Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude of Colostrum among Postnatal Mothers

Dr. Kareema A. Hussein * Dr. Afifa Radha Aziz **

ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Colostrum is the first milk produced by the mammary glands of mammals in late pregnancy just prior to giving birth and continuing through the early days of breastfeeding. The study aimed to assess knowledge and attitude of colostrum among postnatal mothers and to find out the association between knowledge and attitude of mothers with demographic characteristics.

Materials and method: Cross sectional study, deals with 300 mothers who attending to Babylon maternal and child hospital and Alkather health centre. A questionnaire was used to collect the data from the period of 21 November 2012 to 15 March 2013. Data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical (percentage, frequency, and chi-square).

Results: The study shows that the majority of mothers age between (30-39) years was 59%, also there are significant relationship between the attitude of mothers with some of demographic characteristics of mothers.

Conclusion: The study concludes that there is significant relationship between mothers knowledge with their demographic characters at $P \geq 0.5$ and there is significant relationship between mothers’ attitude with their demographic characterize.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Colostrum, Postnatal Mothers.

* Assist. Prof. / College of Nursing / University of Kufa / Kareema.hussien@uokufa.edu.iq
** Assist. Prof. / College of Nursing / University of Babylon
Adherence of Dietary Modification for Patient Receiving Hemodialysis

Dr. Sahar A. Ali *

ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: Adherences to fluid restriction and dietary and medication guidelines are essential for adequate management of hemodialysis patients. This study aimed to assess adherence of dietary modification for patient receiving hemodialysis.

Materials and Method: descriptive design study was conducted at Dialysis Center in Marjan hospital at Al- Hillah city, data was gathered by using prepared form, from the period (December 5th 2012 to February 14th 2013), 90 patients 41 female and 49 male patient participated in the study.

Results: The results shows that the higher percentages of the sample 54.4% were male between 41-51 years age group, 45.6% of the sample were hypertensive; 75.6% of them received two dialysis sessions within six hours per week. The results presented that 90% of the sample were receive detailed instructions to modify their diet from health care personnel and 51.1% of them were non adhere to decrease thirst and 75.5% of them didn’t care about potassium in their diet.

Conclusion: Most of the convenient sample of the study was male, within age group (41-51) years, illiterate and married and city resident. Most of the samples were with free family health history; suffer from hypertension, not smoker. In addition, Most of them received two dialysis sessions with three hours per week. They did not visit dietitian, but they received detailed instruction to modify their diet and follow specific dietary regimen from health personnel.

Key wards: Adherence of dietary modification and hemodialysis

* Lecturer / College of Nursing / University of Babylon / emeralsahar3@yahoo.com
Pregnant Revisions Information Center for Maternal and Child Welfare in the Baghdad City about Benefit of Colostrum toward the New Born Baby

Dr. Abdul Mahdi A. Hassan *

ABSTRACT

Background and aim: The first food for the baby after birth is colostrums. Therefore, the study aims to lays the importance of research in the identification information on the pregnant mother to the importance of colostrum, which is the first vaccine for her baby, which shields them from more than 28 diseases.

Materials and method: purposive sample study included 150 pregnant mothers who visiting the center of maternity and child care in the Sheikh Omar and care center in Al- Elwy Teaching Hospital, and Baghdad Teaching Hospital where the sample collected way Randomly and interview style dish and apply the Questionnaire form designed for this purpose based on scientific sources and previous studies for the period from 8/11/2011 to 15/1/2012. The validity through a panel review of experts. Data were analyzed using frequency distribution and percentage.

Results: the results show that 96% of respondents are housewives, while the proportion of female employees make up only 4%. Accounted pregnant women at the first time revisions ratio of 24% of respondents while the percentage delivered women, the 76%. As for the place of birth for the delivered women only figure was 38% for the birth of the house as well as the same percentage for the birth of the hospital.

Conclusion: The study that breastfeeding is the best source of nutrition for a healthy term infant. Human milk is human specific and contains nutrients that are essential for the proper growth and development of the newborn. For more, breast milk is beneficial to both infant and mother.

Key word: Pregnant women, benefit of colostrum, colostrum, New Born baby.

* Lecturer / Pediatric and Mental Health Nursing / College of Nursing / University of Babylon / abd_mahdi2003@yahoo.com
Constructing of An Educational Program for Primary School Teachers Regarding Hepatitis A Control In Kirkuk Governorate

Naryman Mohammed Ahmed *  Dr. Rifaie Yaseen Hameed **

ABSTRACT

Background and aims: In most cases of a single child with a common childhood communicable disease, the only action necessary is to ensure that the infectious child stays away from school whilst infectious and to be vigilant for further cases developing. The study objected to evaluate an educational program for primary school teachers about Hepatitis ‘A’ as one of the common childhood communicable disease in Kirkuk governorate.

Materials and method: A Quasi-experimental study was carried out through the present study with application of pre and post-tests approach. A probable (stratified) sample consist of (80) teachers who participated voluntarily from (80) primary schools in Kirkuk governorate. They were divided into two equal groups of (40) teachers, one group was exposed to educational program (study group), while the second did not exposed to the program (control group). Data were analyzed using SPSS version-18.

Results: The results show that there are statistical significant differences in teachers’ knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding all topics of Hepatitis A in comparison of pre and post tests for study group.

Conclusion: The study show that there is good acquisition in teachers’ knowledge, attitudes and practices about Hepatitis A.

Keywords: Hepatitis ‘A’, teachers, construct, knowledge, attitude.

* Assist. Lecturer / College of Nursing / University of Mosul / narynurse@yahoo.com  
** Assist. Prof. / Mosul Technical Institute
Nurses Knowledge about Dressing Process in Surgical Wards in Mosul Hospitals

Myasar Mohsin Azeez Ali Al-Healy *

ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Dressing is a covering or bandage applied to a wound, Bleeding cases, Open fractures and superficial burns to protect it, prevent the complication and the patient's dressings need to be changed regularly. The study aimed to identify the level of knowledge about Dressing Process among nurses and to examine the relationship between demographic characteristics of the nurses and their Knowledge with regard to Dressing Process.

Materials and Method: This descriptive study design as a quantitative approach was adopted through the period from 1st of August - 2011 to the 1st of September - 2012. The sample of the study included (140) nurses working in two hospitals in Mosul city in the center of Nineveh Governorate. In order to collect the data, a questionnaire was constructed depending on the previous studies and related literatures. Content validity of the questionnaire was determined by presenting the questionnaire to a panel of (15) experts and the reliability of the study was determined by applying the tool to (20) nurses in Ibn-Sina Teaching Hospital, while Person's Correlation Coefficient was ( r = 0.83; P. < 0.05 ).

Results: The data analysis showed that there were significant statistical relationships among some categories of knowledge regarding Dressing Process with the attributes of the sample.

Conclusion: The study concluded that knowledge of dressing process acceptable, while gender and enrollment in training sessions had an obvious association with nurses' knowledge.

Keywords: Nurses, Knowledge, Dressing, Surgical Wards.

* Assist. Lecturer / Mosul Technical Institute / m sqrhy13@yahoo.com
Evaluation of Public and Private Schools Physical Environment Standardized Features in Kirkuk City

Dr. Hewa S. Salih *

Dr. Mohammed F. Khalifa **

ABSTRACT

Background and aim: In the case of Kirkuk City and Iraq as a whole, the previous study concerns and guidelines become even more pressing, given that this Middle Eastern country has been subjected to years of neglect, damage, and deterioration, exacerbated and compounded by a series of wars. In fact, Iraqi researches state that prior to 1990, education was a thriving sector in Iraq. However, after two decades of war and deprivation, the quality and availability of learning deteriorated dramatically. Therefore, the present study conducted in order to evaluate the public and private schools physical environment Standardized features in Kirkuk City and to compare between them.

Materials and method: A descriptive comparative design is employed through the present study from April 1st 2012 to May 20th 2013. An instrument of (141) item is constructed for the purpose of the study. A purposive (non probability) sample is selected for the study which includes (44) school; (22) private and (22) public of Kirkuk Education Directorate. Data are analyzed through the application the approaches of descriptive statistical data analysis and inferential statistical data analysis ones.

Results: The findings of the study present that the overall evaluation depicts significant difference between public and private schools' physical environment standardized features.

Conclusion: The overall evaluation presents significant difference between public and private schools' physical environment standardized features.

Key words: public and private Schools, physical environment, Kirkuk city

* Lecturer / College of Nursing / University of Kirkuk / hewastar_s@yahoo.com

** Professor / College of Nursing / University of Baghdad
Evaluation of Staff Variable as Component of Quality Improvement for Maternal and Child Health Promotion in Baghdad City’s Primary Health Care Centers

Dr. Naji Yasser Saadoon *  
Dr. Mohammed F. Khalifa **

ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Quality improvement consists of systematic and continuous actions that lead to measurable improvement in health care services including maternal and child health promotion and the health status of targeted patient groups like women and children. It is also recognized as a direct correlation between the level of improved health services and the desired health outcomes of individuals and population. The study aimed to evaluate the staff as component of quality improvement of maternal and child health promotion

Materials and method: A descriptive evaluation study is conducted on primary health care centers in Baghdad City from 10th April 2012 to 20th May 2013. A total of (22) primary health care centers. Data are collected through the utilization of the developed questionnaire and the interview technique as means of data collection. Data are analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical data analysis methods which includes the measurement of the frequencies, and percentages, and inferential statistical data analysis approach which includes the measurement of the multiple linear regressions and quality improvement.

Results: the study findings reveal that most of the health promotion staff have participated in some maternal and child health training and development courses, but they do not apply what has been learned, do not have access to books and publications, have to perform different tasks not health promotion only, do not acquire additional information, no testing the consumer’s information, do not assign future appointments for planned and scheduled health promotion activities, and do not follow the consumers’ benefits of previous health education, and decrease the number of the health promotion staff in the health promotion unit.

Conclusion: There is increased demand and decreased supply of health promotion units at the primary health care centers. The aspect of staff has revealed that most of them has lacked practices and experiences relative to their task as providers of health promotion service to pregnant women as consumers of such services. Health promotion staff lack opportunities for training and development.

Keywords: staff, Quality Improvement, Maternal and Child Health, Health Promotion

* Nurse Specialist / Al-Karkh General Hospital / Ministry of Health / Baghdad / njnj_3000@yahoo.com  
** Professor / College of Nursing / University of Baghdad
Assessment of Medical Waste Management in Teaching Hospitals in Mosul City: A Descriptive Study

Mohanned Kh. Abdullah * Dr. Salwa H. Al-Mukhtar**

ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Medical waste management is of great importance due to its infectious and hazardous nature that can cause undesirable effects on humans and the environment. The objective of this study was to identify segregation, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal practices in teaching hospitals in Mosul City.

Material and method: A descriptive study is designed to assess medical waste management in Mosul Teaching Hospitals started from December 2012 to March 2013. The target population (health personnel) of study is approximately (448) participants served in mentioned hospitals were asked to answer study questionnaire. Statistical processing was conducted by the use of SPSS version 17 and Minitab. Chi-square test was used as the test of significance to determine the presence of association between variables; P < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results: The results indicated that 79.2% of the respondents indicated that each type of waste clearly identified by a coloured code or symbol. The results also showed that 75.1% of the respondents stated that the waste is stored collected regularly. The most significant result with respect to whether the means of conveyance and transport are cleaned regularly was 40% of the respondents stated that they have no idea about that. The results also showed that 53.8% of the respondents stated that there is no other options rather than incineration have been examined for final disposal of medical waste.

Conclusion: The study concludes that the segregation of medical waste is done regularly and effectively, i.e. each type of medical waste is identified by a coloured code, and there are containers and bags everywhere waste is generated. Concerning to medical waste transport the means of conveyance and transport are available but there is lack of maintenance of these means or replacing them with new ones.

Keywords: medical waste management, segregation, collection, transport, final disposal.
Correlation between Intelligence Quotient and the Level of Improvement of Autistic Children

Nawaf Mohammed Al-Sabaawi * Dr. Elham Khattab Al-Jammas **

ABSTRACT

Background and Aims: Autism in children is known to affect brain systems implicated in cognitive, communication, social functioning and intelligence. Although autism is a neurobiological disorder, behavioral interventions are currently the primary treatments for individuals with autism. The objective of the present study was to identify the correlation between intelligent quotient and the level of improvement of autistic children.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive design was carried out in the rehabilitation clinic for children with autism at psychiatric research unit-Mosul Medical College / University of Mosul. Data were collected by using Childhood Autism Rating scale (CARS) and I.Q was measured by Stanford-Binet scale in order to achieve the objectives of the present study. A pre-test was carried out on children with autism who participated in the rehabilitation program. The childhood autism rating scale was used for this purpose. After five months, post-test was administered for autistic children to identify the effects of caregivers' techniques and interventions on the children with autism disorders. The subjects of the study were consisted of the 30 children who were received interventions at the rehabilitation clinic for autistic children. Data were analyzed by using SPSS version 20.

Results: The study revealed that most autistic children who participated in the study had learning disabilities and low moderate intelligence quotient, they accounted 33.3% and 27.7%, respectively. The study confirmed that the children's I.Q had highly significant difference regarding improvement.

Conclusion: The study concluded that there was significant difference in intelligence quotient between pre and post intervention levels of autism (improvement).

Keywords: Autism, Intelligence Quotient, Interventions, Improvement.
Determination of Physical Problems for Adult Patients with Asthma

Dr. Hussein Hadi Atiyah *

ABSTRACT

Background: Asthma is considered as a major public health problem in many countries. It is one of the most common chronic disease affecting both adults and children. According to world health organization there are at least 300 million people suffer from asthma worldwide and more than 180,000 people die from it each year. Therefore, the study aims to determine physical problems for adult patients with asthma and to find out the relationship between physical problems with demographic characteristics.

Materials and methods: A descriptive study was carried out in Baghdad teaching hospital and Al-Yarmook teaching hospital for the period of 1\12\2011 to 2\5\2012. A purposive (non probability) sample of (50) patients. Questionnaire was constructed for the purpose of the study. Data were collected through the application of the questionnaire and interview technique. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistical approach (frequency and percentage) and inferential statistical approach (Pearson correlation and mean of score) by using of SPSS 16.0.

Results: The study results indicated that the range of age was between (40-49) year and most of them were male, married and employed in government officer, read and write they live in rural, barely sufficient of monthly income. There is high physical problems such as cough, wheezing, dyspnea, tachycardia and weight loss.

Conclusions: There is no relationship between physical problems with marital status educational level. There is moderate relationship between the remaining variables this mean that physical problems are present with all variables.

Recommendation: The study recommended that educational programs should be constructed or designed for patients toward health care awareness for patients with asthma. Patients with asthma should undergo tests to identify the substances that precipitate the physical problems. Patients are instructed to avoid the causative agents wherever possible.

Keywords: physical problems, asthma

* Assist. Prof. / College of Nursing / University of Baghdad / hhatia_1960@yahoo.com