International Seminar on Nursing Experiences about COVID - 19 Pandemic

October 13, 2021 in Tehran, I.R. Iran

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THE MERCIFUL
THE COMPASSIONATE
International Seminar on Nursing Experiences about COVID-19 Pandemic
October 13, 2021 in Tehran, I. R. Iran

TOPICS:
- CLINICAL CARE
- MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
- EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

NOTE:
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International Seminar on Nursing Experiences about COVID-19 Pandemic

October 13, 2021 in Tehran, I. R. Iran

Faculty of Nursing Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences
Seminar Organization

Dr. Seyed Tayeb Moradian
Scientific Director of the Seminar

Dr. Jamileh Mokhtari
Chair of the Management and Leadership Panel

Dr. Zeynab Tabanejad
Chair of the Clinical care Panel

Dr. Zahra Farsi
Chair of the Education and Research Panel

Dr. Mohammad Gharaei
Executive Director of the Seminar

Farzad Shiravand, Mahnaz Pirahdi, Arman Dinnama
Seminar Executive Team

Erfan khaghanizade
Design and Layout

October 13, 2021 in Tehran, I. R. Iran
Faculty of Nursing, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences
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## Clinical Care

**Chair:** Dr. Zeinab Tabanejad, **Coordinator:** Dr. Yaser Saeed

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Nursing Students’ Satisfaction of the Quality of Education During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Zahra Farsi¹, Seyyedeh Azam Sajadi²

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²Department of Nursing Management, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Presentor: Zahra Farsi , Email:zahrafarsi@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Providing effective teaching, learning, and maintaining students’ health status and safety are significant concerns among nursing managers and educators.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate and compare the nursing students’ satisfaction during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A comprehensive search based on specific terms (such as covid, corona virus, satisfaction, student, nursing, virtual learning, learning, education) was performed as a systematic review by a computerized database search in the national and international databases including MagIran, SID, Scopus, PubMed, ISI Web of Knowledge, CINAHL, and Google Scholar from 2019 to 2021 in English and Persian languages.

Results: Firstly, 24 articles were found. Finally, 7 full texts of the selected papers were precisely investigated that summarized. Findings showed that the satisfaction level of nursing students in different countries was low to partially high. Interactive technologies are required to present active and exciting learning through online tools.

Conclusion: It is necessary to adopt appropriate policies and perform proper planning to continue better nursing education and increase student satisfaction.

Key words: COVID, Corona Virus, Satisfaction, Student, Nursing, Virtual Learning, Learning, Education
Nursing Research in COVID-19: Opportunities, Challenges, and Learned Lessons

Mehdi Jafari-Oori¹, Amir Vahedian-Azimi²

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²Trauma Research Center, Nursing Faculty, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Presenter: Mehdi Jafari-Oori¹ Email: m.jafarioori@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: With the current effects of the COVID-19 epidemic, nursing research has undergone incredible unanticipated changes across countries and regions. The effects of COVID-19 vary from one country to another depending on their unique characteristics. For example, contrary to Taiwan, in Japan, about 81.9% of research activities were hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: So, this study was aimed to assess nursing research in COVID-19, opportunities, challenges, and learned lessons

Methods: This scoping review was carried out with international, peer-reviewed research studies and gray literature published up to October 2021 in Persian and English languages. Using keywords derived from MESH, databases including Magiran, IranMedex, SID, Web of Sciences, PubMed, Embase via Ovid, Science Direct, and Google Scholar were searched. After screening titles and abstracts, the full texts of selected articles were evaluated, and those which passed the criteria were analyzed and synthesized with inductive thematic analysis. Study quality was also evaluated using a standard tool.

Results: All included articles were observational and cross-sectional. The studies consisted of the original papers, review studies, letters to the editor. The studies were conducted mainly in the United States, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, Thailand, Korea, and so on. The most challenging that nursing research confronted were heavy teaching burden, fluctuating research productivity, funding/grant challenges, lack of competence in junior faculties, multiple roles and responsibilities of researchers, stigmatization of nurse researchers, delay in routine duties, limitations in designing new studies under the pandemic, limitations in access to all research settings, data collection, workforce gaps, limited integration in research structures and clinical redeployment, changing the research topic, recruitment and enrollment, consenting processes, timeline Implications (prolong, changing research topic), reviewing and dissemination, and ethic committee issues. The following new research priorities in the pandemic times are recommended: virtual caring, exploring people’s complex behavior related to low adherence to disease predictive behaviors, nursing support routes, staffing models, palliative care models, linking of nursing theories to the pandemic management and control, Infection prevention and control.

Conclusion: With the unexpected COVID-19 pandemic, nurses are faced with numerous challenges that result in little nursing research in the COVID-19 pandemic. The new epidemic provides new contexts and dilemmas for study.

Key words: COVID-19, Nursing Research, Opportunities, Challenge
Continuing Nursing Education: Challenges and Strategies in the COVID-19 Pandemic

Seyedeh Azam Sajadi¹, Zahra Farsi²

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².Medical-Surgical Nursing, Research and Community Health Departments, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Presenter: Seyedeh Azam Sajadi¹, Email: arasajadi@yahoo.com

Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented emergency that raised many threats and opportunities for universities. One of the main concerns of educational administrators is continuation of education.

Objectives: This study aimed to explain the challenges and opportunities of the COVID-19 pandemic for nursing education.

Methods: This qualitative study with a conventional content analysis approach was conducted at a mission-centered nursing school in Tehran, Iran. Data collected through in-depth and semi-structured interviews with nursing administrators, educators, and students and continued until reaching data saturation. All interviews were recorded and analyzed using the Graneheim and Lundman methods.

Results: The main challenges comprised the “Perceived stress,” “Challenges of virtual education,” “Unstable clinical education,” and “Unstable theoretical education.” The main effective strategies for successful confrontation comprised the “Provision of health safety grounds” “Adaptive coping,” “Collaboration,” and “Facilitation the educational process.”

Conclusion: Threats arising from COVID-19 should become an opportunity in the field of nursing education. COVID-19 pandemic provided an educational opportunity to use new teaching methods and exploit new technologies. This pandemic enabled nursing students to become familiar with critical and unpredictable situations and to learn how to adapt to them.

Key words: Challenges, Opportunities, COVID-19, Nursing Education
Contribution of Nursing Students to Health System Needs During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Mixed Method

Seyed Tayeb Moradian¹, Fakhrudin Faizi²

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Presentor: Fakhrudin Faizi²*, Email: F_F_1346@yahoo.com

Abstract

Objectives: To survey and understand the experiences of the undergraduate students participated in direct care of patients with Covid-19

Methods: In the two-phase study carried out in 2020 in Tehran, Iran; first 50 nurse students reported their stress through the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) in the last months of caring the patients with Covid-19 and then, 15 were interviewed by explanatory questions to probe and obtain their main concerns and experiences. Statistical analysis was done using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) 20.0 (Chicago, IL, USA). Conventional qualitative content analysis method was applied for data analysis in qualitative section. MAXQDA 10 was used to extract codes and the Lincoln and Guba criteria were used for rigor and trustworthiness. The study was approved by the National Committee Research Ethics (IR.BMSU.REC.1399.070).

Results: In quantitative part: The response rate was 77%, mean age 22.67 (4.1), the mean of PSS 32.54 (4.2), 33 (63%) lived in dormitory. One-way ANOVA revealed that there was no significant differentiation in PSS score with fields of studying, and having previous experience of caring (p>0.05). In qualitative phase 454 codes identified, then categorized in 13 categories including four main themes of “hard and unpredictable”, “On the path to independence”, “post traumatic growth”, and “commitment”.

Conclusion: The undergraduate nurse students confronting patients with Covid-19 experienced some kinds of stress in the beginning; however, with close support, their skills of caring improved and they developed their ability to comply with national health needs. More studies with large number of the students are needed to describe their experiences combating Covid-19.

Key words: Nursing Student, Covid-19, Post-Traumatic Growth, Psychological
Psychological Distress in Nursing Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Qualitative Study

Maryam Azizi¹, Azizeh Alizadeh²

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2. PhD in military psychology. Department Psychology in Hajar Hospital. Tehran. Iran

Presentor: Maryam Azizi², Email: Azizi.m411@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the latest pandemic with devastating worldwide impact. Psychophysical health of medical students is directly or indirectly related to it.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the challenges of nursing students while studying during the global pandemic and coping strategies used to deal with these challenges, with the qualitative study.

Methods: In the study, data saturation was achieved after analyzing the reports of 23 undergraduate nursing students, using the inductive thematic saturation method. Data were collected using semi-structured in-depth telephone interviews. The calls were made in May to July, 2021.

Results: Qualitative inductive content analysis of students’ reports resulted in 85 codes, indicating Psychological Distress as the main problem of all students. Students mentioned psychological, organizational, economical, family, social and educational factors as stressors factors which they tried to manage psychological distress resulting these challenges with stress reducing factors like supportive, personality and behavioral strategies, which resulting in psychological empowerment and psychological regression.

Conclusion: This qualitative study with its deep perception of the participants’ experiences provide a clear picture of their concerns, processes and responses, which, it is hoped, hold implications for development of training, supportive and preventive programs.

Key words: Covid, Corona Virus, Psychological Distress, Nursing Students, Qualitative Study
Role Model Nursing Leaders in Covid – 19 Pandemic

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2. Associate Professor in Nursing Education, Medicine, Quran and Hadith Research Center, Nursing Faculty, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3. Associate Professor, Atherosclerosis Research Center. Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences Tehran, Iran

Presentor: Jamileh Mokhtari Nouri ², Mails: jamilmokhtari@yahoo.com & mokhtari@bmsu.ac.ir

Abstract

Applying the principles and skills of management, including planning, organizing and leadership skills, will greatly help to improve the quality of nursing manager duties. This is even more important during crisis management, such as the Covid-19 crisis. The objective of the present study was to express the experiences of nursing managers in the Covid-19 crisis. A qualitative conventional content analysis approach was used to discover the nursing leadership style in covid-19 crisis. The present study was conducted in one hospital in Tehran, Iran. 20 Iranian nursing managers in all nursing management positions such as head nurse, matron and supervisor were interviewed. Semi-structured interview was conducted at one hospital in Iran, using reflective and open ended questioning. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed. The study was carried out in 2020 while data saturation occurred, no new categories or codes were emerging and the study questions were answered. Credibility and conformability were established through member checking. The report of the analysis was returned to the participants in order to get the assurance that the researchers had portrayed their real world in codes and extracted categories. Four main themes were emerged from data analysis including: “managers as role model”, “full responsiveness”, “Being in constant challenge”, and “post disaster growth”. Nursing management is one of the activities that the manager must be constantly aware of the activities of his subset. This requires a constant presence in the workplace and communication with nursing staff. Also, in times of crisis, the manager, in addition to having scientific ability, must also have sufficient experience. These two factors will lead to crisis management. Also Training staff and managers in crisis management is one of the most important issues in nursing management.

Key words: Nursing Management, Nursing Leadership, Role Model, COVID-19
SWOT Analysis of Selected Military Medical Centers in Covid-19 Pandemic from Nurses

Maryam Sattarzadeh¹

1.Maryam Sattarzadeh, PhD , Applied Research Center

Abstract

Introduction: SWOT analysis is an important tool for decision making and is used to systematically analyze strategic issues and identify internal and external factors affecting the organization. Organizations can identify their positive and negative factors based on SWOT, and develop and implement their strategies to improve the current situation. The aim of this study was to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of selected Military Medical Centers encounter to COVID-19.

Methods: The present study is a qualitative study that was conducted in 2021. Interviews were conducted in a semi-structured and directed with the nursing managers involved with COVID-19 in the selected Military Medical Centers and were purposefully selected and entered into the study. All interviews were conducted in the workplace of the interviewees and face to face. For data collection, interviews were recorded by 2 audio recorders. The collected data were analyzed using the content analysis method. For this purpose, after conducting the interviews and implementing it in the MS word, the researchers analyzed the content in the data (in-depth reading of the interviews conducted).

Results: The results of the study showed that a total of 10 categories and 38 subcategories were extracted from performed analyzes. Strengths had 4 categories, 20 subcategories, weaknesses had 2 categories, 9 subcategories, opportunities had 2 categories, 4 subcategories, and threats had 2 categories, 5 subcategories.

Conclusion: The strategic analysis obtained from the present study with a detailed explanation of internal and external issues of Military Medical Centers can be used as a detailed roadmap in the face of COVID-19 and other possible epidemic conditions by competent policy makers.

Key words: Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat, COVID-19, Military
Daily reflective diaries of Armed Forces nursing managers in COVID-19 pandemic

Jamileh Mokhtari Nouri¹, Seyed Tayeb Moradian², Rashid Jafari³

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2. Nursing PhD, Associate Professor of Nursing Faculty, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3. Nursing PhD Candidate of Nursing Faculty, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Presentor: Rashid Jafari³, rashidjafari@yahoo.com, stu.rjafari60@bmsu.ac.ir

Abstract

Introduction: The nature of any disaster, such as COVID-19 pandemic, is generating tension and disruption in society and organizations. Managers have an important role in handling intraorganizational tension. The armed forces have always stood by the people and the governments and supported them in disasters and crises. Also, the role of nursing managers in COVID-19 pandemic management is undeniable. Record and transfer of their learned lessons, will pave the way for management of possible future pandemics.

Objectives: This qualitative study aimed to document the experiences of armed forces nursing managers in managing COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Based on the Gibbs reflective cycle, experiences of 16 nursing managers at military hospitals were gathered through some semi structured interviews. Interviews were transcribed, analyzed with DCA approach and data was encrypted.

Results: 158 initial codes were extracted. The main categories emphasized by the participants were: Anxiety control, Staff Management, Education and empowerment, Risk management and then Need to motivate.

Conclusion: Based on the participants’ categorized opinions, strategies were presented as their recorded experience for managing possible future pandemics. The authors believe that the way to victory and positive change in health care organizations, especially in such crises, is through the appreciation of staff, a point that can be considered for future researches.

Key words: COVID-19 Pandemic, Armed Forces, Nursing Managers, Appreciation, Disaster
Nursing Management Challenges in the COVID-19 pandemic in Military Hospitals

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². PhD in Nursing, Associate Professor, Department of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
³. PhD, Assistant Professor, department of Health in Disasters and Emergencies, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Presentor: Somayeh Azarmi¹

Abstract

Objectives: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic caused public health systems to face major challenges. Nurses are the frontline personnel encountering health crises, and military hospitals have vital role in health response to disasters. This study aimed to explain the challenges of nursing management in COVID-19 in hospitals.

Methods: This qualitative study with a conventional content analysis approach was conducted in 2020 in Tehran. Fourteen participants were enrolled using purposive sampling. In-depth and semi-structured interviews were used to data collection and continued until reaching data saturation. Nursing managers constructed interviews, and all interviews were analyzed using Graneheim and Lundman method.

Results: The findings of data analysis included 16 sub-categories, and four categories under one central theme. The reported four main categories were: (1) powerful management and leadership (commitment, support, culture, communications and coordination, organizing, and rules and regulations); (2) Accurate planning (plan development, plan implementation, and plan Evaluation and Monitoring); (3) high preparedness (training and drill, and surge Capacity); and (4) proper response (staff management, volunteers management, injured management, resources management, and information management). The central theme was “risk management of the COVID-19 pandemic”.

Conclusion: This study noted challenges of nursing management during the pandemic. Scientific and sustainable management, planning, and providing education were addressed to improve the nursing management process in pandemic

Key words: COVID-19, Coronavirus, Hospital, Military, Nursing Management.
COVID-19 in Heart Failure: Challenges

Asma shojaee

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Presenter: Asma Shojaee, Email: shojaeeasma@yahoo.com

Abstract

Objectives: COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on HF management and a close relationship has been suggested between covid-19 and heart failure but this relationship is so complex. The aim of this study was to investigate the challenges and nursing care in this situation.

Methods: We searched in some data bases include Google scholar, PubMed, Embase and Scopus with key words: Heart failure, Covid-19, challenges and nursing care. We extracted 27 articles that after duplication and applying the inclusion criteria, finally 12 articles were included in the study.

Results: The main challenges that we could find were: 1- multiorgan involvement in covid-19, 2- the role of ACE2 in covid-19 and heart failure, 3- consideration some special nursing care in this condition especially (elevate cardiac biomarkers, ECG changes, arrhythmias, cytokine storm, psychological problem), 4- Delivery of HF care has been significantly restructured so present situation might be the right moment to implement a structured telemedicine program in clinical practice, 5- Drug consideration, 6- Vaccination, 8- COVID-19 restrictions are easing.

Conclusion: Heart failure is a risk factor for patients admitted with Covid-19 and covid-19 can exacerbate heart failure condition and lead to new onset heart failure, despite not having a history of HF. There are several challenges in heart failure patient in context of covid-19. If nurses be aware of covid-19 and heart failure mechanisms and also the role of ACE2 defiantly they will be able to formulate nursing diagnosis better, promote care plan, implement planning phases and finally have a good evaluation.

Key words: Heart Failure, COVID-19, Challenges, Nursing Care
HFNC vs. NIV in Covid19

Alireza Moradi

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Presentor: Alireza Moradi, Email: a.moradi_m@yahoo.ca

Abstract

Objectives: We reviewed 10 studies of oxygen therapy methods in Covid19 patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of HFNC in comparison with other methods.

Methods: This was a review article that reviewed the findings of articles examining different ways of oxygen therapy in respiratory disorders in Covid19 patients and compared the advantages and disadvantages of these methods.

Results: HFNC, if used at the right time, can save patients in the early stages of hypoxia and reduce the need for invasive procedures. But in general, the difference between the results of using HFNC compared to NIV is not significant.

Conclusion: Supplemental oxygen therapy is one of the more commonly prescribed interventions used by physicians when caring for hypoxic patients acutely. A traditional nasal cannula can only effectively provide only up to 4 to 6 liters per minute of supplemental oxygen. High-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) therapy is an oxygen supply system capable of delivering up to 100% humidified and heated oxygen at a flow rate of up to 60 liters per minute. Noninvasive ventilation refers to the delivery of mechanical ventilation to the lungs using techniques that do not require an endotracheal airway. It seems that non-invasive methods such as X, which provide the patient with a high flow of oxygen, can further improve patients’ respiratory status. The right choice of oxygen therapy should be initiated according to the patient’s needs and hypoxia should be avoided. Because hypoxia worsens the prognosis.

Key words: HFNC, LFNC, NIV, Covid-19
Mechanical Ventilation Liberation in COVID-19 and Nursing Consideration in Ills COVID-19

Ehsan Abadi
1.PHD Student of Nursing, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran

Presenter: Ehsan Abadi

Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the latest experiences of nurses in liberation from mechanical ventilation in patients with Covid-19 disease.

Methods: This presentation has been collected and presented according to the latest articles related to the Mechanical ventilation liberation in COVID-19 from the up to date database.

Results: Liberation patients from the ventilator consist of a three-step process that involves readiness testing, weaning, and extubation. For successful liberation of patients, all three steps must be performed successfully and consecutively to increase the probability of successful liberation of patients. The key to mechanically ventilated patients is to ensure their success from Mechanical ventilation liberation. Because in case of failure in the liberation phase due to the production of aerosol o patients, the chances of infecting other members of the medical staff are high.

Conclusion: In the issue of liberation of patients under mechanical ventilation, the most important principle is to prevent personnel from getting COVID-19. As far as possible, the liberation process should be ensured to be successful. And any procedure that is likely to produce aerosol should not be used in the process of isolating patients.

Key words: Liberation, Mechanical Ventilation, Extubation, Weaning, COVID-19
Top Care Essential for Ventilated COVID-19 Patients

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Abstract

Objectives: In a wide variety of settings, nurses are increasingly likely to care for Ventilated COVID-19 Patients. The aim of this article is referring to the top some essentials of nursing care for Ventilated COVID-19 Patients.

Methods: Systematic literature reviews are recognized methods for conducting evidence-based policy.

Results: Communication among care providers, Check ventilator settings and modes, Suction appropriately, Proning — mechanical ventilation, Recruitment Manoeuvres, Prevention of VTE, Monitoring patients on ECMO, Providing care to patients requiring enteral nutrition, Sedation needs, Educate COVID-19 Patient Family, and Ethical dilemma are cases that nurses face in caring for Ventilated COVID-19 Patients.

Conclusion: Caring for a COVID-19 patient on mechanical ventilation requires teamwork, knowledge of care goals, and interventions based on best practices, patient needs, and response to therapy. Also, Mechanical ventilation has become a common treatment, and nurses must be knowledgeable and confident when caring for ventilator COVID-19 patients.

Key words: Nursing Care, Ventilated, COVID-19 Patients
Topics:
Clinical Care
Management and Leadership
Education and Research

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