not experience clinically evident disturbances in water or electrolyte balance or endocrine/metabolic derangements. Generally, these disturbances clinically manifest with chronic renal failure stages 4-5. Uremic manifestations in patients with chronic kidney disease stage 5 are believed to be primarily secondary to an accumulation of toxins, the identity of which is generally not known. The medical care of patients with chronic renal failure should focus on delaying or halting the progression of underlying disease, treating the pathologic manifestations of chronic kidney disease and timely planning for chronic renal replacement therapy. Renal replacement therapy includes dialysis and kidney transplantation. Taking into account the incurative of the disease, the high rates of morbidity and high cost of treatment, that makes it clear that patient with CRF should be closely observed by healthcare providers.

P281 DIABETIC FOOT INFECTIONS: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

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As many as 25% of all diabetics are expected to develop severe foot problems at some point in their lifetimes. Diabetic foot infections are generally more severe and more difficult to treat than infections in nondiabetics. This is due to impaired microvascular circulation, neuropathy, anatomical alterations, and impaired immune capacity in diabetic patients. Most moderate-to-severe soft-tissue diabetic foot infections are polymicrobial (i.e., due to gram-positive, gram-negative, aerobic, and anaerobic pathogens). Empiric antibiotic therapy should include broad-spectrum antibiotics capable of covering the most common pathogens found in diabetic infections. Other factors to consider in antibiotic selection include the severity of the infection, the presence of peripheral vascular disease, and the possibility of drug-resistant organisms in the infection. If not treated promptly and appropriately, diabetic foot infections can become incurable or even lead to septic gangrene, which may require foot amputation. Diagnosing infection in a diabetic foot ulcer is based on clinical signs and symptoms of inflammation. Effective management of diabetic foot disease requires a multidisciplinary approach and good communication between all healthcare professionals involved. Optimal care is provided in diabetic foot centers by multidisciplinary teams. These teams include a diabetologist, dermatologist, vascular surgeon, infectiologist, radiologist, podologist, shoemaker and specialized nurses. The main aim is to reduce the number of amputations.

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P282 FACING THE GYNAECOLOGICAL INFECTION

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Because the female genital tract is contiguous from the vulva to the fallopian tubes, there is always the danger of the upper extension of the infection. Vulvovaginitis and cervicitis are commonly categorized as lower genital tract infections. Infections involving the endometrium and fallopian tubes are commonly categorized as upper genital tract infections. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is an inflammatory disorder of the uterus, fallopian tubes, and adjacent pelvic structures. All of the infectious etiologies of gynaecological inflammation are STDs. Risk factors include multiple sex partners, young age, single marital status, urban residence, low socioeconomic status, and alcohol or drug use. It is necessary to diagnose these infections early in order to prevent worse complications for women health such as surgical intervention, sepsis or infertility. Clinical examination, blood and topical tests are useful to isolate the responsible pathogen. Treatment of all causes of cervicitis is medical. Treatment must include the patient's sexual partners to prevent re-infection. In cases of unclear diagnosis, pregnancy, or refractory infections or symptoms, consultation with an infectious disease specialist may be appropriate. Oral antibiotics effectively cure gonorrhoea, chlamydia, and **T vaginalis** infections. Oral antivirals reduce duration of symptoms, lesions, and viral shedding in the first and recurrent episodes of genital herpes infections. Initially, topical therapy is used for symptomatic genital wart removal. Other options include intralesional injection and surgery. Therapy must be comprehensive and cover all likely pathogens in the context of this clinical setting.

P283 H1N1 INFLUENZA VIRUS- A THREATENING OUTBREAK

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Swine influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease in pigs caused by one of several swine influenza A viruses. In addition, influenza C viruses may also cause illness in swine. Current strategies to control swine influenza virus (SIV) in animals typically include one of several commercially available bivalent swine influenza virus vaccines. Transmission of swine influenza viruses to humans is uncommon. However, the swine influenza virus can be transmitted to humans via contact with infected pigs or environments contaminated with swine influenza viruses. Once a human becomes infected, he or she can then spread the virus to other humans, presumably in the same way as seasonal influenza is spread (ie, via coughing or sneezing). In humans, the severity of swine influenza can vary from mild to severe. Human cases of influenza A (H1N1) have been reported worldwide. In 2009, cases of influenza like illness were first reported in Mexico on March 18; the outbreak was subsequently confirmed as H1N1 influenza. Manifestations of H1N1

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influenza (swine flu) are similar to those of seasonal influenza. Patients present with symptoms of acute respiratory illness, including at least 2 of the following: fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, headache and fatigue, diarrhoea and vomiting (possible). There are special CDC criteria for suspected H1N1 influenza. Treatment is largely supportive and consists of bed rest, increased fluid consumption, cough suppressants, and antipyretics and analgesics. Severe cases may require intravenous hydration and other supportive measures. Antiviral agents may also be considered for treatment or prophylaxis.

P284 NURSING CARE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

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Chronic Renal Failure is the irreversible loss of renal function. It might be the result of Acute Renal Failure or chronic pyelonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, glomerulosclerosis, uncontrollable hypertension, secondary renal disease caused by systematic disease etc. Purpose of this project is the evaluation of nursing care in daily clinical practice for patient's benefit and also of the outpatient care of people suffering from Chronic Renal Failure. According to the Nursing Deontology Code, it is nurse's major duty to take care of such patients by creating the appropriate therapeutic environment, in order for them to merit the maximum feasible physical, mental and psychological health. During the hospitalization, it is of major priority to provide special and individuate care, ensuring the right application of a therapeutic outline, to evaluate the results of hemodialysis, the training on nutrition topics and general hygiene rules, the observance of pharmaceutical treatment, the prevention of infectious diseases and the observation for the onset of complications and the environmental protection. Furthermore, the psychological care and support of the patient and his family during the whole stages of his therapy, constitutes integral part of the holistic model of care. Concerning the outpatient care, the nurse promotes health ensuring the self-service up to the best possible point and the guidance of life for people with Chronic Renal Failure.

P285 PALLIATIVE CARE IN PATIENTS WITH CANCER: GOALS AND BENEFIT

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Despite major advances in the treatment and improvement in early detection and diagnosis, cancer remains a leading cause of death. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, half of all patients diagnosed with cancer will die of their disease within few years and the annual toll will grow as the population ages and more people survive to get cancer over the coming decades. People with cancer suffer from an array of symptoms at all stages of their disease. Palliative care in cancer is defined as the active total care of patients whose disease is not responsive to curative treatment. It incorporates a range of services offered by medical, nursing and allied health professionals, as

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well as volunteers and informed carers. The fundamental goals of palliative care include: treating pain and all other physical symptoms caused by cancer and its treatment, addressing a person's spiritual needs or concerns, addressing a person's practical needs, such as transportation and financial concerns, treating a person's psychosocial needs, such as coping with changes in body image and depression and providing support for the patient's family, friends, and caregivers. Palliative care is not giving up on treatment. In fact, people with cancer may receive curative therapy and treatment to ease symptoms at the same time or switch between these options. Coming at an endpoint, medical care should be focusing on the importance of palliative care beginning at the time of a cancer diagnosis and increasing in amount and intensity throughout the course of a patient's illness, until death.

P286 ORIENTATION & TRAINING FOR NURSES IN CORONARY UNITS

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Introduction: The establishment and creation of Coronary Units worldwide is a matter of only few decades ago. The purpose of the organization of those units was the prevention and effective treatment of the complications of acute myocardial infarction, the decrease of morbidity and mortality from coronary disease.

Objective-Method: The goal of this work is the development of a clinical training programme which can be used by the clinical trainer in the development of the Coronary Unit. To begin with, there is mention of the particularities that make clinical training in this particular department of special interest, which stem on the one hand from the nature of the patients' condition and on the other from the specialized technical equipment necessary for the provision of medical care.

Educational goals are formulated and the activities which take place in order to achieve the goals are analyzed. The training objects are elaborately described. They vary according to the staff category they appeal to, newly-hired or experienced nurses. In any case, a suggested clinical training plan is organized in the Coronary Unit, further analyzing the steps of the training procedure at hand. The capstone of every clinical training programme is the development of research activity. The matters that they have to do with the Coronary Unit in terms of research are grouped and systematically researched for different a reason which means different approaches. It must be stressed that in every step of the clinical training programme the evaluation and supplying process is of utmost importance.

Conclusions: Summing up, it is established that the role of the clinical trainer is significant and multi-dimensional, as it is the focal point in the effort of perfecting the provided medical care. The development of a network of clinical trainers is a current necessity and priority of the Training Offices of Hospitals. The institution of the trainer is an indication of ensuring the quality of provided health services and of the efficiency of orientation programmes.

P287 ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE IN GREECE

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Nurses face various ethical dilemmas at their everyday practice. In order to deal with them effectively,

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they are obliged to know the current professional ethical code of their country, as well as to respect and protect patients' rights. In addition, in making moral decisions, they can implement a number of theoretical models that have been suggested for this purpose, so that their work is facilitated. In the field of mental health nursing, nurses face various ethical dilemmas, which are related to the rights of patients and their families, especially in the case of involuntary hospitalization. In Greece, despite the efforts made towards a psychiatric reform in the last thirty years, mental health nurses experience ethical dilemmas that result from issues such as role obscurity, medical orientation of the health system, the major staff shortage, the inexistence of mental health nursing specialization and the absence of courses on ethics in the context of nursing education. The purpose of this article is to describe the ethical dilemmas mental health nurses are confronted with in Greece, particularly in the case of involuntary hospitalization of the mentally ill and to propose a model for decision-making on ethical issues in psychiatric nursing practice.

P288 THE PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILIES HAVING MENTALLY RETARTED CHILDREN

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Objectives: Along with the fact that a disabled child is born or this reality is noticed, the families find themselves in an unexpected stressed life. So, we need some researchers determining which field the families need contribution. This research was carried out comparatively with the aim of determining the problems experienced by the families having mentally retarded children.

Methods: 75 mentally retarded children attending to private training and rehabilitation centre of eastern Anotolia in Erzurum and their families and 70 children, but, who don't go to rehabilitation centre and registered to the association of retarded training and 75 healthy children with their families were included in the study. Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Scale, alexithymia and social support scale were applied to the families and marriage affairs and adaptations were compared with by Birtchnell parent evaluation scale.

Results: In the study, it was found out that the level of depression, anxiety and alexithymia of the families who have retarded schools were higher than those of control group and their social support mechanism's were lower. Particularly, it was found out that parents of the children who don't receive rehabilitation indicated reduction in their marriage adaptations. The mothers reported that they experienced problems such as quality, needless or anxiety for the future.

Conclusion: in conclusion, the parents who have mentally retarded children have experienced more social or psychologic problems than the parents who don't have the children like these. So, it is suggested that socio-economic or mental supports should be supplied the parents who, have autistics and mentally retarded children.

P289 THE X-RAYS AND THEIR NECESSITY TODAY

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Introduction: Wilhelm Konrant Rendgen (1845-1923) was a German physicist. Around 1895, while experimenting in Fitchburg, discovered X-rays (or rays of Rendgen, as they were names in honor of

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him). From then on, X-rays have more extensively been an important element in the diagnosis and the cure of many diseases.

Purpose: The present study aims to bring out the necessity of the X-rays as well as to be an information source about the new methods of their use.

Resume of Bibliography: For the best presentation of this subject, relevant and recent bibliography was studied (books, articles, electronic sources, the use of key words such as: X-rays, rays of X, Rendgen rays, etc).

From the analysis of the above sources, the following has occurred: The use of X-rays in the studies of health, even though it is an old method, it continues to be important even in the present because it is proven to be reliable and unique. The newest forms of the X-rays use begins from radioscopy followed by computed tomography (CT) or the linear tomography, and reaching to the use of guided robotic machines of health called "Cyber Knife" or the guided heart operation, proving the X-ray has a dynamic method of examination. In the meanwhile, radiology, as a separate science of study, offers the ability of continuous improvement of materials with the purpose of the elimination of the high financial cost and making it more accessible financially as well as the elimination of the level of radiation (orthochromatic amplified labels, digital X-ray, etc).

Conclusions: As stated above, we see that radiology has been used broadly today in the area of health, and the nurse has the duty to be informed about the X-ray and the methods of X-ray protection as well as to encourage its use where it is assigned for a patient.

P290 THE MAMMOGRAM IN GREECE TODAY

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Introduction: About 40 years ago, radiologist Sarl Gross establishes the first mammogram machine in France. From then on, this examination was proven to potentially save lives because it allowed cancer to be diagnosed at an early enough stage to treat it.

Purpose: The purpose of this document is for people to realize the low danger of the Mammogram (especially the digital one, in which the X-ray energy is low, so that the breast does not receive much radiation) as well as the necessity of this examination to women over the age of 35.

Resume of Bibliography: For the best presentation of this subject, recent and relevant bibliography was studied, as well as articles and electronic sources by using the key-words: mammogram, breast cancer, etc.

From this analysis, the following occurred: Even though mammograms have been received with a negative connotation by many people, it still seems to be the most important prevention method when it comes to breast cancer today. If breast cancer is diagnosed at an early enough stage using the mammogram, there is a 30-45% less fatality rate.

At the same time, the improvement of radio technology and the quality of the used materials (ex. Radiological single layer film, orthochromatic amplified labels, etc) has a reduction of radiation in smaller portions. In the last few years, the use of digital mammograms has brought the most efficient results, with less radiation for the patient.

Conclusions: According to the above research, the mammogram is an examination that could literally save lives by preventing breast cancer if it is used correctly. All nurses should be aware of this in terms of well being, and the healthcare of patients.

P291 HEALTH POLICIES IN TURKEY: FROM PAST TO PRESENT

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Health policies in Turkey have started to develop with the foundation of Turkish Republic and undergone various stages so far. Development of these policies can be examined within four periods.

1st period: (1923-1937): The first minister of health is Dr. Refik Saydam. In this period the emphasis was upon protective health services. Today's health care centres were firstly established. The development that labelled the period was the determination of health policies and passing of many legal regulations relating social health. Necessary measures for the education of nearly absent nurses and doctors were taken. Those working in the protective health services were paid more. Etatism was evident in the understanding that "health service and employment of health personnel are carried out by state".

2nd period: (1938-1960): Although Turkey was not in the war, negative conditions brought about by the World War II affected Turkey and attempts were made to protect people against infective illnesses common at the time due to war. SSK was established and was given the authority to found and run health organization for workers and employ the related staff. Therefore, the practice of centralized health services that came from the period of the health minister Dr. Refik Saydam was abandoned. Dr. Behçet Uz, who was the minister of health for a while in this period, prepared a health plan but could not put it into practice. During the period of Democrat Party, treatment services were given priority while protective services were considered secondary.

3rd period: (1961-1983): The important event in this period was the inurement of the "Law for Socialization of Health Services" in 1961. Another event in this period was the economic depression in 1970. A measure taken against this depression was that health service ceased to be a state-centred practice and privatization was supported. Health services were individualized with the change in the constitution in 1982 in parallel with the developments in the world. Shift from state centred health services to private health service, from protective health services to treatment centred health services was realised and in matters of finance of health, public domain was replaced by individual domain.

4th period: (1983 to 2009): A draft relating reform in health care was prepared in February, 1992. It was aimed in this draft to give autonomy to and then privatize public hospitals and family practice and General Health Insurance were mentioned. That project was put into practice in 2003 as the Program of Alternation in Health. Studies relating Family Practice as the first step in health service, autonomy and privatization of public hospitals and employment of General Health Insurance system for the finance of health care system are continuing.

This article is intended to give information about the developmental process of health service policies in Turkey and the changes they have undergone so far.

P292 REVIEWING THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON THE RELATIONSHIPS DEVELOPED BETWEEN PATIENTS AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

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It is well documented in the literature that gender plays a significant role in the type of interaction and communication that develops between patients and health practitioners. The aim of the current

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review is to examine the influence that gender has in the quality of the developing therapeutic relationship amongst patients and health practitioners.

A number of health practitioners modulate their professional style by their gender. From the review it emerges that gender to a great extent determines the types of exams proposed, the medical information provided and the attitude projected towards patients.

Similarly, the review identified that gender can have an influence on patients' attitude and trust towards health practitioners and the type of the personal information that patients are willing to elicit.

In spite the fact that gender is not the only factor that can potentially affect the interaction between patients and health practitioners, nonetheless the current review demonstrates that it plays a catalytic role and therefore it needs to fully be examined and taken into consideration.

P293 LOOKING INTO THE REASONS FOR SURGERY POSTPONING: A FOUR YEAR EXPERIENCE OF A GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Lately there is a great concern among scientist if the inconvenience of a patient and the economical cost can be outweighed by the increased peri-operative risk.

The aim of this research study is to present the reasons for postponing a surgical operation.

For the completion of this retrospective study we used the archives of the anaesthesiology department of our hospital. All the postponed operations from 2005 till 2008 were recorded. Genders, age, reason for postponing per year and in total were studied.

Our sample was 56 male and 56 female, with mean age 65.49 [21-97] years old. The main reason for a surgical operation postponing was high blood pressure (72.3%), ischaemia (8%), bradycardia (5.4%) and low blood pressure (4.5%).

High blood pressure is the commonest reason for postponing a surgical operation. The early detection and management of it with good pressure control pre-operative will minimize the patient inconvenience and the economic cost from the postponing and reprogramming the operation. The multiprofessional co-operation (ward nurses, surgeons, cardiologists, dietitians, anaesthesiology nurses) is needed.

P294 RUSSIAN SAYINGS RELATED WITH NURSING

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Introduction: The sayings as it is commonly known are old traditional 'wisdoms', through which different messages are delivered to people. All societies have some particular sayings related with the protection or promotion of health like Russia.

Purpose of the research: In this research several Russian sayings will be presented below that are related with health.

Literature Review: Related sayings with health were searched through the use of old Russian textbooks. Besides that the internet was used, also researching information related with works

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like nursing, medicine sayings and health.

Based on that is mentioned above and the analysis of the information researched this study has found the following sayings:

1. The sick need medicines and warm bedding
2. The merriment, the self and the rest closed the door in the doctor
3. The secret of longevity eat more fruit and less each other
4. The food is your medicine your
5. Do you eat less, will live more
6. If no ill will chareis your health
7. The best doctor is the joy, the fast and quiet

Conclusion: According to the above it is proven that the Russia society has been using the saying as to show the value of health as well to indicate the need of protecting and promoting it.

P295 INCIDENCE OF THE MOST USUAL RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN THE OUTPATIENT CLINIC AND FREQUENCY OF MAIN RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE OUTPATIENT AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE PERIOD 2007-2008

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Objectives: recording the diseases' frequency in the Outpatient (OPD) and the emergency department (ED) is a useful tool for epidemiological investigations

Patients and methods: The number of items per condition is shown in Table I

	C O P D bronchial asthma	pneumonia	Interstitial diseases	L u n g cancer	TBC	Others	Total
2007OPD	72,15	21,46	4,31	32,77	10,00	370,23	510,92
2007ED	189,58	34,17	40,92	12,67	34,33	298,08	609,75
2008 OPD	67,45	14,27	5,09	31,09	23,64	361,27	502,82
2008 ED	132,08	30,17	29,50	8,50	18,58	239,58	458,42
Total	461,28	100,07	79,82	85,03	86,55	1269,17	2081,91

Results: statistically significant increased number of patients with pneumonia and fibrosis and reduced number of patients with cancer were examined in ED in relation to OPD in both years (Kruskal Wallis Test). On the other hand more cases with TBC were observed in ED in 2007 and less 2008. No monthly differences in any condition at any time. These differences can not be explained either by the nature of the disease or the climatic differences between the two years.

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P296 OBESITY AND PSYCHIC DISORDERS

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Introduction: The common impression is that obese people often tend to develop depression, stress, compulsive behavior and several divergent characteristics of their personality. Those findings do not correspond to the research findings with obese people who are not subjects of medical care. Research in the general public has shown that the depression and the stress effects on the obese are not different from those on not obese people.

Aim: of this project is to investigate the relationship between obesity and the psychic disorders.

Data sources: In order to write the specific study contemporary international and Greek bibliography has been used as well as research on the internet using key words.

Results: The effect of the psychic disorders is less on obese people than it is on people with normal weight. Those differences are possibly explained by the special psyche of the people who seek help and by the fact that there are differences in the psychopathology between the obese people whether they suffer some sort of control disorder in ingesting food or not. The obese people who have control disorder in ingesting food and come for treatment, develop psychiatric and behavioral disorders more often than those who don't have this control disorder and appear to have a higher score in psychopathology rates, even if they do not have a clinical psychiatric disorder.

Conclusion: There are few cases of psychic disorders that are accompanied by increased effect because of obesity provided that the patients are not subjected to medication. The main cause of the increase in body weight that is observed in schizophrenics and depressed patients, is the effects of the antidepressant and antipsychotic drugs.

P297 RELAXATION EXERCISES FOR CONTROLLING PAIN IN PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT CHOLECYSTECTOMY

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This study aims at examining the effect of relaxation exercises on controlling the postoperative pain in patients who have undergone open cholecystectomy. This is a self-control study conducted on 33 patients who underwent open cholecystectomy between October 2006 and June 2007 in Trakya University, Health and Research Practice Center, General Surgery Department. The patients were assessed in terms of their pain levels before and after the relaxation exercises. Personal information form was used for gathering data, and the pain levels of the patients were determined using verbal pain scale. In the assessment of the data, percentage and frequency analyses, Wilcoxon T Test, Non-parametric Spearman's Correlation Analysis and Nominal by Interval Eta Analysis was used. It was found that the pain levels after the relaxation exercises were reduced when compared to the levels before the relaxation exercises ($z=-4.418$, $p=0,000$). Relaxation exercises, a non-pharmacological method, are effective in reducing postoperative pain for patients who underwent open cholecystectomy. Relaxation exercises should be included in controlling of postoperative pain in patients who have undergone open cholecystectomy.

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P298 THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT IN AN IN-PATIENT CARE UNIT FOR ALCOHOL DEPENDENT PATIENTS

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Alcohol abuse constitutes nowadays an important problem with devastating dimensions. It contributes in the increase of morbidity, incompetence and mortality, with serious psychological and social consequences. In this country, half of the deaths resulting from motor vehicle accidents – 40% percent- are connected to excessive alcohol abuse.

The treatment of alcoholism involves a series of pharmacological, psychological and social interventions, which aim to modify the association between the dependent patient and alcohol. The treatment involves two phases: somatic/ physical detoxification phase and the psychological detoxification phase. They are provided in consistent out-patient networks and in in – patient care units.

The therapeutic environment in an in-patient care unit, is an environment which offers comfort, freedom, and safety to the alcohol dependent patient so that he can express his emotions and help develop healthy more adaptive behaviors and avoid experiencing rejection. Within this framework, opportunities are offered to the patients allowing them to resume responsibility of themselves and undertake healthy eating habits.

In conclusion, there is an effort within the in-patient care unit to maintain high motivation and participation of the alcohol abuse user, constituting the necessary conditions for a positive outcome of the therapy.

P299 CONTEMPORARY NURSING EDUCATION IN GREECE AND PORTUGAL

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Introduction: Greece and Portugal are two EU countries which share common foundations i.e. they are of approximately equal size, population and financial status. Would similarities also be reflected in nursing education and practice?

Aims: The aim of this poster is to compare and present the main differences between nursing education for undergraduates in Greece and Portugal.

Materials and Methods: The personal journals and 'lived experiences' of three Greek students, who had spent a three month educational visit in a Portuguese hospital via the Erasmus exchange programme of the EU, were used as the primary data source. Text analysis was complimented by open-ended interviews.

Results: Marked shortages of nursing staff in Greece impede the quality of nursing education, as staff is overstretched with routine practice with very limited time to spare on teaching nurse students. Therefore teaching the students has been assigned to clinical collaborators who are responsible for teaching groups of up to 15 students over a 3-5 hour period, 2-4 times a week as the students advance through the semesters. In contrast, in Portugal, educating the students is a core task of nursing staff alone. In Greek hospitals, record keeping of nursing notes is on paper, while in Portugal, the electronic system ALERT has been introduced in the last two years. This fully electronic system is used by all nurses who use an individualized digital 'signature' to enter their interventions and nursing data/recordings onto the system.

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Conclusions: Despite the cultural and socioeconomic similarities between the two countries, the results show that nursing education and inevitably practice are notably different, in favor of Portugal which seems to have grasped the evolving essence of contemporary nursing education and practice.

P300 EVALUATION OF HOSPITAL ACQUIRED INFECTIONS AMONG TRAUMA PATIENTS

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Introduction: Care needs of patients with trauma were multiple, complex and prolonged. Therefore these patients are under increased risk of nosocomial infection (NI). Trauma and NI's increase morbidity, mortality, length of hospitalization and cause economic loss. The aim of this study was to evaluate the development of nosocomial infections among patients hospitalized with the diagnosis of trauma.

Materials and Methods: This retrospective and descriptive study was made between 01.09.2007 - 31.12.2008 with trauma patients (n=374) hospitalized in the services of Trakya University Training and Research Hospital. Data were obtained by the records of "Infection Control Committee" and analyzed by using percentage, frequency, mean and chi-square test.

Results: NI was developed in 34.4% (n=374) of the patients. 42.1% of the patients had extremity trauma and 30.7% of the group was hospitalized in orthopedic clinic. It was determined that 34.3% of the infections were pneumonia and 23.6% of them were bloodstream. *Acinetobacter* spp. was the most frequent reproductive microorganism seen in 32.3% of trauma patients who had NI.

Conclusion: Development of NI was more common among patients who had extremity trauma and who were hospitalized in orthopedic clinics. Strategies should be taken in order to prevent pneumonia and bloodstream infections among trauma patients.

P301 ASSESSMENT OF STRESS LEVELS AND STRESS COPING STRATEGIES OF NURSING STUDENTS IN AN OPERATING ROOM

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Introduction: Clinical practices form the important part of the nursing education and cause stress on nursing students. Because nursing students have lack of knowledge and practice, they are afraid of taking responsibility, giving harm to the patients. Stress is perceived as sometimes a motivation, sometimes a barrier. Coping strategies of nursing students act as a negative or a positive role and affect the level of learning. The aim of this study was to evaluate the stress levels and stress coping strategies of nursing students in an operating room.

Materials and Methods: This descriptive study was made between 01.02.2008-15.05.2009 with 126 nursing students who were having practice in an operating room for the first time. Data were collected by using Personal Information Form, Clinical Stress Questionnaire (PCSQ) and Styles of Coping Inventory (SCI). Data were analyzed by using mean, pearson correlation, t test and analysis of variance.

Results: Mean scores of clinical stress were found 27.56 ± 10.76 (min:7, max:66). It was determined

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that "self-confidence" was the most adopted coping approach among nursing students (14.3. ± 3.58 , min: 6, max:21). As the stress levels of the students increased, approaches of feeling helplessness and accusation of themselves increased too ($r=0.185$, $p=0.038$).

Conclusion: Decreased clinical stress and adopting "self-confidence" approach is important for supporting operation room practice. Clinical stress of the students should be decreased and approaches of feeling helplessness and accusation of themselves should be prevented too.

P302 HEALTH PROBLEMS AND DRUG USAGE BEHAVIORS INTENDED TO THESE HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE OLD PEOPLE LIVING IN EDIRNE ASYLUM

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Aims: With this research, determining health problems and drug usage behaviors intended to these health problems of the old people living in Edirne Asylum was purposed.

Methods: The study was a descriptive type research. In this research, 108 old people living in Edirne Asylum between the dates 15th May and 15th July 2008 were included. The old people who were not willing to answer the questions ($n=4$) or who had problems (dementia, mental defects etc.) avoiding to answer the questions were not included in the research. The research had been completed with 104 old people who had accepted to attend the study. The datas were obtained by surveys using face to face interview method and assessed with the SPSS 16.0 Statistical computer program.

Results: According to research results; 21.2% of the old people were female, 78.8% of the old people were male. 37.5% of the group was at the age of 80 and over. 37.7% of the old people were uneducated and 52.9% were widowed. 23.1% of the old people were living in the asylum more than 10 years and 60.6% had stated that they were pleased with the asylum. Among the physical health problems; while the problems with the sense organs (78.8% hearing loss, 64.4% vision problems) were in the first place, hypertension (59.6%), cerebrovascular diseases (51.0%) and psychiatric problems were stated as the most common problems. 94.2% of the old people were using drugs for their diseases. The percentage of the old people using drugs without a receipt was 14.7. When we had examined the number of drugs used in a day we had seen that 35.7% of the old people were using more than 9 drugs in one day.

Conclusion: As a result, the health problems of the old people were found similar to other research diagnosis. It has been figured out that the old people should be simply and clearly informed about the drugs they are using and the health problems that they are suffering. And also, the old people, in order to deal with the health problems developing related to ageism, should be directed to other areas that they are interested in.

P303 SKILLS TRAINING AT THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING COURSE: STUDENT OPINIONS

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Introduction/Purpose: One of the key roles in the current education system in order students can

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maintain an efficient learning is transferring knowledge at the appropriate time. This research was made to determine the opinions and feelings of students concerning skills training and applications of Nursing Principles course should be thought.

Method: The research was made descriptively in the 2005-6 academic year within the scope of Fundamentals of Nursing course. Marmara University, School of Nursing 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students constitute the universe of the research. 183 students who accepted to participate in the research form the sample. Data were gathered via the questionnaire prepared by the researchers. Questionnaire was applied to all voluntary students at the end of the academic year. Percentage distribution was used for the evaluation of the data.

Findings: 93.4% (n=171) of students stated that Fundamentals of Nursing course should be thought at the first grade; 40.4% (n=74) that knowledge and skills gained at the course can be used in all applied courses; 67.2% (n=123) that these knowledge comprise basis for other courses. 10.4% (n=19) expressed that Nursing Principles course should continue for four years and skills training about applications should intensively be given at the first grade, but some applications should be thought at other grades .

Conclusion: Students are aware that Nursing Principles course comprises basis for all applied courses and taking the course at the first grade is necessary for all applied courses.

P304 ASSESSMENT OF CLINICAL EXPERIENCES OF TURKISH NURSING STUDENTS TAKING MEDICAL NURSING COURSE

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Aims: This descriptive study was planned in order to asses clinical experiences of Turkish nursing students taking medical nursing course.

Methods: Sample of the study was composed of 109 students studying in Health Schools of Trakya, Kırklareli and Namik Kemal Universities. Data were collected by personal information form and a form including questions related to clinical experiences of students who took medical nursing course. Data were analyzed by percentage, average and chi-square test in SPSS 11.0 program.

Results: Average age of the group was 20.5±1.0 and average score about reflecting teorik knowledge to practice was 6.6±1.1 (visual analog scale: 0-10). 89% of the group was female, 84.4% of them had middle economic level, 67.9% of them reported that they had preferred nursing education willingly. Average order of preferring nursing education was 8.7±5.8. Female students practiced more activities like giving morning care, administering oral medication, subcutaneous injection, angio-cut care and taking capillary blood sample in comparison to male students (p<0.05). Students who preferred nursing education willingly, felt themselves ready for clinical practice, did not hesitate for giving care to the patient and did not have any negative experience during clinical practice implemented practices like administering parenteral medications, oral medications, giving hygienic care and angio-cut, urinary catheter care, taking blood samples, filling nursing observation forms more than the others (p<0.05). Students who had good communication with their teachers had more interest and wish to the clinical practices (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Preferring nursing education willingly has an important effect on clinical practices. It can be suggested that students' approaches to the clinical practices should be assessed before clinical practices and students who had low self-confidence and who did not feel themselves ready for practices could be supported and motivated.

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P305 THE EFFECTS OF LOCAL LOW DOSE HEAT APPLICATION ON DYSMENORRHEA

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Introduction and Purpose: The research was planned as prospective experimental to determine the effect of locally low dose heat application for fixing the pain of the females who have dysmenorrhea problem.

Method: The scope of the research was the second class female students of Faculties of Education, Science and Letters in 2007-2008 Academic Year Fall Semester in a state University in Istanbul. Female students filled out the Dysmenorrhea Identification Form. Totally 193 female students who have the eligible criteria attended the research. As control group, 66, analgesia group, 61, heat wrap group, 66. Control group didn't apply any technique, analgesia group received some analgesic drugs and, heat wrap group applied heat wrap on lower abdomen under their underwears in application period which contains two menstrual period. Data were collected by Data Collection Form, Dysmenorrhea Monitoring Form, Visual Analog Scale and General Comfort Questionnaire.

Results: There were significantly statistical difference in the heat wrap group versus control group and analgesia group in term of pain severity according to results of measuring pain severity for eight hours ($p < 0,001$). Control, analgesia and heat wrap groups had similar pain severity at the baseline, fourth and eighth hours and no statistical differences between them in first and second menstrual periods ($p > 0,05$). In conclusion, heat wrap which is easy to apply and a non-invasive method can be recommended to decrease the menstrual pain by nurses.

P306 FAMILY PLANNING METHODS PREFERRED BY WOMEN APPLIED FOR CURETTAGE

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Introduction and Objective: High population growth rate in Turkey requires family planning to be a top priority. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies is one of the main purposes of spreading family planning. More than half of the pregnancies in Turkey are unwanted or unplanned pregnancies.

Purpose of the study: To determine the family planning methods considered by women who applied for a curettage operation, before and after consultancy.

Design and Methodology: 273 women who have applied to family planning clinics for an abortion between April 2008 and June 2008 have been interviewed for this study. All 273 women were provided with general pre-curettage family planning consultancy. 184 women of these 273 women accepted to participate to the study and constitute the scope of this study. All participants were given another survey on same topic after the consultancy and the completion of curettage.

Results and Conclusion: When asked before consultancy, 40.8% of the participants said they would prefer intrauterine devices, 20.1% would prefer condoms, 13% would prefer combined oral contraceptive, 11.4% would prefer coitus interruptus, 9.2% would prefer hormonal injection (depo-provera). Participants' responses after consultancy were as such: 47.3% intrauterine devices, 20.7% condoms, 15.2% hormonal injection (depo-provera), 9.8% combined oral contraceptive, 1.6% coitus interruptus. 21% of the participants changed their mind after the consultancy. The most dramatic change was the decrease on the percentage of women that prefer coitus interruptus method.

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P307 DETERMINATION OF THE LIFE QUALITY AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT OF WOMEN IN INFERTILE CASE

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This study was planned and carried out descriptively in order to determine the life quality and perceived social support of women in infertile case.

This research was carried out between the date of 20.11.2006 – 31.03.2007 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Policlinics of a private hospital in Kocaeli. In the research 134 women took part, that were the volunteers, at least primary school graduates and got the diagnosis of primer or seconder infertile. The data was obtained by General Information Form describes social demographic specifics and infertile story, SF-36 Life Quality Scale and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). Obtained data was evaluated by One Way Anova, t test and Pearson Correlation Tests.

In the research, the average age of the women was $28,81 \pm 4,47$, most of them were in the age group of 20-31, were primary school graduates, were housewives and were unemployed. It was found that the perceived social support total score averages of the women were intermediate level (44.93 ± 6.83) and they perceived the large amount of support from "family" and in sequence of "friend" and "special person" sub-groups. It was documented that the average scores of women from SF-36 Life Quality sub-groups were lower in "Emotional Role Limitation", "Mental Health", "Vitality", "General Health" and "Social Function". The life quality of women was evaluated with the variables in this five dimensions. The perceived social support and the life quality scores were compared according to the infertile factors, the difference wasn't found to be statistically significant. ($p > 0.05$). It was found that the age and the family shape effected the MSPSS score; the age and the feeling effected the life quality score ($p < 0.05$). As a result, it is advised to evaluate and take an expert help for the women who are in older age groups, living with large family, have long infertility duration and infertility treatment duration in emotional aspect if needed.

P308 PERSONNEL EMPOWERMENT IN NURSING MANAGEMENT

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It is very essential to empower the personnel in organisations. Only this way can the organisations have incentive personnel questioning all the stages and decisions in a process.

This study was planned to describe the factors related to the empowerment of the nursing personnel and was carried out in the 17 private hospitals in Istanbul among 183 nursing managers and 470 nurses.

Information forms involving the descriptive properties of the nursing managers and the nurses, in addition to the "Empowerment Questionnaire" were used to obtain data. The data were analysed using percentages, arithmetic means, Student's T test, correlation analysis and analysis of variance (Anova).

The mean empowerment score of the nursing managers was higher than the nurses (4.34 ± 0.61), and (3.57 ± 0.86), and this difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

85.4% of the nursing managers were doing personnel empowerment studies in their hospitals and their mean empowerment score was (4.50 ± 0.47). On the other hand 77.6% of the nurses have

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stated that empowerment studies are done in their hospitals, and their mean empowerment score was calculated to be (3.72 ± 0.81) .

Presence of a "job description" of the nursing managers and the nurses, their attending educational activities, physical and social conditions of the organisation, presence of a team-work, motivation and trust are found to be the major factors influencing empowerment.

In the light of the results, this study also brings proposals aiming the adoption and application of empowerment studies in nursing services.

P309 UNHEALTHY EATING HABITS AMONG ADOLESCENT FEMALE STUDENTS

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Objective: The aim of this study to examine the unhealthy eating habits among adolescent female students.

Method: This descriptive study was performed among 137 student's aged 15 to 23 years in a high school in Düzce. The data were collected using a Dietary Pattern Questionnaire developed by researchers. Height and weight measured for anthropometric data then body mass index (BMI) were calculated.

Results: The mean age of participating students were 16.24 ± 0.87 years old. Of the female student 18.2% were underweight, 2.9% of the students were overweight and 7.3% of the students were obese according to the criteria of Body Mass Index-percentile for age.

Our results showed that 37.2% of students had not eaten breakfast regularly, 35.8 % had not eaten lunch and 21.2% had not eaten dinner regularly. Of the students 29.2% consumed milk, 54 % cheese, 56.2% fresh fruits and vegetables daily. Of students 45.3% consumed white meat, 37.2% eggs, 51.8% dry beans one or two times per week and 36.5% consumed red meat one or two times a month. Of students 30.7% were trying to lose weight by diet. Of the students dieting as a method to reduce weight, only 2.3% (n=1) were following a diet as prescribed by a health professional.

Conclusion: According to these results adolescent and parents must be educated and given guidance about healthy eating.

P310 A HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR MODERATING DRINKING BEHAVIOR USING THE TRANSTHEORETICAL MODEL AND MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

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The present study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention, adapting the principles and techniques of motivational interviewing and the theoretical background of the Transtheoretical Model (TTM), as far as moderating drinking patterns and reduction is concerned. The intervention was conducted in a medical setting, targeting a group of hypertensive outpatients. Twenty patients were randomly assigned to receive either four (45 min.) sessions of motivational interviewing, or a brief (5-10 min) communication via telephone, to inform patients of their

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therapeutical choices for reducing alcohol consumption and the benefits of reduction. Although, none of the patients managed to fully abstain from drinking, motivational interviewing proved to be successful, not only in enhancing patients motives for modifying their drinking behavior, but also in reducing the mean number of alcohol drinks consumed per day.

P311 THE EFFECT OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AND DEPRESSIVE MOOD IN INFERTILE COUPLES ON THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT

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Purpose: This study was planned and carried out in a definitive, sectional and comparative between groups manner in order to determine the effect of marital adjustment and depressive mood connected to infertility in infertile couples on the results of In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) and Embryo Transfer (ET).

Method: The study was performed on the couples who applied to the Assistant Reproduction Treatment Center in Istanbul for IVF-ET treatment. The couples were separated into 3 groups according to the reasons for infertility as 1st Female Factor Infertility Group (FFIG), 2nd Male Factor Infertility Group (MFIG) and 3rd Unknown Reasons Infertility Group (URIG) and each group involved 35 couples. The data were collected in two phases by the researchers and with the Case Definition Form, Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and the Case Follow-up and Evaluation of Treatment Result Form.

Results: We determined in our findings that the infertile women average age was 31.67±4.83 and men 35.12±5.10. Infertile couples had been married for 9.88±5.0 years and their infertility period was 9.68±5.66 years. It was found that the DAS total point averages of the couples which were separated into groups according to infertility factor were quite similar however, BDI total point average was higher in women (**especially in FFIG**) than men in all three groups. It was determined that there was significant relation ($p < 0.05$) between the DAS and BDI total point averages and the formation of healthy embryo, embryo transfer and the formation of pregnancy.

P312 FATIGUE SYMPTOM MANAGEMENT IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Fatigue is one of the most frequent symptoms with cancer patients' emerged as factors related to cancer pathology, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, etc. Fatigue is very important problem which affects relationships with other people, and the activities of daily living and feeling of cancer patients, so cancer patients may discontinue their chemotherapy. As fatigue symptom is a subjective phenomena, it is very difficult to assess and evaluate by patients and health professionals. Because of this, fatigue is skipped at the clinics. Nurses should evaluate all subjective and objective data for fatigue and create affecting care plan and increase patient's coping ability. In this article we will discuss the factors affecting fatigue symptom, assessment and management of fatigue and performing nursing interventions for cancer patients.

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P313 “AM I ANGRY TO MY HEART, OR TO MYSELF?” THE PRE-OP AND THE POST-OP ANGER LEVELS AND ANGER EXPRESSIONS OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE OPEN HEART SURGERY

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Aim: The study has been carried out to determine the pre-op and the post-op anger levels and anger expressions of patients who have undergone open heart surgery.

Methods: The study has been carried out in two private hospitals in Istanbul with 120 voluntary patients who have undergone open heart surgery. The data has been collected by using Socio-Demographic Information Form which is prepared by the researchers and State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI). The data collected before the surgery and seven days after surgery and evaluated statistically by frequency test, independent sample t-test, two-sided variance analyses and Pearson's Correlations Analyses.

Results: The patients who have been informed before the operation have better post-op anger control skills ($p < 0.05$). When pre-op and post-op stages are compared; it is seemed that the anger expression was increased ($p < 0.01$). The cigarette smokers have considerably high expression of anger in post-op stage ($p < 0.05$). In post-op stage anger control scores were very low in patients who drink alcohol ($p < 0.05$). Alcohol consumption makes a great difference in anger control when post-op and pre-op stages are compared ($p < 0.05$). It has been observed that being diagnosed with depression increases the constant anger levels when post-op and pre-op stages are compared ($p < 0.05$). It has also been observed that patients who have deficient income levels have considerably insufficient anger management skills ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: When pre-op and post-op stages are compared; the anger level and anger expression of patients were different than each other.

P314 EVALUATION OF THE NURSES IN THE HEMODIALYSIS UNITS ABOUT THE DIALYSIS TRAINING THAT THEY RECEIVED

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Objective: This study was conducted to evaluate the dialysis training that the nurses in the hemodialysis units received.

Method: The research was conducted by the voluntarily participation of 87 hemodialysis nurses.

Findings: It was determined that, of the nurses, 43.7% have been working in a dialysis unit since 0-3 years, 71.3% were working as certificated. It was encountered that 75.9% of the nurses had inservice training. It was seen that the 46% of dialysis nurses received inservice training every month.

It was encountered that the subjects of these trainings given to dialysis nurses were determined by themselves in 14.5% of the trainings, by chief nurse in 29.9% of the trainings, by supervisor nurse in 29.9% of the trainings. It was determined that 72.4% of the dialysis nurses followed-up the papers related with dialysis and 52.9% of the dialysis nurses participate the congresses related with dialysis and 47.1% of those do not participate.

The inservice training status of the nurses working in the private institutions was found significantly higher than those working in public institutions ($p < 0.01$). The sufficiency status of the service nurses

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was found significantly higher than the nurses in the other statuses ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The obligation of the dialysis certification for the hemodialysis nurses, providing them to receive inservice training in the subjects that they feel deficiency, giving further inservice training to the nurses working in the public hospitals and improving the trainings given to the nurses in all statuses would provide significant contribution to the hemodialysis therapy.

P315 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' RISKY BEHAVIORS

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Objectives: The study has been realized to determine the risky behaviors of high school students.

Methods: The research had been carried out at a high school in Edirne which is connected to Ministry of National Education. The universe of the study has been consisted of the high school students ($N=406$) and sample were 233 students who accepted to participate the research and attended lessons regularly between 7-18 January 2008. The survey which included 62 questions was used to collect data. The data evaluated by using percentage test at computer.

Findings: The students who participated the research of %31.8 is at 9th class, %37.3 is at 10th class and %30.9 is 11th class. %59.2 of these students are male and % 40.8 are female students. The average age of the students is 16.75 ± 1.32 . %4.7 of the students are at medium degree economical situation and %45.1 of the students are good economically.

It is determined that the students of %14,6 smoke cigarettes, %24 sometimes drink alcohol, %1.7 use drug, %2.1 gamble, %42 play chance games, %84,7 don't use helmet, %57,1 don't use seatbelt, %8,2 use internet more than 8 hours a day, %18 have sexual experience, %30,9 of the students who have sexual experience don't use sexual protection. It is determined that the students of %14,2 are exposed violence, %21,8 enforce violence around, %6 keep hurtful- cutter tool, %3,4 are gang member.

Conclusion: It is determined that the students have risky lifestyle behaviors for health.

P316 THE OPINIONS OF THE PATIENTS IN THE HEMODIALYSIS UNITS RELATED WITH THE TRAINING THEY HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE HEMODIALYSIS NURSES

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Objective: This study was conducted for the evaluation of the training that the patients in the hemodialysis units received from the hemodialysis nurse.

Method: The research was conducted by 409 hemodialysis patients. The hemodialysis patients expressed their opinions related to the training that they have received from the totally 87 hemodialysis nurses

Findings: It was determined that, of the patients, 56.2% were male, 66.7% received dialysis training, 49.4% were trained by a physician, 47.9% received training for frequent medication, and 33.7% of the patients evaluated the training as efficient. In the evaluation of the materials that the nurses used during dialysis training, of the patients, 33.3% found the materials as inefficient and it was observed that 61.1% could ask questions during training and 41.1% changed their sensations and thoughts on disease positively due to the training they received.

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The trainingal status of the patients who received dialysis training from the physician was found significantly higher (74%) higher than the trainingal status given by the other trained groups ($p < 0.01$). The sufficiency status of the patients trained by the physician was found significantly higher (82.6%) than those trained by nurses ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: It was seen that most of the hemodialysis patients received dialysis training from mainly the physicians and they found their training as efficient and they had chance to ask questions. Giving more responsibility to nurses on dialysis training by giving inservice training to the nurses and the patients would provide contribution in the prevention of hemodialysis complications.

P317 “I WANT TO KNOW, WHAT’S WRONG WITH MY HEART?” THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTS IN CORONARY INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Aim: The study has been carried out descriptively to determine the information needs of patients with acute myocardial infarcts in coronary intensive care unit.

Methods: The sample includes 160 patients with acute myocardial infarcts in coronary intensive care unit of one university hospital in Istanbul. The data was collected with a questionnaire prepared by the researchers and evaluated by frequency and Chi-Square test.

Results: The patients who knows the cause of the disease were more satisfied with the information given ($p < 0,001$). The patients who don't know the cause of the disease were aware of how to use his/her medications and how to be nourished after the discharge ($p < 0,01$). The patients who know the cause of the disease can easily get answers to their questions from doctors ($p < 0,05$). The patients who don't know the diagnosis weren't satisfied with the information given ($p < 0,001$).

Conclusion: The patients need information about the cause of the disease, nutrition, medication use and life after discharge.

P318 LIFESTYLE MODIFICATION IN ELDERLY PEOPLE

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Aim: The study has been carried out to determine the effects of lifestyle modification (yoga, nutrition, hygiene, blood pressure measurement educations) on metabolic and psychological parameters, healthy life style behaviors in elderly.

Methods: From fifty-tree individuals aged 65 and older; the experimental group includes 33 individuals and the control group includes 20 individuals. In the beginning of the research; educations about nutrition, hygiene and blood pressure and throughout the research; 12 weeks of yoga education for two days in a week had been done to the experimental group. In the beginning and the end of the study; blood tests (fasting blood glucose, blood lipids, albumin and hemogram), height-weight, blood pressure measurements had been done. An information form had been filled by interviewing face-to-face in the beginning, then healthy life style behaviors scale, satisfaction with life scale, Beck depression inventory and mini nutritional assessment scale had been done in the beginning and in the end of the research.

Results: The yoga and education programs (nutrition, hygiene, and blood pressure) decreased

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the metabolic parameters such as fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, triglyceride ($p<0.05$) and LDL. The mean scores of depression from the psychological parameters decreased positively ($p<0.05$). For all that, the mean score of satisfaction of life increased ($p<0.05$) and the mean score of the healthy life style behaviors increased positively ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Life style modification in elderly affects their life style behaviors and psychological status positively.

Keywords: Elderly, healthy lifestyle behaviors, life style modification, psychological parameters

P319 THE EFFECT OF CLOTHES ON SPHYGMOMANOMETRIC BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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Background: Hypertension is among the most common reasons for outpatient's visits, and is a common, powerful and independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease and stroke, as well as end-stage kidney disease. Therefore, reduction of blood pressure (BP) to optimal levels and control of hypertension remain major public health priorities. When hypertension is suspected, with its lifelong consequences for treatment, accurate measurement of BP is crucial. Many stimuli influence BP monitoring including faulty equipment, improper cuff length or width, white-coat effect, anxiety, caffeine consumption and smoking shortly before BP monitoring, talking, noise, extreme temperatures, and arm and body positions. Another potential effect on BP monitoring is constructive clothing. Health professionals learn, during their education, to measure the BP on bare arms, but rolling up sleeves might compress the brachial artery and have an even greater effect on the BP than wearing clothes under the manometer's cuff. Thus, the patient usually has to disrobe the arm completely, as recommended by most hypertension guidelines. Surprisingly, some current hypertension practice guidelines do not comment on whether arms should be bare during a reading. The few studies published on this subject have shown that BP measurements give similar results whether the patients' arm is covered by clothing or not. But it has not been clarified whether this is also true in the case of hypertensive patients.

Aims: The aims of this study was to test whether there is any difference between BP readings with patients wearing clothes under the manometer's cuff and nonwearing.

Methods: BP was measured non-sleeved, sleeved arm and again nonsleeved arm in 201 hypertensive patients by using a mercury-filled column sphygmomanometer. BP readings were taken over sleeves up to a thickness of 2 mm. All measurements were done by three nurses blinded to research's aim.

Results: Measuring BP with manometer's cuff over subject's sleeve did not differ significantly from non-sleeved arm measurements.

Conclusions: Sleeves have no effect on BP results. BP readings taken over the sleeves will be much more practical and time saving in busy departments like emergency rooms, during disasters like earthquake where decisions on patients have to make in minutes. Additionally it will be time saving for general health screening surveys. Finally, it may have preferable because of hygienic concerns and patient's privacy.

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	BP, mmHg, mean (SD)	
	Systolic BP	Diastolic BP
Bared arm	136.80 (19.63)	80.33 (11.61)
Sleeved arm	137.19 (20.21)	80.66 (11.71)
Bared arm	136.75 (19.39)	80.32 (11.47)
Difference between first and second reading (95% CI)	0.39 [3.78]	0.32 [2.67]
Difference between second and third reading (95% CI)	- 0.44 [3.91]	-0.33 [2.93]

P320 EFFECTS OF CHAIR MASSAGE ON SLEEP QUALITY, STATE ANXIETY, FATIGUE, BLOOD PRESSURE, PULSE RATE, AND BLOOD CORTISOL LEVEL AMONG CANCER PATIENTS' FAMILY CAREGIVERS

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Background: The diagnosis of cancer presents a major crisis not only to the patient but also to the patient's primary family caregiver. Involvement of family caregivers is essential for optimal treatment of cancer patients in ensuring treatment compliance, continuity of care, and social support, particularly at the end of life. Caregivers often assume this role under sudden and extreme circumstances, with minimal preparation and uneven guidance and support from the healthcare system. Caring for a family member with cancer poses significant challenges, with considerable psychological and physical consequences for the caregiver. Family caregivers of patients with cancer are at risk for stress-related disorders. Common problems in caregivers are poor sleep quality, fatigue, social isolation, and poor health status. In fact, previous Western studies have suggested that approximately 10–30% of family members experience some form of psychiatric morbidity. It is known that serum cortisol level is increased in chronic stressful events. Back massage has been shown to enhance relaxation and thus, may reduce serum cortisol levels.

Aims: To examine the effect of manual chair massage, applied on back, on psychological and physiological outcomes in cancer patients' family caregivers.

Methods: Participants were 44 family caregivers, randomly assigned to either the experimental or control group (22 interventions, 22 controls). The subjects in the intervention group have received chair massage during 15 minutes per day for a week. We evaluated sleep quality, state anxiety, fatigue, caregiver reaction scores as psychological outcomes, while we evaluated systolic/diastolic blood pressure, pulse rate and serum cortisol level as physiological outcomes. In whole sample, psychological and physiological outcomes at the beginning of the study and end of a week were evaluated.

Results: We observed that manual chair massage has made positive changes on sleep quality ($p < 0.001$), state anxiety ($p < 0.001$), energy level ($p < 0.01$), systolic/diastolic blood pressure ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.01$ respectively), pulse rate ($p < 0.001$), and cortisol level ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Caregivers can benefit from manual chair massage in the clinic setting. Oncology nurses care for both patients and their caregivers. Although some clinics provide services to support caregivers, studies indicate that these individuals continue to feel stressed by their situation. Massage might be one intervention that can be used by nurses to decrease psychological and physiological problems perceived by caregivers.

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P321 EFFECT OF EDUCATION GIVEN TO HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS ON QUALITY OF LIFE, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION LEVELS

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Objective: This research was performed to evaluate the effect of education given to hemodialysis patients on quality of life, anxiety, and depression levels.

Material and Method: The research was conducted as a single group pretest-posttest semi-experimental research in the Dialysis Units, Block A and B of Erzincan State Hospital and Erzincan Private Dialysis Center between November 2008 and June 2009. The universe of the research consisted of 77 hemodialysis patients present in the above mentioned units between specified dates, and the sampling included 68 patients due to the reason that 1 patient was lost to contact and 8 patients declined to participate in the study. Throughout the research, each patient was given education once a month for 45-60 minutes and 3 times in total. Data were collected in two stages by applying face-to-face interview method and using a questionnaire prepared by the researchers and including the identifying characteristics and disease information of patients, Life Quality Scale (SF-36) which is developed by Ware (1987) and whose analysis of validity and safety in Turkish society was done by Pınar (1995), and Hospital Anxiety Depression scale (HAD) which is developed by Zigmond and Snaith (1983) and whose validity and safety analysis was done by Aydemir et al. (1997). Pre-tests were applied to each patient before the education and post-tests were applied on once a month basis one month after the completion of 3 educations.

Results: Age average of patients was 56.67 ± 16.44 , and 70.6% of the patients were women, 58.8% were primary school graduates, and 57.4% went into dialysis for 1-3 years. It was determined that the life quality scores of patients in all fields increased after the education and this increase was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), anxiety and depression score averages decreased and this decrease was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: The results indicate that educations given to patients to improve their quality of life and psychological state should be continued after the completion of individual education.

P322 THE PHENOMENON OF ABUSE OF WOMEN AND THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN HEALTH CARE UNITS IN THE PREFECTURE OF CHANIA

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Introduction: During the last decades there has been a significant increase in the abuse of women by their husbands (or significant other). This is a world phenomenon which is concomitant with the increase in violence in the developing and developed world.

Aim: the aim of this project is to assess the attitudes and perceptions of health professionals in the prefecture of Chania in relation to the phenomenon of domestic violence against women and their general knowledge to the same.

Materials and Methods: The sample consisted of 71 health professionals (18 physicians and 44 Nurses) employed in Pathology, Surgery, Orthopedic, Maternity and Emergency Clinics of various Health Care Institutions in the prefecture of Chania. Nine (9) persons failed to respond. We used the SPSS V11 to process our data.

Results: The health professionals of the prefecture of Chania associate the phenomenon of violence against women more with bodily injuries (50.7%) on the victims and less with the symptoms of

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depression, abdominal pain, headache, spastic colitis, stress and hysteria. The same professionals claim also that violence against women has severe consequences in the psychology of women (87%) and in the psychology of other members of their family (53%).

The same health professionals also claim that the most important factors which affect their professional performance are those related to domestic violence. Specifically, in order of importance, these factors are: the victims' fear of reprisals by the abusive spouse and/or boyfriend (93.0%); the victim's lack of consultation (97.0%) and lack of supporting infrastructure (91.5%); the insufficient training of health care professionals (88.7%); the desire of the victim/patient to report domestic violence (84.5%) and, lastly, the type of cooperation of those involved in a working group within a health care institution (69.1%).

Conclusion: Health professionals can play a significant role in the interdisciplinary approach to the phenomenon of violence against women.

P323 MADNESS AS CAUSE OF DIVORCE IN BYZANTIUM

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Introduction: In the Byzantine Medicine, the Madness was a stigma because it was considered as the "work of demons". Thus in the Christian Byzantine legislation was main medical cause of divorce.

Aim: In the present study it is suggested that Madness was main medical cause of divorce in Byzantium for males as well as for females.

Results: From the study of the literature and of the original sources it is concluded that: In Byzantium despite the fact that mentally ill persons could live normal, stigma related to mental illness was an important problem not only for patients themselves, but also for their families. Additionally, in the Byzantine Legislation, Madness as main health cause of divorce referred both to males and females. It was apparent from the literature that more protection was given to male patients than to females, because whilst the wife had to wait five years to obtain divorce, the husband had to wait only three years.

Conclusion: From the above it is concluded that in Byzantium mental illness was a stigma and as a result a married couple could divorce if one of them suffered from mental illness.

P324 SELF-ESTEEM, SPIRITUAL BELIEFS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN THESSALONIKI, GREECE

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Introduction: Self-esteem is an important determinant of psychological well-being that is particularly problematic during adolescent life stage. There is a correlation between low self-esteem and mental health disorders among young adults, especially students. This study was conducted to explore the religiosity, the mean self-esteem score and depressive symptomatology among nursing students in Thessaloniki, Greece. Furthermore, to determine the association

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between self-esteem, depression and religious and spiritual beliefs among this study population.

Methods: A total of 122 students agreed to participate in the study. Data was collected using the Greek versions of three self-administered, structured, pre-tested questionnaires: I) The Royal Free Interview for Religious and Spiritual Beliefs, a scale which focuses on the strength and the consequences of faith, rather than on the specific nature of each belief. II) Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) and III) Rosenberg self-esteem scale.

Results: Self-esteem was found normal in 89,3% of the students, low in 10,7%, but it is important to notice that nobody reported high self-esteem levels. All the first and fourth study year students had normal self-esteem levels. The vast majority of the students (61,5%) reported both religious and spiritual beliefs. 27% reported only religious beliefs and 9% only spiritual beliefs. 31,9% of the students perceived depressive symptoms, most of them in mild levels (19,5%). Praying, religious reading and religious attendance were associated with normal self-esteem and low depressive symptoms. However, a consistent negative correlation was found between intrinsic religiosity and depression.

Conclusion: These findings indicate that religious and spiritual variables influence the psychological well-being of students. Religiosity may have a protective role against depression; however, our study sample is relative small and further studies are required in order to evaluate the effect of religious beliefs on the mental health of students.

P325 SUICIDAL IDEATION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN NURSING STUDENTS AT AN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTHERN GREECE

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Introduction: Suicide has become a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in adolescents and young adults worldwide and has been identified as one of the key mental health problems affecting students. It is associated with many psychiatric disorders, especially depression. The aim of our study was to determine the prevalence of depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation among nursing students in Greece.

Material and Methods: The research was held during the academic year 2008-2009. A total of 142 nursing students of an institute of higher education situated in Northern Greece agreed to participate in the study. The Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II) was administered. BDI-II is a 21-item self-report instrument for measuring the severity of depression in adults and corresponds with the DSM-IV diagnosis of depressive disorder. The responses to items of the present study covered the 'past two weeks, including today'. Question 9 of the scale was evaluated to examine suicidal tendency.

Results: 142 nursing students, 17,6% men and 81,7% women, participated in the study. The mean age was 21,5 years. 74 were first year, 13 second, 12 third and 43 fourth year students. 43,9% of the students experienced depressive symptoms (30,3% mild, 6,1% moderate and 7,6% severe). The mean scores on the BDI were higher in year 1 and 3, while the lowest score was observed in year 2. However, no significant differences among the four study years nor on the basis of sex were observed. The evaluation of suicidal ideation per year of studies indicated that the percentage of students who thought of suicide but wouldn't commit it were mainly in the first or in the last study year. 88% of our total sample reported never having thoughts of suicide. Significant differences on the basis of gender were observed concerning suicidal thoughts (without actually carrying it out).

Discussion: The stressors in nursing education have been consistently acknowledged in the literature.

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In our sample, year 2 nursing students indicated experiencing the lowest levels of depression. It can be assumed that second year students are more adjusted to the demands of their studies and appear more confident about their choice. According to our results, the positive correlation between depressive symptoms and suicidal tendency, especially in females, confirms previous findings that depressive symptoms contribute to suicide ideation. The increasing prevalence of depression and suicidal behaviour in students should motivate teachers, youth workers and public health practitioners to develop and evaluate programs for mental health disorders prevention.

P326 NURSING AND THE USE OF ANABOLICS AND STEROIDS AS A FORM OF DOPPING

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Introduction: The need to prevail against the other athlete with all the goods following it, pushes athletes to use medication dangerous for their health, like anabolics and steroids.

Purpose: This study points out the effects of the anabolic and steroid medication that athletes use to dope before performing.

Bibliographic review: The related bibliography was searched with the use of terminology as doping, health, anabolic steroids, and analyzed. From the above study and analysis the following deductions came out: Although the use of anabolic steroids by the athletes has epidemic dimensions, its effects to their health is not particularly stressed out, something that can be done by nurses.

The most important of these are: a) manlike changes like hairy body, hoarse voice etc..

b) anabolic changes like an increase of the muscular mass etc..

c) cardiovascular damage

d) endocrinological biochemical disturbances

e) liver damage like jaundice, cancer etc..

f) panic

g) psychological side effects like depression and paranoia

Conclusion: Although doping exists and will exist because winning is always desirable for every athlete, the nurses have to inform the athletes about the side effects of anabolics since the athlete's life is in danger.

P327 CONTINUING STROKE AND A NURSING INTERVENTION TO DEAL WITH IT

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Introduction: Stroke is the third commonest cause of death in Western societies, but the first reason for disability with a heavy financial burden on individuals, families and the health systems. Nearly one third of all strokes will worsen in the first 72 hours. Progressing stroke is a well established condition which has been described as continuous deterioration of the patient's neurological condition which is due to either non reversible reasons (brain herniation, extensive hemorrhage, extensive brain oedema) or possibly reversible (hypoxia, arrhythmia, blood glucose shifts).

Aim: Stroke patients should be treated in stroke units which have been shown to be effective in

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producing better outcomes. However, stroke units do not exist in most countries due to lack of funding or expert personnel. Yet, the principles of stroke units can be exported to medical wards or wherever else strokes are treated. This would be a good compromise between purpose (better outcomes) and means (existing wards and personnel).

Findings: Progressing stroke could be detected and treated during hospitalization by the use of a close Nursing Monitoring System (part of an Integrated Pathway for stroke) which is based on the Scandinavian Stroke Scale and the Glasgow Coma Scale plus routine nursing observations such as blood pressure, temperature, pulse and O₂ saturation, in an organized, timely manner with clear instructions on what to do if any of these is abnormal.

Conclusions: It is now widely accepted that the use of structured paths by specialized nursing staff is a key factor for securing improved outcomes for our patients.

P328 A NURSING IN-HOSPITAL MODEL FOR STROKE AFTER-CARE

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Introduction: Stroke day hospitals, out-patient clinics and community stroke nursing services are probably the most widely accepted models of organised after-stroke care, as they can implement a stroke culture and produce a more positive effect for rehabilitation. However, these structures are not always easy to implement due to a lack of human and financial resources.

Aims: nurses and especially those who work within a hospital setting might contribute to the effectiveness of organised stroke after-care by linking the theoretical basis of nursing with outcomes that could be more meaningful to the stroke survivor.

Findings: such a model is in use in our hospital, where stroke survivors are guided. Thus, depending on the cause of the stroke, appointments are made with specialists on hypertension, diabetes, cardiac and blood problems. Patients who are going on anticoagulants are given instructions for regular checks and follow-ups. The staff is also making an effort to teach and support the patient's family. Furthermore, communication between staff and patients on a stroke unit may contribute to building a therapeutic relationship with all patients which will guide them and support them.

Conclusions: early supported discharge services provided by a well-resourced, co-ordinated specialist multi-disciplinary team are an acceptable alternative to more prolonged hospital stroke unit care and can reduce the length

P329 JOB SATISFACTION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS FROM FOUR HEALTH CENTERS IN NORTHERN GREECE

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The purpose of this study was to explore the degree of job satisfaction expressed by health professionals of Langada, Diavata and Polykastro, Kilkis Health Centers and the psychosocial determinants contributing to it.

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Our sample group consisted of 70 health professionals (doctors, nurses, social workers, etc.) occupied in the above mentioned health centers for at least six months. The questionnaire consisted of three parts and 43 questions. The first part dealt with demographic and occupational data. The second part explored attitudes towards occupational and professional matters and the third job satisfaction.

Results: The individuals of our sample group believe that their job achievements are remarkable; they encounter occupational and patient problems with efficiency. This holds strongly for the older professionals, the seniors and those with University degrees.

Our sample group believes that there is no opportunity for professional progress, feels disappointment from the profession; there are no promotion opportunities and no salary satisfaction. The individuals believe that they have no chances to develop qualifications and expertise to assist their professional promotion.

They are satisfied with the communication level among them and the patients. They believe that their colleagues appreciate their efforts and they are pleased with this. They are also willing to stay at work with no overtime payment, if this is necessary.

Their opinion about working conditions and burden is neutral, as well as about the way they are supervised and the recognition and rewards they receive by their supervisors.

P330 HPV. PATHOGENESIS – PREVENTION - THERAPY

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Background: The HPV is one of the most common sexual transmitted diseases. They are owed in various viruses of family of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), which includes above 100 executives.

Aim: To summarize clinical aspects and treatment of HPV.

Findings: Thirty out of the 100 executives of HPV are transmitted by sex. They are caused: from virus that offends the skin and mucous the mouth, the intestine and the gulf (that is to say the internal investment of cavities of body). They are transmitted: with (direct or indirect) contact. Pimples like verruca, some individually and others many together are found in the genital bodies and round the anus. Initially it is painless, in the colour of skin and does not present tuber. Certain types of the virus may cause the appearance of cancer in men (equitable intestine) and in women (neck of uterus). The virus remains for always in the body, but the immunogenic system keeps it under control. They are removed with cauterisation, cryagulation, using special substances or with surgery.

The treatment should be done as soon as possible, because thus are ensured more probabilities for fast and complete treatment.

Precaution: The condom offers protection, but only if the area which has symptoms is found in the region that it covers. The condom is effective for the protection from the cancer-causing executives of virus. For these executives only one vaccine exists.

Because they do not ache, they easily slip attention. If you see small, painless pimples with hard "nose" in the region of genital bodies, you are addressed immediately to a dermatologist.

Conclusions: HPV is usually an sexual transmitted disease that requires early recognition and treatment in order to achieve fast and complete recovery.

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P331 BURN ILLNESS

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Background: The burn constitutes one from the more serious forms of lesion. The destruction that is caused by the burn does not only concern the skin, but offends all the systems of human organism, and so is called an illness.

Aim: The aim of this poster is to summarize the clinical aspects and treatment of critically ill patients with burn illness.

Findings: The burns depending on the depth of destruction of the skin, are distinguished in burns of partial and superficial thickness. The initial care for someone who has a burn does not differ from the confrontation of any other patient with multiple lesions. Fundamental concern is the maintenance of open airways and the support of circulatory system. For the calculation of the extent of a burn is used the "rule of 9" or the Wallace. The extent of a burn and the age of the patient constitute the more important prognostic factors. The bigger the burn, we have a more ominous forecast, while the same is in effect for the age. When the initial phase of recovery is over, the long period of care is starting for the patient, that aims in the cicatrization of the burn and that should be done under strictly sterilized conditions. Apart from the care of a burn in the area that has affected, big importance has the cover of particularly increased needs of the patient in calories and nitrogen (proteins). Provided that the burn is deep and of partial or superficial thickness it will be supposed to be covered with dermal graft.

Conclusion: Burn illness is a severe condition that cares for immediate evaluation and treatment in order to decrease both mortality and morbidity.

P332 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NURSING CARE PLANS IN ONCOLOGICAL TRAINING OF THE NURSING STUDENTS

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Aim: This descriptive study was planned in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the nursing care plans of students in oncological training from the beginning to the end of the programme.

Methods: Sample of the study consisted of 55 nursing students who took oncological training in Istanbul University Institute of Oncology Clinic in Turkey. Data were collected by personal information form and a form which guided the students to evaluate their abilities during preparing nursing care plans in the clinic. Depending on variables characteristics, non-parametric tests were used in data analysis.

Results: Average age of the students was $\bar{x}=20,26\pm 1.07$ (Range 19-24), 96.4% of them were female, 59,9% had low level of income and 10,8% were working. Before clinical practice 45% of nursing students reported that they felt themselves ready at middle level for clinical practice. However, they felt themselves "insufficient" while assessing reproductive (29,1%), neurological (23,7%) and cardiovascular systems (21.8%) respectively, and also interpreting results of hemogram (21.8%) and urine (23,6%) tests. As they were training in an oncology clinic, 52.7% of the students found themselves sufficient in assessing of the oral mucose (oral cavity) No difference was found between the first and the last nursing care plans during clinical training. 60% of the students reported that preparing and implementing nursing care plans had positive effects on their occupational

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development. 90.9% of them reported that they had searched for the patients' illnesses while preparing the plans.

Conclusion: Clinical training programmes are very important for nursing students' education. Students should be well prepared before the programmes and also assessed during the programmes in order to take maximum efficiency.

P333 A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PATIENTS' FAMILY ENVIRONMENT THAT HAVE UNDERGONE SURGICAL INTERVENTION FOR TOTAL KNEE REPLACEMENT OR FOR CARPAL TUNNEL SURGICAL DECOMPRESSION

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Aims: To explore the family environment of patients that underwent surgical intervention either for total knee replacement (TKR) or for carpal tunnel surgical decompression (CTSD).

Methods: The study sample was collected at the orthopaedic clinic in the General Hospital of Lamia, Greece comprised by patients that underwent surgical intervention for TKR or for CTSD, between March and October 2007. A total of 57 patients satisfied the inclusion criteria of which 30 had undergone surgical intervention for TKR and 27 for CTSD. The Family Environment Scale, Form R-FES as developed by Moos and Moos was used to collect the data.

Results: The mean scores of amongst family members of patients that had undergone surgical intervention for TKR relating to cohesion was $7,47 \pm 2,05$, relating to expressing feelings was $5,43 \pm 1,36$, relating to conflict was $2,60 \pm 2,31$, relating to independence was $7 \pm 1,59$, relating to moral/religious emphasis was $6,30 \pm 1,98$, relating to organisation was $6,67 \pm 1,40$ and relating to control was $5,93 \pm 1,17$. The mean scores of amongst family members of patients that had undergone surgical intervention for CTSD relating to cohesion was $6,30 \pm 2,78$, relating to expressing feelings was $5,52 \pm 1,34$, relating to conflict was $3,44 \pm 2,36$, relating to independence was $6 \pm 1,80$, relating to moral/religious emphasis was $5,74 \pm 2,03$, relating to organisation was $6,15 \pm 1,77$ and relating to control was $5,74 \pm 1,85$.

Discussion: The results of the current study concur with the findings of the international literature, which suggest that families reply to the changes brought about by a health problem by increasing the inflexibility to the preferred models of interaction.

Conclusion: The role of the family in the progression of a health problem constitutes an important factor and its' study can significantly contribute to understanding the psychological state of the patient and the future development of the health problem.

P334 EXPLORING THE ANXIETY LEVELS IN NURSES WORKING IN OPERATING THEATRE

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Aim: The aim of the current study is to explore the transitory and idiosyncratic anxiety in Nurses working in operating theatres.

Methods: A total number of 250 theatre Nurses were included. The socio-demographic characteristics of the sample were recorded by distributing a relevant questionnaire and the anxiety levels were assessed by using the STAI as developed by Spielberger.

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Results: The mean age of the sample of theatre Nurses included in the study was 35.59 ± 7.18 . The State anxiety of Nurses was between 20 to 75 grades within the Spielberger scale and with an average of 42.93 ± 10.13 . With regards the permanent anxiety (trait) of nurses this was found to be between 20 to 65 grades within the Spielberger scale and with an average of 42.66 ± 10.20 .

Discussion: The great majority of nurses included in the current study demonstrated high levels of both transitory and permanent stress, and these levels are greater than the anxiety levels found in the general population. The current findings confirm the view that nursing is a profession that has comparable anxiety levels with other health professions.

Results: In accordance to the current findings nursing practice in operating theatres constitute a source of anxiety for our sample. The underlying factors that created this anxiety are significant and require further research due to the high levels of anxiety they produce. The significance of the current study is the fact that high levels of anxiety amongst theatre nurses can significantly degrade the quality of nurses' life and lead to professional burnout and somatic complications.

P335 HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND BARRIERS TO THE CONFRONTATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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The health care providers often have the belief that patients constitute the main barriers to their successful treatment and care, as well as they do not perceive themselves as a part of the problem. The international literature review has showed that the lack of health care provider training regarding issues on intimate partner violence against women, it often results in not asking women to talk about such experiences because health care providers feel unprepared to respond to victims' consequent needs.

Some consider that domestic violence is an issue that is strictly part of the private sphere and that women may become offended when asked for potential abuse. Others consider that they do not have the time or the appropriate supportive structures in order to help them.

Health care providers to a great extent re-produce the social and cultural norms that are dominant in society and form their attitudes towards intimate partner violence issues according to them. Also, they have been frequently prepossessed by the belief that physical and sexual abuse is closely linked to social vulnerable groups and to specific nationalities with specific religious background. Some male health care providers hesitate to accept that women are in abusive relationships, because they identify with the perpetrator. Also, the female health care providers, that have been victims of intimate partnership violence, feel psychologically burdened and therefore avoid discussing the issue with their patients.

Another significant parameter of women's reluctance and denial to reveal violence is their belonging to specific social groups, such as immigrants, homosexuals, people with special needs, etc.

In conclusion, the potential and willingness of health care providers to successfully address intimate partner violence against women consists a complex interaction of professional, cultural, personal and institutional matters.

P336 THE ROLE OF CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF PATIENTS IN NURSING EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

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For a successful therapeutic intervention in patients who come from different cultural environments, the sensitization of doctors and nurses round a variety of factors related to the culture is important. Such examples are: The cultural causative models for the illness as well as the therapeutic techniques that they indicate. The fact that certain therapeutic interventions that are proposed in the modern western medicine may not be acceptable from individuals from different cultures and that they, as well as the physical distance between the caregiver and the patient, could offend the latter. The fact that certain diseases, as those of skin, may be caused by culturally related practices.

The nurses who come from minority groups often appear to communicate better with such patients, because of their experience with certain diseases, as well as because of the resolution of the linguistic problem, which can be of course also be resolved with the use of translators. For achieving a positive therapeutic result when treating patients who come from different cultures, it is important that the doctors and the nurses respect and include, if possible, a few culturally indicated therapeutic techniques in the therapeutic intervention. The culture can influence the search of help, the conformity with the treatment and the communication between experts and patients. This is why in a multicultural society, as the Greek society, it is essential that the experts do not overlook the force of cultural effect in the confrontation of illness.

P337 DIABETES MELLITUS (DM) AND THE HYGIENE OF MOUTH

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Introduction: As it is known that Diabetes mellitus can cause problems in the human organism, as well as in the oral cavity causing periodontal diseases.

Purpose: In the present study the repercussions of DM in the oral cavity and the prevention of these are pointed out.

Bibliography: From the review and elaboration of relative bibliography, printed and electronics, results are following:

- The diabetes is a dangerous argued factor of venturousness for the growth of periodontal illnesses , such as gingivitis and periodontitis
- The main mechanism of the effect of diabetes in the periodontal illnesses is the excessive inflammatory reaction that is observed in the diabetics
- The diabetics present delayed healing of lesions, but also increased danger of infections, fact that affects negatively in the development and the treatment of periodontitis

Nurses in the frames of education of health owe to teach in the diabetics:

- Meticulous oral hygiene
- Regular periodontal control
- Regulation of the levels of blood sugar with diet and medicines

Conclusions: According to the above the diabetic suffers present periodontal illnesses very often. This is the reason they should give attention in their oral hygiene, through program of education and promotion of their health.

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P338 THE REPERCUSSIONS OF PREGNANCY TO THE MOUTH CAVITY

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Background: As it is obvious, pregnancy causes hormonal fluctuations that increase your risk for gum disease. The changing hormone levels in body can make gums more sensitive to harmful plaque- the colorless, stick film of bacteria that constantly forms on teeth.

Objective: The present study intends to make known and sensitize the nursery community about the consequences that are caused by neglectation of the hygiene of the mouth from pregnant women.

Methodology: A research about the relative bibliography was carried out using the Cinahl, Medline basis and the combination of the words: pregnant, pregnancy, mouth hygiene, dentist and dental medicine. The bibliographic presentations of the article were studied so as to find out other relevant studies.

Results:

It is concerned that 70% of women have some form of gum disease during pregnancy, so watch out for these warning signs:

- Their gums are tender, swollen, or red
- Their gums bleed when they brush or floss
- They can't get rid of bad breath or a bad taste in their mouth
- If the pregnant think her might has gum disease, visits her dentist or hygienist right away for professional cleaning and exam: if caught early enough, gum disease can usually be reversed or controlled.

Conclusions: If the pregnant already has signs of gum disease being pregnant may make it worse. This is why it's vital to pay more careful attention to her daily brushing and flossing routine to keep plaque under control.

P339 THE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN GREECE (2000-2005)

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Introduction: Unfortunately, Greece possesses the first negative price to car accident among the rest countries of Europe. In the European Union (EU) also, road traffic accidents constitute the first cause of unintentional injury death.

Purpose: In the present study an approach is made to the car accident analyzing all cases of car accidents which happened into the parts of Greece, during 2000 until 2005.

Methodology: In this case study, it is made an approach to the car accident analyzing all cases of car accidents, which happened into Greece during January 2003 until December 2005.

Results: a) The major factors that mainly caused car accidents in our research were the vehicle, the road situation and the human factor. The private cars were mostly responsible for (>45%) following the motorcycles (>30%). More than halves of accidents happened into roads in good deck condition, good lighting and traffic signality. b) The factor "Human being" was contributed and was responsible for traffic accidents at a rate of >90% either as pedestrians (>3%) or drivers (>87%). c)

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The major percentage (>75%) from the total number of victims was male, and <25% was female, belonging the most productive age of 20 to 40 years old (>50%). d) The most common reason that resulted in car accident, was then collision (<65%) car to car or car steady object. Finally, most of the car accidents happened in the early morning, hours (01.00-6.00) mainly during the day off.

Conclusions :Nevertheless, road traffic injuries can be prevented and their consequences can be alleviated if the appropriate practices, policies, strategies and road safety regulations are adopted.

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