




THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
SCHOOL OF NURSING

15th Anniversary

4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum

4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum

4 - 5 June 2010



Health Care Reform:
nurses' Role in
Promoting and
Managing the Health
of the Community



The University of Hong Kong
School of Nursing
15th Anniversary

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HKU School of Nursing



4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum

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The 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum aims to share research and clinical practice among nursing academics and clinicians, and to highlight our commitment to providing quality education for practice and disseminating scientific discovery.

The forum includes The **Grace Tien Lecture** and we have invited worldwide distinguished health care leaders and professionals to be our keynote and plenary speakers. The theme of the forum this time is “**Health Care Reform: Nurses’ Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community**” in support of government’s movement on health care reform. This Forum brings in the Secretary of Food and Health and overseas nurse leaders to discuss the significant roles and potential contributions of nurses under the reform. Local and international nurse academics and clinical nurse specialists will also present their outstanding research and latest work of clinical practice.

Organizing Committee

Honorary Adviser: Professor Sophia S.C. CHAN

Director: Dr Sharron S.K. LEUNG

Scientific Sub-committee

Coordinators: Professor Jeanette LANCASTER Dr Marie TARRANT
Members: Professor Sophia S.C. CHAN Dr Agnes TIWARI
 Dr Sharron S.K. LEUNG

Promotion and Publicity Sub-committee

Coordinator: Dr Vico C.L. CHIANG
Members: Ms Denise M.K. CHOW Dr Athena W.L. HONG
 Ms Jessica Y.Y. CHEUK Ms Caroline W.L. YANG

Finance and Sponsorship Sub-committee

Coordinator: Dr Eliza M.L. WONG
Members: Ms Cecilia H.M. KONG Ms Bronya H.K. LUK
 Ms Maggie W.M. PUN Ms Flora S.Y. YUEN

Reception and Registration Sub-committee

Coordinator: Dr William H.C. LI
Members: Ms Claudia K.Y. CHAN Ms Idy C.Y. FU
 Ms Maggie M.K. CHAN Ms Veronica S.F. LAM
 Ms Polly S.L. CHAN Dr Catherine M.H. LO
 Ms Joyce O.K. CHUNG Ms Anna H.Y. NGAN
 Ms Winnie S.Y. CHUNG Ms Michelle T.H. PANG

Co-organizers

	School of Nursing Fudan University		School of Nursing Peking University
	School of Nursing Peking Union Medical College		School of Nursing Shanghai Jiao Tong University
	School of Nursing Sun Yat-sen University		School of Nursing Third Military Medical University
	School of Nursing The University of British Columbia		School of Nursing and Midwifery The University of Queensland
	School of Nursing The University of Virginia		Department of Health Sciences Faculty of Medicine Lund University
	Department of Nursing & Physiotherapy School of Health and Population Sciences University of Birmingham		School of Nursing University of California, San Francisco
	Division of Nursing & Health Care University of Glasgow		College of Nursing Kaohsiung Medical University
	School of Nursing, College of Medicine National Taiwan University		Department of Nursing College of Medicine National Cheng Kung University
	College of Nursing Taipei Medical University		Division of Nursing Science College of Health Sciences Ehwa Womans University
	YIC Hofu Welfare College YIC College Group		Faculty of Nursing Mahidol University
	Praboromarajchanok Institute Ministry of Public Health, Thailand		Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine National University of Singapore
	School of Health Sciences Ngee Ann Polytechnic		College of Nursing Centro Escolar University
	College of Nursing University of San Carlos		School of Nursing and Midwifery Queens University Belfast

Welcome Messages



Professor Sophia CHAN

Professor and Head
School of Nursing
The University of Hong Kong



I take great pleasure, on behalf of the School of Nursing, to welcome you to the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum. I am delighted to announce that our School is celebrating the 15th Anniversary in 2010, and the Forum this year is one of the major celebrating activities. In addition to the continuation of this annual scientific meeting to highlight our commitment to providing quality nursing education and disseminating scientific discovery, the Forum also acts as a platform for distinguished local and international health care professionals to share their insights and experiences in coping with the existing challenges and using global strategies on healthcare issues.

We are particularly privileged to host this event with the support of 26 co-organizers, which are the renowned universities / institutes from Mainland China, U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Canada, Sweden, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines. Our Forum theme this year entitled "Health Care Reform: Nurses' Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community" which aims to support the healthcare reform.

Nowadays, the professional nurses must take a crucial role in providing support to the development of health care reform besides devoting care to patients. Dr York Chow, Secretary for Food and Health, will share with us his view on the nurses' role and the importance in promoting health care to the community under the complex and rapid changing health care system. Other overseas nurse academics and clinical nurse specialists will also address the nurses' role in health care reform in their own countries. I strongly believe the Forum will be a platform to promote collaborations and knowledge exchanges, which will achieve our School's mission in advancing nursing and providing better health care for the community.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Tien's family, for supporting the Grace Tien Lecture in the Forum and in the past few years. We are also grateful to the distinguished speakers for sharing their knowledge and science with us. My heartfelt thanks also go to the co-organizers and the organizing committee, for their concerted effort and commitment in making this Forum a great success.

Professor Sophia CHAN
Professor and Head
School of Nursing
The University of Hong Kong

Welcome Messages



Professor Lap-Chee TSUI

Vice-Chancellor and President
The University of Hong Kong



On behalf of the University of Hong Kong, I would like to offer a very warm welcome to all those participating in the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum.

The Forum will bring together international and local leaders in nursing research, nursing education and clinical practice to share scientific discoveries, advance their knowledge and improve the quality of care. I hope that both overseas experts and local speakers will take advantage of this occasion to exchange ideas on innovations in nursing developments and to foster collaborative partnerships with their international peers.

Let me commend all those who have worked so hard to make this Forum possible, and my congratulations to the School of Nursing on what promises to be a productive and successful event.

Professor Lap-Chee TSUI
Vice-Chancellor and President
The University of Hong Kong



Welcome Messages



Professor Sum Ping LEE

Dean
Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine
The University of Hong Kong



Health care reform is a pressing issue for the assurance of quality health care for our community, and the sustainable development of a public health care programme. It is important that all stakeholders of our health care sector would contribute to the discussion on and "brainstorming" for the future direction of the reform.

The theme of the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum is "Health Care Reform: Nurses' Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community". I am delighted that prominent government officials, local nursing professionals and overseas experts will be joining this Forum to exchange views and experience on health care reform, particularly from the perspective of the nursing professionals. As the very foundation of our public health care regime - from frontline clinical operations, community health care service provision, to strategic planning and management - our nursing colleagues and their professional insights are indispensable as they are the key architects of Hong Kong's health care reform.

I am much encouraged to see that the Hong Kong International Nursing Forum, since its inauguration in 2007, has gained recognition progressively from the nursing profession in Hong Kong and the region. It has now grown to become an annual event with 26 co-organizers, including renowned universities and institutes, from Mainland China, the US, the UK, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore and Philippines.

Adding to its prominence, this year's Forum is organized in the special occasion of the transformation of our Department of Nursing Studies to the School of Nursing, as well as the 15th Anniversary of its establishment this year. The robust development of our School of Nursing is an evidence of our Medical Faculty's commitment in quality nursing education, and I am determined that this momentum will continue to grow in strength and pace in the years to come.

May I take this opportunity to wish the Forum every success!

Professor Sum Ping LEE

Dean
Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine
The University of Hong Kong

Welcome Messages



Dr Sharron LEUNG

Director
4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum
School of Nursing
The University of Hong Kong



I take great pleasure to welcome you to the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum organized by the School of Nursing, the University of Hong Kong. I am pleased to announce that this year is our celebration of the 15th years of nursing education. This annual event demonstrates our continuous commitment to provide quality education for practice and to disseminate scientific discovery. The Forum brings in nursing scholars and clinicians to exchange views and practices aiming at improving health outcomes and meeting forthcoming healthcare needs. With the strong support of 26 Co-organizers from world-class universities, the Forum has attracted delegates from more than 10 countries. The Chinese saying, "It is the great pleasure to welcome friends from afar", it is indeed my privilege as the host of the Forum to welcome you to Hong Kong.

The School actively takes the lead to support our government's initiatives of the Health Care Reform. The theme this year "Health Care Reform: Nurses' Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community" is set in the light of the government's proposed promotion of primary care services and public health functions. Dr. York Chow, the Secretary for Food and Health, is our first keynote speaker. He will enlighten us on the significant role that nurses play in these initiatives. Dr. Chow's presence signifies the strong support of the Hong Kong SAR government to the Forum and his recognition of the importance of nurses in achieving success of the Hong Kong Health Care Reform.

This Forum sets a platform to explore the way forward by taking reference to overseas experience. Renowned scholars and distinguished healthcare leaders are invited from U.K., U.S.A., Australia and Canada to share the valuable experience of nurses' contribution in health care reform of these countries. Delegates will also share nursing studies and practices that promote and manage the health of specific populations in the six concurrent sessions on 4 June and 5 June.

I am sure you will find this Forum stimulating and fruitful, and remember to spend some time to enjoy the vibrant city of Hong Kong.

I wish you a fruitful stay in Hong Kong

Dr Sharron LEUNG

Director
4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum
School of Nursing
The University of Hong Kong



Congratulatory Messages from Co-organizers



Nursing profession faces new demand, challenges and opportunity for high quality of health care service and human well being in the 21 Century of life science. Nurses in the world need and should be united to explore and make significant advancement in nursing clinical practice, education and research.

The 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum provides a platform for nursing scholars, practitioners and researchers to communicate, share, and understand community nursing in the world. We will open eyes, enhance the knowledge, and make friends through the academic discussion and presentation in the Forum.

May the Forum success and the nursing profession have a bright future.

Hongli JIA

Dean
School of Nursing, Fudan University, CHINA



It is my great pleasure and honor to congratulate the 15th anniversary of the University of Hong Kong School of Nursing. Fifteen years is not a long time, however, your achievements of excellence in teaching, research, and clinical practice are very impressive. We have had very successful collaboration in students and faculty exchanges in the past three years. We are looking forward to further collaboration in academic and research areas.

Congratulations again for the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum and the 15th Anniversary, a well deserved celebration!

Guifang GUO

Dean and Professor
School of Nursing, Peking University, CHINA



Allow me to convey my heartiest congratulations on the opening of the 4th Hong Kong Nursing Forum. It is my honor to be able to co-organize this meeting, which will bring together nursing scholars and clinicians worldwide to disseminate their scientific discoveries and share their insights.

This year's theme is closely in line with the current situation in healthcare in communities: it is the responsibility of all nurses to incorporate health promotional and health educational activities into their professional roles. We hope to take this opportunity to share our understanding and experience in this aspect with nurses, teachers, and hospital leaders.

On behalf of all the faculty members at the School of Nursing, PUMC, I wish you a great success in the Forum and look forward to closer cooperation with you in the future.

Huaping LIU

Professor and Dean
School of Nursing, Peking Union Medical College, CHINA



Congratulations for conducting the Forum.

My fellow of School of Nursing, Shanghai Jiao Tong University are very delighted to join in sending you our very best wishes for your 15th Anniversary this year. Through the past 3 years, we have learned knowledge and benefited a lot from your excellent scientific meeting. Again, congratulations to you. Good luck and good wishes on your big success of the Forum.

Beiwen WU

Vice Dean
School of Nursing, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, CHINA



The 4th Hong Kong Nursing Forum will be held by the School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong on 4-5 June 2010, as one of the co-organizers of the Forum, on behalf of the School of Nursing, Sun Yat-sen University, I would like to take this opportunity to express my best wishes and congratulations to the Forum and your School for the 15th Anniversary.

The success of the past three forums has shown that the Hong Kong International Nursing Forum is a very useful platform for scholars and clinicians to exchange views and practice over important health care issues. I believe that the theme of this year "Health Care Reform: Nurses' Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community" will be helpful to improve the health outcomes and the quality of care in the community.

Wish the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum successful and fruitful.

Liming YOU

Professor and Dean
School of Nursing, Sun Yat-sen University, CHINA

Congratulatory Messages from Co-organizers



Warm congratulations to the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum! This annual event provides opportunities for the world-wide communications and discussions among nursing scholars which ultimately facilitates the advancement of nursing and public health care. This influential and beneficial event could not be so successful without the great effort from the Department of Nursing Studies in Hong Kong University. As a co-organizer of this forum, on behalf of School of Nursing in the Third Military Medical University, I would like to congratulate their success for the past 15 years, and sincerely hope that we could proceed together to make more contributions to Nursing in the future.

Jingci ZHU

Professor
School of Nursing, Third Military Medical University, CHINA



The University of British Columbia School of Nursing in Vancouver, Canada is delighted to congratulate our colleagues at the University of Hong Kong School of Nursing for an outstanding 15 years of progress in academic nursing. We are especially honoured to play a part in supporting the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum, which showcases to the world the continuing leadership that is being shown by Hong Kong nurses. You have focused considerable attention toward bringing together an international community of nursing practitioners and scholars to learn from and with one another, so that we may all advance the solution of important health problems from the unique and distinctive perspective of our discipline.

Sally THORNE

Professor and Director
School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, CANADA



On behalf of the faculty of the School of Nursing and Midwifery, Queen's University Belfast, I warmly congratulate the School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, on reaching the significant milestone of their 15th Anniversary in 2010. The success of the School, and the highly regarded International Nursing Forum, are a testament to the achievements of staff of the School where excellence is clearly and consistently evident in teaching, research and scholarship. It is an honour for Queen's University Belfast to be a part of the celebrations and we look forward to a continuing successful collaboration with both staff and students of the two Schools.

Linda JOHNSTON

School of Nursing and Midwifery, Queen's University Belfast, U.K.



I wish The School of Nursing in the University of Hong Kong a very successful International Forum. Drawing together world-wide expertise on nursing for the 4th International Forum is a fitting way to celebrate the success of such a vibrant, innovative School. I am sure you will go from strength to strength.

Margaret SNEDDON

Head
School of Nursing & Health Care, University of Glasgow, U.K.



Anniversaries are a wonderful opportunity to look back with appreciation and savor past achievements - and an exciting time to look to the future for what may yet be created. Our faculty, staff and students send warm congratulations to our nursing colleagues on the 15th anniversary of the School of Nursing at the University of Hong Kong. We value our partnership and are delighted to be co-organizers for the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum. We look forward to future efforts together to improve the health of people across the globe. As you celebrate this occasion, we know there are many proud achievements yet to come.

Dorrie K. FONTAINE

Sadie Heath Cabaniss Professor of Nursing and Dean
School of Nursing, University of Virginia, U.S.A.



Congratulatory Messages from Co-organizers



The University of California, San Francisco School of Nursing congratulates The University of Hong Kong, School of Nursing on its 15th Anniversary! UCSF is pleased to co-organize the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum, as part of this anniversary celebration. In the past few years, this has become a wonderful event where nurses from around the world can share research and practice information, foster innovative ideas, and work together to improve health care for all. We believe that nurses play an essential role in the reform of health care systems around the world, and this conference will be an important forum for sharing our ideas. Congratulations!

Sally H. RANKIN
Professor and Associate Dean
School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, **U.S.A.**



Hearty congratulations on 15 successful years! In a very short time you have developed the School of Nursing at The University of Hong Kong to an innovative and international environment for nursing studies and research. Your education will mould new generations of researchers and teachers and provide the local and regional community as well as the international society with advanced nursing practitioners - who are also skilled researchers. We look forward to future collaboration both within the Universitas 21 and in education and research activities!

Inger HALLSTRÖM
Professor and Head
Department of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Lund University, **SWEDEN**



I sincerely appreciate the School of Nursing of the University of Hong Kong for your remarkable delegation in promoting, sharing and enriching the knowledge and content of Nursing. It is never an easy work to hold such a successful international conference over year and year and this comes from the strong capability of faculty in School of Nursing of the University of Hong Kong. There is no doubt the forum will be successful again this year and wish all participants enjoy the inspiring atmosphere and knowledge sharing/exchanging.

Yann-Fen CHAO
Dean
College of Nursing
Taipei Medical University, **TAIWAN**



With great pleasure, I am writing to send my congratulations to School of Nursing of the University of Hong Kong. I applaud your success as one of the top universities in the world. Your continuing efforts have made you among the renowned leading academic institutions internationally, including the many cultural, intellectual and student exchange programs that have promoted the mutual understanding between College of Nursing of Kaohsiung Medical University and the School of Nursing of University of Hong Kong. By meeting the challenge to excel you are making history. I applaud your accomplishment and I am confident you will continue to play a vital role in enhancing nursing education and strengthening global health.

With My Very Best To the University!
Hsiu-Hung WANG
Professor & Dean
College of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University, **TAIWAN**



Congratulations to The University of Hong Kong for hosting the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum on June 4-5, 2010 in Hong Kong, a very vigorous city. The theme "Health Care Reform: Nurses' Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community" reflects the needs of our changing society. Through committees from all nursing schools, I believe that the quality of nursing education will eventually be confirmed a good impact in our people.

As one of the co-organizers, I would also like to extend my congratulations to the School of Nursing, University of Hong Kong for celebrating its 15th anniversary of founding. Finally, I wish the forum a great success and each of participants a very enjoyable and informative time during the two-day forum.

Lian-Hua HUANG
Professor & Director
Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, **TAIWAN**

Congratulatory Messages from Co-organizers



On behalf of Department of Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan, and of the honor of being part of the co-organizers, I cordially extend my warmest congratulations to the 4th Hong Kong International Forum. It is my pleasure to attend the forum, the major celebration event of the 15th anniversary of School of Nursing, University of Hong Kong. The theme of the forum is extremely meaningful in nowadays since the world is changing rapidly in economic, climate, or the earth itself. Nurses' role has to be promoted and we should extend our caring for people who are in health care needs. I look forward to the speeches and discussions in the forum and the new era of nursing profession.

Mei-Chih HUANG
Chairperson and Director
Department of Nursing & Nursing Department, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University & Hospital, Tainan, **TAIWAN**



On behalf the Korean Nurses, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the 15th anniversary of University of Hong Kong and also the 4th International Nursing Forum which is main activity of anniversary celebration. Especially, the theme 'Health Care Reform: Nurses' Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community' is very much meaningful.

Wrong habits such as excessive eating, drinking, and smoking is threatening people's health all around the world. For this reason, each nation is planning to achieve integrated management of community health through health care reform.

At this point, it is essential for global nursing professionals to come together to discuss extensively about significant roles and potential contributions of nurses, for the future development of community health.

I hope this forum would be a chance to reaffirm the fact that health, as the source of happiness, is necessary origin to lead a life and driving force to achieve national development. May health, happiness and good times be with you. Thank you.

Kyung-Rim SHIN
Dean
Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, **KOREA**



Congratulations for the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum.

I firmly believe that the forum is fruitful and successful.

Congratulations for 15th Anniversary of the School of Nursing, the University of Hong Kong.

Dr. Sophia Chan's great contributions for the development of the school should be admired. And further evolution of the school should be promised by powerful collaborations with all faculty and staff.

On April 1st 2010, the YIC College Group in Japan just opened new department, the Department of Nursing, at the YIC Nursing and Welfare College. The department is like as a newborn baby, however, we wish to collaborate with many schools in the world in the near future.

Susumu TOMONAGA
Director, YIC Nursing and Welfare College, **JAPAN**



On behalf of Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, I am very grateful and feel prestigious to be a co-organizer for the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum during 4 - 5 June 2010, organized by the University of Hong Kong. I would like to congratulate for the great year of the school to celebrate the 15th Anniversary and also the new status as the School of Nursing, University of Hong Kong. Last year, the Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University had an opportunity to be a co-organizer for the 3rd Hong Kong Nursing Forum, and had witnessed the great success of the Forum. This year the Forum will be expanded to be International Nursing Forum, I would like to congratulate for the upcoming success of the Forth Forum which bring professional nurses, educators, researchers and health care personnel from many schools of nursing around the world to join the forum. I wish all the success of the forum and wish the forum will result in some fruitful conclusions to guide nurses to contribute to the better health of people around the world.

Tilokskulchai FONGCUM
Associate Professor and Dean
Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Bangkok, **THAILAND**



Congratulatory Messages from Co-organizers



On behalf of Praboromarajchanok Institute, Ministry of Public Health Thailand, it is a great honour to be a co-organizer of the 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum on 4-5 June 2010 and participate in this beneficial event. It was a great feed back that many faculties from our colleges joined in the forum by present their researches and clinical practice. They not only get more experience and knowledge, but they also improve their competency and vision from exchange the stimulating ideas on health care issues. This is a good way to conduct knowledge to the people and the society. Congratulations on the 15th Anniversary of School of Nursing. Even though time passed, I believe the quality of this school will always remain and increase more and more. Thank you for give us a chance to co-organize this meaningful forum which we believe in its success. If there are others activities in the future, we hope that our institute could be a part of them likes this time.

Hanpatchaiyakul SOMKUAN, M.D.

Director
Praboromarajchanok Institute for Health Workforce Development, **THAILAND**



On behalf of faculty and staff of the Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies (ALCNS), National University of Singapore, I am delighted to extend my sincere congratulations to Professor Chan and her team as they celebrate the 15th anniversary of the School of Nursing. The University of Hong Kong is the oldest tertiary institution in Hong Kong and its motto -"Sapientia et Virtus" in Latin, meaning "wisdom and virtue", is aptly reflected in the outstanding teaching and research achievements of the School. Not only is the School of Nursing a place of great learning, but postgraduate students and faculty are committed to world-class scientific investigation and the development of nursing knowledge and practice. The ALCNS is proud to be affiliated with the School of Nursing and we look forward to our ongoing collaborative partnership.

Professor Debra CREEDY

Head
Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies (ALCNS)
National University of Singapore, **SINGAPORE**



My heartfelt congratulations to the University of Hong Kong, School of Nursing on reaching the 15th Anniversary milestone and also for the successful organization of this Forum for the fourth year!

In view of the ageing population, this year's theme of is "Health Care Reform: Nurses' Role in Promoting and Managing the Health of the Community" is timely. The representation of 26 renowned universities / institutes from different parts of the world at this Forum is an endorsement that it has reach international standards.

I wish all participants to a great time of networking, learning and sharing resulting in fruitful collaborations.

Chiew Hun PHANG

Director
School of Health Sciences, Ngee Ann Polytechnic, **SINGAPORE**



Warm Greetings to the University of Hong Kong on your 4th Hong Kong International Nursing Forum on June 4-5, 2010.

As an institution of learning you take lead in making scientific breakthrough. The participation of various specialists and experts in the forum will enable us to gain new insights and learn new discoveries in the Nursing Profession.

I salute your commitment to continuously upholding excellence in Nursing Education and Practice.

On behalf of the Centro Escolar Univresity Academic Community, I as co-organizer express my sincere appreciation of your invitation to be part of this significant undertaking.

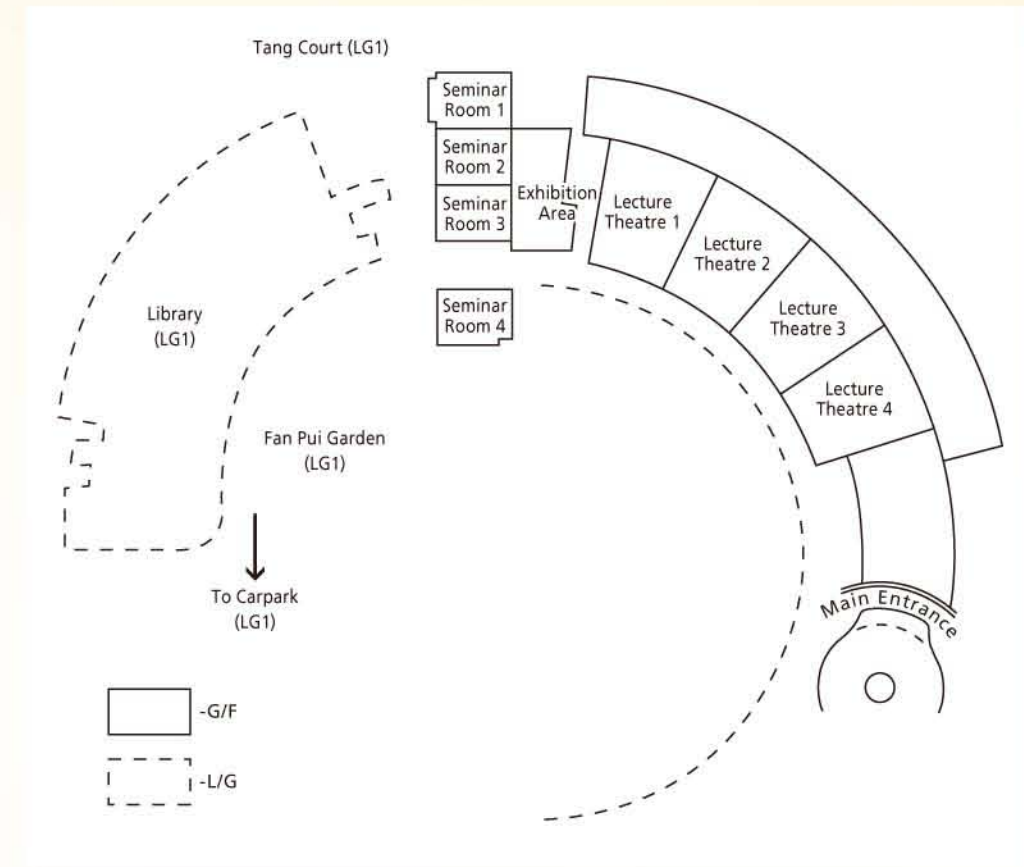
Congratulations!

Merlina V. LOCQUIAO

Dean
College of Nursing, Centro Escolar University, Manila, **PHILIPPINES**

Forum Venue

William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam, Hong Kong



REGISTRATION & ENQUIRY COUNTERS

Lobby, G/F, William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam

KEYNOTE & PLENARY SESSION

Lecture Theatre 3 - 4, G/F, William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

Lecture Theatre 1 - 4, G/F, William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Exhibition Area, G/F, William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam

TEA BREAK

Exhibition Area, G/F, William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam
Foyer outside Lecture Theatres, G/F, William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam

FORUM LUNCH

Seminar Room 1 - 3, G/F, William M.W. Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road, Pokfulam

FORUM DINNER

The Hong Kong Jockey Club (2/F, Chater Room I-III, The Happy Valley Clubhouse, Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong)

Transportation is available to take delegates to the venue at 6:00pm at the main entrance of William M.W. Mong Block

Programme at a Glance

4 JUNE 2010, FRIDAY

08:30 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 09:30	Opening Ceremony
09:30 - 10:30	<p>OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS</p> <p><i>Health Care Reform in Hong Kong: Nurses as Key Contributors in Promoting Health in the Community</i></p> <p>Dr CHOW Yat Ngok, York Secretary for Food and Health Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</p>
10:30 - 11:00	Tea Reception & Poster Presentations
11:00 - 12:30	<p>PLENARY SESSION</p> <p><i>Health Care Reform in Australia: Emerging Roles for Nurses in Primary Health Care</i></p> <p>Professor Judith PARKER Emeritus Professor Nursing, Melbourne School of Health Sciences University of Melbourne, Australia</p> <p><i>Health Care Reform in the United States: The Role that Nurses Play in Promoting Health</i></p> <p>Professor Jeanette LANCASTER Medical Center Professor of Nursing School of Nursing University of Virginia, Charlottesville Virginia, U.S.A.</p>
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch & Poster Presentations
14:00 - 15:00	<p>GRACE TIEN LECTURE</p> <p><i>Health Care Reform: The Role that Nurses Play in Promoting Health in the Community</i></p> <p>Professor Alison WHILE Associate Dean (Education & External Affairs) Florence Nightingale School of Nursing & Midwifery King's College London, U.K.</p>
15:00 - 15:30	Tea Reception & Poster Presentations
15:30 - 17:30	Concurrent Sessions & Poster Presentations
19:00 - 21:00	Forum Dinner

5 JUNE 2010, SATURDAY

08:30 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 10:00	Opening Ceremony
09:30 - 10:30	<p>KEYNOTE ADDRESS</p> <p><i>Health Care Reform in Canada: Role of Nursing Researchers</i></p> <p>Professor Bonnie STEVENS Professor Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing University of Toronto, Canada</p>
10:00 - 10:30	Tea Reception & Poster Presentations
10:30 - 12:30	Concurrent Sessions & Poster Presentations



Opening Keynote Speaker



Dr CHOW Yat Ngok, York

Secretary for Food and Health
Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Dr York Chow is an orthopaedic surgeon by profession. He was appointed Hospital Chief Executive of Queen Elizabeth Hospital in 1992 and Hospital Chief Executive of Queen Mary Hospital in 2001. He was subsequently appointed Cluster Chief Executive of the Hong Kong West Cluster of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority in 2002. He took up the post of Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food in October 2004 and the post of Secretary for Food and Health in July 2007.

Professionally, he served as President of the Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association, Vice-President of the College of Orthopaedic Surgeons, and was elected Council Member of the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine. He is currently an Honorary Professor in Rehabilitation Science at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, and an Honorary Professor of the Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine of the University of Hong Kong.

Dr Chow participates actively in voluntary and community work. He served as Vice-Chairman of the Hong Kong Sports Development Board and the Sports Institute, and as a member of the Rehabilitation Task Force.

He was elected Vice-President of the International Paralympic Committee in 1997-2005 and was Chairman of the Hong Kong Sports Association for the Physically Disabled between 1986 and 2004.

He is married with two daughters.

Abstract

4 JUNE 2010 (9:30 - 10:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Health Care Reform in Hong Kong: Nurses as Key Contributors in Promoting Health in the Community

Dr CHOW Yat Ngok, York

Secretary for Food and Health
Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Nurses and midwives constitute the largest proportion of the health professional workforce globally and locally. They play a central role in building up a healthy population through health promotion, disease prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

Over the years, our nursing professionals are the major health promoters, educators and counsellors in a wide range of community settings in both the public and private sectors, especially in promoting health of children, pregnant women and the elderly. Working together with the social service sector, outreaching nurses are providing health advice in elderly centres and elderly homes. Initiatives like nurse-led quit smoking programmes and other life-style modification programmes are implemented with encouraging results.

Nurses are also playing a key role in immunisation, infectious disease control as well as other public health functions. Contribution of nursing professionals in these aspects will become more significant with the rising demand and expectations on timely co-ordinated efforts to combat against various emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases threatening our population.

The long-established Community Nursing Service (CNS) is providing invaluable out-reaching care to patients and the vulnerable groups. In recent years, the CNS has been further developed to cover more proactive approach in providing support to high risk patients, e.g. post-discharge patients and patients with multiple morbidities.

Nowadays nurses are tasked with increasingly challenging missions. Population ageing and the increase in chronic disease burden are re-shaping our healthcare system, resulting in shifting of focus from provision of acute episodic care to management of chronic conditions and patient support. This has underpinned the need of professional skill-mix and multidisciplinary collaboration. Our nursing professionals are moving towards more advanced functions in the management of patients with chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, chronic respiratory disease and mental health problems, as well as in fostering of patient-centred care and patient empowerment.

New developments are underway to convert and enhance the function of nursing professionals. Reaching new levels and attaining a wider scope of competencies, nurses are working more independently. Nurse specialists, case managers and nurse practitioners are supporting many people living in the community. Among the primary care reform projects initiated by the Government, we are piloting nurse-led risk assessment programmes and nurse and allied health clinics to strengthen chronic disease management. Nurses will continue to be an integral partner in the development of primary care and new models of more comprehensive community care, including the establishment of community health centres.

More nurses will be trained in the coming few years. We should strengthen and integrate community-oriented primary care into training at undergraduate and vocational levels to cater for the changing health needs of the Hong Kong population.

Grace Tien Lecture



Professor Alison WHILE

*Associate Dean (Education & External Affairs)
Florence Nightingale School of Nursing & Midwifery King's
College London, U.K.*

Professor Alison While is Professor of Community Nursing and Associate Dean (Education and External Affairs) at the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing & Midwifery, King's College London. She is also a Visiting Professor at Trinity College, Dublin, Eire, an Editor of International Journal of Nursing Studies and Consultant Editor of British Journal of Community Nursing. She is a Fellow of the Queen's Nursing Institute, UK, the Royal Society of Medicine, London and the Higher Education Academy, UK. She has an extensive publication record which includes over 100 papers in refereed academic journals with more than 650 ISI citations arising from an extensive research portfolio undertaken over more than 25 years. Her major research themes have included: Evaluation of health care service provision including new services; Meeting long-term health needs especially those related to chronic illness across the lifespan and the Role of nursing including new and established roles. She has successfully supervised 19 doctoral theses in addition to regular teaching on Masters and Bachelor programmes.

Abstract

4 JUNE 2010 (14:00 - 15:00)

Lecture Theatre 4

GRACE TIEN LECTURE

Health Care Reform: The Role that Nurses Play in Promoting Health in the Community

Professor Alison While

*Associate Dean (Education & External Affairs)
Florence Nightingale School of Nursing & Midwifery King's College London, U.K.*

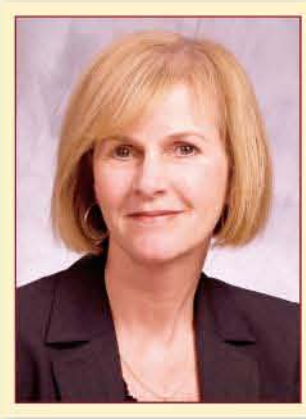
Changing global health care needs in terms of the increasing prevalence of chronic disease in the wake of growing affluence will be outlined as the context for the consideration of the nurse role and contribution to patient care and well-being.

The potential contribution of nurses will be outlined in relation to: health promotion; assessment of health need, clinical care (at diagnosis, at change of condition, continuing care, at end-stage disease), and service delivery. The paper will draw on the research evidence relating to the nurse contribution in the fields of diabetes mellitus, chronic obstructive airways disease and multiple sclerosis.

The following issues will be explored: nurse-delivered versus nurse-led care; lateral and horizontal nurse role expansion; the existing knowledge and skills of nurses and their potential for development; inter-professional relations with doctors and other health care professionals; access to health services; and the potential role of technology and its interface with health care delivery and professional roles. The importance of patient selection for different modes of care delivery will also be discussed.



Keynote Speaker



Professor Bonnie STEVENS

Professor

Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing, University of Toronto, Canada

Professor Bonnie Stevens is the Signy Hildur Eaton Chair in Paediatric Nursing Research, Associate Chief Nursing, Research and Senior Scientist in the Research Institute at the Hospital for Sick Children. She is a Professor in the Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing and Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto. She is a founding advisory board member of the University of Toronto Centre for the Study of Pain and the Institute of Human Development and Child and Youth at the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR). Dr Stevens is also the Director of the University of Toronto Centre for the Study of Pain. She earned her BScN from McMaster University, her MScN from the University of Toronto and her PhD from McGill University.

Dr Stevens held a Career Scientist Award from the Ontario Ministry of Health and has received the Premiers Research Excellence Award and the American Pain Society's Jeffrey Lawson Award for pediatric pain advocacy. Her current research is on the assessment and management of pain in infants at risk for neurological impairment and the effectiveness of knowledge translation (KT) strategies. She is the Principal Investigator of the CIHR Team in Children's Pain investigating KT interventions in 8 pediatric hospitals in Canada. She has over 200 publications and is the co-editor of the 2007 book "Pain in Neonates and Infants" (Elsevier).

Abstract

5 JUNE 2010 (9:30 - 10:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Health Care Reform in Canada: Role of Nursing Researchers

Professor Bonnie STEVENS

Professor

Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing, University of Toronto, Canada

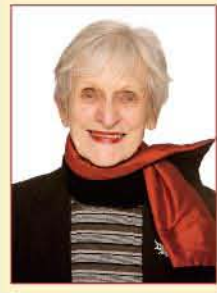
Approximately 80% of Canadians experience acute pain associated with hospitalization and 20% suffer from persistent or chronic pain on an ongoing basis. Pain is frequently not effectively assessed or managed and results in unnecessary suffering, reduced quality of life, decreased self esteem, loss/reduction in employment, disintegration of relationships and increases in depression and other psychiatric conditions. The cost of chronic pain in Canada is estimated at approximately \$5 Billion/year which equals cardiovascular disease and cancer and is double that of depression; chronic pain also leads to lost productivity, income generation and lost tax revenue.

Canada is a world leader in pain-related basic science and clinical research. Yet, there is a relatively low proportion of pain researchers compared to other health science fields. Pain research funding is also disproportionately low compared to other less common conditions such as cancer, heart disease, epilepsy, arthritis, HIV/AIDS.

Reforming the health of Canadians involves research funding initiatives addressing both the generation of new knowledge on pain and translation of existing pain research into practice. Nursing has taken a key role in both types of initiatives to advance the pain research agenda. Federally funded nursing research projects (e.g. Canadian Institutes of Health Research Pain in Children Research Team Grant) and implications for research, theory, clinical practice and policy will be discussed.



Plenary Speakers



Professor Judith PARKER

Emeritus Professor

Nursing, Melbourne School of Health Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia

Professor Judith Parker has played a major role in the development of nursing programs, practice innovations and research in the university sector in Australia. She was the foundation Professor and Head of the School of Nursing at the University of Melbourne from 1996 to March 2004 and prior to that, held a similar position at La Trobe University for many years. From March 2004 she spent 18 months as a Visiting Professor at the University of Hong Kong and in late 2006 took up the role as Head of the School of Nursing and Midwifery at Victoria University. Currently she is managing a cross sectoral nursing project at this university. She has a long standing interest in education and research to support the quality of health services. She has held grants funded by the Australian Research Council and the National Health & Medical Research Council. Professor Parker established and was foundation editor and later editor in chief of the very successful and highly regarded international refereed scholarly journal *Nursing Inquiry*. In 2001 Professor Parker was included on the Victorian Honour Roll for Women and in 2002 she was made a Member of the General Division of the Order of Australia. In 2006 she was awarded an honorary Doctor of Medicine by the University of Melbourne in recognition of her contribution to nursing scholarship.



Professor Jeanette LANCASTER

Medical Center Professor of Nursing

School of Nursing, University of Virginia, Charlottesville Virginia, U.S.A.

Professor Jeanette Lancaster served as Dean and Sadie Heath Cabaniss Professor of Nursing at the University of Virginia from 1989 until 2008. She served also as President of the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN), the national organization setting standards and advocating for nursing baccalaureate and higher degree education in the United States from March 2006 until March 2008. She is the editor or coeditor of 9 textbooks in the areas of public health and mental health nursing, leadership and change. She edits the interdisciplinary journal, *Family & Community Health*. Dr. Lancaster is a Fellow in the American Academy of Nursing and in August 2007, she was elected by her peers as a Distinguished Scholar in the National Academies of Practice. She served as a Visiting Professor in the Department of Nursing Studies at the University of Hong Kong from 2008-2009. Currently Professor Lancaster is the Medical Center Professor Nursing at the University of Virginia.

Abstract

4 JUNE 2010 (11:00 - 12:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

PLENARY SESSION

Health Care Reform in Australia: Emerging Roles for Nurses in Primary Health Care

Professor Judith PARKER

Emeritus Professor

Nursing, Melbourne School of Health Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia

Australians have the second highest life expectancy in the world and the health system, supported by the Medicare Benefits Schedule enables affordable, universal access to general medical practitioner services. This is complemented by provision of free of charge 24 hour hospital emergency and specialist services provided through outpatients. Patients can access the public hospital system through Medicare on the basis of clinical need and the public hospital system is complemented by a private sector available to those who take out private health insurance.

Clearly this system has major strengths and it has served the Australian population extremely well. However, as the draft of Australia's first national primary health care strategy (2009) indicates, changes in the overall hospital system are placing increasing demands upon primary care services which, having evolved over time in a somewhat ad hoc manner, are not equipped to respond to the demands now upon them. Ageing and the growing burden of chronic disease are placing huge pressures upon the health system and there is great variability in access, particularly among disadvantaged groups. Additionally there is poor co-ordination and integration across the system generally. There are often gaps in information flows and workforce shortages, worsened by uneven supply, exist across most of the primary health care professions.

One major strategy aimed at integration of services will occur through the implementation of what have become known as super GP clinics. In these, the first point of contact will not necessarily be the general practitioner and may well be a nurse. Nurse practitioners will soon be recognised under Medicare to treat patients in their own right and this is just one aspect of the profound changes to the way primary health care will be delivered in Australia.

This paper will outline some of the issues surrounding the development and implementation of the roles nurses are likely to play in the context of this major health reform.

Commonwealth of Australia (2009) Building a 21st Century Primary Health Care System A Draft of Australia's First National Primary Health Care Strategy. Australian Government, Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra

Abstract

4 JUNE 2010 (11:00 - 12:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

PLENARY SESSION

Health Care Reform in the United States: The Role that Nurses Play in Promoting Health

Professor Jeanette LANCASTER

Medical Center Professor of Nursing

School of Nursing

University of Virginia, Charlottesville Virginia, U.S.A.

Many countries are actively engaged in health care reform in order to meet the needs of more people while controlling costs and enabling people to live more productive lives in their communities. Priorities include keeping people healthy by emphasizing health promotion, reducing episodes of illness as efficiently and effectively as possible, and when this is not possible, then managing chronic illness in order to enable people to function at home and in the community. Nurses play a crucial role in meeting these health goals.

Why are nurses so important in meeting a nation's health goals? First, they often comprise the largest number of health practitioners in a country. Secondly, their skills match up with what is needed in terms of health promotion, disease prevention, and management of chronic disease and disability. Third, many nurses have a commitment to innovation in patient care. That is, they want to try new approaches to meet patient needs. A major part of nursing care is keeping people as healthy as possible, and this includes stabilizing and restoring the best possible health status.

Some examples of how nurses in the United States are meeting patient needs: Managing a disease category such as congestive heart failure, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, asthma, obesity, and the care of transplant patients. These patients typically are followed by a health practitioner over a long period of time to assure that they comply with their health regimen. Who better than an advanced practice nurse to manage the continuing care of these patients? Other examples include nurses providing primary care in retail store clinics where people can get things like flu shots, treatment of a list of commonly occurring health problems such as infections, the flu, high blood pressure and so forth; care of patients and their families at the end of life. One emerging trend is managing care through nurse and physician teams using the internet to manage a specific set of health conditions by first making an initial home assessment followed by internet follow up management.

There are many opportunities for nurses to help meet the needs of individuals, families and communities, and a selected number of these opportunities and innovations will be discussed at the 4th Hong Kong Nursing Forum.

Concurrent Sessions

4 JUNE 2010 (15:30 - 17:30)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management

Moderators: Dr Phang Chiew Hun, Professor Wen-Ling Wang, Ms Idy Fu

15:30 - 15:45	CS01	Towards the Enlightened Model of Lydia Hall's Care Core Cure Using the Perspectives of ARUGA* for Holistic Nursing Needs of Filipino Patients Mr Michael LEOCADIO
15:45 - 16:00	CS02	Empowering Community Dwelling Hypertensive Clients in Preventing Complications Ms Sutheera HOONTRAKUL
16:00 - 16:15	CS03	Empowering Program for Community Dwelling Elders with Chronic Illnesses in Bangkok: An Experimental Study Dr Wilaipun SOMBOONTANONT
16:15 - 16:30	CS04	Ability not Disability. Self-management in Practice: Empowering Clients with Vision Loss Dr Vicki DRURY
16:30 - 16:45	CS05	Chronic Disease Management In The Community: The Nurse Educator Programme Ms Mohamad Ismail ZALEHA
16:45 - 17:00	CS06	The Effectiveness of Symptoms Home-Management Program (SHMP) on Recovery Symptoms in Post Cardiac Valvular Replacement Patient Ms Khongpet KHUTTALEEYA
17:00 - 17:15	CS07	Uncovering the Challenges of Managing Cachexia in Advanced Cancer: Preliminary Findings from Multi-Professional Focus Group Interviews Ms Claire MILLAR
17:15 - 17:30	CS08	Study of the Relativity between Negative Life Affairs and Depression Symptom of the Elderly who Live in Nursing Homes in Xi'an Professor Qian-zhen HUA

4 JUNE 2010 (15:30 - 17:30)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes

Moderators: Professor Chen Jingli, Dr Elizabeth Hui

15:30 - 15:45	CS09	Depression and Factors Influencing Depression in Elderly Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Dr Doungrut WATTANAKITKRILEART
15:45 - 16:00	CS10	Understanding the Nature of Fatigue in Patients with Cancer: A Cross Cultural Study between Thailand and Canada Dr Kanaungnit PONGTHAVORNKAMOL
16:00 - 16:15	CS11	Singapore Nurses' Guidance on Parental Participation in the Postoperative Pain Relief in Children Dr Hong-Gu HE
16:15 - 16:30	CS12	Characteristics of HIV/AIDS Affected Children Aged 0-6 Years Old in Northern Thailand and Their Needs Ms Nethong NAMPRON
16:30 - 16:45	CS13	Who Called the Youth Quitline? A Comparison of Characteristics between Youth Smokers in School and in the Workplace Dr David C.N. WONG
16:45 - 17:00	CS14	Symptom Experienced and Symptom Management Strategies in Patients with Brachial Plexus Injury Post-reconstructive Surgery Ms Porntip SAREESO
17:00 - 17:15	CS15	Quality of Life and Resilience in Taiwanese Survivors of Childhood Cancer Dr Li-Na CHOU
17:15 - 17:30	CS16	The Effects of An Oral Self-Care Program on Self-Care Behavior and Mucositis of School-Age Children with Cancer Receiving Chemotherapy Ms Aungrana CHIAMCHIRAPORN

4 JUNE 2010 (15:30 - 17:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)		
Moderators: Ms Denise Chow, Ms Janet Wong		
15:30 - 15:45	CS17	Factors Influencing the Development of Advanced Practice Nursing Ms Madrean Margaret SCHOBER
15:45 - 16:00	CS18	Sharing the Experience of Hospice Home Care in Taiwan Ms Shu-Chan CHANG
16:00 - 16:15	CS19	Factors Influencing Community-based Palliative Home Care Service in China Ms Yi-Xin WANG
16:15 - 16:30	CS20	Happiness, Stress, Adaptation and Depressive Symptoms among Freshman Nursing Students Dr Nutthita PETCHPRAPAI
16:30 - 16:45	CS21	Nurse Practitioners' Role in Pressure Injury Prevention across Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Health: Results of Point Prevalence Study Professor Violeta LOPEZ
16:45 - 17:00	CS22	Relationships Between Taiwanese Elders' Degree of Acceptance of Institutionalization and Perceived Stress Dr Ya-Chuan HSU
17:00 - 17:15	CS23	The Result of Teaching and Learning by Integrating the Subjects of Humanistic, Environment, Health and Thai Sociology at Boromarajonani College of Nursing Changwat Nonthaburi, Thailand Ms Suvalee MILINTAGNKUL
17:15 - 17:30	CS24	Effectiveness of an educational intervention on levels of pain, anxiety and self-efficacy for patients receiving emergency orthopaedic surgery Dr Eliza M.L. WONG

5 JUNE 2010 (10:30 - 12:30)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health		
Moderators: Dr Wannee Tapaneeyakorn, Professor Younhee Kang, Ms Joyce Chung		
10:30 - 10:45	CS25	Study of the Effects of Nursing Intervention on Improving Beliefs and Behavior of Early Detection of Breast Cancer among Shanghai Women Ms Yu CHEN
10:45 - 11:00	CS26	Experiences with External Prosthesis in Korean Breast Cancer Patients Ms Eunkyung HWANG
11:00 - 11:15	CS27	The Effect of Telephone Follow-up on Breastfeeding Behaviors of Chinese New Mothers during the Postpartum Period Ms Xiu ZHU
11:15 - 11:30	CS28	Being a Mother- Through Birthing Practices to Breastfeeding Experiences Dr Shu-Fang WANG
11:30 - 11:45	CS29	Development of Health Behavior Program for Breast Cancer Prevention in Working Women Ms Sukhon KHAIKEOW
11:45 - 12:00	CS30	Interactive Family Support Program in Maternity and Child Health Care Professor Inger HALLSTRÖM
12:00 - 12:15	CS31	Health Care-Beyond Culture Dr Sue WEBSTER
12:15 - 12:30	CS32	Effect of Implementing Nursing Process on Women's Health after Cesarean Birth at Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City Dr Hamdia AHMED

5 JUNE 2010 (10:30 - 12:30)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health		
Moderators: Professor Zhu Jingci, Ms Polly Chan		
10:30 - 10:45	CS33	Effect of Empowerment Program on Eating Behavior and Physical Activity among Overweight Children Dr Jutamas CHOTIBANG
10:45 - 11:00	CS34	Chinese Family Adaptation during the Postpartum Period and its Influencing Factors: A Questionnaire Survey Dr Hong LU
11:00 - 11:15	CS35	Health Literacy Materials for Diabetic Patients: the Use of Printed Pictorial Stories and Audiotapes in Health Promotion. Dr Angela Y.M. LEUNG
11:15 - 11:30	CS36	Factors Influencing Family Well-Being of Thai Families with Adolescents in Bangkok and Its Vicinity Ms Jewpattanakul YUPA
11:30 - 11:45	CS37	Household Characteristics of HIV Affected Children Aged 0-6 Years in Northern Thailand and Concerns of Their Family Caregivers Dr Pimpaporn KLUNKLIN
11:45 - 12:00	CS38	Family System Variables and Metabolic Control in Diabetes Dr Babak MOTAMEDI
12:00 - 12:15	CS39	Self-Imposed Activity Limitation among Community Dwelling Elders Dr Guifang GUO
12:15 - 12:30	CS40	Translation and Validation of a Chinese Version of the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale Dr Vivian F.W. NGAI

5 JUNE 2010 (10:30 - 12:45)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)		
Moderators: Dr Haiou Xia, Dr Vico Chiang		
10:30 - 10:45	CS41	The Alcohol Consuming Behavior of Thai in the Urban Area: The Banbu Community, Bangkok - Noi District, Bangkok. Ms Prangtip UCHARATTANA
10:45 - 11:00	CS42	The Study of Pain in Patients with Chest Injuries in Critical Phase Dr Thosingha ORAPAN
11:00 - 11:15	CS43	Effects of Interpersonal Relationship for Decreasing Anxiety in Surgical Menopause Patients Ms Rapepan UPPAGAN
11:15 - 11:30	CS44	Chinese Migrant Women's Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors Toward Health Promotion and Health Prevention Ms Denise M.K. CHOW
11:30 - 11:45	CS45	The Use of Folk Practices in the Care of Older Persons Ms Merlina LOCQUIAO
11:45 - 12:00	CS46	A Nursing Intervention Study of the Health Education about Hypertension life style in the Kazakh group in the piedmont south to Urumqi, western China Professor Yali DAI
12:00 - 12:15	CS47	Workplace Violence: A Comparative Queensland Study Professor Desley HEGNEY
12:15 - 12:30	CS48	The Immediate Life Support (ILS) Course and its Perceived Effect on Final Year Adult Branch Nursing Students' Ability to Assess Patients in Clinical Practice Mr Patrick GALLAGHER
12:30 - 12:45	CS49	Helping Chinese Smokers to Quit: 6-Month Results of a Smoking Cessation Clinic in Guangzhou, China Professor Sophia S.C. CHAN

Concurrent Sessions

4 JUNE 2010 (15:30 - 15:45)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management

CS01 *Towards the Enlightened Model of Lydia Hall's Care Core Cure Using the Perspectives of ARUGA* for Holistic Nursing Needs of Filipino Patients*

*Aruga is a Filipino acronym which stands for (AR) Aruga or Care, (UG) Ugat or Core and (GA) Galing or Cure

Michael C. LEOCADIO

College of Nursing, Manila Doctors College, Philippines

Objectives: The research was conducted to (a) determine the holistic needs and practices of patients and nurses respectively; (b) determine whether holistic patients' needs are satisfied by nursing practice; (c) identify what holistic dimensions satisfy the circles of Aruga (Care), Ugat (Core) and Galing (Cure) and (d) create a model based from Hall's theory using the perspectives of ARUGA for the holistic nursing needs of Filipino patients.

Methodology: Descriptive correlation was utilized in the study with an aid of an instrument that surveyed 120 nurses and 120 patients from different hospitals in the Philippines. The hospitals from each major island in the country (Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao) were chosen using cluster sampling. The researcher used weighted mean and Spearman rho rank correlation to analyze the findings.

Findings:

1. Holistic needs of patients include physical (3.72), mental (4.01), emotional (3.09), social (3.71) and spiritual (3.71). Holistic nursing practice includes physical (3.69), mental (3.48), emotional (2.58), social (3.14) and spiritual (2.72).
2. Physical dimension (rs value of 0.661) and emotional dimension (rs 0.693) posed a moderate relationship between what is needed and what is practiced. Mental, social and spiritual dimensions acquired a strong relationship between need and practice (rs-value of 0.927, 0.852 and 0.709, respectively).
3. Aruga dominated the physical dimension (3.79) Mental, emotional and spiritual dimensions of holism is seen by Filipino nurses as an Ugat (3.57, 2.74, 2.72, respectively). Spiritual dimension is governed by the Galing aspect (3.38)
4. An enlightened model was created to describe the findings of the study,

Conclusions:

1. Physical dimension is very much needed; mental, social and spiritual dimensions are much needed; and emotional dimension is needed by Filipino patients.
2. All holistic dimensions are practiced by Filipino nurses.
3. Holistic patients' needs are recognized and satisfied by Filipino nurses.
4. Aruga dominated the physical dimension, Ugat ranked first in the mental, emotional and spiritual dimensions and Galing is more on the social dimension.
5. An innovative descriptive model of ARUGA concepts patterned with Hall's Care Core Cure was developed.

Recommendations:

1. Nurses must continually see the client as a holistic entity that requires satisfaction of all those dimensions related to holism. Nurses' practice must consistently equate patients' needs
2. Aruga and Ugat (Care and Core) must maintain its domination in the practice of holistic nursing to heal and Cure (Galing) the patient.
3. Nurses must have the responsibility to analyze and synthesize nurse scientist's work, generate new ideas and continue theory development and application.

Studies with more in-depth statistical analysis and designs while differentiating the perspectives of nurses and patients from each major island of the country and even the world taking into consideration various developmental stages is highly recommended.

4 JUNE 2010 (15:45 - 16:00)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management

CS02 *Empowering Community Dwelling Hypertensive Clients in Preventing Complications*

Sutheera HOONTRAKUL, Wilaipun SOMBOONTANONT

Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand

Background: Hypertension is the most common illness and the leading cause of disability in the community.

Objectives: This community-based action research was aimed to 1) examine the prevalence of hypertension and its contributing factors and 2) to empower hypertensive clients in preventing complications using the lifestyle modification educational program.

Methods & Data collection procedure: Quantitative survey was launched as the first phase and followed by Action Research as the major part of the study. In the first phase, the total sample of 239 adults aged 30 years old and above both male and female living in the urban community of Bangkok Metropolitan area were survey. Both new and old cases of hypertension were screened for Blood pressure, interviewed and observed both patients and their family for self-care behaviors using questionnaire and observation sheet on self-care behaviors. Then, the qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed in order to plan for individualized lifestyle modification education program. In the second phase, new and old cases of 50 hypertensive clients who were at high risk of developing complication and had irregular BP or high in both Systolic and Diastolic BP (150-190/ 95-110 mmHg) were purposively selected. Next, the Action Research methodology was taken place on the in-depth interviews and home visits, together with focus group on diet and exercises for hypertension, as the main strategy for empowering the clients' ability to improve self-care behaviors by using the individualized lifestyle modification education in 50 hypertensive clients.

Results: The results indicated that the prevalence rate of hypertension in the community was 33.89. Factors associated with hypertensive complication were lacked of physical exercises (96.3%), consumed salty diet in almost every meal and more than 3 times a week (61.7%), lacked of treatment follow up (61.7%), overweight and obesity were 37.0 % and 14.8% respectively.

The empowerment program showed the significant improvement of the hypertensive complication prevention. All of the 50 participants were be able to control their blood pressure to less than 130/80 mmHg (60%).and the knowledge in self-care management of hypertension was 100 % increased. Self-care behaviors of the clients were almost improved among the clients (50-60%) after the empowerment program. However, the physical inactivity was improved only 20%. Using home visit and the lifestyle modification educational program can prevent complications and improve health behavior of hypertensive persons. Furthermore, the individualize education program was implemented according to each client's life style pattern as well as group activity had proved to prevent and control hypertension in the urban community.

Conclusion: The empowerment program using lifestyle modification educational and home visits to prevent the complication of hypertension had shown the most effectiveness in improving self-care empowering among hypertensive clients living in the urban community.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:00 - 16:15)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management**CS03 Empowering Program for Community Dwelling Elders with Chronic Illnesses in Bangkok: An Experimental Study****Wilaipun SOMBOONTANONT**, Chutima ATTHAKORNKOVI

Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand

Background: Community dwelling elders in Bangkok, Thailand have developed many chronic illnesses. Hypertension, diabetes, and arthritis have highest prevalence among this population.

Research design and Objective: This experimental study was aimed for empowering community dwelling elders to have capacity to prevent complications from their illnesses and care for themselves.

Sample: The totals of 96 elders from two communities in the central of Bangkok were recruited and randomly assigned into experimental and control groups (48 persons per group).

Data Collection: The empowerment program was conducted in two phases, phase one with group education only, and phase two via home visit and home based health education and consultation. Elders' health, health behavior pattern, BMI, knowledge about their illnesses, treatment plan and follow up, blood pressure and blood sugar level were assessed in each phase, after the program for 1 month and follow up in the 2nd month.

Data Analysis: Independent and pair t-test were used to test for the significant different among groups.

Findings: Before the trial at each phase, the experimental group and control group had no significant different in seeking treatment and follow up, blood pressure level, blood sugar level, body mass index, knowledge about their chronic illnesses (i.e., hypertension, diabetes, and arthritis), and health behaviors (e.g., sleeping pattern, exercise, recreational activities, drinking, and smoking). However, after 2 months follow up in phase two, elders in the experimental group had shown significant changed in the treatment follow-up ($p=0.004$), being able to control their blood pressure ($p=0.005$), decreasing in blood glucose ($p=0.0095$), increasing in chronic illnesses self care knowledge ($p=0.000$), decreasing in consuming salty and high fatty food ($p=0.000$). However, BMI, alcohol and caffeine consuming, sleep, smoking, and exercise pattern had no significantly different among group.

Conclusion: In order to prevent complications from chronic illnesses among community dwelling elders, empowering program focusing on strengthening self care knowledge via multiple home visits with home based health education and consultation was needed and has proved significantly strengthening community dwelling elders with chronic illnesses in caring for themselves in strengthening their knowledge about illnesses and changing some of their health behavior.

This research was funded by the China Medical Board Fund, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University

4 JUNE 2010 (16:15 - 16:30)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management**CS04 Ability not Disability. Self-management in Practice: Empowering Clients with Vision Loss****Drury Vicki DRURY**

Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Background: Since 2006 the Australian government's budget has provided funds for the implementation of self-management education and training programs for chronic disease. This focus on self-management of chronic disease is in keeping with an international shift in the way chronic illness is managed. In the United Kingdom the Stanford University chronic disease self-management program has been adopted and modified by the National Health Service which named the program the Expert Patients Program (EPP).

Historically chronic disease self-management (CDSM) programs have focused on the major chronic diseases, for example cardiovascular disease, arthritis and COPD. Chronic disease that result in permanent disability, for example age related macular degeneration, have not previously involved CDSM principles. According to the World Health Organisation more than 124 million people live with low vision or blindness and 35% of these people reside in south-east Asia.

Aims: The aim of this project was to develop and evaluate a generic self-management program for staff with different educational and skills backgrounds working with clients with disabilities.

Method: A six-stage approach to professional development with Kirkpatrick's four levels of evaluation were used to develop and evaluate the self-management program. Data was analysed using a paired t-test comparing data from a pre and post test survey as well as follow up interviews with key staff.

Sample Size: 40 participants took part in the program. Participants were invited from two large organizations that provided care to people living in the community with disabilities.

Results: Education in self-management principles increased participants' confidence in applying the principles in practice. Engaging healthcare professionals in generic self-management training may build capacity and improve their confidence in the application of self-management principles across all areas of practice.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:30 - 16:45)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management**CS05 Chronic Disease Management in The Community: The Nurse Educator Programme**

Mohamad Ismail ZALEHA, YEW S.P.Y., HUANG H.Q., JAMALUDIN B., KHOO G.S.A., THILAGARATNAM S.
Patient Education Department, Health Promotion Board, Singapore

Significance: The National Health Survey 2004 showed the prevalence of diabetes, high blood pressure and high cholesterol among Singaporeans aged 18 - 69 years to be 8%, 25% and 19% respectively. 27.6% of those with diabetes had unacceptable blood glucose control and 50.5% of hypertensives had poor blood pressure control. Community doctors have limited time to educate patients on holistic care. To close this gap, the Health Promotion Board (HPB) developed the Nurse Educator Programme (NEP).

Objectives: The NEP aims to complement the role of community General Practitioners (GPs) in guiding, educating and empowering patients with knowledge and skills to manage their conditions through lifestyle modification. Participants identified to have chronic diseases are invited and encouraged to attend relevant workshops. They are also followed-up through phone calls at 6- and 12- months post workshop by the Nurse Educators (NEs).

Methods: Individuals aged 40 years and above, diagnosed with a chronic disease are referred to HPB's (NEs). Each participant attends three group sessions over three consecutive weeks, each lasting 3 hours. Individuals are taught about chronic disease, self-care, identifying barriers, setting goals and creating action plan. They are also taken through sessions covering physical activity and nutrition. Pre- and post-workshop evaluations are conducted, as well as at 6 and 12 months to measure knowledge, attitude, confidence level to make lifestyle modification and practice. Clinical measurements are also followed up at 12 months.

Results: Forty-three participants with chronic disease attended the workshop and completed the 6-month post workshop questionnaire. 46.5% of them showed improvement in their knowledge and attitude on healthy lifestyle. Fifty-one point four showed improved confidence to make lifestyle modifications. Forty-eight point six adopted healthy lifestyle practices (physical activity, healthy diet, medical compliance etc).

Conclusion: The initial findings from the studies have shown improvement in the knowledge and attitude for a lifestyle change in participants. The challenge ahead is to work out ways to sustain this behavior/lifestyle change and we are currently looking at initiatives such as organizing supermarket trails and brisk walking sessions as a booster for participants who have completed the workshops and the formation of informal support networks.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:45 - 17:00)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management**CS06 The Effectiveness of Symptoms Home-Management Program (SHMP) on Recovery Symptoms in Post Cardiac Valvular Replacement Patient**

K. Khongpet¹, K. Utriyaprasit¹, S. Sindhu¹, P. Laksanabunsong²
¹ Faculty of Nursing Mahidol University, Thailand
² Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Mahidol University, Thailand

This research was experimental research, which aimed to study the effectiveness of Symptoms Home - Management Program on recovery symptoms in post cardiac valvular replacement patients within two weeks after discharge from the hospital. The sample was 66 patients with valvular heart disease who received cardiac valvular replacement operation and recuperated at Siriraj Hospital and the Chest Disease Institute between April and September 2009. The sample consisted of 33 patients in the control group and 33 patients in the experimental group, with randomized assignment by computer. The control group received usual care while the experimental group received the Symptoms Home - Management Program together with regular nursing care. The Symptoms Home - Management Program approach was to give preparatory information, based on self-regulation theory. This information describes patients' typical recovery experiences, including symptoms and helpful behaviors to cope with them, in addition to follow-up phone calls during the recovery period, within two weeks after discharge from hospital. Data collected included demographic characteristics and clinical profile, and the Modified Symptom Inventory. Data collection was conducted twice: before discharge from hospital and when the patients came for the first follow-up appointment during the second week after discharge. The recovery symptoms were compared by using Two-way ANOVA and ANCOVA.

The results of the study found that post cardiac valvular replacement patients who received the Symptoms Home - Management Program had better mean scores for recovery symptoms than those who received the usual care, with statistical significance at .001. Additionally, when sex, age, functional classification, and ejection fraction were used as covariates, it was found that the Symptoms Home - Management Program still had significant effectiveness in post cardiac valvular replacement patients ($P < 0.001$).

In conclusion, preparatory information should be supplied together with follow-up phone calls, as a nursing intervention in order to enhance recovery outcomes of post cardiac surgery patients after discharge from hospital.

4 JUNE 2010 (17:00 - 17:15)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management**CS07 Uncovering the Challenges of Managing Cachexia in Advanced Cancer: Preliminary Findings from Multi-professional Focus Group Interviews****Claire MILLAR**

Nursing and Midwifery Research Unit, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

Significance: Cancer cachexia is a complex metabolic syndrome characterised by severe and progressive weight loss which is predominantly muscle mass. It is a devastating and distressing complication of advanced cancer and only recently has the full multi-dimensional impact of the syndrome been uncovered. At present there is no curative treatment for cachexia in advanced cancer therefore the most important healthcare approach entails the minimisation of the psycho-social distress associated with it. However, the literature suggests healthcare professionals are missing opportunities to recognise and respond to the multi-dimensional needs of this client group. As no formal investigation has been conducted into how healthcare professionals respond to cachexia in advanced cancer it remains an area of cancer care which is not well understood or managed.

Objective: The objective of this study was to explore health care professionals' experience, understanding and perception of need of advanced cancer patients with cachexia and their families.

Methods: An interpretative qualitative approach based on symbolic interactionism was adopted in this study. A purposive sample of nurses, specialist cancer nurses, dieticians and doctors were recruited from a regional cancer centre. Data collection involved a two stage process of multi-professional focus group interviews followed by semi-structured interviews. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysis was undertaken using a framework developed specifically for qualitative data analysis.

Results: Preliminary analysis from the first stage of data collection, the focus group interviews, revealed three main themes which reflected the challenge of managing this complex syndrome. These focused on *communication with patients and families, lack of clinical guidance and professional education*. Participants acknowledged difficulties discussing the presence of cachexia in advanced cancer with patients and their families, and a lack of professional education and clinical guidelines compromised their ability to recognise and respond to it appropriately.

Conclusions: Cancer cachexia is a complex, challenging syndrome which must be understood from a holistic model of care in order to meet the multi-dimensional needs of this client population. The perspectives of those involved in care delivery is required in order to contribute to a knowledge base which will inform the development of interventions directed at minimising the distress associated with this devastating syndrome.

Acknowledgement: Study funding was provided by the Department for Employment and Learning, Northern Ireland Government.

4 JUNE 2010 (17:15 - 17:30)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION I: Chronic Disease Management**CS08 Study of the Relativity between Negative Life Affairs and Depression Symptom of the Elderly who Live in Nursing Homes in Xi'an****Qian-zhen HUA, Xiao-li ZHENG, Chang-sheng CHEN**

Department of Nursing, Fourth Military Medical University, China

Objective To investigate the relativity between negative life affairs and depression symptom of the elderly who live in nursing homes in Xi'an.

Methods Four hundreds seventy-three elderly peoples of twenty nursing homes in Xi'an were selected by cluster sampling method and studied by cross-sectional study with GDS and demographics. The data was analyzed using the analysis of *Chi-square test, Spearman correlate analysis and logistic regression*.

Results The total incidence rate of the elderly depression in nursing homes in Xi'an was 31.3%. the analysis confirmed that the senile person with negative life affairs had higher occurring rate of depression than else groups, and the difference was significant ($P < 0.001$), and with the number of negative life affairs increasing, the occurring rate of depression increased too. For further investigation Multivariate Logistic analysis confirmed that the senile person with bad health, low income and unhappy experience has higher risk to suffer depression.

Conclusions The total incidence rate of the elderly depression in nursing home in Xi'an was very high and The senile person with negative life affairs has significant correlation with their depression symptoms. So people should develop direction psychological counselling to raise the mental health of senile person.



4 JUNE 2010 (15:30 - 15:45)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS09 Depression and Factors Influencing Depression in Elderly Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease****Doungrut WATTANAKITKRILEART¹**, Laaid JARUSOMBAT², Jaruwan RATTANAMONGKOLKUL², Virat POKASIRI², Vets PRATUMSRI²¹ Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand² Chachoengsao Hospital, Thailand

Significance of the Problem: Dysnea in COPD is a leading cause of activities limitation and depression. The patients can not do activities that they used to do due to fear of episode symptoms. Depressed patients are less likely to adhere to medication and treatment regimens.

Objectives: A correlational predictive design aim to study depression and factors influencing depression which were functional ability, social support, and duration of diagnosis COPD.

Methods: Sample were 100 patients with COPD who admitted with dyspnea at medical wards, age sixty years or older, no history of the other chest disease such as CA lung, active TB or disease which had dyspnea symptom and did not on ventilator. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and stepwise multiple regression analysis.

Results: Findings revealed that 40% of sample had depression which 29% had mild depression, 9% had moderate, and 2% had severe depression. Most of them (49%) perceived moderate social support with high level of emotional support but low level of information support, 59% had functional ability at level 2-3, and duration of diagnosis COPD were among 0.07-30 years mean=5.36 ± 5.22. Only social support significantly predicted depression ($p < 0.0001$). Depression could not be predicted by functional ability and duration of diagnosis COPD ($p = 0.62$, and 0.60 consecutively).

Conclusion: This study found that 36.4% of sample received low level of information support especially about illness and self care. Nurses should be paid more attention to their patients and family health education. It can effectively manage dyspnea symptom which leading cause of depression.

4 JUNE 2010 (15:45 - 16:00)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS10 Understanding the Nature of Fatigue in Patients with Cancer: A Cross Cultural Study between Thailand and Canada****Kanaungnit PONGTHAVORNKAMOL¹**, Karin OLSON², Nopadol SOPARATTANAPAIARN³, Cynthia CUMMINGS-WINFIELD¹, Sirirat CHATCHAIUSUCHA¹, Aphorn KHAMKON¹, Potaros DARUSSANEE²¹ Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand² Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta, Canada³ Faculty of Medicine, Mahidol University, Thailand

Studies comparing the influences of cultures on symptom experience are limited. Based on the work of Kleinman, the purposes of this study were to develop a conceptual definition of cancer-related fatigue in Thai cancer patients using ethnoscience, and to compare it with the conceptual definition of cancer-related fatigue based on information from Canadian adults with cancer. Ten adult Thai patients receiving chemotherapy for advanced lung cancer or colorectal cancer were interviewed twice. In the first interview, participants were asked to describe their daily life. Words that fit the description of fatigue reported in a study of Canadian cancer patients, or that were identified by participants as being related to fatigue, were placed on cards. In the second interview, participants sorted these cards using Q-sort, triadic, and dyadic approaches, named each pile, and described the similarities and differences between the piles. As the study proceeded, key ideas (domains) in each interview and related ideas (segregates and subsegregates) were identified and compared across interviews. Finally, a single taxonomy summarizing the domains, segregates, and subsegregates from all interviews was constructed.

We identified two domains: essential/constant and intermittent. Essential/constant had two segregates: *feeble/easily tired (body)* and *blurred consciousness (cognitive and spiritual)*. The subsegregates associated with feeble were similar to the Canadian study and related to declines in muscle function, while blurred consciousness, which combined both mental and spiritual elements, emerged as a new segregate in the Thai study. *Intermittent* also had two segregates: *loss of mental strength (emotional)* and *difficulty sleeping (body)*; these segregates were both reported in the Canadian study. Distinctions in the Thai data between tiredness, fatigue, and exhaustion were less clear when compared to Canadian data.

These findings help us understand the sociocultural construction of symptom experience and suggest ways in which fatigue interventions developed in Canada may need to be modified for use in Thailand.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:00 - 16:15)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS11 Singapore Nurses' Guidance on Parental Participation in the Postoperative Pain Relief in Children****Hong-Gu HE¹**, Riawati JAHJA¹, Sinnappan RAJAMMAL², Tat-Leang LEE³, Emily ANG^{1,4}¹ Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies Department, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore² Division of Nursing, KK Women's and Children's Hospital, Singapore³ Department of Anesthesia, National University Hospital, Singapore⁴ Clinical and Oncology Nursing, National University Hospital, Singapore

Background: Parental involvement is one of the crucial factors in help relieving their children's postoperative pain. However, parents' lacking of information has been pointed out, and little is known about how parents are guided to use non-pharmacological methods to relieve children's postoperative pain.

Aims: The aim of the study was to explore Singapore nurses' guidance to parents regarding the use of non-pharmacological methods for their post surgical children and to examine which demographics are related to their guidance.

Methods: A questionnaire survey was conducted with a convenience sample of 135 Registered Nurses working at 7 pediatric wards in two public hospitals in Singapore in 2008.

Results: The result shows that more than three-fourths of the nurses 'nearly always' and 'always' guided child's parents concerning the use of methods such as positioning (81%), breathing technique (80%), comforting/reassuring (79%), helping with activities of daily living (79%), relaxation (78%), and creating a comfortable environment (76%). Nurses' demographics, including age, education, professional working experience and whether they have own children, were significantly related to their perceptions regarding parental guidance.

Conclusions: Singapore nurses provided much guidance to parents on the use of non-pharmacological pain relief methods. However there is a need to increase the frequency of providing parental guidance on different methods. More attention should be paid to nurses at the front-line in order to improve better pain service to children postoperatively.

Relevance to clinical and community practice: Parents who were equipped with knowledge on non-pharmacological pain-relieving methods will be able to better manage their children's pain not only in the hospital, but also at home after discharge. With the increasing number of day surgeries, parent's ability to manage their children's post-operative pain should be improved, and providing parental guidance on related information could be an effective way to achieve the goal.

Acknowledgement: This study was funded by the National Medical Research Council and the National University of Singapore.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:15 - 16:30)

Lecture Theatre 2

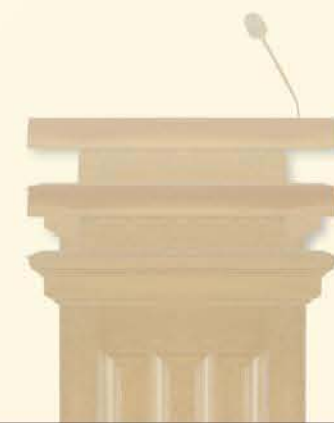
CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS12 Characteristics of HIV/AIDS Affected Children Aged 0-6 Years Old in Northern Thailand and their Needs****N. NAMPROM**, P. KLUNKLIN, P. CHONTAWAN

Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Children are important human resources for the development of every country. Securing the well being of children, protecting them from all of harm and ensuring that their developmental needs appropriately are primary aims of child health care. HIV affected children are at risk of lacking parental care. The purpose of this study was to explore the characteristics and needs of HIV affected children aged 0-6 years old. Combined qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Focus group and in-depth interviews were used to collect qualitative data. The research instrument was modified from The Child Needs Assessment Tool developed by the World Bank (2001). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and content analysis.

Data were collected among 150 HIV/AIDS affected children aged 0-6 years old in which 44.7 % were male and 55.3 % were female. The average age of the children was 37.2 months. The majority of children (61.3%) were fed appropriately everyday and had enough bedclothes (84%). Sixty percent of them were attending daycare centers or schools and their health status was rated at a good level. Sixty-eight percent of the children showed normal development. Level of delayed development was fairly consistent among infants (27.3%), toddlers (26.2%) and preschool children (23%). Most of the children (65.3%) showed normal weight range, while 24% were underweight and 10.7% were overweight. Although most of the samples in this study had no serious health problems related to their well-being, some of them exhibited behavioral and emotional problems. According to their primary caregiver's observation, 70% of the children aged 0-2 years was likely to cling to adults and made strange/unusual sounds, and 57.1% of them preferred playing with older children.

The results of this study provide a better understanding of characteristics and needs of young children affected by HIV/AIDS. Gos and NGos workers involving with these group of children could use this baseline information to develop proper plan to promote health that serves the children needs.



4 JUNE 2010 (16:30 - 16:45)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS13 Who Called the Youth Quitline? A Comparison of Characteristics between Youth Smokers in School and in the Workplace**David C.N. WONG¹, Sophia S.C. CHAN¹, Angela Y.M. LEUNG¹, Daniel Y.T. FONG¹, Doris Y.P. LEUNG¹, Bryan C.B. CHIK¹, Debbie O.B. LAM², T.H. LAM³¹ School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR² Department of Social Work & Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR³ School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR

Significance: Youth smoking cessation programs aim to reduce smoking-attributable mortality and morbidity. Thus, it is important to identify the characteristics of youth smokers who are exposed to different settings so as to guide healthcare professionals to design appropriate interventions to help them quit smoking.

Objective: To describe the baseline characteristics of youth smokers in school and in the workplace who received telephone smoking cessation counseling.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study of 429 Chinese youth smokers (285 in school and 144 in the workplace), aged 12 - 25, smoking at least 1 cigarette in the past 30 days, who called a smoking cessation hotline (Youth Quitline) in Hong Kong during August 2005 and December 2007. Male smokers formed the majority (74%). Youth smokers in schools had a younger mean age than those in the workplace (Aged below 17: 85% vs. 8%; $P < 0.001$).

Results: Student smokers had a shorter smoking history (Median = 2 years vs. 5 years, $P < 0.001$); fewer smoked daily (61% vs. 85%, $P < 0.001$); and most experienced a lower level of nicotine dependency (72% vs. 43%, $P < 0.001$) compared to those who were in the workplace. Most youth smokers in both groups had a past quit attempt (70%) and were serious about quitting (89% vs. 93%, $P = .16$), with varying reasons. More youth smokers in the workplace wanted to quit smoking to improve their health (66% vs. 54%, $P = .03$), while more student smokers wanted to quit because they were prohibited to smoke and encouraged to quit (44% vs. 23%, $P < 0.001$). Furthermore, student smokers had fewer depressive symptoms (Mean = 1.9 vs. 2.2, $P < 0.001$; 4-point scale) and fewer of them had a drinking habit (51% vs. 70%, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Youth smokers in schools and in the workplace had different smoking and quitting characteristics. Student smokers were more influenced by the social environment and social norms of smoking, while those who were working had already developed their smoking habits. Both the social environmental and tailored smoking cessation strategies played an important role in assisting youth smokers to quit smoking.

Acknowledgement: The study was supported by the Health Care Promotion Fund, Food and Health Bureau (#18040084) and the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:45 - 17:00)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS14 Symptom Experienced and Symptom Management Strategies in Patients with Brachial Plexus Injury Post-reconstructive Surgery**Porntip SAREESO¹, Ketsarin UTRIYAPRASIT², Sirion SINDHU², Panupan SONGCHAROEN³¹ Department of Medical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand² Department of Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand³ Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Thailand

Introduction: Brachial Plexus Injury (BPI) patients had disabilities of the injured arms and hands causing psychological and socio-cultural impact. The experienced of BPI patients regarding their symptoms and symptom management strategies is important. This is a significant of this study.

Purpose: To evaluate symptom experienced and symptom management strategies in patients with BPI post-reconstructive surgery

Methods: Cross-sectional descriptive research was conduct; 107 Thai BPI patients after neurotization technique with 3 months to 10 years, good consciousness and able to communicate in Thai was recruited. Standardized tools/procedures were measured the variables of interest.

Result: For 91.6% of patients was male and age was 30.40 (± 9.10) years. The major cause of injuries was motorcycle accidents (95.3%); 74.8% of cases were total arm type patients. According to symptom experienced, three groups of symptom were clarified including 1) symptoms arisen from motor end plate changed (83.0%); i.e. loss of motor power (74.4%), muscle exhausted (10.0%) 2) symptoms arisen from sensory receptor changed (36.7%); i.e. numbness (32.2%), itchy (1.1%) 3) psychological symptoms (26.6%); i.e. stress (13.3%), low self-esteem (5.5%). For symptom management strategies; active exercise, electrical muscular stimulation, passive exercise and did not try to manage was the most common symptoms manage strategies for symptom arisen from motor end plate changed (48.6%, 40.5%, 31.2%, 25.7% and 20.3%, respectively). Moreover, active exercise was the most effective strategy perceived by patients (48.6%). For 75.8% of patients did not try to manage symptoms arise from sensory receptor changed Distraction/relaxation was the major stress management strategies use by patients; 72.7% of patients did not try to manage low self-esteem symptoms.

Conclusion: These finding provide a baseline data for multidisciplinary team establish an intervention approach to enhance quality of care in Thai BPI patients post-reconstructive surgery.



4 JUNE 2010 (17:00 - 17:15)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS15** *Quality of Life and Resilience in Taiwanese Survivors of Childhood Cancer*

Li-Na CHOU, Hsueh-Jen HO, Yi-Ching CHO, An-Na CHAO
 Department of Nursing, National Tainan Institute of Nursing, Taiwan

Significant of Problem: Survivors of childhood cancer not only contend with the physiological cancer processes and potential disease and treatment sequelae but must also contend with disruptive psychosocial and family processes. Unfortunately, in Taiwan there is disproportionate research on these issues as the number of childhood cancer survivors continues to increase.

Objectives: This research design was to explore quality of life, resilience, protective factors, illness-related risks, and individual risks mean to Taiwanese childhood survivors of brain cancer and leukaemia.

Methods: Based on The Adolescent Resilience Model (Haase, 2004), the research employed purposive sampling, and semi-structured interview format was used to explore what these variables meant to the 98 participants.

Findings: The major themes of quality of life identified by survivors of childhood cancer in this study included: controlling one's life to be successful and envisioning the future. Resilience may mean optimal adjustment and rebounding, it may mean insulation, or survival depending on the degree of adversity the individual is encountering. Positive self-appraisal is a critical protective factor and is necessary for successful adaptation. Loss of self-confidence and life dissatisfaction increases the individual's risk, which negatively effects quality of life and resilience in childhood cancer survivors. Illness-related risk factors were related to physical, psychological, behavioral problems and cancer-related concerns.

Conclusion: Of interest is the finding that despite cultural and ethnic differences, the experiences of cancer survivors around the world appear to be similar. One's personal characteristics, support systems, type of cancer, life and disease-related adversities, and resilience impact one's quality of life.

4 JUNE 2010 (17:15 - 17:30)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION II: Combined Themes**CS16** *The Effects of An Oral Self-Care Program on Self-Care Behavior and Mucositis of School-Age Children with Cancer Receiving Chemotherapy.*

A. CHIAMCHIRAPORN, N. CHINTANADILOK
 Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand

Significance: The most common mucosal infection in severe neutropenic patient is oral mucositis which occurs between and after the course of therapy (Wananukul, Nuchprayoon and Siripanich, 2005). If oral mucositis severity could be controlled, it would lead to clear the infection, and improve quality of life.

Objectives: To examine the effects of an oral self-care program on self-care behavior and mucositis of school-age children with cancer receiving chemotherapy.

Methods: The samples were 30 children with cancer, who were admitted for chemotherapeutic regimens in the hospital. The 15 children with cancer in the experimental group and the others 15 children in the control group were purposively selected by these inclusion criteria: children with all types of cancer, ages between 6-12 years old, and no oral mucositis (severity score of 8). These two groups were matched-pair in according to age, type of cancer, type of chemotherapeutic regimens, and type of ward admission. The children with cancer in the control group received the usual oral care and in the experimental group participated in the oral self-care program. The oral self-care program included teaching and training in oral self-care skills. Data were collected by an oral self-care behavioral interview, an oral self-care behavioral observation, and an oral assessment record. Data were analyzed by using a dependent t-test, an ANCOVA with pretest oral self-care behavior scores as a covariate, and the Mann-Whitney U Test.

Results: The mean score of oral self-care behavior of children with cancer in the experimental group after an oral self-care program was significantly higher than before the oral self-care program ($p < 0.05$). The mean score of oral self-care behavior of children with cancer in the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group ($p < 0.05$), and the severity score of oral mucositis in the experimental group was significantly lower than the control group ($p = 0.03$).

Conclusion: Results showed that an oral self-care program can promote the oral self-care behavior in the aspect of both regularity and correctness. Furthermore, it could reduce the further severity of oral mucositis. These findings suggested that an oral self-care program should be used in nursing care to promote the oral self-care behavior, and to reduce the further severity of oral mucositis in school-age children with cancer receiving chemotherapy.

4 JUNE 2010 (15:30 - 15:45)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)**CS17 Factors Influencing the Development of Advanced Practice Nursing****Madrean Margaret SCHOBER***Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore*

This presentation will be based on an international literature review conducted in preparation for a study being conducted in Singapore on factors influencing development of advanced practice nursing (APN). Key findings from the literature review were identified under the headings of: 1) impetus for APN development; 2) titling, definition, scope of practice, characteristics and competencies; 3) education and role preparation; 4) regulations and regulatory frameworks; 5) impact and outcomes for the APN; 6) implementation of APN roles.

A review of the literature on advanced practice nursing was conducted to demonstrate the presence of this global phenomenon and to provide evidence on topics related to role development and implementation. Five strategies were used to obtain relevant literature: 1) Cinahl, Medline, PubMed and Scopus electronic databases were searched using free text keywords pertinent to advanced practice nurse; advanced nursing practice; nurse practitioner; and clinical nurse specialist. Individual and combined search terms were used to be as certain as possible to obtain relevant publications; 2) a scan of the reference lists of reviewed papers was included for data extraction, looking for relevant papers that were not captured in the database search; 3) a purposeful exploration was done of web sites of professional organizations, governmental agencies and research institutions thought to have relevance to advanced nursing practice; 4) a review was conducted of literature already on hand as a result of authorship of previously published journal articles, book chapters and a book on advanced nursing practice 5) professional colleagues familiar with nurse practitioners or advanced nursing practice contributed relevant peer reviewed and grey literature.

The presenter will provide a summary of the pivotal findings from this literature review. Various issues that deserve further study and scrutiny will be pointed out. Health planners and key health care decision makers will find the information helpful as they look at integrating APNs into the healthcare workforce. Advanced practice nurses and nursing leaders will find the information useful in considering the implementation of APN roles.

4 JUNE 2010 (15:45 - 16:00)

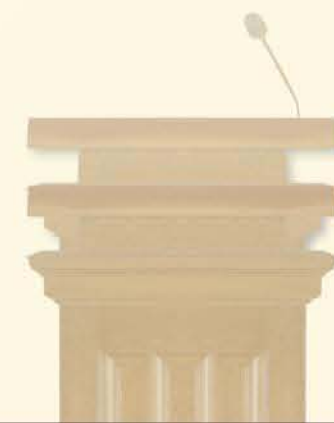
Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)**CS18 Sharing the Experience of Hospice Home Care in Taiwan****Shu-Chan CHANG, Chi-Wen LEI***Nursing Department, Chimei Medical Center, Liouying, Taiwan*

Cancer has been the first leading cause of death in Taiwan for many years, and it has been nearly two decades recalling the development of palliative care. To the latest statistics from The Department of Health in Taiwan, the number of cancer deaths near 38000 persons in 2006; in other words, every 3-4 patients had passed away, there is one person who died due to cancer (28.1%). End-stage cancer patients often because illness that can not be eradicated, so it is difficult to reach a ideal, comprehensive care; even worse, patients and their families bearing a great of pain in all parties of body, mind and spirit.

The people in Taiwan, around 76% in the south and 52% in the north hope passed away in their own home. Hospice care except inpatient type, National Health Insurance in Taiwan is allowed to pay for hospice home care. Hospice home care is a family-based care, and the whole team is a combination of doctors, nurses, social workers, volunteers, chaplains and other relevant personnel. Patients can stay at the most customary home, and twice a week provided professional services by home care nurse and doctor to the house. In our hospital, the hospice home care team not only helping patients reducing the physical pain and providing treatment, but also provide a full range of assistance and support to both of the patient psychological dimensions and family psychology building. After five years of efforts, it has a significant effect to lead the patient's body and soul to the realm of peace, to guide the family to face grief and loss, to assist families in care and accompany the patient to the last, and the patient's life to be with dignity and very safe. In 2009, physician home visits are 204 trips, nurse home visits are 1266 trips, and related costs is a total of 2.2 million NT dollars.

As a hospice home caregiver, it is important to truly care about and the sincerity pays for patients and family members. It also allows themselves to realize their own value and meaning of life.



4 JUNE 2010 (16:00 - 16:15)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)**CS19 Factors Influencing Community-based Palliative Home Care Service in China**

Yi-xin WANG, Jie SHEN, Yan XU

School of Nursing, Second Military Medical University, China

Background: Cancer has become the leading cause of death in mainland China. Community-based palliative home care, as a cost-effective healthcare service, could not only guarantee continuous care for discharged cancer patients, but also satisfy their preferences for home care and home death.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to explore the factors influencing community-based palliative home care service, so as to provide directions for future development of this service in mainland China.

Methods: Phenomenology method of qualitative research was used. Ten palliative home care providers in 5 community health service centers were interviewed in depth by semi-structure interviews.

Results: Palliative home care services, such as regular follow-up, hospital bed at home and temporary visit were provided by community health service centers for cancer patients at home, and the influencing factors of developing community-based palliative home care were refined as three themes: policies, palliative home care providers and palliative home care clients.

Conclusions: Community-based palliative home care service in mainland China is in urgent need of comprehensive improvement, which would be achieved by relevant supportive policies, enhanced community health care service and clients' trust and utilization.

Acknowledgement: This study was funded by Innovation Project of Shanghai Municipal Education Commission.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:15 - 16:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)**CS20 Happiness, Stress, Adaptation and Depressive Symptoms among Freshman Nursing Students**N. PETCHPRAPAL¹, C. SANTAWAJA¹, S. THEERAWATSAKUL²¹ Institute of Nursing, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand² Boromarajonani College of Nursing Bangkok, Thailand

Significance: Stress and psychological problems are important problems that can be found among undergraduate students and tend to increase among high competitive or migrated students as well as those with low socioeconomic status.

Objectives: This research aimed to explore 1) level of happiness, stress, depressive symptoms and adaptation, 2) their relationships and 3) extent of explain of happiness among 101 first year nursing students during their first three months in undergraduate education.

Methods: Cross-sectional descriptive research design was used. Data were collected by using self-reported questionnaires.

Results: The findings showed that all students moved to stay in the dormitory in their education institute. All subjects were 18-21 years old and had high GPA in high school (mean = 3.44). Most of the students never had experience in undergraduate level (92.6%), were in middle class of socioeconomic status (87.4%) and did not have any saving money (80.0%). Within past one month, 47.4% of the students reported some illness related to stress such as headache, migraine, stomachache, diarrhea and fainting.

The students reported their happiness scores in low level (mean = 29.698 from 60) with 56.3% reported scores less than 30. Their stress scores were low, 48.268 from 100 whereas 40.2% accepted that they were very stress. Their depressive symptom scores were 15.289 and 15.5% were at risk for depression. Adaptation scores were medium (108.829 from 188). Happiness scores were negatively significant correlated with stress depressive symptoms scores ($r = -0.327$ and $r = -0.475$, $p < .000$ respectively). However, adaptation scores were not correlated with any variables. Depressive symptom, stress and adaptation could explain variance of happiness among first year nursing students for 34.4% (Adjusted R² = .344, $p < .001$).

Recommendations: Preparation program for adapting to new learning methods and environment should be provided to all first year students. Friendly supporting system among senior and first year students should be established. Subjects in the first semester should be similar to those in high school level. It is recommended that this research should be duplicated among students in every year. Factors related to happiness and stress among undergraduate students should be explored.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:30 - 16:45)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)**CS21 Nurse Practitioners' Role in Pressure Injury Prevention across Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Health: Results of Point Prevalence Study**

V. LOPEZ, AM DUNN, J. PARKE

Australian National University, Canberra Hospital, ACT Health, Australia

Significance: Patient injuries are a recognised patient safety problem and are included as nursing specific clinical indicators and also indicators for the quality of care provided by health service providers nationally and internationally. Pressure injuries are largely preventable and if a patient develops one whilst receiving care by a health service provider, it is seen as an adverse patient outcome. The financial problem to ACT Health is considerable as people with injuries require hospitalisation and complex multi-disciplinary management resources. They also require long term community care post-hospitalisation.

Objectives: The aims of the pressure injury point prevalence study were to: (1) measure pressure injury across ACT Health and to internally benchmark the 2009 rate with the prevalence rates from 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008, (2) audit the timeliness and appropriateness of patients' pressure risk assessment and individualize patient management plans that reflect the level of risk and what interventions were implemented to reduce and manage the risk according to practice guidelines, and (3) demonstrate that ACT Health care meets the Australian Council of Health Services clinical standard 1 - "The incidence and impact of pressure ulcers are minimised through pressure ulcer prevention and management strategies".

Method: In 2009, a cross-sectional pressure injury point prevalence survey was conducted on all patients admitted and who consented to participate (n=858) during the Wound Awareness Week (2-6 March, 2009). Data collection was undertaken by nurses and midwives who undertook mandatory training to ensure inter-rater reliability. All patients admitted to these facilities were surveyed using the pressure injury risk assessment tool. The participants' ages ranged from 1 to 99 years (mean = 58.89, SD=23.39) with 393 males and 465 females.

Results: The 2009 survey showed a prevalence rate of 13.6% (n=858) compared to 22.1% (n=928) in 2002. Prevalence rate for each of the health care facilities also showed comparable decrease. The prevalence rates for stages 3 and 4 have also significantly reduced to 1.5% and hospital-acquired pressure injuries also was significantly reduced to 8.3%. The audit of documented risk assessment showed that compliance has also improved to 95%.

Conclusion: A multidisciplinary approach to the prevention and management of pressure injuries as well as the multimodal approach used to educate staff had been effective in ensuring overall compliance to the guidelines. The support and commitment of ACT Health to the provision of human, financial and material resources ensured the sustainability of the pressure injury prevention and management across the State. It is a fact that evidence is not always used in practice. We need to develop strategies to translate the evidence to practice that is innovative yet appropriate to ensure compliance and sustainability of the practice.

4 JUNE 2010 (16:45 - 17:00)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)**CS22 Relationships between Taiwanese Elders' Degree of Acceptance of Institutionalization and Perceived Stress**Ya-Chuan HSU¹; Terry BADGER²¹ Department of Nursing, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan² College of Nursing, University of Arizona, U.S.A

Significance: The elderly population is constantly growing in Taiwan. Proportionately, the numbers of long-term care facilities in Taiwan have also increased 85.5% since 2000. However, for most adult children and their parents, institutionalization is a decision made with reluctance. Elderly parents have empathy for their children's situation and the constraints that elder care places upon their children. Elderly parents may not agree to be admitted to an elder care institution, but they are unable to live independently due to increasing frailness. This tension between the elder's desire and lack of functional independence, can lead to an unwillingness to be institutionalized, which often becomes a major stressor. Previous studies indicate that most relocated elders had no real choice, thus institutionalization tended to result in deterioration of psychological health. To date, no study has quantified the relationship between the degree of acceptance of institutionalization and perceived stress. Knowledge gained from understanding this association may provide nurses a means to design proactive and ameliorative interventions to reduce institution-related stress.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between the degree of acceptance of institutionalization and perceived stress among Taiwanese elders.

Research design: Descriptive, cross-sectional design with correlational analysis, conducted in seven long-term care institutions in southern Taiwan.

Sample: A purposive sample of 190 subjects (mean age 79.13 ± 7.40 years) was recruited. The inclusion criteria were: voluntary participation, being 65 years or older, being cognitively competent, and being able to speak the Mandarin or Taiwanese dialect.

Measurement: Two individual questions with a 7-point Likert response format, "How willing were you to come here to live?" and "How willing are you be here now?" were asked to measure the degrees of acceptance of institutionalization. Perceived stress was measured by the 10-item Perceived Stress Scale.

Result: Findings indicated that an elder's willingness to be and to remain institutionalized were significantly negatively correlated with perceived stress ($r = -0.19, -0.34, p = 0.001$, respectively).

Conclusion: Findings demonstrate that community and institutional care nurses may play an important role as evaluators and intervention designers for elders who are transitioning from the community to long-term care institutions. This role may have a significant impact on Taiwanese elders' perceived stress levels and subsequent psychological well-being.

4 JUNE 2010 (17:00 - 17:15)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)

CS23 *The Result of Teaching and Learning by Integrating the Subjects of Humanistic, Environment, Health and Thai Sociology at Boromarajonani College of Nursing Changwat Nonthaburi, Thailand*

UTSANE THEPWACHAI, DR.

SUVALEE MILINTANGKUL, MRS.* (presenter)

VARAPA CHANCHOTE, MS.

(*Boromarajonani College of Nursing Changwat Nonthaburi, Thailand)

Body of Abstract

This is a Classroom Action Research (CAR) on teaching and learning in Boromarajonani College of Nursing Changwat Nonthaburi, Thailand. The objective is to study impact of subject integration those are consisting of Humanistic, Environment, Health and Thai Sociology subjects. In the light of National Education Reform, it believes that appropriated integration of particular subjects could contribute to realization of life, attitude optimization and evidence collection of the students. The 216 first-year nursing students underwent integrated teaching and learning intervention during the second semester of 2006. Quantitative and qualitative data collections were done by self-assessment questionnaire from the students and observation, interview, case report and learning record by teachers.

The study revealed as follow. 1) Most of the students felt slight boring, fear and stressful. They gained more self confidence, widening vision, being good listener, more thoughtfulness and having self learning attitude. Meanwhile learning attitude relied on emotional preference and situational context. 2) According to self-assessment, the students express their better level of evidence-based approach including wider perspective and deeper listening. However most of their case-study reports showed less skill on utilizing evidences for group learning as well as using only personal perspective in making their conclusion on the case. 3) The students express their better understanding on way of life of the people in the community, human-being and its environs, health in individual perspective and group formation of human society. In contrary, their learning records showed only some of them gained better.

In conclusion, result of the study implied that there were discrimination between interpretation of the students by means of self assessment and the researcher (teacher) by means of the others. It might be because of different norms, different perspective, duration of learning experiences and teaching and learning atmosphere. So the suggestions were as follow. 1) Teacher should be continuously developed in terms of optimization of attitude, realization of life, interpretation of student's idea and qualitative analyzing skill of case study in teaching and learning process. 2) Teaching and learning process by integrating the subjects should be expanded covering more subjects and more batches of student. as well as continuously developed to more effective.

4 JUNE 2010 (17:15 - 17:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION III: Other at Risk Populations (I)

CS24 *Effectiveness of an Educational Intervention on Levels of Pain, Anxiety and Self-efficacy for Patients Receiving Emergency Orthopaedic Surgery*

Eliza M.L. WONG

School of Nursing, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong

Background: Patient with fracture limb and undergoing orthopaedic surgery is the common problem after an accident. It is the most common source of pain and anxiety and research continues to demonstrate a high prevalence of unrelieved pain, high anxiety level in injured patients who have undergone emergency surgery. Uncontrolled pain and anxiety may lead to delay in the rehabilitation process. An appropriate educational intervention is needed to help patient to cope with pain, anxiety and improve outcomes.

Aim: This paper is a report of a study of the effectiveness of a pain management educational intervention on level of pain, anxiety and self-efficacy among patients who sustained limb fracture and consequent emergency orthopedic surgery.

Methods: A pre- and post-test design (quasi-experimental) was employed with patients assigned either to a control (usual care) or an experimental group (usual care plus educational intervention). The 30-minutes educational intervention consisted of information about pain, coping strategies and breathing relaxation exercises. The outcome measures were scores for pain, anxiety, self-efficacy, analgesic use and length of hospital stay and these were measured before surgery and on day 2, day 4, day 7, 1 month and 3 months after surgery.

Results: A total of 125 patients completed the study (control, n =63; experimental =62). The experimental group reported statistically significantly lower levels of pain, less anxiety and better self-efficacy during hospitalization (before surgery to day 7), as compared to the control group. The experimental group had more requests for analgesic at day 2 only. There were no statistically significant effects on length of stay. At the 3-month evaluation, a statistical significant effect on anxiety level was found in favour of the experimental group.

Conclusion: Patients may benefit from this educational intervention in terms of relieving pain, anxiety and improving self-efficacy, and the educational intervention could be incorporated as part of routine care to prepare injured patients for the emergency surgery. This educational intervention also facilitates patients transitioning from the hospital to care in the community due to the evidence of enhancing self efficacy and reducing anxiety after discharge.



Concurrent Session III

Concurrent Session III

5 JUNE 2010 (10:30 - 10:45)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS25 Study of the Effects of Nursing Intervention on Improving Beliefs and Behavior of Early Detection of Breast Cancer among Shanghai Women**Y. CHEN¹, H.O. XIA¹, H.L. JIA¹, D. OAKLEY², W. DENG²¹ School of Nursing, Fudan University, China² University of Michigan, U.S.A.

Breast cancer is one of the leading causes among women. However, its mortality rate can be reduced by early detection and the survivors can ameliorate the prognosis of the disease and improve the quality of life. There were few reports on the early detection of breast cancer and on nursing interventions which aimed to improve early detection of breast cancer in the Mainland China. So a nursing intervention program that guided by health belief model was conducted to assess the effects of this nurses-led intervention program in improving beliefs and behavior of early detection of breast cancer. Four communities in Shanghai were selected by convenient sampling process. Then these four communities were randomly allocated in intervention group and control group. 180 women who were equal or above 40 years old and never had breast cancer before were selected from each group by convenient sampling process. Altogether 739 women were recruited. There were 360 women in intervention group and 379 women in control group. In intervention group, a one-year nursing intervention guided by health belief model was implemented, such as health education seminars, telephone follow in the third, sixth, and ninth months, and flyers of breast health care in the sixth month. However, control group only received conventional education.

Results After intervention women felt more susceptible to having breast cancer ($B=0.210$, $P<0.01$), perceived more benefits from attending early breast cancer detection ($B=0.105$, $P<0.01$), and less difficulties in attending the activities of early detection for breast cancer ($B=-0.086$, $P<0.05$). The number of women who performed breast self-examination (BSE) once per month increased and more women received clinical breast examination (CBE) and mammogram after intervention ($OR=3.094$, 2.746). The BSE accuracy of post-intervention of intervention group significantly increased than that of pre-intervention ($P<0.01$).

Conclusion The nursing intervention, guided by health belief model, is helpful to increase perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits, and to decrease perceived barriers. It is also helpful increase the frequencies of performing BSE, receiving CBE and mammogram, and to increase the accuracy of BSE.

Acknowledgement This study was supported by Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation and was helped by Prof Yu MY of Michigan University.

5 JUNE 2010 (10:45 - 11:00)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS26 Experiences with External Prosthesis in Korean Breast Cancer Patients**

Eunkyung HWANG

Cancer Centre, Seoul National University Hospital, Republic of Korea

Significance: Breast prosthesis and bras that fit properly are very important for the recovery process of breast cancer patients. But its necessity is low-estimated and there have been few studies about prosthesis and patients' experience.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the experiences and views regarding breast prosthesis and bras in Korean breast cancer patients.

Methods: With a descriptive design, 56 women with breast cancer who had received a modified radical mastectomy were recruited from a breast clinic in a university hospital in Seoul. A semi-structured questionnaire was developed to reflect women's experiences in using breast prosthesis and bras. Data collection was done twice at the time they had first the fittings and one month after.

Results: The range of their age was from 32 to 74. Duration from surgery was from 1 month to 23 years. Nine patients had had fitting experience before this study. The participants needed breast prosthesis to keep their body balanced (25%), recover their body image (20%) or by persuasion of nurses or family members (17%). Thirty percent of women expressed that prosthesis had improved their body image, depression, and sense of filled breasts. Sixty-two percent of women didn't want to get reconstruction because of expected pain and cost. For the choice of prosthesis, they first considered function and quality of the product. Among those who had used the prosthesis from years ago, all the patients who had not worn the prosthesis all day had distorted body shapes due to the unbalanced vertebra. They were not likely to wear prosthesis because it was bothersome, feeling hot or not to make it worn out. Otherwise, only 33% of the others had distorted body shapes.

Conclusion: Nurses should inform the patients that they wear bras and prosthesis during the daytime and check if they use the right wearing method. And the nurses let them know that they have the alternative of prosthesis or reconstruction after due consideration for patients' preference.



5 JUNE 2010 (11:00 - 11:15)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS27 *The Effect of Telephone Follow-up on Breastfeeding Behaviors of Chinese New Mothers during the Postpartum Period*****X. ZHU, H. LU***School of Nursing, Peking University, China*

Background: Breastfeeding issues have attracted an unprecedented attention in China, even in the whole world, especially after the Sanlu Milk Powder Incident. The Chinese government set up the goal of the rate of exclusive breastfeeding with up to 85%. But the reported rate of exclusive breastfeeding for 4 months in Beijing was 45.3%. Community health care professionals have a crucial role in communicating positive views on breastfeeding to new mothers and it is important to find the most effective interventions to support them.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the effect of telephone follow-up on breastfeeding behaviors of Chinese new mothers during the postpartum period.

Methods: The quasi-experimental design was used and 120 recruited new mothers were divided into the control group (n=60) and the experimental group (n=60). A continuing telephone follow-up was provided by community nurses to the experimental group 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks after delivery. The data on new mothers' breastfeeding behaviors with a questionnaire were collected when their discharge and 6 weeks after delivery when they received postpartum check up in clinics.

Results: A total of 100 new mothers (50 experimental, 50 control) took the whole study. At the time of their discharge, there were no significant differences (p.0.05) in the rate of exclusive breastfeeding (control group 18%, n=9 vs. experimental group 18%, n=9), mixed feeding (72% vs. 60%), and artificial feeding (10% vs. 22%). At the 6 weeks after delivery, the rate (70%) of exclusive breastfeeding of new mothers in the experimental group had a significant increase compared with the rate in the control group (48%).

Conclusion: It is suggested that the telephone follow up provided by community nurses could increase the rate of new mothers' exclusive breastfeeding through continuing consulting, encouragement and supports.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:15 - 11:30)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS28 *Being a Mother- Through Birthing Practices to Breastfeeding Experiences*****S.F. WANG¹, T.C. PENG¹, Y.T. CHANG²**¹ *Department of Nursing, Tzu Chi College of Technology, Taiwan*² *Department of Nursing, Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital, Taiwan*

Breastfeeding plays a significant role in women's self-value construct process. In Taiwan, most mothers nowadays are aware that breastfeeding is the best, however the insights of how women adjust their new roles and the power of being a mother itself have not been discussed in the majority of academic papers.

Goals of this prospective study were to understand the expectations and experiences of women with regard to birth and breastfeeding, and to assess the influence of the birthing experience on breastfeeding practices.

In-depth interviews were conducted with twelve women who were in normal singleton pregnancy and were willing to be interviewed four times (at third trimester, during their in-hospital stay, around 14 days postpartum, and 6-8 weeks postpartum). Content analysis was used on interview data.

Collected data formed themes, and showed that participant experiences with birth and breastfeeding could be categorized into two groups, namely (1) women who were self adjusting in conflict with mothering and discomfort, and (2) women who were restrained by others. The conflicts came from bodily changes, physical discomfort, breastfeeding problems and rigid policies. Women were restrained by supportive resources provided and impeditive situations happened.

Based on results, recommendations include: more emphasis on the involvement of fathers/husbands and obstetricians in the breastfeeding process, promotion of mother-friendly care, implementation of one-to-one consultant care, highlighting familial responsibilities while rooming-in and dissolving the perceived link between baby's crying and receiving inadequate milk. In addition, the government is encouraged to foster a solid support network for new mothers that sees a proliferation in baby-friendly workplaces and allows lactation consultants' service payments under insurance covered. Study results provide a greater understanding and insight regarding the birthing and breastfeeding experiences of Taiwanese women and can help provide more sensitive care with respect to personal cognitive issues faced by nursing women. Also, it may lend to foster positive government policies in this area.

Sincere appreciation is directed by our research group to Tzu Chi College of Technology for funding this study (TCCT 971A797), and to 12 mothers for their generous participation.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:30 - 11:45)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS29 Development of Health Behavior Program for Breast Cancer Prevention in Working Women****Sukhon KHAIKEOW**¹, Chuchuen CHEWAPOONPON², Kanitra PRUEKTHASAROJ³¹ Department of Obstetric and Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand² Ministry of Public Health, Thailand³ Registered Nurse, Thailand

Breast cancer is the leading cause of death among working women in Thailand and all over the world. This participatory action research was aimed to develop health behavior program for prevention and early detection the breast cancer. The 220 risk women from 420 working were selected from Banbu, an urban community in Bangkok, Thailand. The research process was based on mutual collaborative approach among the researchers, community volunteer leaders and working women. In phase one, health situations, health problems and behaviors were studied using questionnaire and observation. For the second phase, the Participatory Action Research (PAR) was used with focus group interviews in order to develop home based self care behavior for the participants.

The results revealed that 50.24% were at risk of health problems. Factors associated with breast cancer were high intake of fat foods (37.6%), using contraceptive pills for more than 5 years (30.4%), and history of breast cancer in their family (15.2%). Seventy seven percents of the participants never had breast self examination in the past year and had the overall health promoting behavior score at low level ($X=24$, $S.D.= 2.77$). They were in the low socio-economic situation. At the end of the study, 70% of them had increased knowledge of breast cancer and cancer prevention, 68% had improved health behavior in breast self-examination, and 83% had improved their skill in breast self examination. In this group, eight women found abnormal results after doing breast self examination. Then, these results were confirmed by the researcher and one of them had been referred to the university hospital for first stage breast cancer treatment. Moreover, there was no new case of abnormal finding during the 6 monthly follow up.

In conclusion, the successful strategies for promoting health behavior among these working women were establishing mutual participation, forming peer group, home visiting education, supporting material, repeated health education, providing encouragement, and supporting healthcare system that affordable to access for them.

Therefore, nurses need to strengthen their roles in health assessment, health education, coordination, and appropriate referring to healthcare institute for further management.

Supported by Mahidol University Research Fund

5 JUNE 2010 (11:45 - 12:00)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS30 Interactive Family Support Program in Maternity and Child Health Care****I. HALLSTRÖM, M. BERGLUND**

Department of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Lund University, Sweden

Significance: Swedish maternity and child health care is among the best in the world and 99% of all families attend. Early and broad family support promotes family health and prevents future health-related and social problems, but there is no evidence for how support programs for pregnant parents or those with young children best are performed.

Objectives: To promote health and prevent illness during pregnancy and in early childhood by developing, testing and evaluating a model for interactive family support including the interaction at the Internet in maternity and child health care.

Methods: The framework for trials of complex interventions (Medical Research Council, 2008) constitutes a methodological basis. The study includes four steps (I) literature review and interviews with a strategic sample of parents and professionals about their experiences of parental support groups; (II) developing a model for interactive family support and pilot testing; (III) testing and evaluating and, (IV) implementing in practice. Testing in RCTs will be performed in four geographical areas in Sweden. One hundred and eighty newborn children and their parents will be included in control- and intervention groups.

Preliminary Results: Based on the results of the literature review and interviews a model including the International Child Development Programme (ICDP) for strategic supportive dialogues and the use of Internet is developed and pilot tested. The website GrowingPeople (www.growingpeople.se) is used for interactive communication. The web site has today more than 8000 pages written by national leading professionals in paediatric care and the possibility for interaction on the Internet.

Conclusion: Evidence based knowledge on how to assist families during pregnancy and early childhood will lead to a better allocation of both family and health care resources. Therefore, our research provides knowledge for the construction of health-promoting child-health policies and contributes to the understanding of health-related family behaviour.

Acknowledgement: The Swedish Research Council.



5 JUNE 2010 (12:00 - 12:15)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS31 Health Care - Beyond Culture****S. WEBSTER, V. LOPEZ***Australian Catholic University NSW and ACT, Australia*

Background: The number of Thai people in Australia is increasing yet there is little information concerning their mental health following settlement in a new country. Some studies also suggest a strong link between migration and mental health. This study examined the psychometric properties of the Thai translation of the Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS).

Method: The DASS was administered to 300 non-clinical sample of Thai women, broadly representative of the general adult Thai population in urban Sydney using survey method.

Results: The best fitting model (CFA = .93) of the latent structure of the DASS consisted of three correlated factors corresponding to the depression, anxiety and stress scales. The reliability of the DASS was excellent, and the measure possessed adequate convergent and discriminant validity.

Conclusion: An initial psychometric analysis of the statistical properties of the DASS is encouraging and was used to identify the emotional state of this Thai group.

5 JUNE 2010 (12:15 - 12:30)

Lecture Theatre 1

CONCURRENT SESSION IV: Women's Health**CS32 Effect of Implementing Nursing Process on Women's health after Cesarean Birth at Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City****Hamdia AHMED, Badia NAJIB***Nursing College, Hawler Medical University, Iraq*

Background and Objectives: The incidence of cesarean birth has increased dramatically in the last 25 years from less than 5% in 1965 to 22.9% in 2000. Maternal complications occur in 25% to 50% of cesarean births. So proper nursing care is a main factor in preventing and treating complications, after cesarean birth, especially when it is implemented according to nursing process which consists of five steps: assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation. The main objective of the study was to determine the effect of implementing nursing process on health status of women who had cesarean birth.

Methods: A quasi-experimental study was conducted in the Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil city, during the period April 1st/2008-September 30th/ 2009. The sample of the study included 66 women who had cesarean birth, 33 of them were in the intervention group and other 33 in the control group. Data were collected through the use of one interview questionnaire and three checklists. The intervention group received care from the investigator according to nursing process, while the control group had usual nursing care from the staff of the hospital. Both groups were assessed for the effect of type of nursing care on health status of mothers in hospital as well as one month after operation.

Results: results of the present study shows, there were no significant statistical difference between both groups regarding general health one month after operation, but during the period of hospitalization the study group had less health problems and recovered earlier than the control group, as the percentage of mothers who had fatigue, dysurea, headache, insomnia and constipation was lower than the percentage of mothers in the control group and the percentage of mothers who initiated breast feeding was higher among study group than control group.

Conclusion: It is concluded that nursing care according to nursing process is more effective in improving mother's health after cesarean birth than usual care, therefore implementing such type of nursing care is recommended.

Acknowledgment: The researchers would like to express their thanks and appreciation to the government of Kurdistan Region/Iraq for supporting this study financially.



5 JUNE 2010 (10:30 - 10:45)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS33 Effect of Empowerment Program on Eating Behavior and Physical Activity among Overweight Children****Jutamas CHOTIBANG***Paediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand*

The purposes of this quasi-experimental research were:

1. To compare the eating behaviors and physical activity of overweight children before and after their participation in the empowerment program,
2. To compare the eating behaviors physical activity and between overweight children who participate in the empowerment program and those who participated in regular caring activities.

Method: This quasi-experimental research will study the effects of empowerment program on eating behavior and physical activity among overweight children aged 5-7-year-old.

Results: The resulted of this study revealed that:

1. The samples, after receiving the Empowerment Program, showed statistically significant higher eating behavior scores than that of before ($p < 0.01$) and higher physical activity scores than that of before ($p < 0.01$);
2. The samples who received the Empowerment Program had statistically significant higher eating behavior scores than that of the control group ($p < 0.01$) and higher physical activity scores than that of the control group ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the Empowerment Program can help overweight students to be appropriate eating behavior and physical activity and control weight. Therefore, the program should be implemented in school to promote healthy eating and physical activity of students.

Acknowledgment: The primary author wishes to express her gratitude to the Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University for provision of financial support to conduct this study.

5 JUNE 2010 (10:45 - 11:00)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS34 Chinese Family Adaptation during the Postpartum Period and its Influencing Factors: A Questionnaire Survey****H. LU, H.J. ZHANG***School of Nursing, Peking University, China*

Background: In Mainland China the birth of the first child, mostly the only child, brings more stress and challenges for the new parents due to lack of experiences and possibly more expectations of their new roles. In addition, China is at a stage of economic and social quickly developments. To some extent, it means great complexity, fast changes, and new conditions for parenthood. It is even more vital that nurses have a foundational understanding of family adaptation during the postpartum period so that they can support new parents in their parenthood.

Objectives: To explore the family adaptation during the postpartum period and its influencing factors.

Methods: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was used among 232 primiparas and their husbands 6 weeks after delivery with a responding rate of 83.62%. The questionnaire included the demographic data, Family Assessment Device-General Function, Chinese Perceived Stress Scale, Family Resource Scale and Family Adaptation Scale during the postpartum period. Results: More than 60% of families reported that their adaptations were good. Although more than two thirds of them didn't perceive stress, nearly half reported that their family function was not good, neither family resource. There were no significant differences between new mothers' adaptation and fathers' adaptation, as well as their perceived stress, family function and family resource ($p < 0.05$). Using multiple regression, it was found that 25.3% of variation of new mothers' adaptation could be explained by their satisfaction with the gender of their babies ($r = 0.283$, $p < 0.01$), fathers' adaptation ($r = 0.250$, $p < 0.01$), and their perceived family resource ($r = 0.161$, $p < 0.01$). Around 40% of variation of fathers' adaptation could be explained by new mothers' adaptation ($r = 0.282$, $p < 0.01$), their satisfaction with marriage ($r = 0.241$, $p < 0.01$), perceived family resource ($r = 0.199$, $p < 0.01$), their satisfaction with the gender of their babies ($r = 0.198$, $p < 0.01$), and being caregivers ($r = -0.096$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The community nurses should identify the main influencing factors of family adaptation during the postpartum period, especially the interactions between new mothers' adaptation and fathers' adaptation.



5 JUNE 2010 (11:00 - 11:15)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS35 Health Literacy Materials for Diabetic Patients: the Use of Printed Pictorial Stories and Audiotapes in Health Promotion****Angela Y.M. LEUNG¹**, R.L. KANE², R.A. KANE², T.Y. LUM³, W.C. SHUM⁴, Sophia S.C. CHAN¹¹ School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR² School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, USA³ School of Social Work, University of Minnesota, USA⁴ Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Council Welfare, HKSAR

Health literacy (HL) is individuals' ability to access, understand and interpret health information so that ones could navigate the health care system and gain most from health promotion activities.

Objectives: This paper aims to report (1) the development process of health literacy materials that target to motivate diabetic older adults to engage in regular walking exercise and (2) how diabetic older adults perceived the feasibility of using these materials in their daily lives.

Methods: Cognitive interviews with 24 diabetic older adults were carried out to seek their comments on the draft materials. Individual interviews were carried out with another 10 older adults who tried out these materials in 6 weeks. The contents were transcribed and common themes were identified.

Results and Conclusions: Comments on the flow of the story, the design of the pictures, and practicality of the contents of the story were collected. The feasibility of the use of stickers in reporting health activities and supporters to healthy behavior was assessed. The contents of the audio story, the clarity of key messages and the tone of the voices were reviewed. The above findings were useful to improve the quality of the health literacy materials. The involvement of diabetic patients in the development of educational materials enriched the quality of the storybook and increased the possibility of adapting these materials in diabetic care.

Significance: The current study is of significant importance to contribute to the field of health literacy and highlight the essence of stakeholders' involvement in health promotion in Chinese society.

Acknowledgement: This project was funded by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust under the "CADENZA: A Jockey Club Initiative for Seniors" project.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:15 - 11:30)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS36 Factors Influencing Family Well-Being of Thai Families with Adolescents in Bangkok and its Vicinity****Jewpattanakul YUPA**

Department of Public Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

This cross sectional research sought to determine the effects socioeconomic status, life events, marital adjustment, parent-adolescent relationship, sense of coherence and neighborhood characteristics had on well-being among families with adolescents 13 to 18 years of age in and around Bangkok, Thailand. Family Systems Theory provided the theoretical framework for the study. Multistage cluster sampling was employed to recruit 280 families with adolescents from 24 communities in and around Bangkok. Data were collected through use of 7 questionnaires: the Family Well-Being Questionnaire; Socioeconomic Status Questionnaire: a modified version of the Locke Marital Adjustment Questionnaire; the Family Sense of Coherence Scale; a modified version of the Life Events Questionnaire; the Parent-Adolescent Relationship Scale; and, a modified version of the Neighborhood Characteristics Questionnaire.

The final model fit the empirical data well and explained 79% of the total variance in family well-being. Family sense of coherence, neighborhood characteristics and marital adjustment had significant positive direct effects on family well-being. Marital adjustment and family socioeconomic status had significant positive indirect effects on family well-being through family sense of coherence. Moreover, family socioeconomic status, marital adjustment and parent-adolescent relationship had significant positive direct effects on family sense of coherence. However, family life events and parent-adolescent relationship had non-significant indirect effects on family well-being through family sense of coherence.

Families with adolescents are open systems. Thus, family members have interactions, both within and external to the family system, that are critical to promoting family equilibrium. In the current study, results indicated that family socioeconomic status acted as a crucial internal family input that was processed by family members' interactions to develop a family sense of coherence for maintaining family well-being. Factors within family processes can reinforce each other and strengthen family homeostasis. Specifically, effective marital adjustment may help family members to develop a stronger family sense of coherence that enhances family well-being. In addition, a family's neighborhood functions as an external factor that is essential for strengthening family well-being. The findings have implications for multidisciplinary health care providers, teams and policy makers seeking to strengthen well-being among families with adolescents living in and around Bangkok.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:30 - 11:45)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS37 Household Characteristics of HIV Affected Children Aged 0-6 Years in Northern Thailand and Concerns of Their Family Caregivers**

P. KLUNKLIN, R. CHANTAWAN, N. NAMPROM
Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Families play central roles in the current HIV/AIDS pandemic. Taking care of HIV affected children is a burdensome, however, the families still keep this task as their children are the center of love in the family. The purposes of this study were to explore the household characteristics of HIV affected Children aged 0-6 years old and the concerns of their family caregivers. Combined qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Focus groups and in-depth interviews were conducted with 50 and 30 family caregivers of HIV affected children aged 0-6 years. One hundred and fifty caregivers completed "The Child Needs Assessment Tool". Data were analyzed using content analysis and descriptive statistics. The majority of caregivers were mothers (64.7%). Seventy-eight percent were married and 42.7% finished primary school. The child's household consisted of 4-6 family members. Their houses composed of cement floors (64%), had a traditional pit latrine toilet (89.3%), and used running water from village pipe as a source of drinking water (41.3%). More than half of the families (58.7%) had no income and received financial assistance from relatives. Only 15.33% got support from the government. Most of caregivers reported anxiety related to the responsibility of caring for their children. The majority of caregivers (76.6%) had their own health problems. The caregivers needed helps with child care service (57.37%), house keeping (40.98%), and medical arrangement (40.98%). The majority of caregivers (92%) did not talk about further caregivers of their children and had never prepared for their wills. The majority concerns among family caregivers were health, development, and education of their children. Therefore, communities can play an important role in helping families to enhance earnings, training to increase access to quality jobs, establishment of decent working conditions that make it possible to provide better quality of child care.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:45 - 12:00)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS38 Family System Variables and Metabolic Control in Diabetes**

Babak MOTAMEDI
Faculty of Nursing, Islamic Azad University, Dehaghan Branch, Iran

Significance of the Problem: There is a growing recognition in nursing of the importance of the patients' social context in enabling them to manage their chronic illnesses effectively.

Objectives: To evaluate whether the family system variables of adults with diabetes relate to the adequacy of metabolic control or the psychosocial adaptation to the illness.

Methods: A sample of insulin-requiring adults was assessed on a single occasion. They completed two family system measures (the family Environment Scale [FES] and the Diabetes Family Behavior Checklist [DFBC], two quality-of-life measures (the Diabetes Quality of Life Scale and the Medical Outcomes Study Health Survey-36), and one measure of cognitive appraisal (the appraisal of Diabetes Scale). Glycemic control was assessed using HbA1c results. Demographic data (age, sex, diabetes type, duration of diabetes, and number of diabetes-related medical complications) will be gathered from the patients' charts. Sample will include subjects if they are > 18 years of age, have diagnosed with diabetes for > 1 year, and have no current psychiatric disorder. Only subjects currently on an insulin regimen will be included in order to minimize potential effect of type of treatment. The subjects will be completed questionnaires after their visit or at home and will return them by mail.

Results: Concerning glycemic control, none of the Quality of life and family system measures were significant predictors of HbA1c. Older age and longer duration of diabetes predicted higher HbA1c values. For psychosocial adaptation, when family members behaved in ways that supported the diabetes care regimen (measured by the DFBC), the individual with diabetes was more satisfied with his or her adaptation to the illness and reported less interference in role function due to emotional problem. Family cohesion (measured by the FES) also related to better physical function. Woman reported higher levels of diabetes satisfaction. The Appraisal of Diabetes Scale predicted glycemic control and psychosocial adaptation.

Conclusions: For insulin-treated adults with diabetes, Quality of life and family system variables do not relate to glycemic control, but they do relate to psychosocial adaptation.

Acknowledgement: This study is a research project conducted and sponsored by the Islamic Azad University, Dehaghan Branch.



5 JUNE 2010 (12:00 - 12:15)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS39 Self-Imposed Activity Limitation among Community Dwelling Elders****Guifang GUO***School of Nursing, Peking University, China*

This study explored the emerging Self-Imposed Activity Limitation (SIAL) theory among community dwelling elders using the proposed Aging Well Conceptual model which was guided by Baltes' Selection, Optimization with Compensation model and other social psychological theories. The objectives of this study were to explore the relationships among multiple variables in a hierarchical model and to examine the explanatory power of the SIAL variables in predicting elders' well-being.

A correlational descriptive design with a causal modeling approach was used employing Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) techniques. The Aging Well model was tested through a secondary data analysis of the National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS) database selecting respondents aged 65-74 years.

Two research questions guided this study. Research question one, how well does the Aging Well model fit with an empirical sample data, was explored. The Aging Well model statistically approximated the MIDUS data after theoretical and statistical justifications and explained 76% of the variance of elder's well-being. The mediating effects of SIAL variables were determined by nested alternative model testing. Research question two, are the proposition statements in the Aging Well model valid, was demonstrated empirically by the expected patterns of correlation and covariance among most variables in the Aging Well model. These findings supported the emerging SIAL theory by suggesting that the optimal use of SIAL would lead to adaptive outcomes promoting elders' well-being, and SIAL as a composite factor mediated the effects of sense of control and perception of aging on elders' well-being.

5 JUNE 2010 (12:15 - 12:30)

Lecture Theatre 2

CONCURRENT SESSION V: Family Health**CS40 Translation and Validation of a Chinese Version of the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale****Fei Wan NGAI¹, Wai Chi Sally CHAN², Wan Yim IP³**¹ *School of Nursing, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR*² *Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore*³ *The Nethersole School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, HKSAR*

Significance: Women's sense of competence and satisfaction in the maternal role are essential for positive parenting practices and child development. Measures of maternal role competence and satisfaction are limited in the Chinese population. The development of a Chinese version of the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale would contribute to a better understanding of Chinese women's sense of competence and satisfaction in the maternal role and facilitate the development of culturally appropriate nursing care.

Objectives: To translate the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale into Chinese (C-PSOC) and to examine the psychometric properties of the C-PSOC in Chinese mothers.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted using a convenience sample of 170 mothers recruited from a postnatal unit. Participants completed the C-PSOC, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, and Edinburgh's Postnatal Depression Scale. A randomly selected subsample of 57 mothers participated in the 4-week retest.

Results: The C-PSOC demonstrated good internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = 0.85) and test-retest reliability (intraclass correlation coefficient = 0.87). Factor analysis supported the two-factor structure reflecting the efficacy and satisfaction dimensions of the original instrument. The scale discriminated between primiparas and multiparas ($t = 2.2$, $p < 0.05$). Significant correlations with Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale ($r = 0.60$, $p < 0.01$) and the Edinburgh's Postnatal Depression Scale ($r = -.48$, $p < 0.01$) demonstrated good construct validity.

Conclusion: The C-PSOC has satisfactory psychometric properties. It has the potential to be used as a clinical and research instrument for measuring maternal role competence and satisfaction in the Chinese population



5 JUNE 2010 (10:30 - 10:45)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS41 *The Alcohol Consuming Behavior of Thai in the Urban Area: The Banbu Community, Bangkok- Noi District, Bangkok***

Prangtip UCHARATTANA, Sukhon KHAIKEOW, Wattana PUNSAKD, Sutteera HOONTRAKUL
Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Purpose: To explore the alcohol consuming behavior of Thai in the urban area.

Design: Survey research

Method: The total of 966 residents living in the Banbu community, Bangkok was recruited. A structured questionnaire on alcohol consuming behavior was developed, validated, and tested with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficiency of 0.93. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and Chi-square in order to test the association between demographic data, drinking behavior, and attitudes toward alcohol consumption.

Main Findings: The results stated that there were 404 persons (41.8%) who were alcohol drinkers. The majority of alcohol drinkers were male (67.6%) and aged between 20 to 29 years old (26.3%, mean aged = 37.67 with SD = 14.81). The aged of the youngest drinker was 7 years old. The first experience drinkers started at 15 to 20 years old (45.5%, mean aged=20.9 with SD=7.73). Among 37.3 percent of the drinkers, the education level was at the elementary school. The majority of drinkers was in the labor forces (45.9%) and had monthly income between 5,000 to 10,000 baths (36.7%) whereas 20% of them were unemployed. Factors effecting the first alcohol consumption were friends (33.3%). The frequency of drinking was regular drink (36.4%, n=147), moderately drink (32.7%, n=132), and occasional drink (30.9%, n=125). The most popular type of alcohol was beer and colored spirits alcohol (32.1%). The average of drinking amount was 538 cc. per day for liquor and 1,536 cc. per/day for beer. Attitude about alcohol consumption was most favor drinking (77%). There was a statistically significant association between personal characteristics and drinking behavior. Gender was significant associated with drinking frequency, types of alcoholic beverages and the amount of alcoholic beverages per day ($p < 0.05$). Age was significant associated with drinking frequency and the amount of alcoholic beverages per day ($p < 0.05$). Education was associated with types of alcoholic beverages ($p < .05$). An attitude about drinking alcohol was significant associated with drinking frequency ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion and recommendation: Thai in the urban area has alcoholic consuming behavior in serious situation for health. An attitude performing that alcohol consuming is not good for health should be disseminated. The persons at risk or potential development of alcohol drinkers are needed to be targeted. Nursing intervention to reduce alcohol consumption especially in the urban community should be developed in order to prevent alcohol abuse in the future.

This project funded by Thai Health Promotion Foundation Grant. One part of the research title "Potential Development of Individual, Families, and Communities leading to Prevention, Reduction and Withdrawal of Alcohol Abuse.

5 JUNE 2010 (10:45 - 11:00)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS42 *The Study of Pain in Patients with Chest Injuries in Critical Phase***

Thosingha ORAPAN
Department of Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand

Patients with chest injuries always experience pain which has an effect on their pulmonary functions. If their pain is not effectively controlled, patients' recovery will be delayed. This study aimed to examine the level of pain among patients with chest injuries in the critical phase or within 72 hours after sustaining injury. Research instruments comprised the demographic data record, injury severity score, revised trauma score, and numerical pain scale. The samples in this study were 87 patients with chest injuries. Fifty seven of them (65.5%) suffered from blunt chest trauma while 30 (34.5%) sustained penetrating chest trauma. The majority (78.2%) was male with the mean age of 32.93 years (SD = 16.25 years).

The result revealed that the mean scores of injury severity score of the sample was 25.43 with the standard deviation of 8.16, the revised trauma score was 5.40 with the standard deviation of 1.19 which referred that these patients sustained severe injuries. Only 10.3% of them had mild pain while 37.9% and 51.7% suffered moderate and severe pain respectively. Patients with blunt chest injuries had significantly higher pain level than patients with penetrating chest injuries (mean=6.77, S.D. =1.94, mean=5.57, S.D. = 2.29, $t = 2.59$, $p = 0.01$). From this study it is recommended that patients with severe chest injuries should receive effective pain management protocol. Patients with blunt chest injuries who suffered more severe pain should receive continuous pain management in order to enhance their recovery from injuries.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:00 - 11:15)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS43 *Effects of Interpersonal Relationship for Decreasing Anxiety in Surgical Menopause Patients***

Rapepan UPPAGAN, Tippawan RUEAHGJAROEN, Pachara SORNSUWAN, Amornrat INTARAJANA
Gynecological Unit, Department of Obstetric and Gynecological, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand

Objective: To show the interpersonal relationship for decreasing anxiety in surgical menopause

Methods: There were 100 gynecological patients undergone hysterectomy with bilateral oophorectomy at Gynecological Unit, Department of Obstetric and Gynecology, Siriraj Hospital from May 2008 to April 2009. This study was performed by using a questionnaire including personal data, Hospital Anxiety Scale, knowledge about menopause and short form 36 general health outcome(SF36) (Thai version)

Results: The results of the study showed that interpersonal relationship decreased anxiety and further decreased anxiety as time elapsed. Baseline and Day7, Day30 interpersonal relationship scores were 5.7 ± 3.98 , 2.95 ± 2.98 and 1.24 ± 2.23 respectively. Quality of life after one year was as good as the year before. Health status had no effect on most activities. It had little effect on work or activity of daily living. Problems from mood or mind had little effect on work, daily activity, social activity, family, friend and neighbor. Pain also had little effect on work. Problems from health or mood had little effect on social activity.

Conclusion: Overall, quality of life was as good as other people. The research team suggests that nurse should encourage interpersonal relationship in surgical menopause for decreasing anxiety in all patient(cancer and non cancer) to be able to take care of themselves when they have symptoms of surgical menopause. This will encourage them to be able to take care themselves for the menopause symptoms and live with normal quality of life with happiness.

Source of financial and other support for the study from Routine to Research Project.(R2R)

5 JUNE 2010 (11:15 - 11:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS44 *Chinese Migrant Women's Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors toward Health Promotion and Health Prevention***

Denise M.K. CHOW¹, Hossain ZAKIA², O'Loughlin KATE³
¹ School of Nursing, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR
² Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Australia

Hong Kong has a population of more than seven million people which since 1995 has been growing by 150 immigrants per day from Mainland China. Although migrants from Mainland China do share some similar cultures with their counterparts in Hong Kong, the concept of health and actions they take to maintain their health are different. This study aims to investigate the association between socio-economic factors, the settlement period since migration and the health promotion and health prevention related activities among the Chinese migrant women and compares these results with those women in Mainland China. A total of four hundred women between the ages of 20 and 50 years were recruited, two hundred women who had migrated from Mainland China to Hong Kong and two hundred women still resident in Mainland China. Participants in China were recruited from Guangzhou, Guangdong, Shanghai, and Xiamen, these being the more common areas of origin of the immigrant women in Hong Kong.

The two cross-sectional surveys were carried out to collect comparable data on their understanding of health promotion and prevention, and their actual health promotion behaviour.

The results show that nearly half of the Chinese immigrant women had no further education beyond primary school (51%) and that a greater majority of them were unemployed (84%). A surprising 73% of the migrant women had more than two children despite most belonging in the lowest income group (total family income of below HK\$15,000k) per month. Despite 95% of the immigrant women feeling they could do more to improve their health status, only 22% of them reported having performed health promotion strategies since relocating to Hong Kong. Being Cantonese-speaking and living in a family household were significant predictors for immigrant women to perform health promotion activities. Results for participants in Mainland China show that while a smaller number of these women, 85 % felt they could be doing more, 61.5% of them were already performing health promotion strategies to improve their health status. A significant predictor for women in Mainland China was total family income; the higher the family income, the more health promotion activities were performed.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:30 - 11:45)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS45 *The Use of Folk Practices in the Care of Older Persons***

Relita G. BRECIA, **Merlina V. LOCQUIAO**, Crescencia M. SANTOS, Rhoda C. AGUILAR
Centro Escolar University, Philippines

The paradigm shift of the health care delivery system towards community-based is a result of the aging population worldwide. Increased life expectancy is coupled with the need for more attention to health promotion, care and cure of older people. Alternative medicines encompass healing paradigm and practices that are considered routines among Filipinos due to expensive health care system. Majority of the rural poor-including the urban, suburban poor, are the chronic crippling economic disabilities that make mainstream health care unaffordable, often accessed only as a debt inducing last resort. It is against this backdrop that this study was conducted.

Study aims to determine the extent of the use of folk practices in the care of older persons. Data were organized around six basic concepts: demographic profile of the respondents, extent utilization of folk practices in the care of older persons, perceived effectiveness of folk practices, degenerative diseases where folk practices is being utilized, perceived effectiveness of the folk practices in the cure of the degenerative diseases such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, asthma/COPD, arthritis and other pain causing ailments and gastro-intestinal diseases and the factors that contribute to the adoption of such practices as to physical, socio-cultural and economic aspect.

Study utilized the descriptive method of research. Survey technique was used using the questionnaire to answer the specific questions. The respondents were two hundred fifty-nine(259) elderly residents from Barangay Longos and Bulihan, Malolos, Bulacan, aged 60-94.

Data gathered were computed with the use of simple percentage formula, mean and rating scales.

Findings: Study revealed that majority of the respondents still resort to folk remedies in dealing with their health problems; All folk practices namely herbal medicine, hilot, tawas, suob, faith healing, bentusa, bulong, ihip and buga were minimally effective in the care of older persons as perceived by the respondents. For the degenerative diseases namely hypertension, diabetes mellitus, asthma/COPD, arthritis/other body pains, gastro-intestinal disorder and other diseases not stated in the study, all folk practices are either minimally effective as perceived by the respondents; There are physical, socio-cultural and economic aspects that contribute to the adoption of folk practices as alternative medicine in the care of older persons.

Recommendations: DOH should ensure the availability and easy accessibility of the materials and/or modules in the utilization of the folk practices that are proven to be safe and effective; policies related to the utilization of folk practices need to be the concern of the legislative; the local government should improve/enhance the existing approaches in rendering health services; other researches involving the same variables of this study should be conducted on a wider scale involving other places to confirm findings of the study.

5 JUNE 2010 (11:45 - 12:00)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS46 *A Nursing Intervention Study of the Health Education about Hypertension Life Style in the Kazakh Group in the Piedmont South to Urumqi, Western China***

Yali DAI, Qinhua ZHANG
Nursing College, Xing Jiang Medical University, China

Objective: This study aims to give a suggestion on alternative life styles through health education and promotion activity to a minority community population in Xinjiang autonomous region, western China, so as to provide a basic study for establishing hypertension prevention measure for the Kazakh group, a minority in the region.

Method: A quasi-experimental study design was adopted in the study. The Kazakh population was 919 persons randomly sampled from 1900 Herdsmen settled at the rangeland south to Urumqi. The sampled persons were all suffered from hypertension at ages above 18 year's old coming from a small township Gangou in the study area. We developed an intervention plan to investigate the risk factors for the disease during the survey period of 8 months.

Results: (1)The main risk factors were ranged as drinking alcohol, overtaking dietary salt, smoking, age, overweight/obesity resulting from the multivariate logistic regression analysis to the samples; (2) After made the intervention, the differences for the group were statistically significant ($P = 0.05$) on whether they were in smoking, eating fat, taking high-salt foods and inadequate vegetables.

5 JUNE 2010 (12:00 - 12:15)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS47 Workplace Violence: a comparative Queensland Study****Desley HEGNEY¹**, Robert ELEY², Deborah PARKER³, Anthony TUCKETT³¹ Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies, National University of Singapore, Singapore² The Centre for Rural and Remote Health, The University of Southern Queensland, Queensland, Australia³ School of Nursing and Midwifery, The University of Queensland, Australia

Nurses are at high risk of incurring workplace violence during their working life. This paper reports the findings on a cross sectional, descriptive, self-report, postal survey in 2007. A stratified random sample of 3,000 of the 29,789 registered and enrolled nurse and assistants in nursing members of the Queensland Nurses Union employed in the public, private and aged care sectors resulted in 1192 responses (39.7%). This paper reports the differences: between those nurses who experienced workplace violence and those who did not; across employment sectors (private hospitals, public hospitals, long term care facilities). The incidence of workplace violence is highest in public hospital nursing. Patients/clients/residents were the major perpetrators of workplace violence and the existence of a workplace policy did not decrease levels of workplace violence. Nurses providing clinical care in the private hospital and long term care sectors experienced more workplace violence than more senior nurses. While workplace violence was associated with high work stress, teamwork and a supportive workplace mitigated workplace violence. The perception of workplace safety was inversely related to workplace violence. With the exception of public hospital nursing, nurses reported an inverse relationship with workplace violence and morale.

5 JUNE 2010 (12:15 - 12:30)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)**CS48 The Immediate Life Support (ILS) Course and its Perceived Effect on Final Year Adult Branch Nursing Students' Ability to Assess Patients in Clinical Practice****P. GALLAGHER**

School of Nursing and Midwifery, Queens University Belfast, Britain

Significance: It is generally accepted that adequate assessment and management of critically ill patients can prevent further deterioration in their condition and reduce subsequent admission to intensive care units (McQuillan et al., 1998; Cullinane et al., 2005; Smith et al., 2006).

The Immediate Life Support (ILS) Course (Resuscitation Council (UK), 2005) is generally recognised as the gold standard in terms of preparing health care personnel to deal with the assessment and management of the acutely ill patient within the United Kingdom. The ILS course provides participants with the essential skills and knowledge to improve their assessment and management of critically ill patients using simulated technology.

The ILS course is however normally only provided to qualified nurses and doctors as a means of standardising their approach to the acutely ill patient. This study reports on the outcomes of providing an ILS course for undergraduate nursing students in their final year of study.

Objectives: This study aimed to establish whether the (ILS) course enhanced final year adult branch nursing student's ability to assess and manage patients in different clinical environments. The research also analyses the effect the ILS course has on final year adult branch nursing student's confidence as they approach the point of being a registered practitioner.

Study Methods: The entire cohort of final year adult branch nursing students (n = 177) were invited to participate in the study. A thirty point likert scale questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data from the participants. Questionnaires also contained a "free response" section where students were encouraged to make qualitative statements. Quantitative data was analysed using SPSS v.17.0 and descriptive statistics were produced. Qualitative responses were analysed thematically.

Results: 149 students completed the questionnaire representing an 84% response rate. The responses demonstrated a positive endorsement of the ILS course as part of the final year adult branch program. 96.7% (n = 144) of participants suggested the ILS course improved their confidence in assessing and managing patients. A further 92.6% (n = 138) of respondents stated that they felt the ILS course would make a real difference to their practice following registration as a nurse. Findings also suggested that 75.8% (n = 113) of respondents believed the ILS course assisted them initiate patient care decisions. A number of participants also made qualitative comments suggesting that elements of the course should be taught throughout their undergraduate programme.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that the ILS course is a useful medium for teaching the practical application of assessment and management of patients in the nursing curriculum. Furthermore findings from this study suggest that the ILS course has improved students' confidence in caring for patients in different clinical environments and has enhanced their ability to practice in a more cohesive and decisive manner, thus improving patient care.

Poster Presentations

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

- | | |
|------|--|
| PS1 | Can Self-Reported Body Weight and Height be Used for Overweight/Obesity Screening in Hong Kong Chinese Children?
Noel Po-Tai CHAN
<i>The Nethersole School of Nursing, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR</i> |
| PS2 | Promoting Tobacco-Free Schools: The Adolescents' Viewpoint
An-Na CHAO , Hsueh-Jen HO, Yi-Ching CHO, Li-Na CHOU
<i>Department of Nursing, National Tainan Institute of Nursing, Taiwan</i> |
| PS3 | The Meaning of Non-Caring: Nursing Students' Perspective
Yi-Ching CHO , Hsueh-Jen HO, An-Na CHAO, Shu-Chuan CHEN
<i>Department of Nursing, National Tainan Institute of Nursing, Taiwan</i> |
| PS4 | Associated Microbial Flora Found in Bath Basins in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of a Public Hospital in Iligan City, Philippines: Implication for Disease and Infection Control
Gloria Shiela E. COYOCA
<i>Nursing, MSU-IIT - Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines</i> |
| PS5 | The effect of Women's Health Management on the Development of Children's Behavior
Yvonne Yu-Wen FANG¹ , Ching-Hsiu HSIEH ² , Mei-Hua WANG ³
<i>¹Department of Nursing, Hsin Sheng College of Medical Care and Management, Taiwan; ²Chang Gung Institute of Technology, Taiwan; ³Graduate Institute of Biomedical Informatics, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan</i> |
| PS6 | Awareness of Self-Development in the First Practicum of Nursing Students in Southern Taiwan
Hsueh-Jen HO , Yi-Ching CHO, Shu-Chuan CHEN, Chia-Shan WU
<i>Department of Nursing, National Tainan Institute of Nursing, Taiwan</i> |
| PS7 | Effects of Moxibustion Therapy on Weight Reduction and Abdominal Obesity in Asian Young Adults: A Randomized Controlled Trial
Ching-Hsiu HSIEH , Yu-Wen FANG
<i>Department of Nursing, Chang Gung Institute of Technology, Chia-Yi, Taiwan</i> |
| PS8 | The Process of Using Action Research to Improve an After-school Program for Elementary School Children from Disadvantaged Families
Pei-Jung HSIEH
<i>Department of Nursing, National Tainan Institute of Nursing, Taiwan</i> |
| PS9 | Mental Health Situation of the First Year Community Health Students at Sirindhorn College of Public Health Chonburi
P. JITPAKDEE , S. JARIYASILP, T. THUMMANON
<i>Sirindhorn College of Public Health Chonburi, Thailand</i> |
| PS10 | New Public Education Approach on Liver Health
K.M.L. LAU , S.C.D. CHAN
<i>Adult Intensive Care Unit, Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong SAR</i> |
| PS11 | Parental Perception of their Presence during the Performance of Invasive Procedures on their Child: A Qualitative Study
J.C.Y. LEUNG , M.M.H. TIU, L.W. LAM, S.C. LAM
<i>Prince of Wales Hospitals, Hong Kong SAR</i> |
| PS12 | The Effectiveness of Therapeutic Play, Using Virtual Reality Computer Games, in Promoting the Psychological Well-being of Children Hospitalized with Cancer
William H.C. LI , Eva K.Y. HO
<i>School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR</i> |
| PS13 | Promoting Healthiness and Happiness in Children Moving on to a Primary School
William H.C. LI , Eva K.Y. HO
<i>School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR</i> |
| PS14 | The Relationship between Earphone Use and Hearing Ability of Students of Sirindhorn College of Public Health, Chonburi Province, Thailand
Hataya PETCHAROEN
<i>Sirindhorn College of Public Health, Chonburi Province, Thailand</i> |
| PS15 | Health Promoting Behaviors of the First Year Nursing Students at Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Uttaradit in Thailand
Sutthana PHANPHILAI
<i>Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Uttaradit, Praboromarajchanok Institute of Health workforce Development, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand</i> |

5 JUNE 2010 (12:30 - 12:45)

Lecture Theatre 4

CONCURRENT SESSION VI: Other at Risk Populations (II)

CS49 Helping Chinese Smokers to Quit: 6-Month Results of a Smoking Cessation Clinic in Guangzhou, China

Sophia S.C. CHAN¹, Doris Y.P. LEUNG¹, Chaoqiang JIANG², Li YANG², KK CHENG³, Tai-hing LAM⁴

¹ School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong

² Guangzhou 12th Hospital, Guangzhou, China

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Significance: China currently has 360 millions smokers and the epidemic is still growing. Smoking killed one million people and secondhand smoke exposure led to 33,800 deaths each year but smoking cessation service in China is very limited.

Objectives: To examine the effectiveness of a hospital-based smoking cessation clinic in Guangzhou (GZ), China.

Methods: We have established a pilot smoking cessation clinic in the GZ 12th Hospital, operated by trained smoking cessation counselors providing individualized face-to-face tailored cessation counseling with 3 and 6 month follow up to smokers in Guangzhou. We reported the 6-month results regarding their smoking status and examined changes in psychological factors by paired t-tests.

Results: From August 2006 to Nov 2009, a total of 317 smokers in the GZ province had proactively sought and received the tailored smoking cessation interventions from the clinic. Among them, 96% were male, 76% were married and the mean age was 40±13 years old. 53% had tertiary and 26% had senior secondary education level, and 48% had monthly household income ≥ RMB5,000. On average, the smokers had started smoking at the age of 20±5 years old, have been smoking for 20±13 years, and about 23% had never attempted to quit. We had successfully contacted 219 of 291 (75%) subjects who were eligible for 6-month follow-up. By intention-to-treat analysis, the self-reported 7-day point prevalence quit rate was 24.4%. Among those who had responded to the 6-month follow-up, 64.8% (142/219) had quit attempt(s) in the past 6 months. Using a 0-100 scale, there were a significant decrease in perceived difficulty in quitting (Before, After, p-value) (75.6±19.5, 70.8±21.8, p=0.01) and a significant increase in their confidence of not smoking again (62.9±22.7, 71.4±20.5, p<0.001). The smokers also showed a significant increase in self-efficacy to resist smoking due to internal (2.9±0.8, 3.1±1.1, p=0.045) and external (2.8±0.9, 3.0±1.1, p=0.005) stimuli on a 5-point Likert scale.

Conclusion: The quit rate of the cessation clinic in GZ was comparable to that in Hong Kong (27%) which offered free nicotine replacement therapy. The result suggested that the cessation counseling provided was effective in enhancing self-efficacy of Chinese smokers to stop smoking.

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PS17 Comparison of Coping Strategies in Iranian Adolescents with Cancer and Their Parents
Mahnaz SANJARI
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¹*Eulji University, Korea;* ²*Chungnam University, Korea;* ³*Sanji University, Korea*

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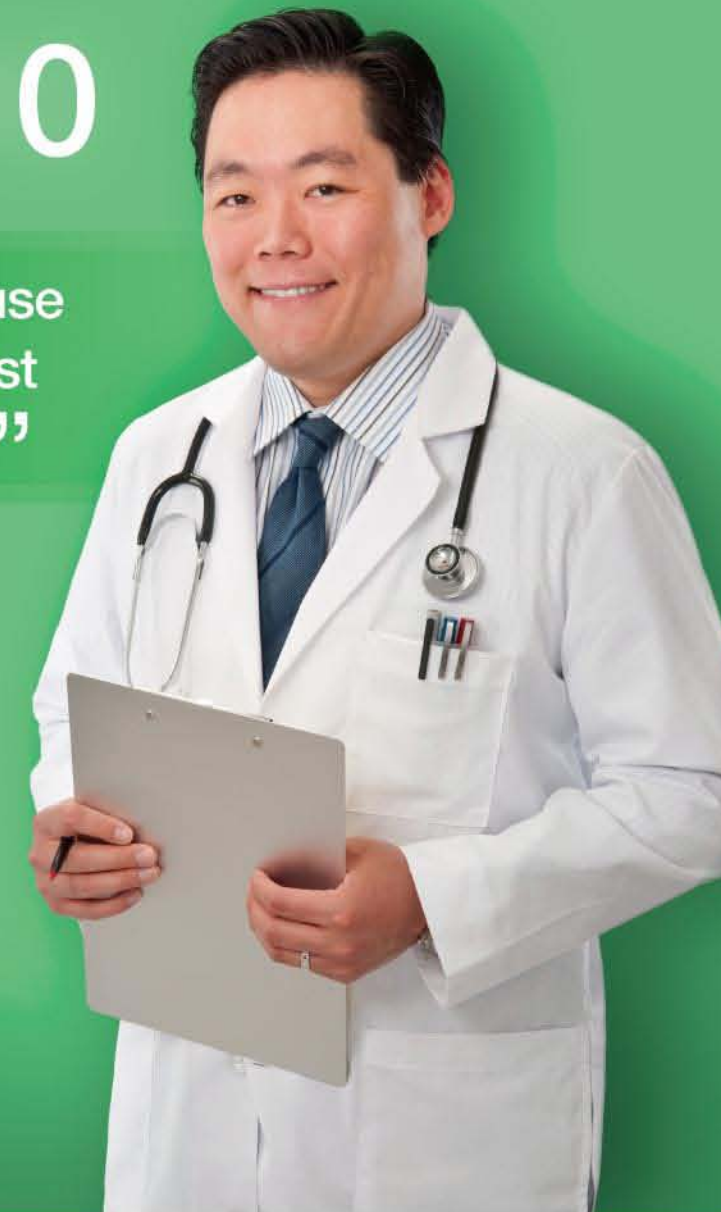


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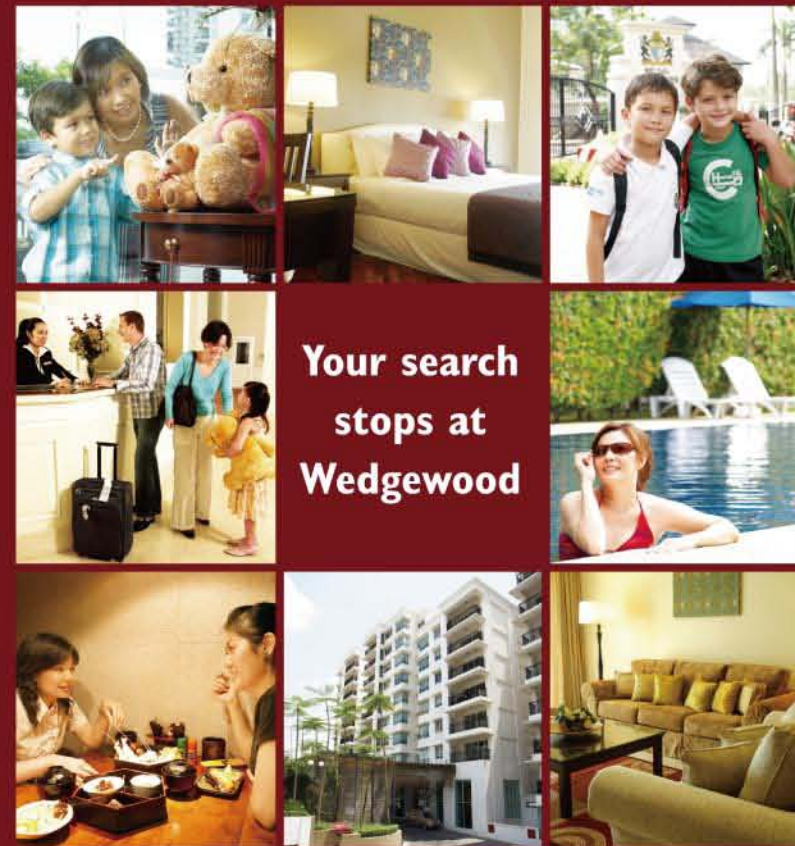
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