2024 International Healthcare Conference

Innovative Healthcare, Working Together for Change: Insights, Challenges, and Evidences

2024國際健康照護研討會

一起為改革而合作：洞察、挑戰、和實證



Date：NOV 29,2024
活動日期：2024年11月29日

Place：D210
活動地點：淑蓮護理學院D210藝術教室

Advisory Organization
指導單位

Organizer
主辦單位

輔英科技大學護理學院
Fooyin University School of Nursing

輔英科技大學附設醫院
Fooyin University Hospital

Co-Organizers
協辦單位
高齡及長期照護事業系
Department of Gerontlogical and Long-Term Care Business

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Innovative Healthcare, Working Together for Change: Insights, Challenges, and Evidences

Nov 29, 2024 (Friday) **PROGRAM-AT-A-GLANCE**
Place：D210

Taiwan Time	Topic	Moderator
	Pei-Rong Chang Assistant Professor, School of Nursing Fooyin University	
08:30~09:00	**Registration**	
09:00~09:15	Opening Huey-Shyan Lin, PhD, Professor & President President of Fooyin University Yu-Hua Lin, RN, PhD Professor & Dean School of Nursing, Fooyin University Shaw-Yeu Jeng, M.D Ph.D. Superintendent of Fooyin University Hospital Ko, Nai-Ying Taiwan Union of Nurses Association (TUNA) Su, Wen-Hui, Leader Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital	Ya-Lie Ku Associate Professor School of Nursing, Fooyin University
09:15~10:45	**Plenary Keynote 1** Multidisciplinary Team Approach to Enable Effective Management for People with Comorbidities **Speaker:** Chiung-Jung(Jo) Wu Associate Professor/School of Health Sunshine Coast University, Australia; Honorary Research Fellow, Royal Brisbane & Women's Hospital; Chair of JBI Expert Reference Group, Cardiovascular Field, Australia	Shu-Ming Chen Deputy Dean School of Nursing, Fooyin University

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10:45~11:00	**Break** **E-Poster Presentation I**	
11:00~12:30	**Plenary Keynote 2** Towards the Development of Social Robots for Seniors: Privacy Best Practices **Speaker:** Patrick C.K. Hung Professor/Ontario Tech University Faculty of Business and Information Technology, Canada	Chia-Lun Lo Associate Professor School of Nursing, Fooyin University
Emcee： Chiung-Yin Hsu Associate Professor, School of Nursing, Fooyin University		
12:30~13:30	**Lunch**	
13:30~15:00	**Plenary Keynote 3** Innovations in Nursing Education Regarding to the Social Changes **Speaker:** Koike Yoko Professor/Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Care, Takasaki University of Health and Welfare, Japan	Shih-Hui Huang Professor School of Nursing, Fooyin University
15:00~15:15	**Break** **E-Poster Presentation II**	
15:15~16:30 (D210)	Moderator: Chia-Yun Fu Assistant Professor School of Nursing Fooyin University	

Session 01 15:15~15:30	Session 02 15:30~15:45	Session 03 15:45~16:00	Session 04 16:00~16:15	Session 05 16:15~16:30
Innovative Teaching Methods for Qualitative Interview Skills in Qualitative Research Course	The Correlates of Nurses' Self-Efficacy for Proving End-of-Life Care at General Wards with Hospice Shared Care	Exploring the experience of using aromatherapy amongst postpartum women with depressed mood	Reduce the Frailty Level in Older Adults Undergoing Post-Acute Care Using Home-based Rehabilitation Therapy	Exploring Clinical Evidences of the Innovative Oral Cleaning Tool in ICU Patients and Nurses
Speaker: 顧雅利	Speaker: 許瓊尹	Speaker: 廖怡惠	Speaker: 徐富琳	Speaker: 楊紹宏

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15:15~16:30 (D306-2) Concurrent session Chinese Session	Moderator: Ching-Feng Chang Assistant Professor School of Nursing, Fooyin University			
	15:15~15:30 Session 01 Nursing staff's lived experience of children's Internet addiction Speaker: 白宜芬(線上)	15:30~15:45 Session 02 Application of Closed-Loop Management of Breast Milk in the Breast Milk Monitoring to Feeding Process Speaker: 鐘苡菱	15:45~16:00 Session 03 The effectiveness of exercise and nutrition intervention for pre-frailty older adults in Taipei: A Community-Based Approach Speaker: 李盈慧	16:00~16:15 Session 04 Impact of Foot Reflexology on Health and Well-being: A Visualization Analysis Using Web of Science Data Speaker: 楊世瑋
15:15~16:30 (D510-1) Concurrent session Chinese Session	Moderator: Yu-Hsiang Liu Assistant Professor School of Nursing, Fooyin University			
	15:15~15:30 Session 01 The Effect of a Multi-Activity Program on Physical Fitness and Psychosocial Health of the Elderly – A Pilot Study of a Veterans Home in Southern Taiwan Speaker: 李碧玉	15:30~15:45 Session 02 The effectiveness of muscle-stretching exercises program to Prevent or Delay Disability in the Community Care Center Speaker: 楊月穎	15:45~16:00 Session 03 Exploring the effects of the dependent levels and care needs on the long-term care services selections among the population in the rural areas Speaker: 林欣妤	16:00~16:15 Session 04 Exploring the Transition Process of a Dementia Case with Relocation Stress Speaker: 陳宣蓓	16:15~16:30 Session 05 Exploring a Dementia Elderly Case with BPSD Syndrome Speaker: 陳映婷
16:40~17:00 (D210)	Closing Remark			

Distinguished Guests



Huey-Shyan Lin, PhD
President
Fooyin University



Yu-Hua Lin, RN, PhD
Professor & Dean
School of Nursing, Fooyin University



Shao-Yu Jheng, Superintendent
of Fooyin University Hospital



Ko, Nai-Ying
Taiwan Union of Nurses Association (TUNA)



Su, Wen-Hui, Leader
Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital

Keynote Speakers



Chiung-Jung(Jo) Wu
Associate Professor /School of Health
Sunshine Coast University, Australia



Patrick C.K. Hung
Professor/ Ontario Tech University
Faculty of Business and
Information Technology, Canada



Koike Yoko
Professor/Department of Nursing,
Faculty of Health Care, Takasaki
University of Health and Welfare,
Japan

Moderator



Ya-Lie Ku
Assistant Professor/School of Nursing Fooyin University



Shu-Ming Chen
Deputy Dean /School of Nursing Fooyin University



Chia-Lun Lo
Associate Professor/School of Nursing Fooyin University



Shih-Hui Huang
Professor/School of Nursing Fooyin University



Chia-Yun Fu
Assistant Professor/School of Nursing Fooyin University



Ching-Feng Chang
Assistant Professor/School of Nursing Fooyin University



Yu-Hsiang Liu
Assistant Professor/School of Nursing Fooyin University

Keynote Speakers



Chiung-Jung (Jo) Wu

Associate Professor/School of Health
Sunshine Coast University, Australia

Experiences	Associate Professor, School of Health, University of the Sunshine Coast (UniSC), Australia Postgraduate & Honours Program, Higher Degree Research (HDR) Coordinator, UniSC, Australia Fellow, Australian College of Nursing (FACN, highest honour in Nursing in Australia) Senior Fellow for the Higher Education Academy (SHFEA), UK Honorary Research Fellow, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Australia Chair, JBI Expert Reference Group, Cardiovascular Field (Global) Visiting Professor, Tongi University (Ranked #182 World University 2024); Visiting Fellow/Research Fellow for Faculty of Health Science, VinUniveristy, Metharath University (Shinawatra University) Executive Committee member, Queensland Australian Cardiovascular Health and Rehabilitation Association (QCRA) Winner, Bronze Medal, *European Society for Person Centered Healthcare* (the only Australian to receive this award) Leader, Research Clusters
Specialties	Health Sciences

Multidisciplinary team approach to enable effective management for people with comorbidities

Dr Jo Wu, RN, FACN, SFHEA

Associate Professor, School of Health, University of the Sunshine Coast (UniSC), Australia

Postgraduate & Honours Program Coordinator, and Higher Degree Research (HDR) Coordinator, UniSC

Fellow, Australian College of Nursing (FACN, highest honour in Nursing in Australia)

Senior Fellowship for the Higher Education Academy (SHFEA) UK

Honorary Research Fellow, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Australia

Chair, JBI Expert Reference Group, Cardiovascular Field (Global)

Visiting Professor, School of Medicine, Tongji University ; Research Fellow, Shiawatra University (SIU)

Winner, Bronze Medal, European Society for Person Centred Healthcare

Email: cwu@usc.edu.au ;

Webpage: www.usc.edu.au/jo-wu



Disclosure of the financial interests in the research

All data presented are supported by several university research grants and Australian Government grants/awards

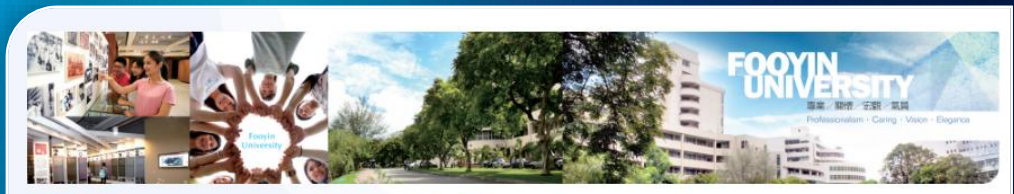
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Acknowledgements 感謝

Conference/Symposium Organising Committee



2024 International Health Care Symposium

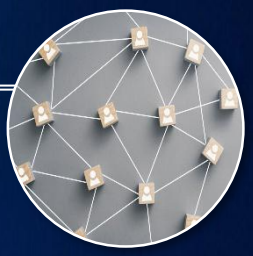
Innovative Health Care - Working Together for Change: Insights, Challenges, and Evidence



CRICOS Provider Number: 01595D

University of the Sunshine Coast Australia

Overview



What are the problems?

Examples of people with Cardiac and diabetes

Why do we care? - In clinical contexts

How to do? - things to consider when forming a multidisciplinary team

Examples of intervention programs incorporating technology

Results/Findings

Impact/Significance

Collaboration opportunities

Problems?

- Prevalence
- Deaths
- Hospitalisations

Heart Foundation

https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/your-heart/evidence-and-statistics/key-statistics-heart-attack

One Australian develops diabetes every 5 mins!

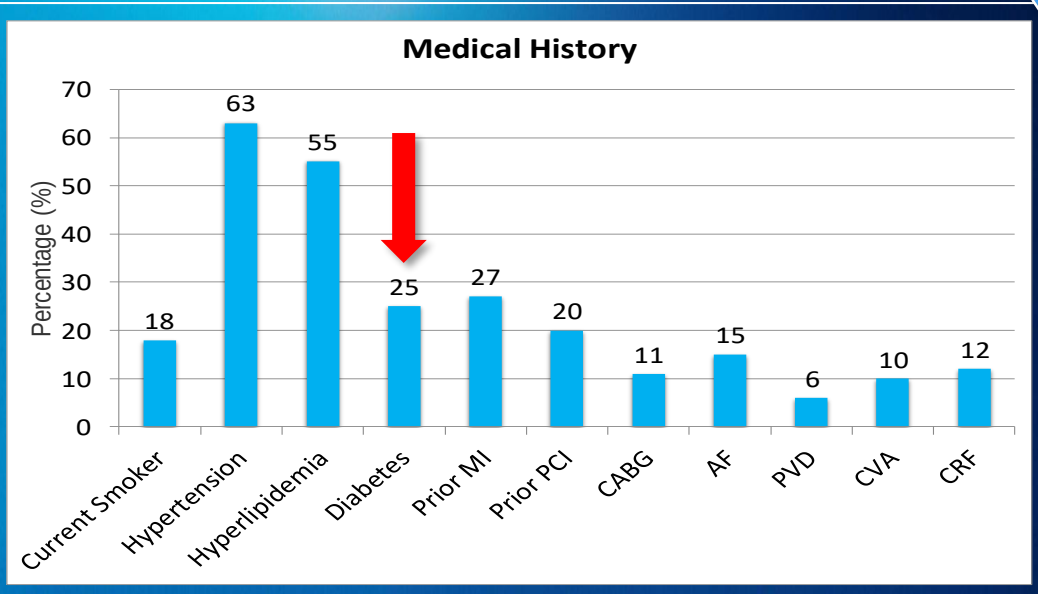


https://www.diabetesaustralia.com.au/about-diabetes/diabetes-in-australia/

diabetes australia

Australia and New Zealand Snapshot





In clinical contexts

Clinical context – cardiac diseases in Australia and in Taiwan



Clinical context – diabetes in Australia and in Taiwan



Clinical context – people with dual conditions



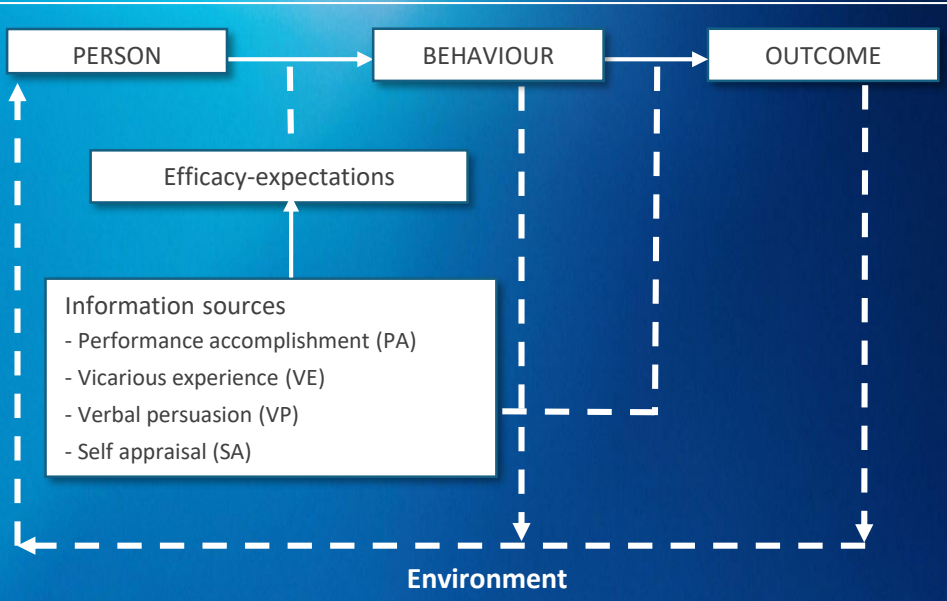
Theoretical framework – Why?



Self-efficacy model

adapted from McDowell et al. (2004)





Form a multidisciplinary team

Considering:

- ....



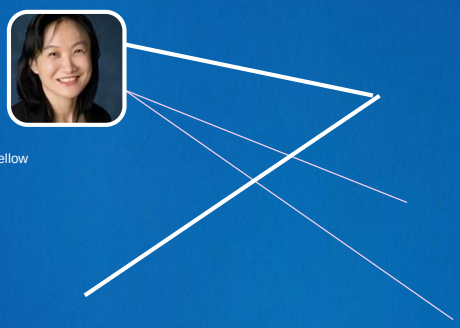
Current Key Chief/Associate Investigators /Web developer

Dr Jo Wu, RN, FACN, SFHEA
Associate Professor, UniSC
Leader, research groups, i.e. NURTURE, Health Services Research
Honorary Research Fellow, MMRI - UQ
Honorary Research Fellow, RBWH
Visiting Fellow, QUT
Chair, JBI Expert Reference Group, Cardiovascular field
Visiting Professor, Medical School, Tongli Uni, Research Fellow (Professorial), SIU



Current involvements with regional health service

Dr Jo Wu, RN, FACN, SFHEA
Associate Professor, UniSC
Leader, research groups, i.e. NURTURE, Health Services Research
Honorary Research Fellow, MMRI - UQ
Honorary Research Fellow, RBWH
Visiting Fellow, QUT
Chair, JBI Expert Reference Group, Cardiovascular field
Visiting Professor, Medical School, Tongli Uni, Research Fellow (Professorial), SIU



Examples of intervention programs incorporating technology

Automated text-messaging system - HCM (Health Communication Message System)

Video clips – approx. 3 mins

Website

iPhone, iPad

Android phone, tablet

URL

Major features of our program



Some key methods details…

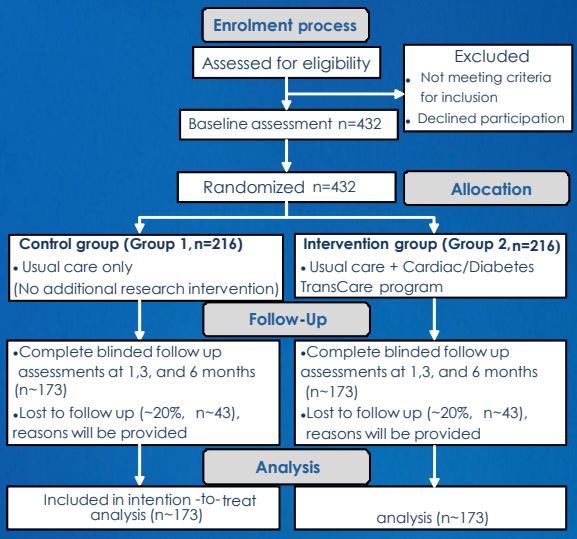


Figure 1: Overview of recruitment, allocation, data collection

Results

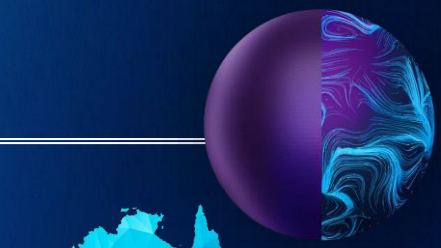
Impacts / Significance



Summary

Current collaboration projects

Within Australia:





International collaboration:



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Contacts

Email:
cwu@usc.edu.au

Phone:
+61 411 456 608

Line/WeChat:
WhatsApp





Patrick C. K. Hung

Professor/Ontario Tech University Faculty of Business and Information Technology, Canada

Education	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong
Experiences	2020/10 The 2020 IEEE International Conference on Web Service (ICWS 2020) Best Student Paper Award IEEE Computer Society Prize / Award 2019/9 Honourable Guest Professor Shizuoka University Honor 2019/6 Research Excellence Award University of Ontario Institute of Technology Prize / Award 2018/7 Outstanding Service Award The IEEE Computer Society's Technical Steering Committee for Services Computing (TSCVC) Prize / Award 2014/2 Honorary International Chair Professor Department of Electronic Engineering, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan Honor 2007/3 Leaders Opportunity Fund Award The Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI), Canada Prize / Award
Specialties	Computer Science and Information Technology

The Development of Social Support Technologies for Canadian Seniors: Our Experiences in Social Robots

Patrick C. K. Hung
Faculty of Business and IT
Ontario Tech University, Canada

Fooyin University @ November 26-28, 2024

Salute and Acknowledgements

- Our Team Members
  - Silas Alves, Research Associate
  - Dale Mcinnis, PhD Student
  - Samuel Agaga, PhD Student
  - Jackson Sears, Master Student
  - Kaixuan Koh, Master Student
  - Kai Choo Ooi, Master Student
  - Marco Cano, Master Student
  - Carolina Velasco, Master Student
  - Jennifer Cardenas, Master Student
  - Devika rani Padam, Master Student
  - Anuhya Dasika, Master Student
  - Raj kumar Pratap, Master Student
  - Jasmine Maaden, Master Student
  - Kevin Jhong, Visiting PhD Student
  - Sunny Tseng, Visiting Master Student
  - Jasper Tsai, Visiting Undergraduate Student

SSHRC CRSH
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Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada

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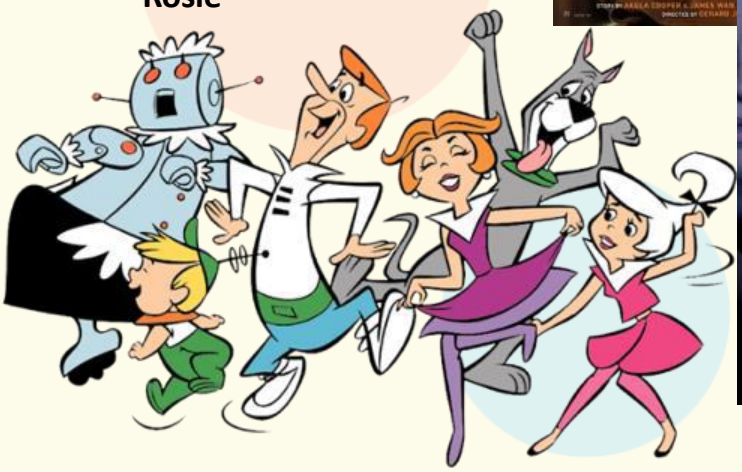
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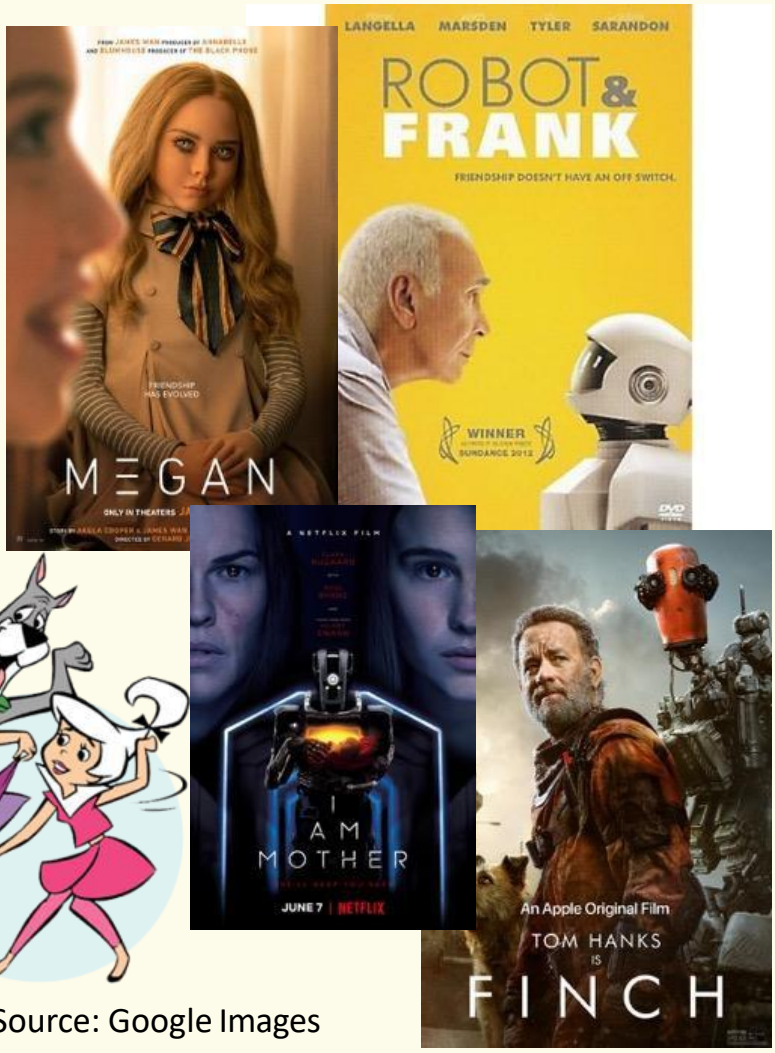
Source: Google Images

The Jetsons

- *Back in 1962, when the cartoon The Jetsons first aired on TVs across the nation, everything about it seemed like it came from a very far and distant future.*

Rosie





Source: Google Images

Social Robot Types

TABLE I. CATEGORISATION OF ROBOTS BY APPEARANCE

Anthropomorphic	Zoomorphic	Functional
From Greek: human (*anthropo*) + shape (*morphous*)	From Greek: animal (*zoo*) + shape (*morphous*)	







Source: G. Trovato, F. Cuellar and M. Nishimura, "Introducing 'theomorphic robots'," *2016 IEEE-RAS 16th International Conference on Humanoid Robots (Humanoids)*, Cancun, Mexico, 2016, pp. 1245-1250, doi: 10.1109/HUMANOIDS.2016.7803429.

Ethics in Robot

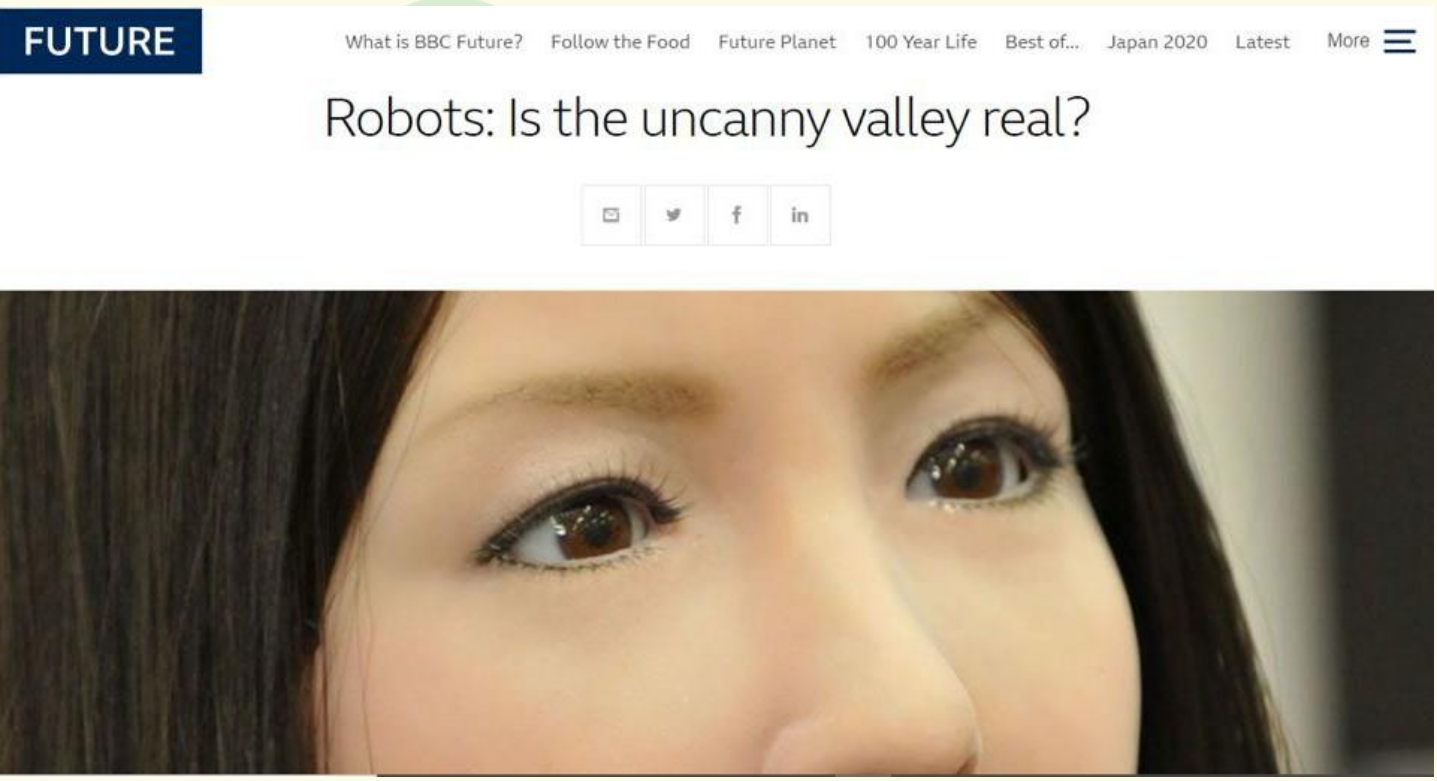


- Isaac Asimov (January 2, 1920 - April 6, 1992) proposed three rules of robotics:
  1. A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
  2. A robot must obey the orders given to it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
  3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Laws.
- Asimov eventually added a zeroth law:
  0. *A robot may not harm humanity or, by inaction, allow humanity to come to harm.*

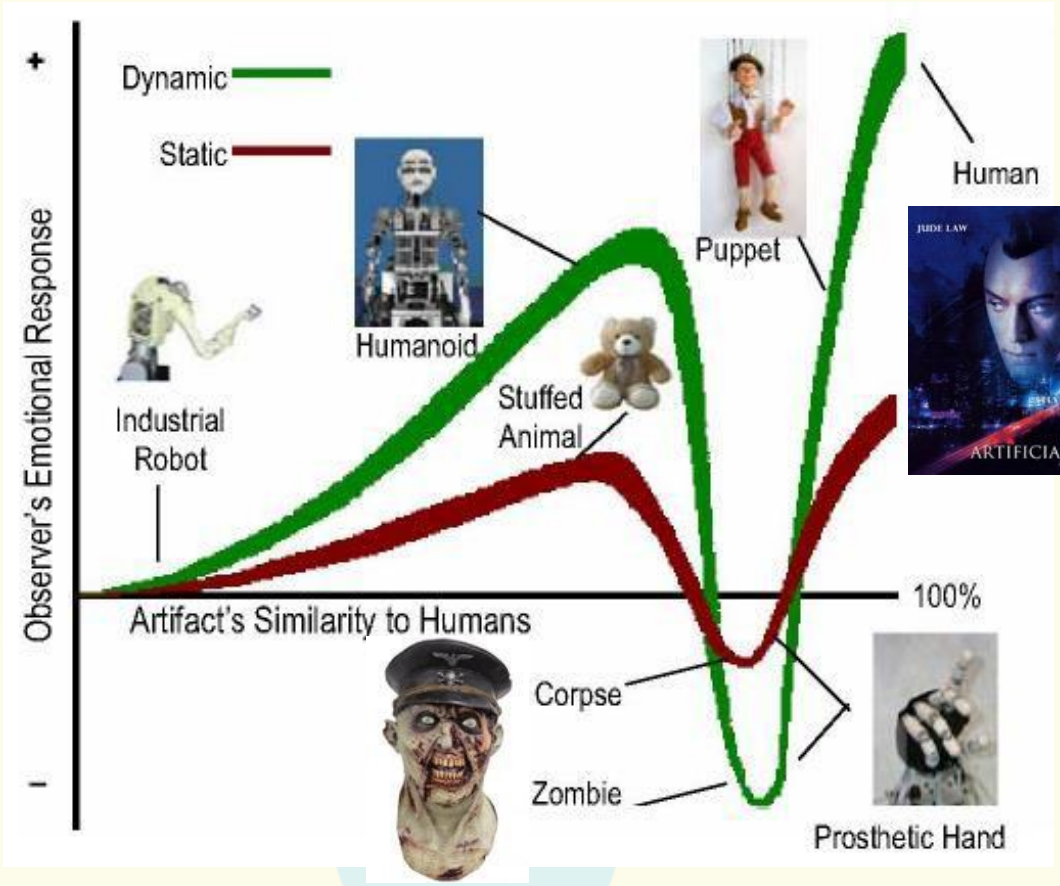




Source: Google Images



Source: https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20130901-is-the-uncanny-valley-real





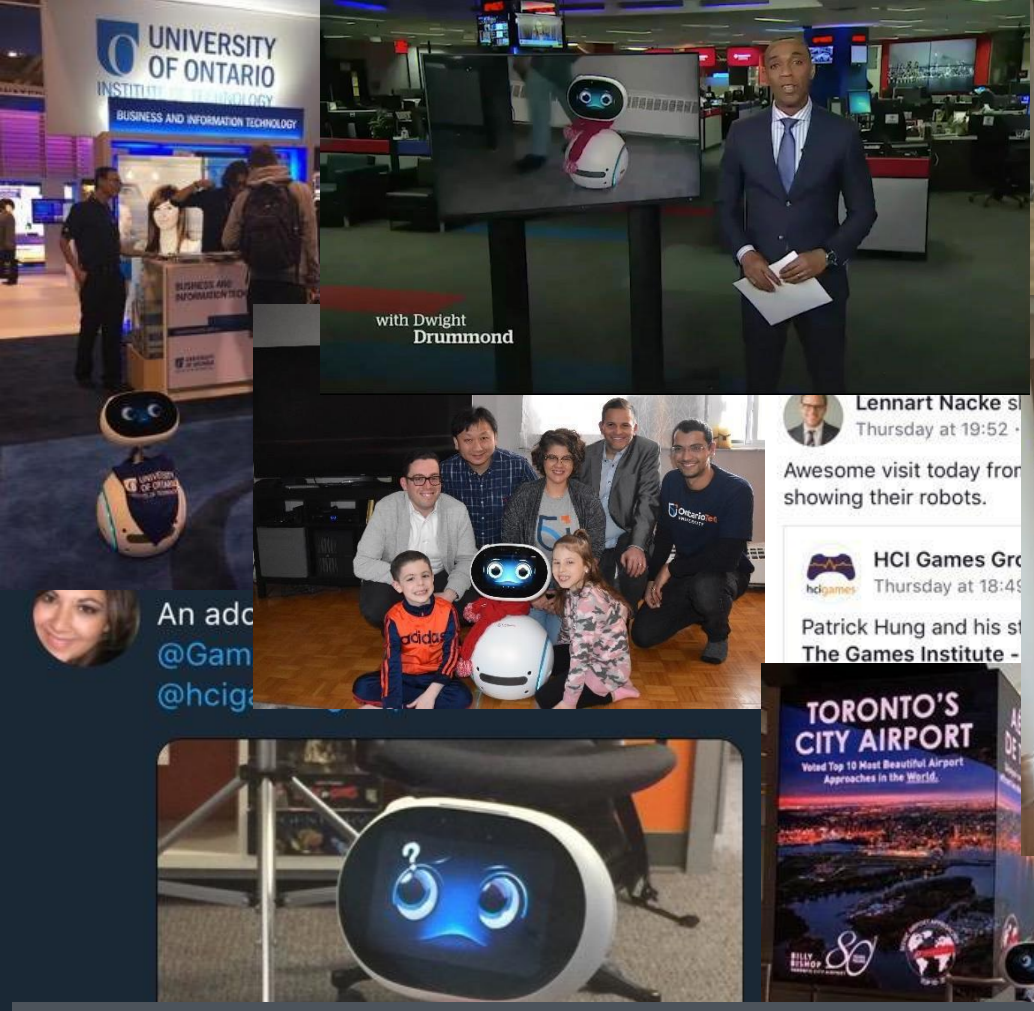
Reference:
M. Mori, K. F. MacDorman, and N. Kageki, "The uncanny valley," Robotics & Automation Magazine, IEEE, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 98–100, 2012

Source: Google Images

AUthentic Robotic Assistant (AURA)

Prof. Ruth Stock-Homburg
Department of Marketing & Personal Management
Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany





Involving seniors in developing privacy best practices: Towards the development of social support technologies for seniors

Organization

Ontario Tech University (University of Ontario Institute of Technology)

Published

2020

Project Leader(s)

Andrea Slane, Isabel Pedersen and Patrick C. K. Hung

Project deliverables are available in the following language(s):

English

The following project deliverables are available at Decimal Lab:

- Andrea Slane, Isabel Pedersen, and Patrick C. K. Hung. Good Privacy Practices for Developing and Marketing Social Support Technologies for Seniors, July 2020.
- Andrea Slane, Isabel Pedersen, and Patrick C. K. Hung. Involving Seniors in Developing Privacy Best Practices: Toward Responsible Development of Social Technologies for Seniors, Report of the Findings, 25 March 2020.
- Andrea Slane, Isabel Pedersen, and Patrick C. K. Hung. Involving Seniors in Developing Privacy Best Practices: Toward Responsible Development of Social Technologies for Seniors, Privacy Best Practices, 25 March 2020.
- Andrea Slane, Isabel Pedersen, and Patrick C. K. Hung. Involving Seniors in Developing Privacy Best Practices: Toward Responsible Development of Social Technologies for Seniors, Scan of Social Support Technologies, 25 March 2020.

Social Support for Seniors

- Provide social support for seniors and their caregivers to prolong their ability to live independently: that is, support for "aging in place."
- Current devices in common use by seniors included:
  - desktop and laptop computers,
  - tablets,
  - smartphones, and
  - the Internet of Things (IoT), including devices like digital home assistants such as Amazon Echo and Google Home (less commonly).

Social Support for Seniors (cont.)

- Prominent tasks that these technologies are being pitched to perform for seniors include a range of social support functions:
  - Facilitating social connections and activities to address social isolation;
  - Monitoring for health and safety issues;
  - Providing reminders, prompts, and information retrieval, both in everyday use and, more specifically, to address short-term memory loss or other cognitive ability reductions;
  - Providing conversation and companionship to provide reassurance, encouragement, and entertainment, primarily to address loneliness, depression and anxiety; and
  - Providing a digital medium for family members to monitor and encourage seniors' social activities as caregivers.



Source: Google Images

Focus Group Interviews

- In the summer and fall of 2019, we held six focus group interviews at six senior centres across Canada.
- Three focus groups were held in Ontario (one in a major urban centre, one suburban, and one farther outside the suburban belt) , two in a smaller city in British Columbia, and one in a major urban centre in Quebec (this one was held in French, the other in English).
- A total of 44 participants took part in this phase of the study, with groups ranging in size from 5-11 participants.
- All participants were recruited by staff at the senior centre where the focus group was held, or via a flyer posted there or sent out to the senior centre's newsletter.
- Consequently, all participants were active in senior centre life, and so were generally not vulnerable members of the senior population.
- All participants filled out a short survey at the start of the focus group to collect basic demographic information and self-reported level of familiarity and comfort with digital networked technologies.
- The gender breakdown was 75% women (33) and 25% men (11). The median age was 74-75.

Technological Comfort Level Survey

Do you have and use a smartphone? (e.g. iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, etc.)	Yes	33
	No	9
	Missing	2
If yes, do you use any applications on the smartphone – other than using it as a phone? (e.g. text, maps, internet, games, etc.)	Yes	30
	No	10
	Missing	4
Do you have and use an Internet connected computer in your home?	Yes	37
	No	7
Do you have and use a digital assistant in your home? (e.g. Amazon Alexa, Google Home, etc.)	Yes	19
	No	25
Do any of your close family members or friends have a digital home assistant that you have seen being used? (e.g. Amazon Alexa, Google Home, etc.)	Yes	27
	No	17

On a scale of 1-10, how comfortable do you feel with learning how to use new technologies? (1 is not comfortable at all and 10 is expert)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	2	4	10	5	6	6	3	4

Do you read the instructions provided with a new device before using it?	Yes	30
	No	8
	Missing	6

Technological Comfort Level Survey

Do you prefer to have someone show you how to use a new device, or would you rather figure it out for yourself?	Show Me	32
	Figure It Out	8
	Missing	4

On a scale of 1-10, how familiar would you say you are with how to protect your privacy while using a smart device? (1 is not familiar at all and 10 is very familiar)
Note: 3 missing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	2	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	4

On a scale of 1-10, how familiar would you say you are with Canadian rules about when a company needs your consent to collect, use or share your personal information? (1 is not familiar at all and 10 is very familiar)
Note: 3 missing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	2	2	1	8	3	2	3	2	2

Results

- Most of the participants did use some form of Internet-connected device (84% had an Internet-connected computer at home, and 75% had a smartphone of their own);
- A significant proportion (almost 30%) placed their knowledge of how to protect their privacy online at the lowest point on a scale from 1-10;
- An even higher proportion (almost 40%) placed themselves at this lowest point for knowledge of Canadian data protection rules;
- Nonetheless, the rest of the participants scattered themselves throughout the whole 10-point range for both of these questions.

Findings

- Focus group participants expressed a **broad range of experiences and attitudes toward using technology for social support**, with some people characterizing themselves as tech-savvy and others as not tech-oriented.
- Some uses of technology were fairly common across all participants in all focus groups (e.g., using digital networked technology for entertainment and video calling), while others were taken up by some and not others (e.g., using electronic calendars/reminders, online banking, purchasing, etc.).
- The participants sometimes saw themselves as members of a **transitional generation** that sometimes embraces technology, and sometimes rejects it, preferring existing non-technological means of performing tasks and getting support.
- Reasons for using or declining to use current technology for social support typically involved a calculation of the relative **benefits, burdens and risks** involved in doing so – sometimes relatively loose, sometimes more formal.
- This same sort of calculation also informed participants' speculation about future technology use for social support, namely personal robots, and so informed the structure of exercises in the subsequent workshops.

Social Robots – Benefits

- The most common types of benefits raised by participants about both current and future technologies were:
  - Fulfills a clear need:
  - Since focus group participants were generally very active seniors, their level of need was not very high at this point in their lives;
  - Some suggested that social robots might be useful for other seniors with higher needs (e.g. seniors with dementia or other cognitive impairment, seniors with mobility issues);
  - Some stated they would be open to considering using a social robot themselves if their level of need increased.
  - Making a task easier:
  - Some acknowledged being able to use **voice commands** (via a digital assistant or a robot) to make some tasks easier;
  - Some mentioned voice commands being especially useful to seniors with mobility issues;
  - Most did not distinguish between a social robot and a more familiar artificial intelligence (AI) such as Siri and Google Home.

Social Robots – Benefits (cont.)

  - Most participants who enjoyed chatting with an AI characterized it more like companionate engagement rather than more sustained companionship via conversation (e.g., watching a movie together, playing games, and learning a new language).
  - Companionship:
  - Most participants did not see a current benefit in using a personal robot for companionship, though some did see benefits to companionship for seniors with specific vulnerabilities (e.g., being socially isolated).
  - Monitoring:
  - Some participants were open to **benign forms of surveillance**, like monitoring for falls or other medical incidents, using the voice function to ask if you are all right;
  - Some noted that other systems already do this and did not see any particular benefit in using a robot.
- In the absence of clear benefits, such as improved ease of function or fun, most participants were not inclined to adopt the new technology.

Social Robots – Burdens

- Many participants expressed the view that new technologies are often more trouble than they are worth to use, and extended these burdens to social robots:
  - **Too complicated to set up and use**;
  - Many complained that even current technologies – mobile phone apps for instance – are too complicated and that they need family members to help them set them up;
  - Many complained that even if a technology is set up, the constant need for updates, and often the need to set up the device again after an update, was frustrating;
  - Many participants held the same view of robot technology, expressing concern that if it is too hard to set up, they would not use it;
  - Many stated they would be much more open to considering using a new device like a robot if setting up and configuring settings was simple.
- Need easy-to-understand instructions:
  - Many wanted clear and simplified instructions on how to set up and safely use both existing and future technologies.
  - Some mentioned preferences for interactive guidance, whether by way of an in-person class or a hands-on tutorial, as preferable to written instructions or phone support.
  - Cost.
  - Many participants complained about the cost of new technologies – from mobile phones to robots – and the need to regularly upgrade, update, and often subscribe to a particular service.

Social Robots – Burdens (cont.)

- A common theme throughout the focus groups was that technologies are **meant to make life easier, not more complicated** (which, if cast more abstractly, is also an ethical issue).
- Some complained about the proliferation of "self-service" technologies in their current lives, which made tasks harder rather than easier – for instance, at supermarket checkouts or Automated Banking Machine (ABM) machines.
- They extended the same concerns to home-use robots, where the burden of knowing how to use them properly was perceived to be high: some participants, therefore, doubted that robots would make life easier.

Youtube Commercial

- These advertising videos were created by companies depicting products or prerelease technologies (i.e., selling or being developed) marketed to seniors for home use (e.g., aging-in-place, etc.).
- For example, Misty, Temi, Zenbo, Rudy, Elli.Q, Rudy,
- Mabu, and Buddy.
- They do not include technology for senior homes or hospitals.
- Some include companion robots in direct social interaction with seniors providing their data through their interactions, while others involve collecting data from sensors to send to family members and friends absent from the physical space.

Overgeneration

- There are some commonly held and repeated generalizations about seniors as a population that should be avoided by any business that is developing and marketing social support technologies.
- Seniors are not tech savvy:
  - Some seniors are not particularly tech savvy, but many are just as capable and interested in new technology as the general adult population.
  - Younger family members sometimes assume their elders cannot make wise decisions about privacy protection.
  - Materials for seniors should avoid reinforcing disempowering messages.

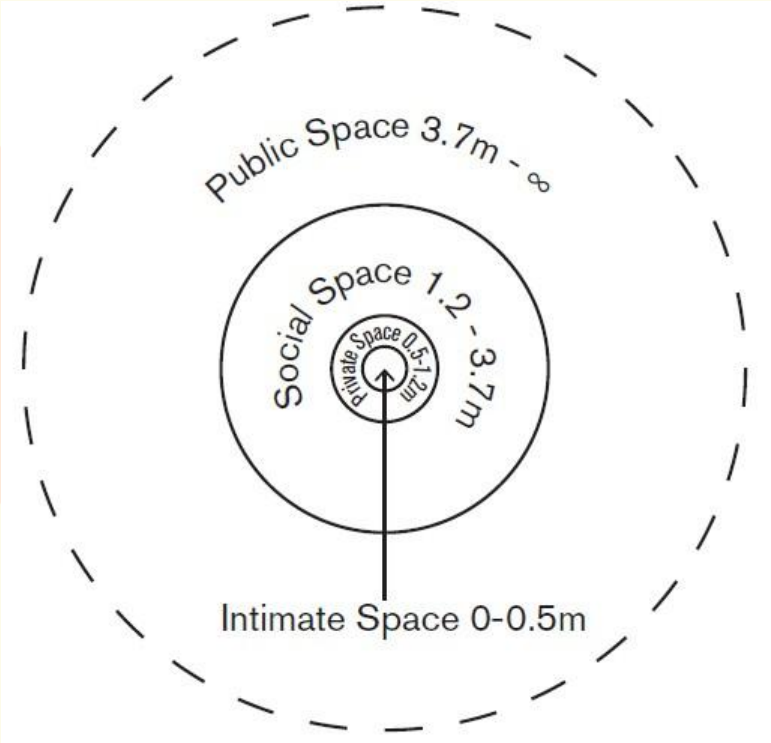
Overgeneration (cont.)

- Seniors are a vulnerable demographic:
  - While certainly there are seniors who are vulnerable to manipulation and deceit, seniors as a whole should not be assumed to be more vulnerable than other adults.
- Seniors are a uniform group:
  - Seniors do not all reason along the same lines when it comes to how best to approach privacy protection.
  - Most seniors espouse dominant privacy protection principles that encourage transparency of data handling practices and meaningful choices for users to provide or withhold consent.
  - Some seniors foreground more transparent rules about the limits of reasonable data handling practices for devices and applications aimed at senior users, which would alleviate some of the burdens of needing to understand and make active choices.

Overgeneration (cont.)

- Our focus groups and workshops revealed that seniors engage in a complex reasoning process when deciding whether or not to use a device, platform or application for a particular function, weighing the benefits, burdens and privacy/security/safety risks.
- The reasoning process was similar across currently available devices and future devices (such as social robots).
- Many seniors show great potential benefit in using technology for social support but have varying levels of comfort with the data collection, use, and sharing practices that using such technologies would entail.

Psychological Closeness between People



Source: Christoph Bartneck, Tony Belpaeme, Friederike Eyssel, Takayuki Kanda, Merel Keijsers, and Selma Šabanović, "Human - Robot Interaction: An Introduction," ISBN:9781108676649, Cambridge University Press, February 2020. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108676649

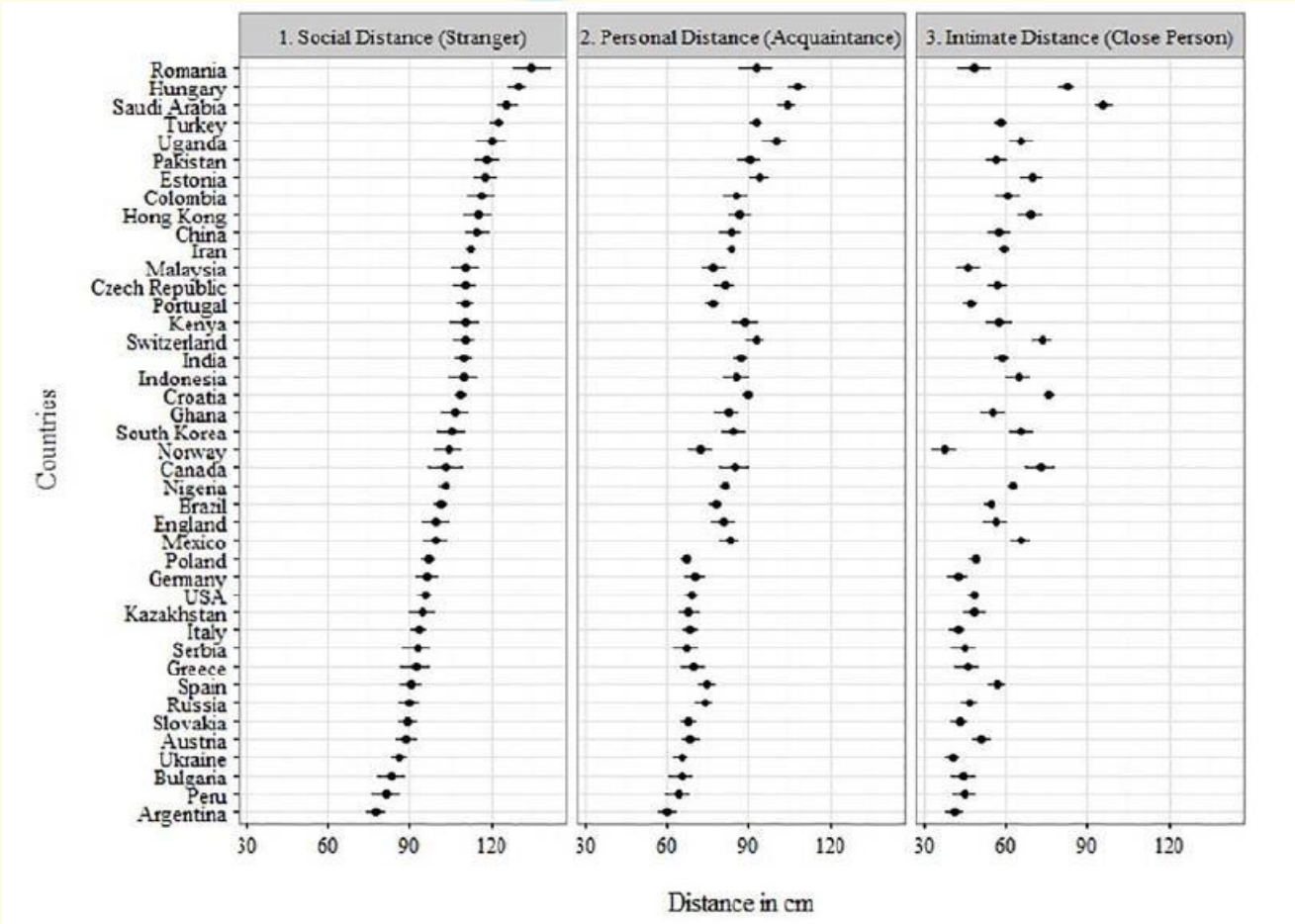
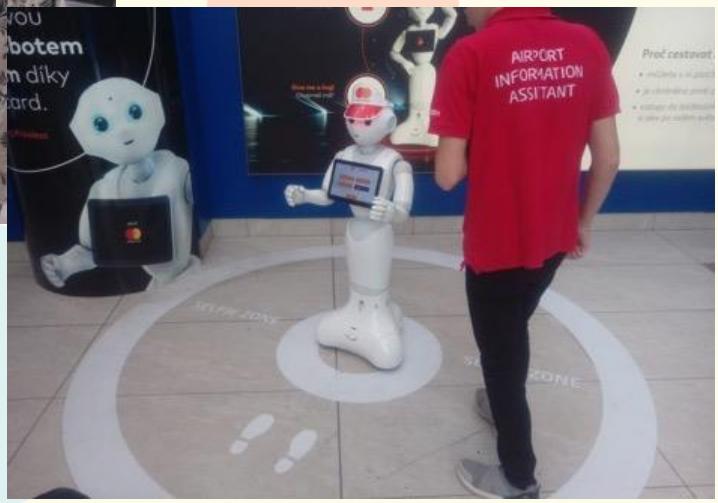


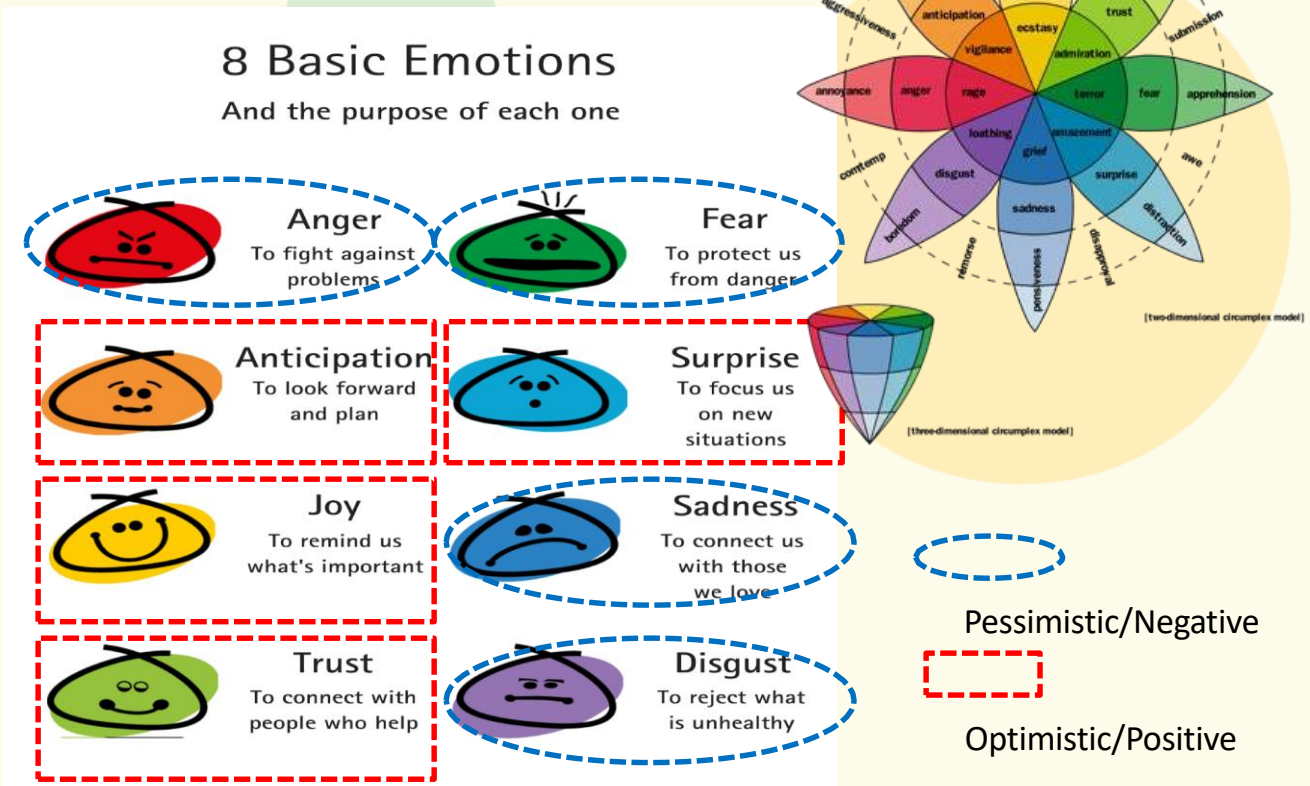
Figure 2. Mean values (cm) of social, personal, and intimate distance across all nations.
(Adapted from: Sorokowska et al., "Preferred Interpersonal Distances: A Global Comparison," Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Volume 48, Issue 4, 2017, pp. 577–592)

Prague Airport 2019

www.prg.aero







Adopted from: https://www.6seconds.org/2017/04/27/plutchiks-model-of-emotions/

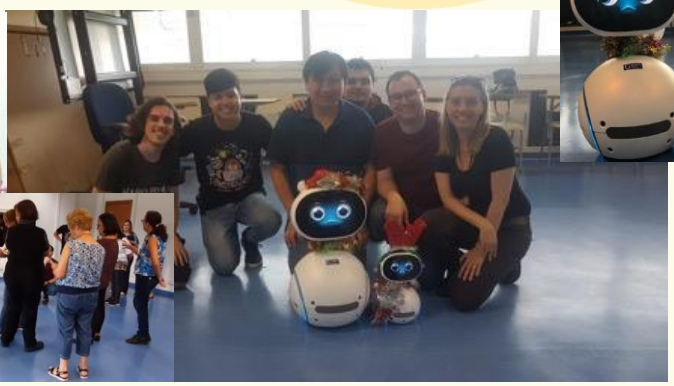
Colours in Different Cultures

Colour / Culture	Red	Blue	Green	Yellow	White
Anglo	Danger	Strong; reliable	Success Green	Coward	Purity
French	Aristocrat	Freedom; peace	Crime	Lucky; temporary	Neutral
Chinese	Happy; Success	Heaven	Cuckoldry	Wealthy; powerful	Death; purity
Japanese	Anger; danger	Villain	Young; energetic	Grace; nobility	Happy; Success
Arab	Death	Virtue	Fertile	Wealthy	Joy
Indian	Life	---	Islam	Success	Death

University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

- Cooperating with Prof. Marcelo Fantinato and Prof. Sarajane Marques Peres from the School of Arts, Sciences and Humanities, University of São Paulo, Brazil
- Two focus groups (9 + 11) - Seniors' open university: students and three gerontologists
- Some participants highlighted some points of concern:
  - Companion robots cannot replace a companion human.
  - Companion robots can make elderly people even more dependent



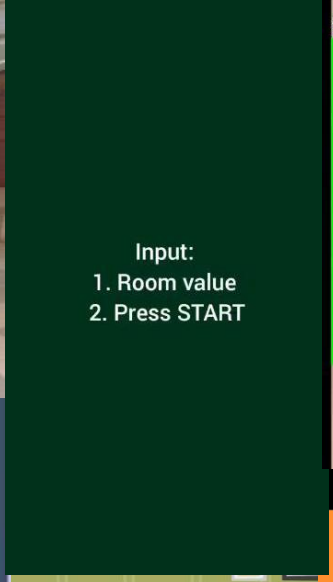


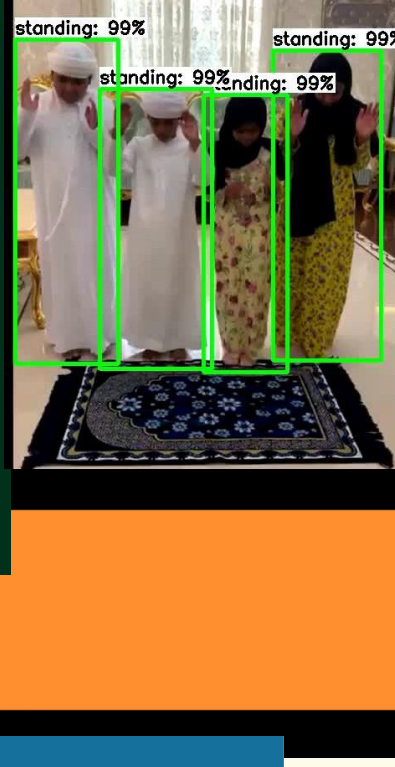




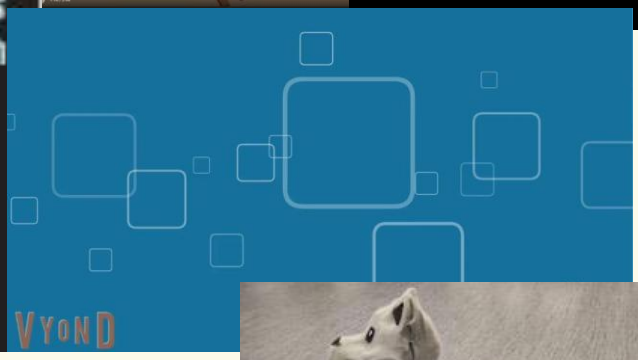










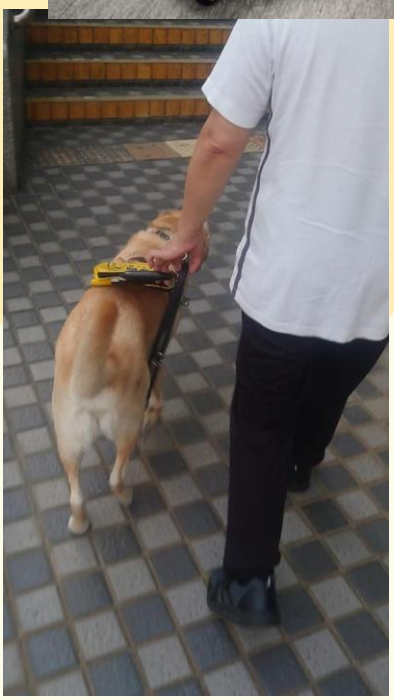


Design Principles

There are six design principles.

1. A robot dog is **NOT to replace a real guide dog** as a companion to visually impaired persons.
2. A robot guide dog **should behave like a real guide dog**. For example, a robot guide dog should not speak human language and behave calmly.
3. Besides the functional requirements, such as navigations, we should also focus on the non-functional requirements, such as the Uncanny Valley, Human-robot Interaction (HRI), emotional engagement, and attachment.
4. The robot guide dog should **provide haptic feedback** to the visually impaired persons, such as body gestures and movement.
5. We only apply the concept of a robot guide dog as **an assistive technology** (e.g., a tool) for training the guide dog owners.
6. We should also provide **an open programming platform** for the visually impaired persons to do coding on the robot dog to customize their special needs.





Climb stairs and avoid obstacles

Study in Taiwan

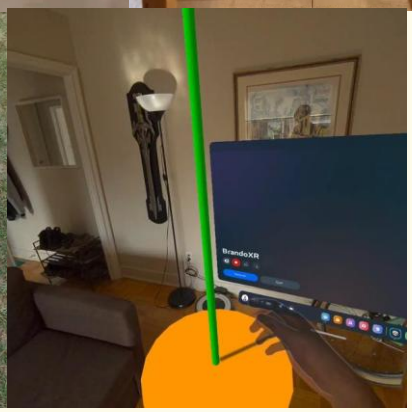
CNIB
Connecting the Dots
Education, Technology & Employment Conference





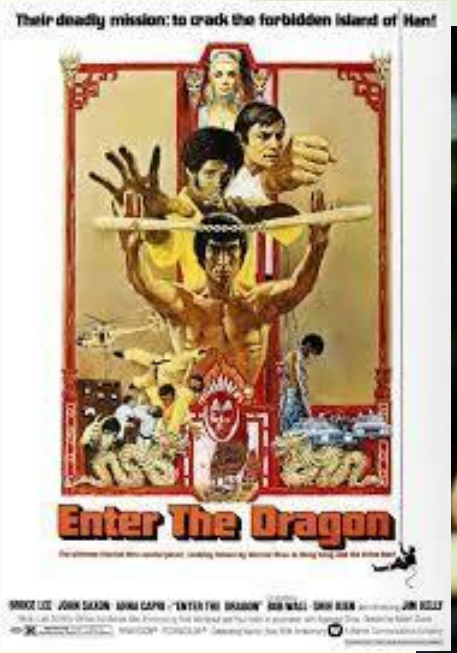


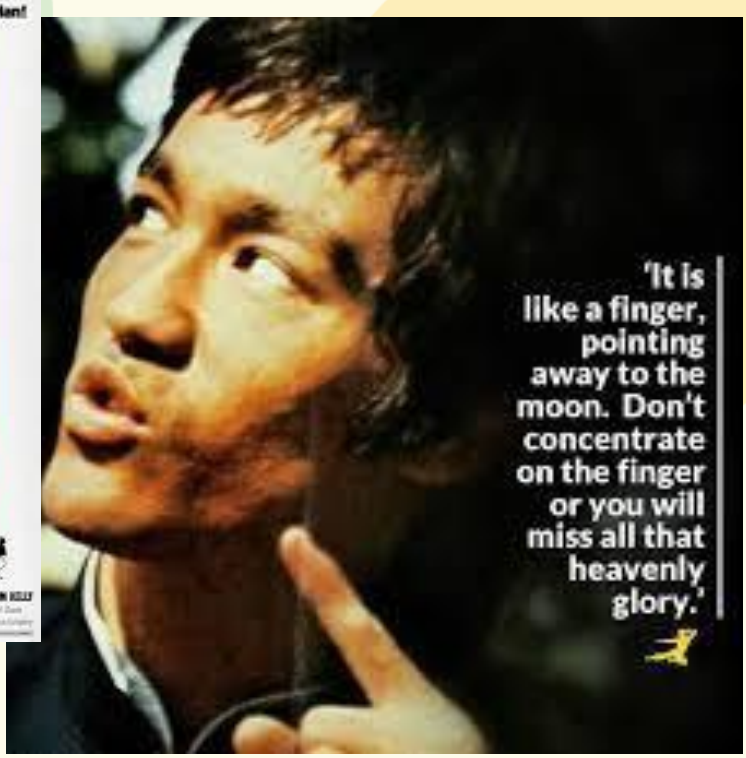




Study in Canada

Thank you for your listening!





- My email: patrick.hung@ontariotechu.ca

Source: Google Images



Koike Yoko
小池洋子

Professor/Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Care, Takasaki University of Health and Welfare, Japan

Education	Tokyo Healthcare University
Experiences	1.Advanced Nursing Management, April 2023 – Present 2.ICT Utilization in Nursing, October 2022 – Present 3.Advanced Educational Studies, October 2022 – Present 4.Team Medical Approach Practicum, April 2021 – Present 5.Nursing Research Methodology, April 2019 - August 2021 6.Nursing Management II, October 2018 – Present 7.Integrated Practicum, September 2018 – Present 8.Introduction to Geriatric Nursing, April 2016 - March 2021 9.Nursing Management Risk Management Basic Liberal Arts Seminar
Specialties	Life Sciences: Fundamental Nursing

社会の変化に関する看護教育の変革

Innovation in Nursing Education Regarding Social Changes



小池洋子

Yoko Koike,Professor,PhD,RN
Takasaki University of Health and Welfare

高崎健康福祉大学
Takasaki University of Health and Welfare

本日の予定

Today's agenda

1．大学の紹介
Introduction to the University

2．看護を取り巻く日本社会の現状
The current state of Japanese society surrounding nursing

3．日本の看護教育の変遷
Changes in nursing education in Japan

4．ICT活用に関する看護教育の現状
Current status of nursing education regarding the use of ICT

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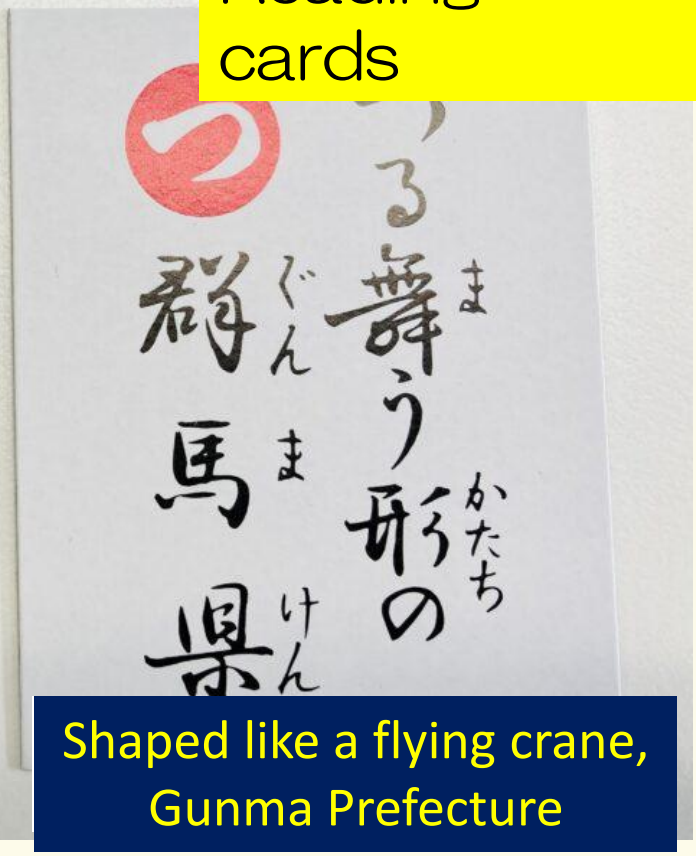


上毛かるた
Jomo karuta

取り札
Grabbing cards

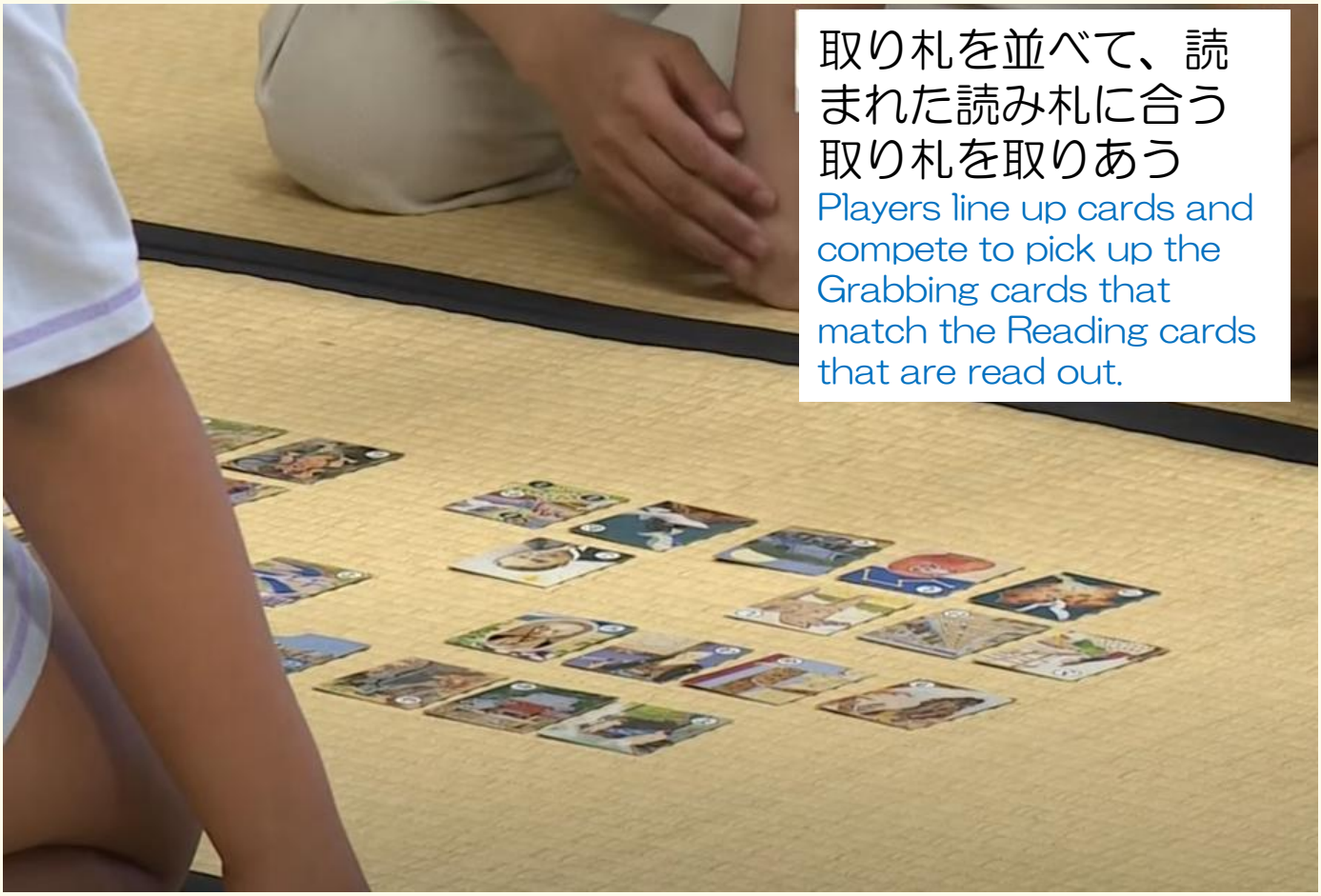
読み札
Reading cards





Shaped like a flying crane, Gunma Prefecture

https://carta.media.gunma-

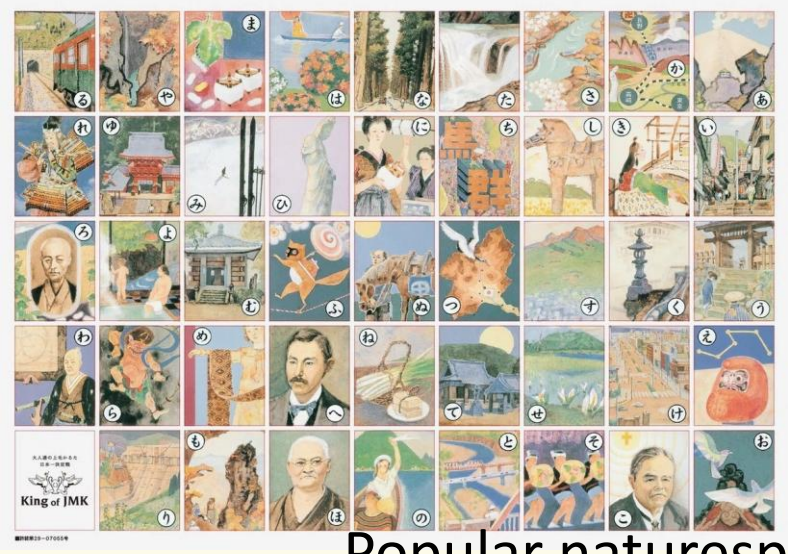


取り札を並べて、読まれた読み札に合う取り札を取りあう
Players line up cards and compete to pick up the Grabbing cards that match the Reading cards that are read out.

上毛かるた
Jomo Karuta

◆群馬の歴史・文化・
自然・産業など　44枚

Gunma's history, culture, nature, industry, etc.
44 sheets.

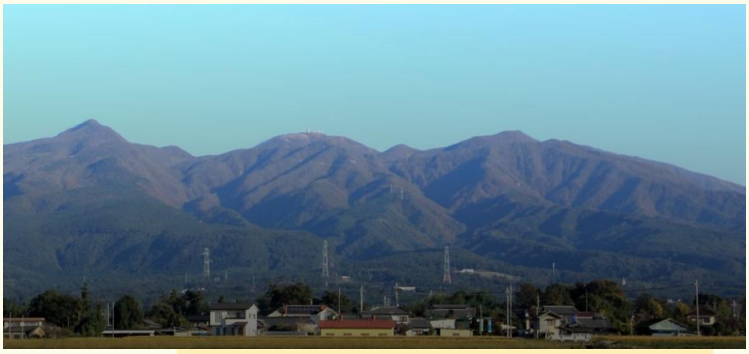




Popular naturespots in Gunma Prefecture



榛名山 Mt. Haruna



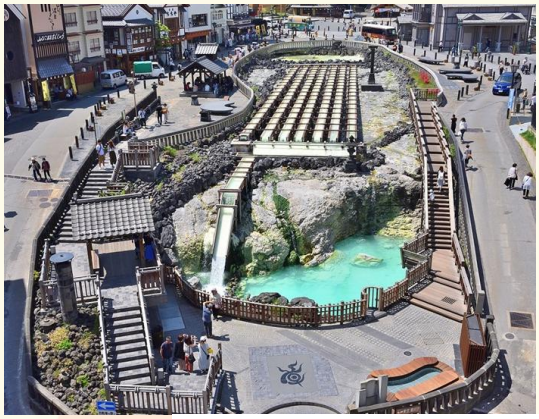
赤城山 Mt. Akagi



妙義山 Mt. Myogi



赤城山にある桜並木
Row of cherry blossom trees on Mt. Akagi





草津温泉(Kusatsu Onsen)Hot spring





伊香保温泉(Ikaho Onsen) hot spring

高崎健康福祉大学
Takasaki University of Health and Welfare







高崎健康福祉大学公式PV
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pqCclCZu4Sk&t=113s

高崎健康福祉大学
Takasaki University of Health and Welfare

Total number of students :2922
Number of teachers : 222

Philosophy

Benefitting oneself and others
~Be somebody who can make others smile~

Dpt. Nursing
Number of students : 424
Number of teachers : 44

Undergraduate

5 Faculty		***8 Department***
・Agriculture	→	Applied Biologica
・Human Development	→	Child Education
・Health and Welfare	→	Social Welfare/Healthcare Informatics/Nutrition
・**Health Care**	→	**Nursing**/Physical Therapy
・Pharmacy	→	Pharmacy

Graduate

・Agriculture Science	→	Agriculture Science
・Health and Welfare	→	Health and Welfare/Healthcare Informatics/ Food and Nutrition
・**Health Care**	→	**Nursing**/Physical Therapy
・Pharmacy	→	Pharmacy

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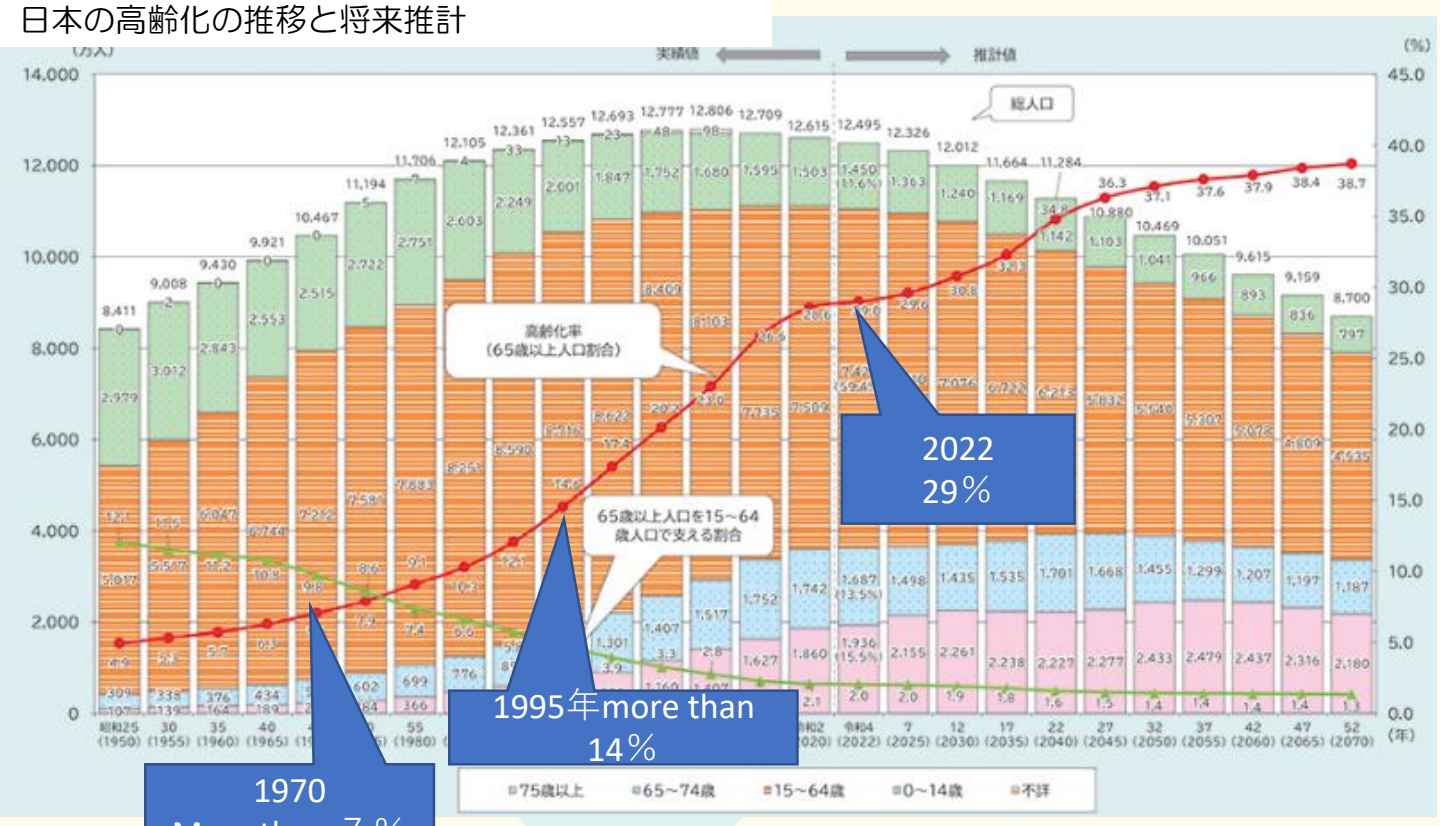
2．看護を取り巻く日本社会の現状
The current state of Japanese society surrounding nursing

3．日本の看護教育の変遷
Changes in nursing education in Japan

4．ICT活用に関する看護教育の現状
Current status of nursing education regarding the use of ICT

Trends in Japan's aging population and future projections

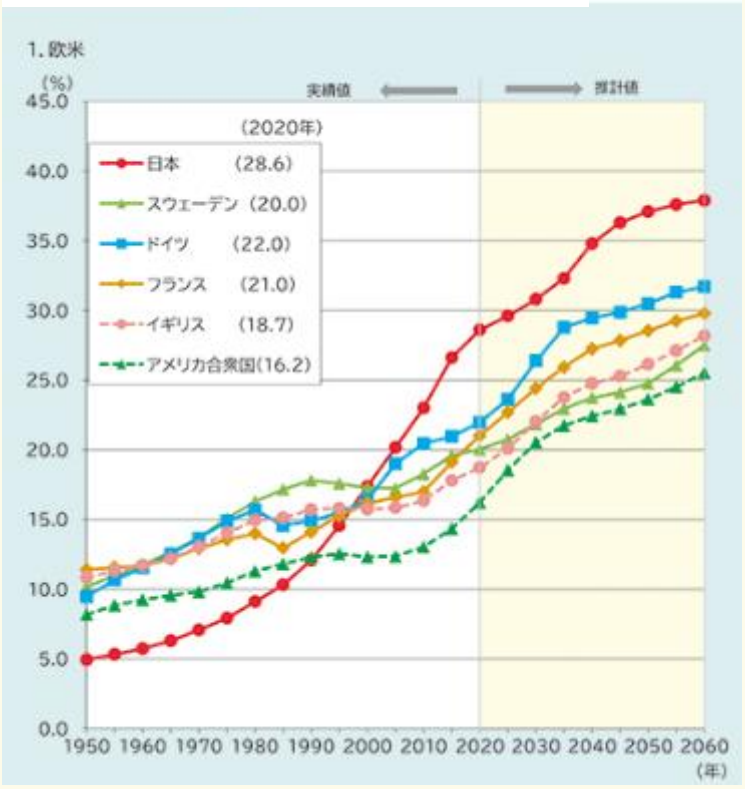
日本の高齢化の推移と将来推計



Source: Cabinet Office. 2023 White Paper on Aging Society
(https://www8

Changes in the world's aging rate

世界の高齢化率の推移



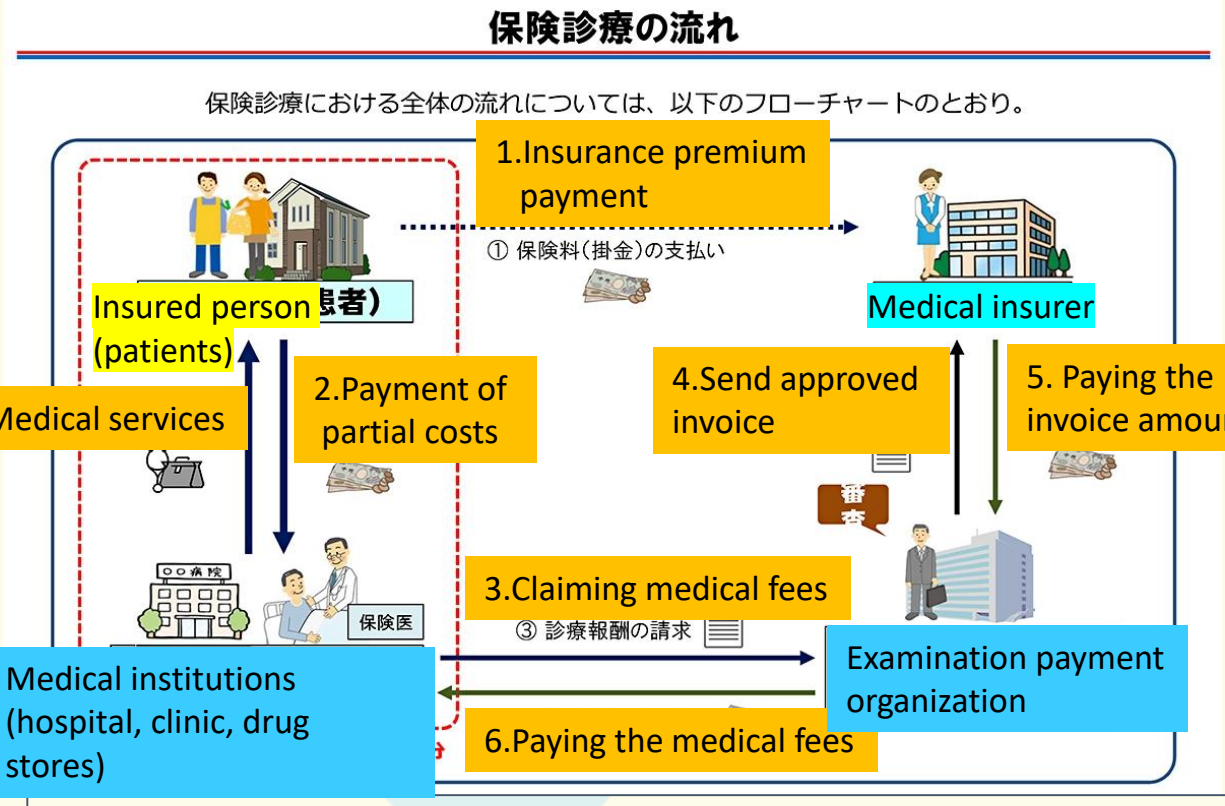
制度が追い付かない
⇒「社会的入院」

The system can't keep up
⇒〃 Social hospitalization 〃

Source: Cabinet Office. 2023 White Paper on Aging Society
(https://www8.cao.go.jp/kourei/whitepaper/w-2023/html/zenbun/s1_1_1.html)

日本の医療 Japanese Medical Care

医療保険制度 Health Insurance



Medical expenses burden structure: 50 % insurance premiums, 40 % public funds, 10 % self-payment

- 生産年齢人口の減少：保険料の貯えが減少
  A decline in the working-age population will result in a decline in insurance premium savings.
- 高齢者人口の増加：疾病に罹患する者が増える
  As the elderly population increases, the number of people suffering from illnesses will increase.
- 医療技術の高度化：高額医療が実施される
  As medical technology becomes more advanced, more expensive medical care becomes available.

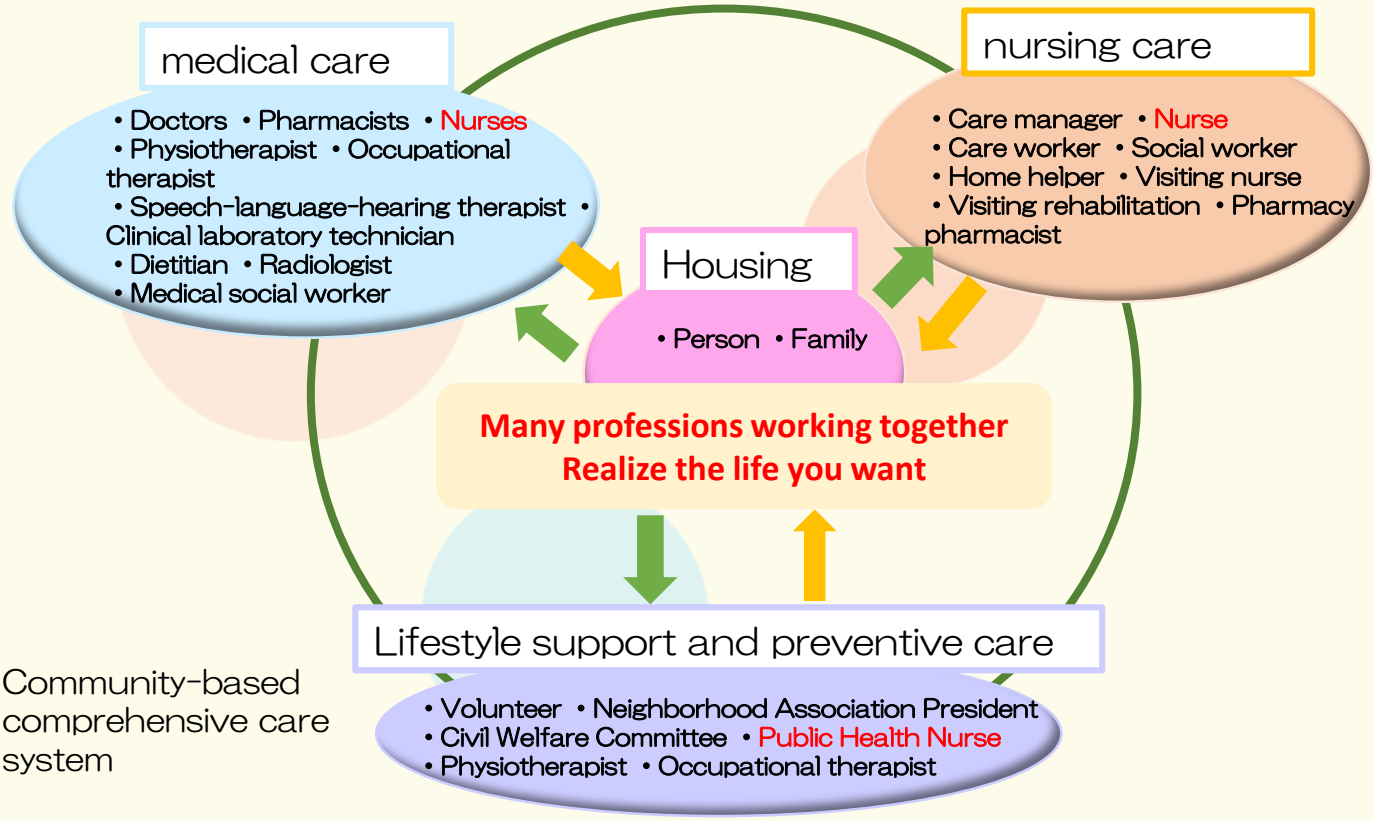
➡ 国民医療費が高騰し、医療保険制度が破綻寸前
National medical expenses are soaring, and the medical insurance system is on the verge of collapse.

➡ 2000年　介護保険制度の創設
Establishment of the long-term care insurance system

施設介護サービス Facility care services
在宅介護サービス Home care services
訪問看護サービス Home-Visiting nursing services　etc.

2015 Regional Medical Plan

Establishing a medical and nursing care system that is tailored to the local situation



Community-based comprehensive care system

2000年　高度情報通信ネットワーク社会形成基本法の制定

Establishment of the Basic Law for Forming an Advanced Information and Telecommunications Network Society.

2015年　i-Japan戦略 2015 i-Japan strategy 2015

将来ビジョン Vision for the future

・デジタル技術が「空気」「水」のように受け入れられ、経済社会全体を
包括し、暮らしの豊かさや人と人とのつながりを実感できる社会の実現

Realizing a society in which digital technology is accepted as the norm. encompasses the entire economy and society, and allows people to experience richer lives and greater connections with each other.

・デジタル技術・情報により経済社会全体を改革し、新しい活力を生み出し、
新たな価値の創造・革新に取り組む社会の実現

Realizing a society in which digital technology and information will reform the entire economy and society, generate new vitality, and engage in the creation and innovation of new value

2018年　ICTを活用した社会システムの抜本改革

Fundamental reform of social systems using ICT

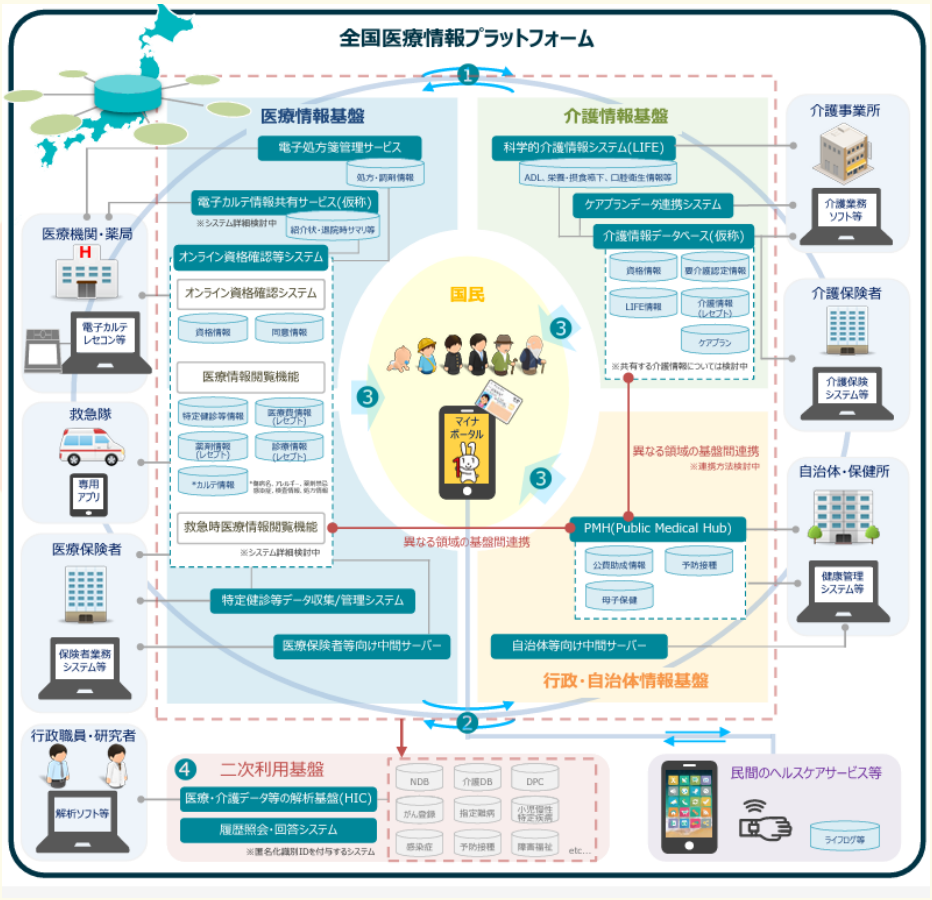
・国民が安全で安心して暮らせる豊かな社会の実現を目指す

Aiming to realize a prosperous society where people can live safely and securely

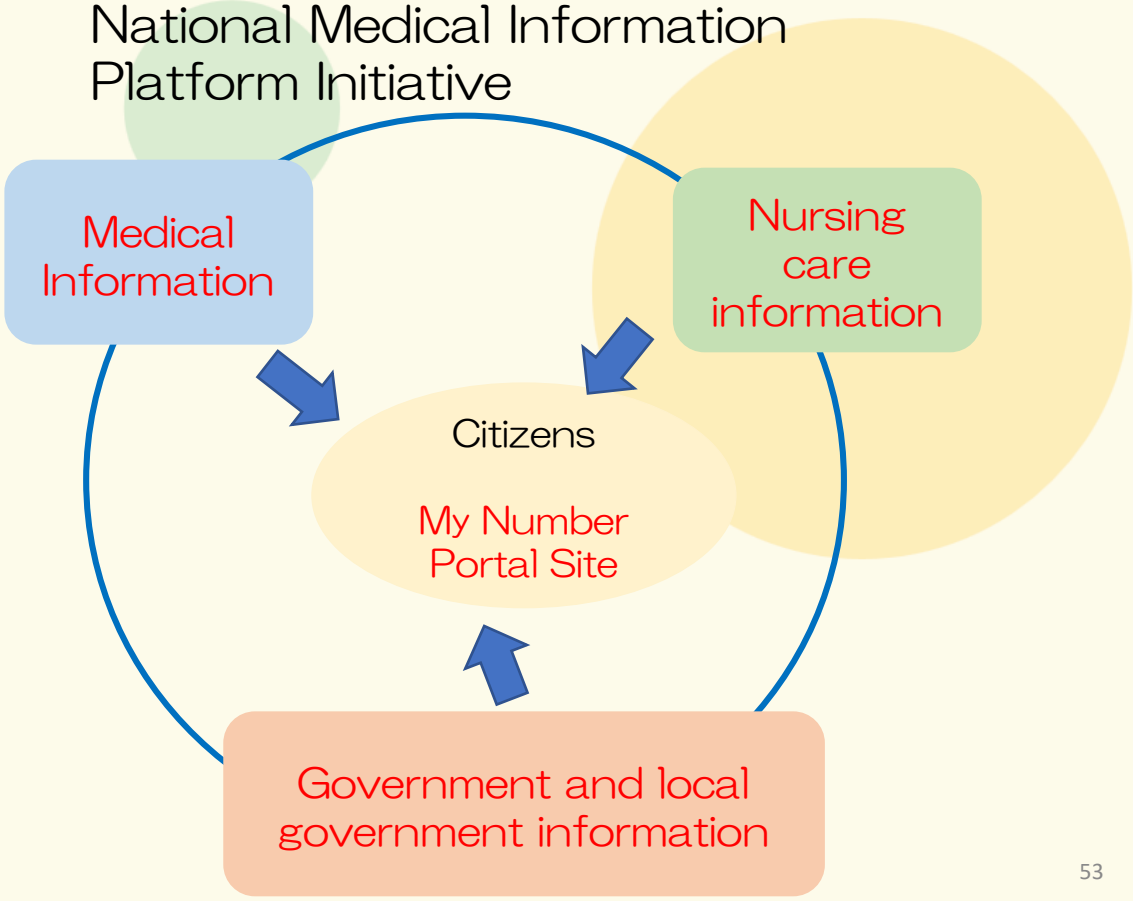
→　ICTを活用し地域包括ケアシステムの構築を目指す

Aiming to build a comprehensive community care system using ICT.

全国医療情報プラットホーム構想
National Medical Information Platform Initiative



National Medical Information Platform Initiative



全国医療情報プラットホーム構想
National Medical Information Platform Concept

◆電子処方箋管理サービス　（2023年度運用開始）
Electronic prescription management service　(startinh operation in 2023)

- 本人：スマホで薬の管理が可能
  People：　Medication management can be done on smartphones
- 初めての医療機関を受診：服薬履歴の確認が可能
  Even if it is your first visit to a medical institution, you can check your medication history.

◆電子カルテ情報共有サービス　（一部導入）
Electronic medical record information sharing service

- 他医療機関への紹介状、退院サマリーなどを電子化して送信
  Send electronic referral letters and discharge summaries to other medical institutions.
- 将来：一人1カルテ
  In the future, one medical record for each citizen.

日本の電子カルテの普及状況
The current status of electronic medical records in Japan

電子カルテシステム	hospital	Hospital bed capacity			Clinic
		400床以上	200～399床	200床未満	
2008	14.2 % (1,092／7,714)	38.8 % (279／720)	22.7 % (313／1,380)	8.9 % (500／5,614)	14.7 % (14,602／99,083)
2011	21.9 % (1,620／7,410)	57.3 % (401／700)	33.4 % (440／1,317)	14.4 % (779／5,393)	21.2 % (20,797／98,004)
2014	34.2 % (2,542／7,426)	77.5 % (550／710)	50.9 % (682／1,340)	24.4 % (1,310／5,376)	35.0 % (35,178／100,461)
2017	46.7 % (3,432／7,353)	85.4 % (603／706)	64.9 % (864／1,332)	37.0 % (1,965／5,315)	41.6 % (42,167／101,471)
2020	**57.2 %** (4,109／7,179)	**91.2 %** (609／668)	**74.8 %** (928／1,241)	**48.8 %** (2,572／5,270)	**49.9 %** (51,199／102,612)

オーダリングシステム	hospital	Hospital bed capacity		
		400床以上	200～399床	200床未満
2008	31.7 % (2,448／7,714)	82.4 % (593／720)	54.0 % (745／1,380)	19.8 % (1,110／5,614)
2011	39.3 % (2,913／7,410)	86.8 % (401／700)	62.8 % (827／1,317)	27.4 % (1,480／5,393)
2014	47.7 % (3,539／7,426)	89.7 % (637／710)	70.6 % (946／1,340)	36.4 % (1,956／5,376)
2017	55.6 % (4,088／7,353)	91.4 % (645／706)	76.7 % (1,021／1,332)	45.6 % (2,422／5,315)
2020	**62.0 %** (4,449／7,179)	**93.1 %** (622／668)	**82.0 %** (1,018／1,241)	**53.3 %** (2,809／5,270)

【注　釈】
（※1）一般病院とは、病院のうち、精神科病床のみを有する病院及び結核病床のみを有する病院を除いたものをいう。
（※2）一般診療所とは、診療所のうち歯科医業のみを行う診療所を除いたものをいう。
（※3）平成23年は、宮城県の石巻医療圏、気仙沼医療圏及び福島県の全域を除いた数値である。

出典：医療施設調査（厚生労働省）

引用：厚労省　医療施設調査
Ministry of Health、Labour and Welfare　Medical Facility Survey

看護におけるICT活用の現状
Current status of ICT use in nursing

- 電子カルテシステムに看護支援システムを搭載
Equipped with a nursing support system in the electronic medical record system

- 看護支援システム　Nursing support system
  1）看護記録　Nursing record
  （データベース、看護診断、看護計画、経過記録、看護要約）
  (Database, Nursing Diagnosis, Nursing plan, progress record, Summary)
  2）看護職員の勤務表
  Nursing staff work schedule
  3）入院患者に関する統計のためのデータ管理
  Data management for hospital admission statistics
  （入院患者数、平均在院日数など）
  (Number of hospitalized patients, Average length of stay)

看護におけるICT活用の現状
Current status of ICT use in nursing

- DX化　Digital transformation
  - 患者状態の測定機器のデータを電子カルテに送信する
    Sending data from monitoring devices on patient condition to electronic medical records.
  - 測定器具の小型化により在宅での治療が容易となる
    The modern, up-to-data equipment makes it easier to treat patients at home
  - 遠隔診療が可能となる
    Remote medical treatment becomes possible.
  - 輸液ポンプアラート機能、アプリからの医師オーダーをポンプへ転送する
    Sends doctor orders from the app to the pump as an infusion pump alert function.

患者状態の測定機器のデータを電子カルテに送信する流れ

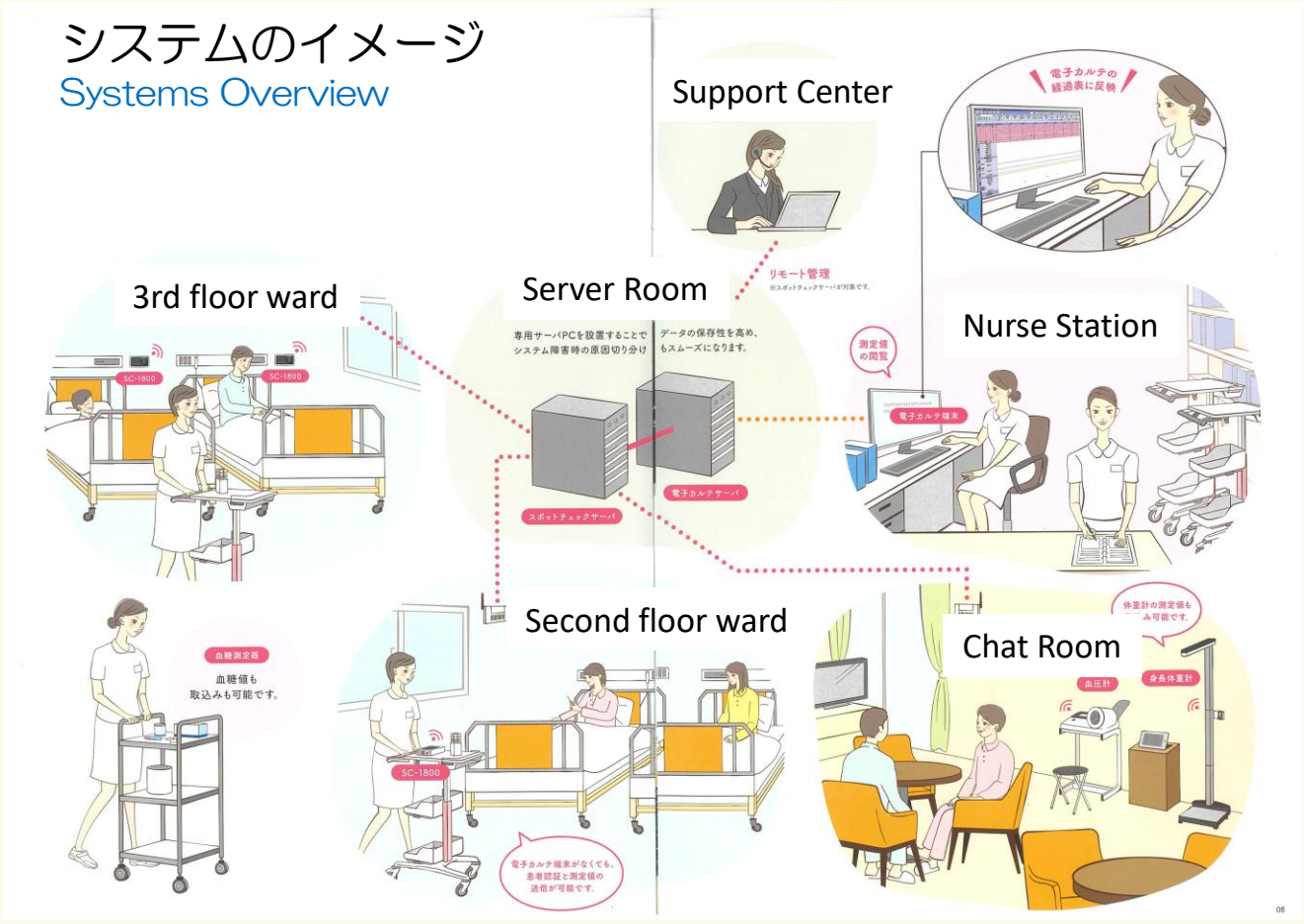
Flow of sending data from measuring devices on patient condition to electronic medical records





Vital sign measurement can be performed even without an electronic medical record terminal.

引用：スポットチェックモニタカタログ：FUKUDA COLIN



引用：スポットチェックモニタカタログ：FUKUDA COLIN

ベッドサイド情報端末
Bedside information terminal



ヒストグラムを用いることで、職種を超えた情報共有に有効
Using histograms is effective for sharing information across professions.

引用：ユカリアタッチカタログ：EUCALIA

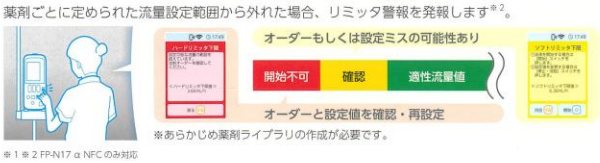
輸液ポンプアラームシステム　Infusion Pump Alarm System

Doctor inputs instructions to the electronic medical record
⇒ A messages sent to a nurse's smartphone.
⇒ Hold your smartphone close to the infusion pump and send a message
⇒ The setting is changed



薬剤ライブラリの搭載により、
手動で設定値を変更するときも安心

薬剤ごとに定められた流量設定範囲から外れた場合、リミッタ警報を発報します※2。



※1 ※2 FP-N17 α NFC のみ対応

Infusion pumps can be managed from a distance



※3 FP-N17 α -NS2、FP-N17 α NFC のみ対応

引用：セーフテック輸液ポンプ：NIPRO

本日の予定

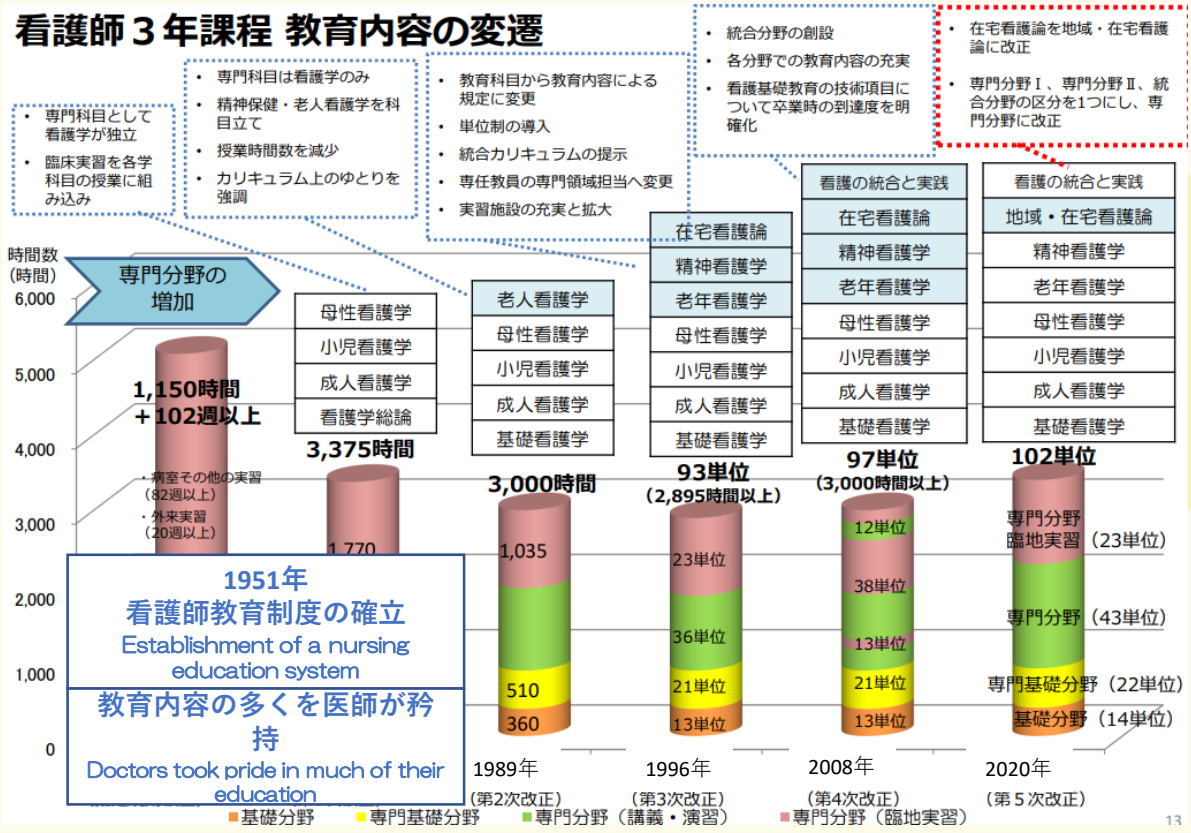
Today's agenda

1．大学の紹介
Introduction to the University

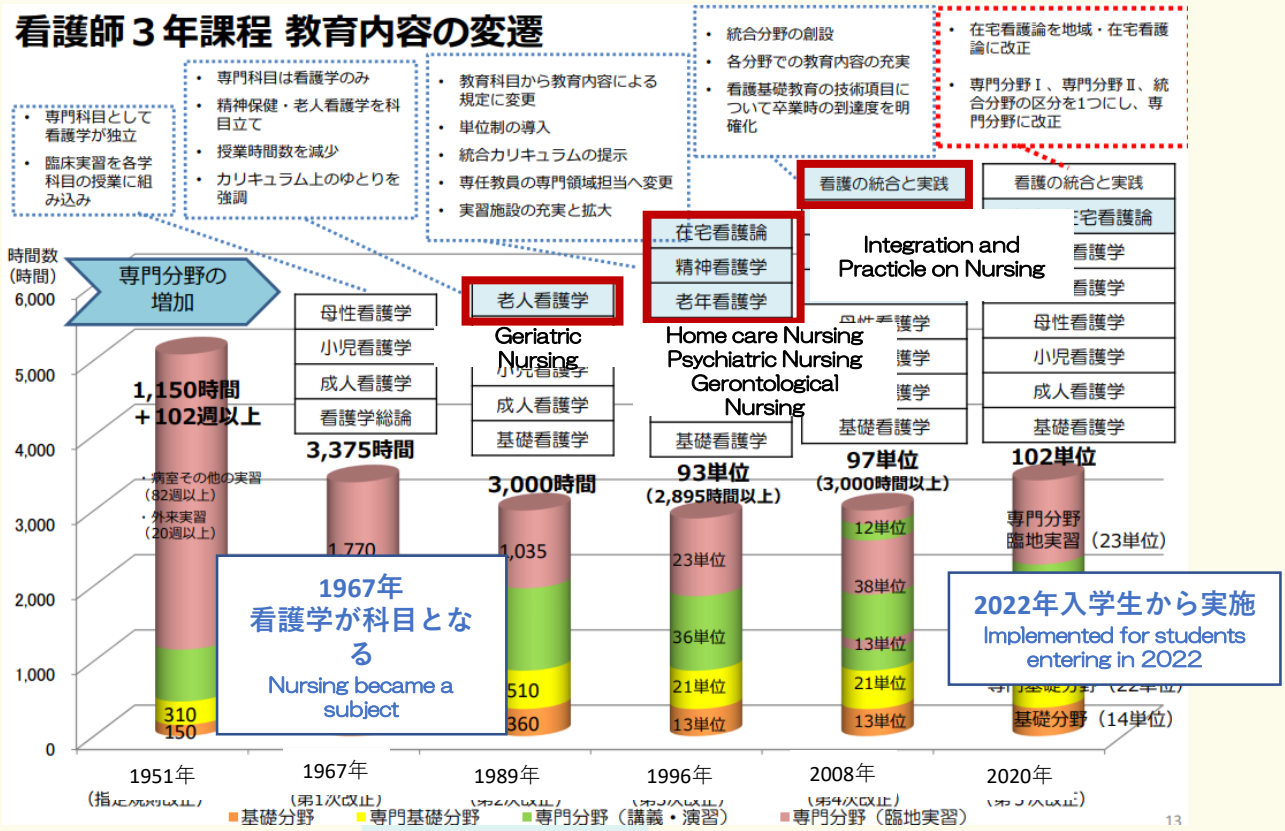
2．看護を取り巻く日本社会の現状
The current state of Japanese society surrounding nursing

3．日本の看護教育の変遷
Changes in nursing education in Japan

4．ICT活用に関する看護教育の現状
Current status of nursing education regarding the use of ICT



出典：厚生労働省：看護行政の動向，看護基礎教育検討会報告書概要，R2年日本看護系大学協議会
URL：https://www.janpu.or.jp/mext_mhlw_info/file/doc04.pdf



出典：厚生労働省：看護行政の動向，看護基礎教育検討会報告書概要，R2年日本看護系大学協議会
URL：https://www.janpu.or.jp/mext_mhlw_info/file/doc04.pdf

これからの看護職に求められる能力
Skills required for future nursing jobs

◇多様化・複雑化する対象に対応した看護を創造する能力
A nursing sillset that responds to increasingly diverse and complex patients

◇拡大する看護職の活動の場に対応した看護実践能力
Nurses practice skills to meet the expanding scope of nursing activities

◇安心し、効率的なサービスを提供するためのICT活用能力
Skills using ICT to provide reliable and efficient services

2020年　看護教育カリキュラム改正

Revised nursing education curriculum

教育内容 Educational Content			単位数 Number of credits
基礎分野	科学的思考の基礎	Foundations of scientific thinking	14
	人間の生活・社会の理解	Human life and society	
専門基礎分野	人体の構造と機能	Human structure and function	16
	疾病の成り立ちと回復の促進	Origin of the disease and recovery process	
	健康支援と社会保障	Health support and social security	6
専門分野	基礎看護学	Fundamental Nursing	11
	地域・在宅看護論	Community and Home Care Nursing	6
	成人看護学	Adult Nursing	4
	老年看護学	Gerontological Nursing	4
	小児看護学	Pediatric Nursing	4
	母性看護学	Maternal Nursing	4
	精神看護学	Psychiatric Nursing	4
	看護の統合と実践	Integration and Practicle on Nursing	4
	臨地実習 基礎看護学 地域・在宅看護論 成人・老年看護学 小児看護学 母性看護学 精神看護学 看護の統合と実践	Practicum	23 3 2 4 2 2 2 2
総　計			102

2020年　看護教育カリキュラム改正

Revised nursing education curriculum

改定のポイント
Key points of the revision

- 情報通信技術（ICT）を活用するための基礎的能力やコミュニケーション能力の強化に関する内容を充実
  Enhancement of content related to strengthening basic capabilities for utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Communication skills.

- 臨床判断能力や倫理的判断等に必要な基礎的能力の強化のための解剖生理学等の内容を充実
  Enhanced content on anatomy and physiology to strengthen basic abilities necessary for clinical and ethical judgment.

- 対象の場の多様化に対応できるよう「在宅看護論」を「地域・在宅看護論」に名称変更
  The title of “Home Care Nursing” was changed to “Community and Home Care Nursing”, In order to accommodate the diversification of target settings.

本日の予定

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高崎健康福祉大学保健医療学部看護学科における
ICTを活用するための基礎的能力を強化するための科目

A course to strengthen basic skills in using ICT in the Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Takasaki University of Health and Welfare

情報リテラシーⅠ～Ⅵ　（1年次first year　選択科目 Selected subject）
Information Literacy Ⅰ～Ⅵ

Ⅰ：パソコン操作の基本を身につける
Learning the basics of computer operation

Ⅱ：コンピュータの仕組みを理解する
Understanding how computers work

Ⅲ：Wordで文章を作成し、PowerPointでスライドを作成する
Createing text in Word and slides in Power Point

Ⅳ：Excelの機能を利用できる
Can use Excel functions

Ⅴ：ネットワーク利用に関する基礎知識と情報セキュリティに関する知識を身につける
Acquiring basic knowledge about network usage and information security

Ⅵ：データサイエンスの基礎を理解する
Understanding the basics of data science

看護におけるICT活用（1年次 first year 必修科目 Required Subject）
Information and Communication Tochnology Utilazation in Nursing

1．電子カルテシステムの情報内容
Information content of electronic medical record systems

2．電子カルテの操作方法
How to use the electronic medical

3．医療機関や地域におけるICT活用の現状
Current status of ICT use in medical institutions and communities

4．医療情報セキュリティ
Medical Information Security

5．看護におけるICT活用の展望
Prospects for the use of ICT in nursing

看護教育におけるICT活用　Use of ICT in nursing education

- LMSの活用　Leaning management system
  - 教材データを学生へ配信
    Streaming educational material data to students
  - 授業動画を撮影し、動画を配信
    Filming a lesson video and stream videos
  - グループワークの成果を学生全体で共有する
    Sharing the results of group work with the other student
  - 課題やレポートを提出
    Submitting assignments and reports
  - アンケートの回収（授業評価）
    Collecting of questionnaires (class evaluation)

- 教育用電子カルテ　Electronic medical records for education
  - 電子カルテの操作方法を体験する
    Experiencing how to operate electronic medical records
  - 電子カルテからの情報収集方法を知る
    Learning how to collect information from electronic medical records

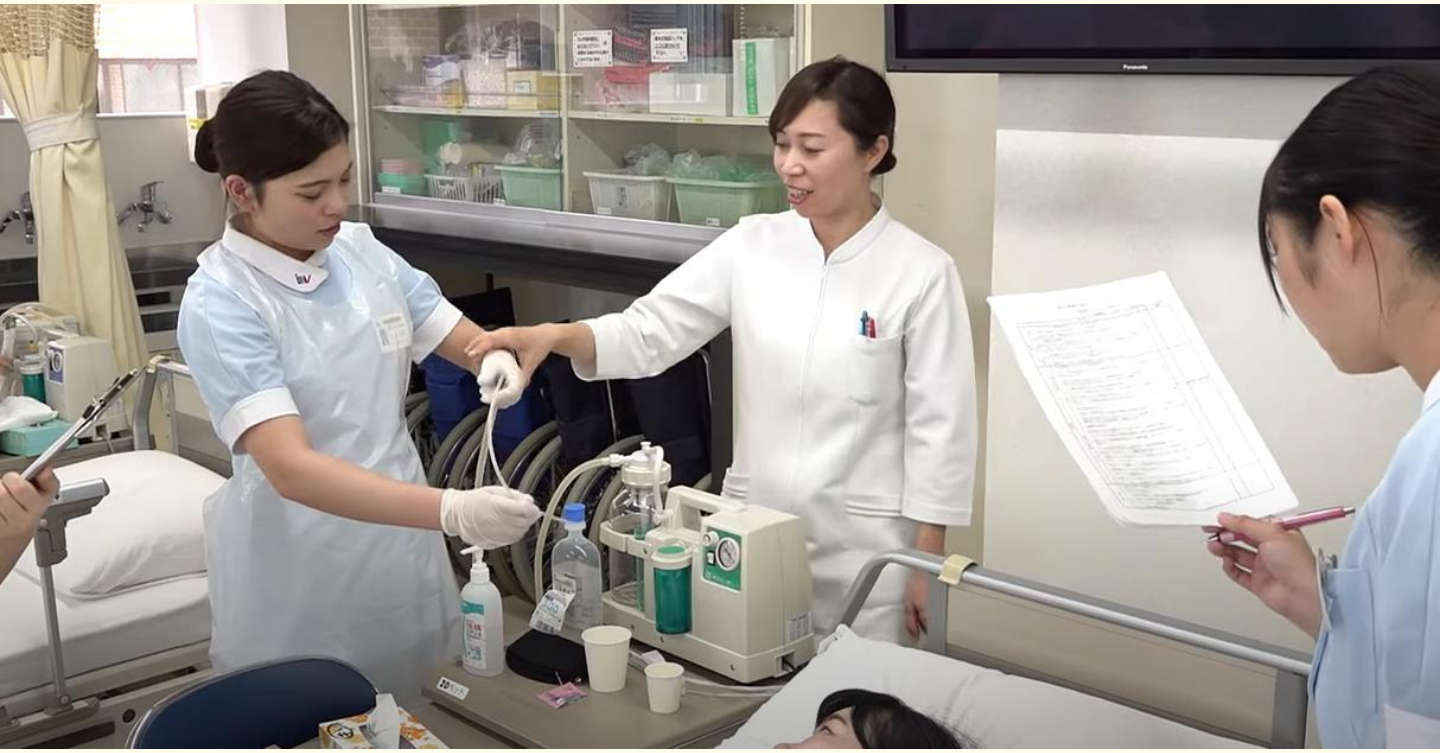
看護教育におけるICT活用　Use of ICT in nursing education

- 動画視聴　Video viewing

  看護技術演習時のデモンストレーションを画像で示し、
  動画視聴による知識の定着を図る
  Demonstrations during nursing skill training are shown in the images, and knowledge is solidified through the viewing video.

- モデル人形　Model doll

  モデル人形を使用した看護技術演習
  Nursing skills training using model dolls
  フィジカルアセスメント演習
  Physical Assessment Exercises



喀痰吸引法の演習

Sputum suction training



モデル人形を用いての心肺蘇生法の演習

CPR training using a model doll



輸液ポンプの使用方法の演習

Practice using an infusion pump

看護教育におけるICT活用　Use of ICT in nursing education

- ポートホリオ　Learning Portfolio

  学習成果の可視化

  Visualization of learning outcomes

  教学マネジメント

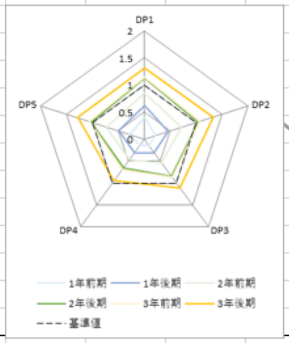
  Educational Management

高崎健康福祉大学

学修ポートフォリオ　Learning Portfolio

所　　属	保健医療学部看護学科	看護学科ディプロマポリシー
学 籍 番 号	2131016	1．人間理解と倫理観　2．論理的思考力・問題解決力　3．チー
氏　　名	岩崎　智優	の一員としての協調・協働　4．国際理解　5．生涯学習力

DPレーダーチャート	SDGs関連修得済み科目数
各学科が設定したディプロマポリシー(DP：学位授与の方針)に、どのぐらい到達しているかを、項目ごとにグラフで示したものです。各項目の数値は、各科目に設定したDPポイントと成績と単位数を加味して加算したものです。	各科目で設定したSDGs'のアイテムを取得科目に応じ加算したものです。



卒業/ゼミ研究

卒業研究等のテーマ、研究の概要です。卒業研究等に関して学会発表や論文発表をした場合は「公開の記録」に
その概要(発表した大会名、研究会名、雑誌の名称等)が示されております。

テーマ	
概略	
公開の記録	

副専攻

副専攻プログラム履修完了状況の記録です。副専攻・副専攻(ゴールド)があります。

本日の予定

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The current state of Japanese society surrounding nursing

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Changes in nursing education in Japan

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Current status of nursing education regarding the use of ICT

ご清聴ありがとうございました。

感谢您的的聆聽

Thank you for your attention.



Oral Presentation List

2024 International Healthcare Conference

Oral Presentation

NOV 29,2024

Concurrent session English Session (D210)

No.	Time	Presenter	Title
1	15:15 ~ 15:30	顧雅利	Innovative Teaching Methods for Qualitative Interview Skills in Qualitative Research Course
2	15:30 ~ 15:45	許瓊尹	The Correlates of Nurses' Self-Efficacy for Proving End-of-Life Care at General Wards with Hospice Shared Care
3	15:45 ~ 16:00	廖怡惠	Exploring the experience of using aromatherapy amongst postpartum women with depressed mood
4	16:00 ~ 16:15	徐富琳	Reduce the Frailty Level in Older Adults Undergoing Post-Acute Care Using Home-based Rehabilitation Therapy
5	16:15 ~ 16:30	楊紹宏	Exploring Clinical Evidences of the Innovative Oral Cleaning Tool in ICU Patients and Nurses

Concurrent session Chinese Session I (D306-2)

No.	Time	Presenter	Title
1	15:15 ~ 15:30	白宜芬	Nursing staff's lived experience of children's Internet addiction
2	15:30 ~ 15:45	鐘苡菱	Application of Closed-Loop Management of Breast Milk in the Breast Milk Monitoring to Feeding Process
3	15:45 ~ 16:00	李盈慧	The effectiveness of exercise and nutrition intervention for pre-frailty older adults in Taipei: A Community-Based Approach
4	16:00 ~ 16:15	李俊儀	Nursing Innovation: Non-Tipping, Illuminated Urinal
5	16:15 ~ 16:30	楊世瑋	Impact of Foot Reflexology on Health and Well-being: A Visualization Analysis Using Web of Science Data

2024 International Healthcare Conference

Oral Presentation

NOV 29,2024

Concurrent session Chinese Session II (D510-1)

No.	Time	Presenter	Title
1	15:15 ~ 15:30	李碧玉	The Effect of a Multi-Activity Program on Physical Fitness and Psychosocial Health of the Elderly – A Pilot Study of a Veterans Home in Southern Taiwan
2	15:30 ~ 15:45	楊月顗	The effectiveness of muscle- stretching exercises program to Prevent or Delay Disability in the Community Care Center
3	15:45 ~ 16:00	林欣妤	Exploring the effects of the dependent levels and care needs on the long-term care services selections among the population in the rural areas
4	16:00 ~ 16:15	陳宣蓓	Exploring the Transition Process of a Dementia Case with Relocation Stress
5 6	16:15 ~ 16:30	陳映婷	Exploring a Dementia Elderly Case with BPSD Syndrome

Oral Presentation List

No.	Topic	Name
1	Exploring Clinical Evidences of the Innovative Or al Cleaning Tool in ICU Patients and Nurses	Shao-Hung Yang
2	The Correlates of Nurses' Self-Efficacy for Provin g End-of-Life Care at General Wards with Hospice Shared Care	Chiung-Yin Hsu
3	Reduce the Frailty Level in Older Adults Undergoi ng Post-Acute Care Using Home-based Rehabilitat ion Therapy	Yen-Fei
4	Innovative Teaching Methods for Qualitative Inter view Skills in Qualitative Research Course	Ya-Lie Ku
5	Exploring the experience of using aromatherapy a mongst postpartum women with depressed mood	Yi-Hui Liao
6	Nursing staff's lived experience of children's Intern et addiction	Yi-Fen Pai

Exploring Clinical Evidences of the Innovative Oral Cleaning Tool in ICU Patients and Nurses

Shao-Hung Yang[1] , Ya-Lie Ku[2] , Hui-Ju Cheng[3] , Shih-Ming Kuo[4]
head nurse Fooyin University Hospital[1] , Associate Professor , Fooyin University[2] , deputy director , Fooyin University Hospital[3] , assistant professor , Fooyin University[4]

Abstract

Background:

Oralhygiene is important to prevent infection for criticallyill patients. Comprehensive literature review has identified many problems oforal cleaning tools; therefore, the research team has designed the innovativeoral cleaning product based on the principles of patients' comfort with theconcepts of preventing infection and oral complications.

Purpose:

The purpose of this studywas to explore the clinical evidences of the innovative oral cleaning tool inICU patients and nurses.

Methods:

This study adopted aquasi-experimental research design; the patients in the experimental group (*N*= 30) used the innovative toothbrush,whereas those in the control group (*N* = 30) used sponge toothbrush (N = 30). Thesetwo groups of patients were compared on the basis of their oral cleaningstatus, comfort, nutrition, infection, and overall satisfaction. Similarly, thetwo groups of nurses who cared for these two groups of patients were alsocompared by evaluating the indicators of safety, convenience, comfort,environmental protection, and overall satisfaction to verify the clinicalevidences on the innovative oral cleaning tool.

Results:

Except for the comfort indictor,the ICU patients in the experimental group (*N* = 28) used the innovativetoothbrush had the significantly higher scores than ICU patients in the controlgroup (*N* = 30) used sponge toothbrush regarding to the indicators oftheir oral cleaning status (*p<.01***), comfort, nutrition (*p<.05**),infection *(p<.05*),* and overall satisfaction *(p<.05*).* Exceptfor the comfort and convenience indicators, ICUnurses in the control group (*N* = 26) used sponge toothbrush had thesignificantly higher scores than ICU nurses in the experimental group (*N*= 30) used the innovative toothbrush regarding to the indicators of safety (*p<.01***),environmental protection*(p<.05*),* and overall satisfaction *(p<.05*).*

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

ICU patients were preferred the innovativetoothbrush; whereas the ICU nurses were preferred to use the sponge toothbrush.The contradiction is because the sponge toothbrush is more convenience to usefor ICU nurses. The inconsistent results indicate that the innovative oralcleaning tool should be further revised for developing the more appropriate oralcleaning tool regarding to the comfort for ICU patients and used conveniently forICU nurses.

Keyword: Innovation, Oral Cleaning Tool, Patients, Nurses, Clinical Evidences

The Correlates of Nurses' Self-Efficacy for Proving End-of-Life Care at General Wards with Hospice Shared Care

Chiung-Yin Hsu[1]
Assistant Professor Fooying University[1]

Abstract

Background: For the patients' needs in their end-of-life (EOL), they would stay at a general ward but receiving the hospice shared care. However, nurses working at ageneral wards might have difficulties to provide appropriate care to these patients in their EOL life. Self-efficacy plays an important role among the nurses in providing appropriate nursing care. Nursing staffs should understand the factors that influence self-efficacy in EOL care to ensure their ability to provide appropriate hospice shared care to these EOL-stage patients.

Purpose: The aim of the study is to explore the related factors affecting the self-efficacy of nursing staffs in providing EOL care and the correlations between self-efficacy and these factors.

Methods: This study adopted a descripted, correlation design. The participants were convenience samplled from registered nurses employed at a teaching hospital in southern Taiwan. The data collection was cross- sectional and 130 registered nurses completed a structured questionnaire on knowledge and self-efficacy with regard to providing EOL care.

Results: The result indicated that the participants have (1) an average knowledge score of end-of-lifecare is 13.22 (20 questions, score: 20), demonstrating that nursing staff need to improve their knowledge of EOL care; (2) an average score of self- efficacy is 45.28 (10 questions, score: 80), demonstrating inadequate confidence in providing EOL care. A Pearson product-moment correlation analysis was conducted, showing significant and positive correlations between self-efficacy and the variables of EOL care knowledge.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Accurate knowledge about providing EOL care is important for nurses working at general wards, because they could provide appropriate care to the patients in their EOL life with hospice shared care. Hospital administrations should provide onsite and offsite continuous education to improving the nurses' knowledge level of EOL care. In addition, the arrangement of interdisciplinary and cross-training programs to enhance the EOL-care related experience and self-efficacy of nurses are also the main point of providing hospice shared care.

Keyword:hospice shared care, end-of-life care, knowledge, self-efficacy

Reduce the Frailty Level in Older Adults Undergoing Post-Acute Care Using Home-based Rehabilitation Therapy

Yen-Fei[1] , Fu-Lin[2] , Lin Fu [3] , Wen Chih[4]
Occupational Therapist Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[1] , Occupational Therapist , Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[2] , Physical Therapist , Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[3] , Rehabilitation physician , Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[4]

Abstract

Background:

After experiencing acute medical treatment, older adults with frailty often become disabled.

Purpose:

This study examined the implementation of home-basedrehabilitation effects of Post-AcuteCare.

Methods:

The department of rehabilitation held weekly interdisciplinary team meetings to discuss the discharge plans of hospitalized patients. Patients eligible for inclusion were those aged 75 or above with diagnoses of Parkinson's disease, dementia, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or Stage 3-5 chronic kidney disease ; and who had been assessed with a Clinical Frailty Scale score of 5 to 7, agreeing to participate in the 2-week home-based therapy, signed a consent form. Four comprehensive assessment scales were administered before and after theintervention.

Results:

From July 2021 to March 2024, 63 individuals were recruited, with 30 males and 33 females, and an average age of 84.8 years. The participants' scores (mean ± SD) improved across all four scales: Their Barthel Index improved from 43.57 ±21.43 to 61.27 ± 22.77 ($p < 0.05$), their assessments on the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living scale improved from 1.24 ± 1.43 to 1.49± 1.64 ($p < 0.05$), their EuroQol-5 Dimensions assessments improved from10.24 ± 1.81 to 9.92 ± 1.71 ($p < 0.05$), and their Clinical Frailty Scale assessments improved from 6.35 ± 0.68 to 5.89 ± 0.99 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The home-based rehabilitation therapy established by this study for patients with frailty and aged 75 years old or above discharged from the hospital consisted of task-oriented goals to assist them in daily living after returning home. Their level of frailty reduced from moderate (level 6) to mild (level 5). Continuous support with long-term care 2.0 services and professional services will improve their quality of life, and enable aging in place without the need for institutionalization.

Keyword:frailty、Post-AcuteCare、task-oriented

Innovative Teaching Methods for Qualitative Interview Skills in Qualitative Research Course

Ya-Lie Ku

Abstract

Background:

Nursing research has long been dominated by quantitative methods, yet nursing itself isfundamentally a humanistic profession that benefits from qualitative inquiry.Therefore, it is essential to encourage master's nursing students to engage inqualitative research. However, these students often express uncertainty abouthow to conduct effective interviews to gather rich, meaningful data forqualitative studies.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to explore and implement innovative methods forteaching qualitative interview skills in qualitative research course.

Methods:

This qualitative case study was conducted in a classroom setting for a qualitativecourse, employing four innovative teaching strategies to enhance students'qualitative interview skills. These strategies included simulated interviews, peer review and reflection, case studies with examples, and feedback based oninteractions with nursing students. The evaluation of students' qualitativeinterview skills was carried out through the school’s evaluation system,analysis of master nursing students’ assignments, and their feedback.

Results:

The results revealed that the instructor acted as the interviewer, conducting interviews in class for all students to observe, learn from, and discuss. This approach allowed students to compare the different interviewing processes.Building on the foundational individual case interview, the instructor continued to teach focus group interviews by demonstrating the roles and skillsrequired of a moderator. The evaluation of this section of the qualitative course achieved a perfect score of 5. Students reported that they had gained a clearer and more detailed understanding of the interviewing process and skillscompared to traditional lecture-based teaching.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

In addition to traditional teaching methods, simulated interviews, peer review andreflection, case studies, and feedback are effective strategies for helping nursing students initially master qualitative interview skills. The author suggests that qualitative nursing researchers consider conducting a series of workshops for those interested in qualitative research. These workshops could use various innovative teaching methods to enhance the learning of interview techniques.

Keyword: Innovation, Qualitative Interview, Methodology

Exploring the experience of using aromatherapy amongst postpartum women with depressed mood

Yi-Hui Liao[1] , Yu-Chien Lin[2]
Associate Professor Fooyin University[1] , Fooyin Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background: Many postpartum women experience depressed mood due to their hormonal changes and role changes. This is a mental health issue after childbirth worldwide. Research shows that the aromatherapy can reduce the emotional stress and depressed mood. However, studies have been conducted related to the hospice, oncological patients, and chronic illness, etc. in Taiwan. There is a lack of local study using the aromatherapy for the postpartum women with depressed mood.

Purpose: This study explored the experience of using aromatherapy amongst postpartum women with depressed mood.

Methods: Certain ethical and administrative processes were required prior to securing access to study population. The self-administrated brief symptom rating scale (BSRS-5) was used on the second to third day after birth before the aromatherapy and then the eighth week after aromatherapy. The Chinese version BSRS-5 has been tested for reliability and validity (Lee et al., 1990). Aromatherapy was conducted from the sixth to eighth week postnatally. The essential oil foot bath was used 2 times a week, 20 minutes a time. The purposive samples including 11 postpartum women were recruited in Taiwan. Data from semi-structured in-depth interviews were analysed by the qualitative content analysis.

Results: Four categories of meaning were illustrated in interview transcripts. (1) The beginning of life: the expectations, physical changes and emotional changes in early pregnancy; (2) The task of motherhood: the stress and ambivalent emotions of parenthood; (3) Physical and mental relief: facing and recovering pain and discomfort caused by postnatal wounds with aromatherapy; (4) Aromatherapy healing: using aromatherapy to heal postpartum discomfort and emotion. Moreover, the average score of BSR-5 decreased from 7.27 to 1.81 before and after the aromatherapy.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: The findings of this study showed that the postnatal women with depressed mood had healing experiences after using aromatherapy. The foot baths with aromatherapy relieved their emotional stress, and relaxed them physically and psychologically. The findings may provide an evidenced-base reference in the care of postnatal women in Taiwan.

Nursing staff's lived experience of children's Internet addiction

Yi-Fen Pai[1]
Hemodialysis nurse Hexu Clinic[1]

Abstract

Background: Data from Taiwan'sMinistry of Digital Development shows that in 2022, for Internet users aged 12 and above, the highest Internet addiction item is "playing games".Users believe that they cannot control their playtime. The majority of them are male (58.1%), and the education level is lower. The proportions of high school vocational students (35.1%) and college students (33.1%) are similar. If compared with the sharp rise from 6.3% in 2015 to 12.2% in 2022, we can see thewidespread nature of the Internet, reflecting the mental health impact of addiction on young people.

Purpose: The impact of children's Internet addiction on their mental health. As a nursing professional, I emphasize that prevention is more important than treatment. I would like to know more about the nursing staff's experience with their children's Internet addiction.Through this, the nursing staff talked about the causes of their children's Internet addiction and their actual real-life experiences.

Methods: This research adopts the data collection methodand data analysis method of qualitative research; adopts the in-depth interviewdata collection method, conducts one-on-one interviews, uses interviewguidelines, and uses a voice recorder to record.In addition, the recorded interviews weretranscribed verbatim, and the original data of the research subjects wereobtained for summary and analysis.

Results: The results of this study can provide medical staff with a first-level understanding of children's Internet addiction. In the future, they can provide a reference for research from multiple perspectives in different professional fields. We hope to rethink the current life experience of children's Internet addiction and provide community nursing care needs.They were compiled andorganized using the content analysis method of data analysis to discoverimportant statements and extract their meaning.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Children's Internet addiction is an increasingly serious public issue,which may cause negative and positive problems in parent-child communicationrelationships.The convenience of using the Internet has led to an increase in the timechildren use the Internet,which has exceeded 8 hours a day. Understand the difficulties faced by children during their stages, helps them find a sense of accomplishment while learning from each other,and reduce the need for internet addiction

Keyword: Children, teenagers, Internet addiction, parent-child communication

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5	The effectiveness of muscle- stretching exercises program to Prevent or Delay Disability in the Community Care Center	Yueh-Ying,Yang
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Impact of Foot Reflexology on Health and Well-being: A Visualization Analysis Using Web of Science Data

Shih-Wei Yang[1] , Malcolm Koo[2]
Lecturer Tainan University of Technology[1] , Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, College of Nursing, Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology[2]

Abstract

Background: Foot reflexology, a long-standing and widely practiced complementary therapy, is documented in the classical texts of various cultures and is considered closely linked to health and well-being. As the global population ages, the benefits of foot reflexology in managing age-related diseases, improving sleep quality, and reducing anxiety are increasingly recognized. There is a need to comprehensively evaluate and understand the full scope of these benefits.

Purpose: This study employed the VOSviewer visualization software to systematically analyze the literature on foot reflexology available in the Web of Science database.

Methods: The literature foot reflexology was sourced from the Web of Science Core Collection database. The search included articles published up to May 31, 2024. The following search query was used: TS = (“foot massage” or “reflexology” or “foot reflex therapy” or “foot reflexotherapy”) and AB = (“foot” or“feet”). The search was limited to articles published in English. Articles not directly related to foot reflexology (e.g., those focusing on general reflexology without specific mention of the feet) were excluded. The identified articles were imported into VOSviewer to conduct authors’ keywords co-occurrence analysis.

Results: The findings indicated that the effects of foot reflexology can be categorized into eight main clusters: pain control and quality of life improvement, management of aging-related diseases, reduction of cancer and chemotherapy discomfort,enhancement of sleep quality, promotion of physical relaxation, relief of anxiety, adaptation to fatigue and stress, and alleviation of pregnancy-related discomfort. Notably, pain control and quality of life improvement, along with anxiety relief, were the most frequently cited and co-occurring keywords.Furthermore, the study revealed that pre-2018 research predominantly explored pain control and quality of life improvement, whereas post-2018 studies shifted focus to the effects on sleep quality.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Using VOSviewer to analyze literature on foot reflexology, this study revealed eight key clusters. Pain control, quality of life improvement, and anxiety relief were the most frequently cited areas. In addition, there has been a shiftpost-2018 towards research on sleep quality. These findings suggested that foot reflexology can play a vital role in holistic health management, particularly for aging populations and those facing significant health challenges.

Keyword: Foot Reflexology; Visualization Analysis

Application of Closed-Loop Management of Breast Milk in the Breast Milk Monitoring to Feeding Process

Chung,Yi-Ling[1] , Kuo ,Huei -Ying[2] , Wang,Yu-hsia[3]
supervise Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[1] , Head nurse , Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[2] , director , Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[3]

Abstract

Background:

Breast milk is essential for newborn growth and immune system development. However, factors like premature birth or maternal health issues may hinder direct breastfeeding. Breast milk banks serve as crucial resources for storing, managing, and distributing breast milk. Establishing a comprehensive monitoring-to-feeding process is essential to ensure the quality, safety, and efficient distribution of breast milk within these banks.

Purpose:

This study aims to explore the application of closed-loop management technology in the process from breast milk monitoring to feeding, evaluating its impact on the efficiency of breast milk bank management and its effects on infant feeding.

Methods:

Through closed-loop management, the Breast Milk Management Information System is introduced for monitoring. It forms a comprehensive chain across breast milk collection, storage, preparation, feeding, and management, documenting all relevant information including the source, storage, expiration, and distribution volume. Barcode scanning technology is utilized to track vital data such as the source and storage time of breast milk, ensuring accuracy through multiple quality control measures.

Results:

The findings demonstrate that the application of closed-loop management technology significantly enhances the efficiency and safety of breast milk bank management. Through monitoring and recording, it ensures the quality and hygiene standards of breast milk, reducing contamination and waste. In 2024, both the breast milk barcode scanning rate and feeding accuracy rate achieved 100%, while the breast milk storage expiration rate was 0%. Moreover, from January to June 2023, before the implementation of closed-loop management, the exclusive breastfeeding rate was 25%; after the implementation from July to December 2023, the rate increased to 52%, and has remained around 50% to date in 2024, promoting infant health development. The use of closed-loop management technology for feeding also increased feeding success rates.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Closed-loop management technology provides an efficient and feasible solution for breast milk monitoring to feeding processes. By ensuring the quality and safety of breast milk within the bank, infants receive high-quality nutrition, facilitating their healthy development. Moreover, this technology provides breast milk bank managers with more

convenient and accurate monitoring tools, thereby enhancing management efficiency and quality control levels.
Keyword: Closed-loop management of breast milk, breast milk bank, barcode scanning, quality control

The effectiveness of exercise and nutrition intervention for pre-frailty older adults in Taipei: A Community-Based Approach

Ying-Hui Lee[1]
Lecturer TZU HUI Institute of Technology[1]

Abstract

Background:

Frailty is a syndrome characterized by physiological decline, often observed in individuals aged 65 and older. It can lead to adverse health outcomes such as falls, fractures, disability, hospitalization, and even mortality. Addressing frailty is crucial for maintaining the well-being of older adults.

Purpose:

To assess the effectiveness of a 12-week nutrition and exercise intervention for pre-frail elderly individuals in the community.

Methods:

The evaluation was conducted by geriatric physicians in the community. Criteria for pre-frailty included weight loss and reduced muscle strength. Nutrition counseling was provided by dietitians, and physical therapists assisted with training, including upper and lower limb strength, flexibility, endurance, dynamic balance, and static balance.

Results:

A total of 36 pre-frail elderly individuals referred by physicians were enrolled in the community-based 12-week nutrition and exercise program. From September 2023 to March 2024, 29 cases (80%) transitioned from pre-frailty to normal status.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Combining nutrition and exercise interventions with local community resources significantly improved pre-frail cases.

Keyword:exercise and nutrition intervention, pre-frailty

The Effect of a Multi-Activity Program on Physical Fitness and Psychosocial Health of the Elderly – A Pilot Study of a Veterans Home in Southern Taiwan

Pi-Yu Lee[1] , Ching-Chen Chang[2] , Yen-Ju Chen[3]
Associate Professor Fooyin University[1] , student , Department of Gerontological and Long-Term Care Business[2] , student , Department of Gerontological and Long-Term Care Business[3]

Abstract

Background:

In response to the global trend of aging populations, research on delaying aging and promoting quality of life continues to receive attention. Among them, the impact of multi-activity programs on health of the elderly has become an important issue.

Purpose:

To explore the effect of a multi-activity program on physical fitness and psychosocial health of the sub-healthy elderly.

Methods:

This study adopted a single-group pretest-posttest quasi-experimental design. Fourteen elderly residents with an average age of 79.7 years from a Veterans Home in southern Taiwan voluntarily participated. The intervention consisted of a multifaceted activity program conducted over four weeks, with two-hour sessions each week, incorporating elements of physical activity, cognitive stimulation, reminiscence, music, and art. Research tools included self-assessment questionnaires and health-related fitness and mobility tests, used to measure the psychological, social, and physical fitness aspects of participants' health before and after the intervention.

Results:

After conducting measurement of self-assessments on overallhealth, psychosocial well-being,mobility, and physical fitness for seniors,the average post-intervention values in each dimension showed improvement compared to the pre-intervention values.The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test results indicated statistically significant differences in self-assessed health, interaction with friends and family, and mobility. However, feelings of loneliness and life satisfaction remained unchanged, likely because the sub-healthy elderly initially had high life satisfaction and low loneliness. Observations of participants' performance interms of attention, mood, verbal expression, activity participation, and interaction with others during each activity session showed a progressive improvement in average values over time.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Multi-activity programs can have the opportunity to improve the psychosocial health and physical fitness of the sub-healthy elderly in the Veterans Home. It is recommended that such programs be promoted in other similar settings. Future trials in different care settings or expanding to participants in different health functions can further verify the generalizability of this program.

Keyword: Multi-Activity Program, the Elderly, Physical Fitness, Psychosocial Health

The effectiveness of muscle- stretching exercises program to Prevent or Delay Disability in the Community Care Center

Yueh-Ying,Yang , Chen,Ai-Mei
Assistant professor

Abstract

Background: As the initiation of the Long-term Care Policy 2.0 in Taiwan in 2016, There are many communities care center that are constantly innovating inactivities and programs to prevent and delay disability. This study respondedto national policy by developing a new muscle stretching exercise program andtesting its effectiveness.

Purpose: Testing the effectiveness of a musclestretching exercise program in preventing and delaying disability at communitycare center.

Methods: This study adopts a quasi-experimental research design, with pre- and post-measurements in one group. The intervention period is from February 20 to May 22, 2024, which lasts for 12 weeks. The intervention is a muscle stretching exercise program. Data collection includes demographics, ICOPE scale (Integrated Care for Older People). Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics and paired *t* test.

Results: A total of 15 people were admitted, age from 65 to 90 years old, average age was 80 years old.There were 2(13.3%) males and 13 (86.7%) females. 10 (66.7%) people had a high risk of falling, 2 (13.3%) people were mild depression, 13 (86.7%) people were no depressed, 7 (46.7%) people had mild cognitive impairment, and 8 (53.3%)people cognitive function were normal. Total scores on the ICOPE pre-testranged from 38.6 to 76.8, average was 65.2. Total scores on the post-test ranged from 55 to 92.5, average was 74.1. There was a significant difference in the overall health status of the participants (t = -4.166,p < .01), a significant difference in cognition function (t =-3.378, p < .01), and a significant difference in muscle strength (t= -4.527, p < .01).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: The results of the study show that this muscle stretching exercise program is effective in preventing and delaying disability in the community care center. Especially in improve their cognition function and muscle strength.

Keyword: Muscle- stretching exercises programs, Prevent or Delay Disability, Community Care Center

Exploring the effects of the dependent levels and care needs on the long-term care services selections among the population in the rural areas

Hsin-Yu Lin[1] , Yi-Chan Lee[2]
Assistant Professor Fooyin University[1] , Doctoral student , Institute of Health Policy and Management, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University[2]

Abstract

Background:

Population aging has an economic and social impact in most countries worldwide as it leads to increasing dependency rates and rising care burden. In Taiwan, Long-Term Care 2.0 plan integrates medical care, social care and preventive health resources, providing home-based and community-based services. However, the challenges for different status and needs in rural areas, where have more adults age 65 and older than urban areas,include care quality, resource accessibility and lack of formal caregivers.

Purpose:

In order to explore the significant determinants on the selections of long-term care services, this study is designed to investigate the effects of the dependent levels and care needs on the long-term care services selections.

Methods:

The retrospective data analysis was introduced to record relevant data on different long-term care service such as home-based services and community-based services. The data includes (1) Basic demographic information, (2) Different living types (living alone, not living alone), (3) Different dependent levels (CMS levels, Long-term Care Case-Mix System),(4) Special care needs (tube care, hemodialysis, emotional and behavioral problems), etc, then using Multinomial Logistic Regression to analyze the correlation between different need users and the selection of long-term care service. Service modes include home-based services, community-based services, transportation services and mixed services.

Results:

A total of 496 data were collected and found that the most common service mode is transportation 48.4%, followed by mixed services 27.8%,and home-based services 14.7%; however, community-based services alone accounting for 0.4%only. In demographic characteristics, social welfare status,living type, and service modes were statistically significantly correlated ($p<0.05$).In terms of the care needs, emotional and behavioral problems, special care needs, and dependent levels were also related to service modes reaches a statistically significant level, ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

It was found that local residents using transportation services are often caused from medical needs such as hemodialysis or rehabilitation, which show that local residents are still mainly oriented to medical purposes for long-term care services utilization. The results of this study can provide suggestions for the promotion and implementation of long-term care policies in the rural areas in Taiwan.

Keyword:long-term care, home-based service, community-based service, service selections

Exploring the Transition Process of a Dementia Case with Relocation Stress

Shiuan-Dei Chen[1] , Ya-Lie Ku[2] , Chih-Lung Hsieh[3]
Clinical Nurse Kaohisung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital [1] , Associate Professor in Nursing Department , Fooyin univerty [2] , Director of Nursing , Kaohisung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital [3]

Abstract

Background:

Taiwan has become aging society with increasing the dementia population. When the personwith dementia are relocated into nursing home without following their wills and agreement, they often occurred the relocation syndrome with physical,psychological, and environment disturbances.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to explore the transition process of a dementia elderwith relocation stress.

Methods:

This is the qualitative case study conducting the comprehensive geriatric assessment of a dementia case relocated into the psychiatric nursing home of southern Taiwan. The principal investigator used observation, therapeutic communication,screening tools to evaluate the dementia case's physical, psychological, andsocial problems. Additionally, regarding to the health problems identified fromabove assessment, the individualized nursing interventions were applied into this dementia elder.

Results:

The 67 years of female elder with dementia was found the relocation stress problems including wandering for the purpose of escaping from the institution. Additionally, she complained herself being abandoned by family and refused to participate the activities in the nursing home. Furthermore, she often cried with unstable emotion due to feel alone and isolated in the nursing home by refusing to talk with the other residents. Finally, she has disorientation and memory problems resulting in difficulties to familiar with the environment of nursing home. The principal investigator designed the reorientation and memory activities with wandering care plan and individualized social interaction with family, nursing workers, and residents for the female elder with dementia. Finally, she has transition into the nursing home successfully.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Based on the qualitative case study for transition process of a dementia elder with relocation stress, the principal investigator identified threestages of adaptation interventions for the relocation stress of the dementia cases. The first stage is to focus on facilitating the dementia cases who are willing to move into the nursing home. The second stage is that nursing home staffs could assist the dementia cases adjusting themselves to the new environment in terms of the institution's daily activities and regulations. Finally, the dementia cases could develop the relationship with nursing home staffs and residents resulting in forming a new family.

Keyword: Relocation, Transition, Dementia, Elderly

Exploring a Dementia Elderly Case with BPSD Syndrome

Ying-Ting Chen[1] , Ya-Lie Ku[2] , Chih-Lung Hsieh[3]
clinical nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital[1] , Asociate Professor in Nursing Department , Fooyin univerty[2] , Director of Nursing , Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

Taiwan has become aging society with increasingdementia elderly population. When the dementia elderly patients are become moderatelevel that often have Behavior and Psychological Symptom of Dementia (BPSD), resultingin many psychotic and emotional disorders with problematic behaviors. If healthcareprofessionals could not take care of their BPSD well enough; consequently, thedementia elderly patients might go into the final stage of dementia as vegetativestate or even died early.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to explore a dementiaelderly case with BPSD syndrome.

Methods:

his is the qualitative case study conducting thecomprehensive geriatric assessment of a dementia case relocated into the psychiatricnursing home of southern Taiwan. The principal investigator used observation, therapeuticcommunication, screening tools to evaluate the dementia case's physical, psychological,and social problems. Additionally, regarding to the health problems identified fromabove assessment, the individualized nursing interventions were applied into thisdementia case.

Results:

The 82 years of female moderate dementia elderlywas found BPSD syndrome with hallucination, delusion with disturbed behaviors,moderate emotion disturbance with depression, wandering with disorientation andmemory disfunction. Initially, the principal investigator planned to conduct thereminiscence therapies for connecting the case with themselves, lately with theother residences, and finally with the family members. At the same time, wanderingcare plan by enhancing the orientation and memory for the resident environment wasconducted along with managing the hallucination and delusion with disturbed behaviors.The integrated care plan for the moderate dementia elderly case could alleviateher BPSD syndrome and reidentify her life value and meaning.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The investigator recommended that long-term carenurses could design the integrated care plan for the moderate dementia elderly caseswith BPSD syndrome. However, the most important thing is to build the connectionwith the elderly dementia case by listening, empathy, and presence skills for thepurpose of establishing their relationship with themselves, others, and environment.Once the elderly dementia cases have restored

their memories about themselves, theycould reidentify own values in the long-term care institution with the other residents,resulting in transforming into a new family.

Keyword:BPSD, Dementia, Elderly

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The Influence of Intermittent Nasogastric Feeding on Gastric emptying and Acute diarrhea in Intensive Care Unit Patients.

Tzu-Chi Yeh[1] , Yu-Hua Lin[2] , Pao-Jen Kuo[3] , Yi-Hui Liu[4] , Ting-Ju Chen[5] , Chung-Fang Li[6]
MS, RN, Department of Nursing Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , PhD, RN, Professor/Deam of College of Nursing , Fooyin University[2] , MD, Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surge , Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[3] , PhD, RN, Associate Professor Department of Nursing , I-Shou University[4] , MD, Department of Surgery , Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[5] , MS, RN, ADON, Department of Nursing , Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[6]

Abstract

Background: Patients in intensive care unit (ICU) often use enteral nasogastric feeding to intake adequate nutrition. Clinically, there are diverse nasogastric tube feeding methodsto avoid related comorbidities caused by feeding. However, there are rare literatures on intermittent nasogastric tube-feeding in Taiwan.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the Influence of intermittent nasogastrictube feeding on gastric emptying and lung aspiration in patients in ICU.

Methods: This study adopts a two-group pretest-posttest design. Participants recruited from a medical center in southern Taiwan. Patients in the experimental group (n=30) received intermittent nasogastric tube feeding, and the control group (n=30) received bolus feeding. Outcome measurement variables included residual gastric volume, total volume of feed, sputumglucose, body temperature, and chest X-rays. The baseline data collected atstart diet feeding, the posttest data collected were at two hours later after patients feeding daily during seven days, and chest X-ray was measured at theseventh day.

Results: The experimental group's gastric residual amount was significantly lower than that of the control group on the third to sixth day ($p<.05$), the production of sputum glucose on the second to sixth days was significantly lower than that of the control group (

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: This study confirmed that the intermittent nasogastric tube feeding has significant effects on residual gastric volume, fever and abnormal lung changes in ICU patients. The results also can be used as a reference for patients to adopt nasogastric tube feeding.

Keyword: Nasogastric tube feeding, gastric emptying, pulmonary aspiration.

The Relationship Between Depressive Symptoms and Demographic Characteristics in Elderly Women Undergoing Hip Fracture Surgery

Shu-Ni Lin[1]
Nurse Practitioner Taichung Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taichung, Taiwan[1]

Abstract

Background: Elderly women suffer from hip fractures more than men, and some studies demonstrate depressive symptoms increase complications. However, few studies investigate the depressive symptoms and demographic characteristics in elderly women undergoing hip fracture surgery.

Purpose: To investigate the associations between depressive symptoms and demographic characteristics among elderly women undergoing hip fracture surgery.

Methods: This cross-sectional prospective study with a purposive sampling of 100 Chinese elderly undergoing hip fracture surgery in two big teaching hospitals in Taiwan. The criteria inclusion of participants were: (1) Female, (2) aged >60 years old, (3) requiring hip fracture surgery as advised by an orthopedist, and(4) without dementia or depression. Demographic questionnaire, and geriatric depression scale short form(GDS-SF)were used to evaluate at one week after hip fracture surgery. The GDS-SF questionnaire has 15 questions for assessing depressive symptoms. Pearson's correlations, independent *t*-tests and ANOVA test were used for data analysis.

Results: Depressive symptoms was positively related to length of hospital stay (

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Elderly women undergoing hip fracture surgery with diabetes or renal failure had more depressive symptoms than those without diabetes or renal failure. We also found worse depressive symptoms hadprolonged length of hospital stays.The occurrence of depressive symptoms in elderly women undergoing hip fracturesurgery demonstrated associations with distinct age groups, residency statuses, and discharge destinations. In the realm of clinical care, it is imperativeto formulate nursing strategies during the initial phases following hipfracture surgery, with the aim of ameliorating depressive symptoms in elderlywomen to facilitate enhanced postoperative recovery.

Keyword:elderly women with hip fracture surgery, depressive symptoms

Effects of social robot intervention on mental health and sleep quality in people with dementia and their caregivers

Shu-Chuan Chen[1] , Mei-Chun Chen[2] , Wei-Na Hsu[3] , Hui-Ching Yang[4]
Assistant professor National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[1] , Lecturer , National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[2] , Lecturer , National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[3] , Lecturer , National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[4]

Abstract

Background:

A social robot is a readily understandable and appealing interface with which older adults can communicate and/or act as companions. Previous studies have shown that social robots can offer functional support. However, existing research has primarily focused on the effect of social robots on older adults living with dementia, neglecting the potential benefits for their caregivers.

Purpose:

To examine the sleep quality and mental well-being of older adults living with dementia and their caregivers before and after being accompanied by a social robot called PARO.

Methods:

This study was conducted with a quasi-experimental design. We invited sixty pairs of older adults over 65 years living in the community and their caregivers (dyad). These dyads were assigned to the experimental or control groups, with 30 pairs in each group. Participants in the experimental group interacted with PARO for 30-40 minutes weekly, while the control group did not receive PARO intervention. Outcome measures included depression (CSDD), anxiety (RAID), and sleep quality (PSQI) to assess mental health changes in people with dementia and sleep quality (PSQI) and stress (DASS) in caregivers before and at the end of the intervention.

Results:

The results of the study showed that compared with the control group, sleep quality ($p < .001$) was significantly improved, and depression ($p <.001$) and anxiety ($p =.001$) were significantly alleviated after interacting with PARO. Furthermore, there was a significant difference in sleep quality ($p = <.000$) between the experimental and control groups. Regarding caregivers, there were significant differences in distress ($p =.001$ and sleep quality ($p = .001$) after interacting with PARO.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The results of this study offer promising clinical evidence for the use of social robots. They demonstrate the potential to significantly improve the sleep quality and mental health of older adults with dementia and their caregivers. These findings can serve as a beacon of hope and a practical care model for our work with these populations. In the future, the model of dyad interaction with social robots can be further explored and promoted in a collaborative transdisciplinary team approach for dementia care modules in long-term care.

Keyword: social robot, mental health, sleep quality,dementia, caregivers

Augmented Reality for assisting in memorizing activities of human neck and shoulder - a preliminary study

Huei-lih Huang[1] , Tian-Yuan Kuo [2]
Professor National tainan college of nursing[1] , Assistant Professor , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

Long-term use of 3C products is prone to poor posture, so it is necessary to teach people to release tight muscles. However,nursing students have little knowledge in this area, limited by the number of anatomical hours, few opportunities to apply what they have learned in real life, and few interactive teaching aids. Therefore, this teaching material was developed to deepen students'knowledge of shoulder and neck muscles in daily life.

Purpose:

To develop entertaining and interactive musclemovement teaching materials to enhance students' understanding the main muscle functionsof shoulder and neck muscle.

Methods:

Design the APP based on literature review and apply the Unity gameengine, and Vufroia for AR. Vufronia development is available for Unity, iOS,and Android. The initial test was designedby a single group of pre- and post-test tests, and random sampling of studentsin grades 2 and 4 was taken, with a total of 189 valid samples. Each person points their personal mobile phone at the action picture, scans and watchestheir movements, and listens to pronunciation to introduce muscle names and movements, which take about 7-15minutes to watch repeatedly due to personal needs until they understand. The measurement tool is 8 questionsabout self-simulated action pictures and muscle contraction or stretching, witha full score of 0 to 8.

Results:

Compared with the pretest, the post-test had a significant increase inscores ($t=3.907$, $p<.001$), indicating that this ARcould assist students to increase their knowledge of the upper cross syndromeand deepen their understanding of shoulder and neck muscle-related movements.For details, please refer to "Augmented Reality System to Assist in MuscleAwareness" TW M636390 U of the Republic of China Patent Certificate. Qualitativeinformation indicated that most of the reactions were make me moreimpressed with this muscle. Also, it is funny and novelty to see moving pictures throughthe three-dimensional animation diagram. There are alsoChinese and English languages to choose from, because we often ignore the English part, but this program also does a good job of comparing Chinese and English.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Future, it can be applied to high school students office workers and the elderly in the community

Keyword: Augmented Reality, muscle movement

To examine the demand for spiritually assisted care in residential long-term care institutions

Hsiao-Chi Chen[1]
principal Kaohsiung City Private Yongkang Home Long-term Care Institution[1]

Abstract

Background:

Elderlypeople living in residential institutions commonly suffer from loneliness anddepression. How to promote and improve the mental health of residents iscrucial. Previously studies were reported spiritual assistance is crucial topsychological quality.

Purpose:

Therefore,this study focuses on the demand to promote related spiritual assistance inresidential long-term care institutions. The purpose of this study is to examinethe differences in spiritually assisted care in residential long-term careinstitutions.

Methods:

Qualitativeresearch was conducted using face-to-face and semi-structured interviews, andpurposive sampling was used as the interview method. The data collection periodis from January to March 2024. A total of 11 persons in charge of accommodationinstitutions in Kaohsiung and Ping-Tung District were interviewed.

Results:

Thisstudy found that most respondents regard spirituality and psychological aspectsas equal and have a need for spiritual auxiliary care. However, due to the lackof corresponding educational training, they are unable to confirm whether thereligious resources provided meet the standards of spiritual care.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Therefore, relevant education and training areextremely urgent. The willingness of residential institutions to learn aboutreligious or spiritual assisted care may be a driving factor.

Keyword: spiritually assisted care、mental health、residential long-term care institutions.

Exploring the Effectiveness of a Combined Intelligent Technology Training Program for Elderly Community Members

Tsai-Ling Lee[1]
Business manager Kaohsiung Private Excelsior Healthcare Comprehensive Long-term Care Association, Excelsior Healthcare Long-term Care Corporation Aggregate[1]

Abstract

Background:

Asof March 2024, the elderly population in Pingtung County has reached 20.36%,officially marking the transition into an "ultra-aged society."Community centers are continuously being established, with the activitiesoffered becoming more diverse and incorporating smart technology products. Thedesign of these courses integrates technology with physical exercise andcognitive training to enhance the participation motivation of the elderly.

Purpose:

This study explores the effectiveness of acombined intelligent technology training program for elderly community membersthrough experimental research.

Methods:

Purposefulsampling was used to survey the elderly at a community center in PingtungCounty. The program, spanning twelve weeks, involved interventions using theSPOZ Exercise Formation System and the Me-SODA Active Cognitive Training.

Results:

The findings indicate significantimprovements in physical activity among the elderly participants, though nonotable change was observed in cognitive function due to time constraints.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Based on the results, the combined intelligent technology training program hasproven effective in increasing the willingness of the elderly to participateand has significantly enhanced their physical functions. It is recommended thatsuch programs continue to be held regularly to truly achieve the goals ofcognitive and physical fitness.

Keyword: Intelligent Technology、Community Centers、Health Promotion

The Application Effectiveness of Constructing Visualized Cross-Healthcare Team Meeting Charts in Hospital Management through Business Intelligence (BI) Systems

Yi-Ling Chung[1] , Chen,Yung-Fu[2] , Wang,Yu-hsia[3]
supervise Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[1] , Section Chief , Information Section of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[2] , director , Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[3]

Abstract

Background:

The complexity of the current healthcare environment highlights the significance of resource allocation, enhancement of healthcare quality, and optimization of cost-effectiveness. Business Intelligence (BI) systems, with their advanced data analytics and visualization capabilities, offer potential solutions to address these challenges.

Purpose:

This study aims to explore the practical application of Business Intelligence systems in constructing intuitive cross-healthcare team meeting charts to optimize hospital management processes. Specifically, the research aims to shorten report generation and validation times while enhancing user satisfaction.

Methods:

Data extraction, transformation, and cleansing were performed using the Power Query database for BI system report generation. The report content includes key performance indicators of cross-healthcare team meeting execution outcomes presented through card-style visual effects, providing individualized displays and interactive analysis functionalities. Additionally, the study employed formatted conditional design to alert warnings in the form of red, yellow, and green lights. Statistical information on cross-healthcare team meeting execution is presented through handheld devices within the hospital domain, offering interactive analysis and functionality to facilitate management analysis.

Results:

Since the implementation of the cross-healthcare team meeting BI system on 2024/02/05, significant reductions have been observed in monthly and annual report generation times, from 60 minutes to 5 minutes, and in validation time, from 5 minutes to 1 minute. A survey using the Likert scale was conducted from 2024/05/08 to 2024/05/10 among 30 respondents regarding the usage of the cross-healthcare team meeting BI system, with an average user satisfaction rating of 4.6.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The results of this study demonstrate significant benefits from integrating Business Intelligence systems into hospital management. BI systems optimize resource allocation, enhance overall efficiency, further highlighting the importance of employing Business Intelligence technology in hospital management practices.

Keyword: Business Intelligence Systems, Construct Visualized Cross-Medical Team Meeting, Hospital Management, Visualized Meeting Charts

Enhancing Efficiency of Emergency Chemical Disaster Protection Equipment Management through Intelligent Systems

Ju-Yin Hsiao[1] , Chun-Yi Yang[2] , Hsueh-Ching Wang[3]
Nurse Practitioner Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1] , Head Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[2] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

An industrial area experiencing a toxic disaster may release pollutants that pose a direct threat to human health, leading to casualties and potentially paralyzing hospital operations. Ourhospital face 1-2 toxicologicalincidents that require response procedures annually. Effective management of chemicaldisaster protection equipment is crucial for ensuring successful handling ofsuch events. Inventorying the chemical disaster protection equipment anddecontamination room functionality consumes 52 minutes each time, with anexpiration rate of 8.3%, posing risks to decontamination staff. The team initiated an improvementproject for the management of chemical disaster protection equipment, aimed atenhancing management efficiency and ensuring workplace safety for staff.

Purpose:

To enhance the efficiency of emergency chemical disaster protectionequipment management, we adopted intelligent methods and information systems,aiming to: shorten equipment inventory time by 50%, achieve 0% equipmentexpiration, and ensure 100% compliance with equipment standards.

Methods:

From September 2022 to May 2023, we established a protective equipmentmanagement platform:establish a protective equipment identification system using QR codes, and transition from manual attendance logging to QR code scanning for attendance. The system automatically exports inventory data and utilizes color coding to establish an expiration management system. Notifications are sent out 3 months/1 month in advance of expiration dates, and a low inventory alert system triggers automatic reminders. When equipment levels fall below safety stock levels, the system displays the quantity to be ordered and simultaneously notifies suppliers to send quotation requests.

Results:

Theresults of the initiative are as follows: inventory time decreased by 86% (from52 minutes to 7 minutes), expiration rate reduced to 0%, compliance ratereached 100%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Throughthe implementation of intelligent systems, we achieved streamlined managementof protective equipment, enabling quick monitoring of material consumption,inventory levels, and flow. Thisfacilitated effective cost control and equipment management while enhancingstaff safety.

Keyword: Department of Emergency,Intelligent system,Equipment Management

Enhancing the Use of Barcode Medication Administration Systems by Emergency Department Staff to Ensure Medication Accuracy

Shu-Chin Huang[1] , Chung,Yi-Ling[2] , Wang,Yu-hsia[3]

Head Nurse Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[1] , supervise , Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[2] , director , Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[3]

Abstract

Background:

Medication accuracy is critical in the Emergency Department (ED) to ensure patient safety. The fast-paced and complex nature of emergency care increases the likelihood of medication errors, underscoring the need for effective interventions to improve accuracy and safety.

Purpose:

This study aimed to enhance the utilization of the Barcode Medication Administration System (BMAS) by ED staff to ensure medication accuracy. Objectives included increasing awareness of administration techniques, boosting BMAS usage, reducing error rates, and improving the overall safety and accuracy of medication administration.

Methods:

An Emergency Department improvement team was established to implement the BMAS training program. The key steps included:1. Assessment and Analysis(June 20 to July 2, 2023): Analyzing the reasons behind the underutilization of BMAS by emergency nursing staff.2. Targeted Improvements based on the investigation:(1).Equipment Optimization(July 19, 2023): Replacing barcode scanners and related equipment to address scanning difficulties.(2).Awareness Enhancement (July 28 to August 9, 2023): Conducting educational training sessions on standard medication administration procedures, producing instructional videos, and administering pre- and post-training assessments.(3).Standardization(August 10, 2023): Introducing visual aids and automated reminders in the medication order system, and monitoring individual BMAS compliance rates daily.

Results:

Following the BMAS training program (June 2 to October 30, 2023), emergency department staff significantly improved their efficiency in using barcode equipment. The time for a single operation decreased from 15.7 seconds to 3 seconds, saving 12.7 seconds per operation, with the scanning range extended by 6.9 meters. Knowledge of medication administration procedures increased, with post-test scores rising from 87.5 to 99.5 points a 14% improvement. BMAS utilization by nursing staff also rose substantially, from 56.2% to 94.9%, a 69% overall increase.As of April 30, 2024, the incidence of drug safety-related events remains at zero, clearly demonstrating the program's significant effectiveness in improving the accuracy and safety of medication management.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This study confirms that enhancing BMAS utilization by emergency department staff significantly improves medication accuracy, thereby elevating the overall quality and safety of care. Continuous BMAS training and process refinement are recommended to maintain and further advance medication management standards.
Keyword: Emergency department, Barcode medication administration systems, Medication accuracy, Medication safety.

Factors Affecting Job Satisfaction in Post-Pandemic Public Hospitals

Pi-Hsiang Lai[1]
Nurse Practitioner Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Yuan-Shan Branch,Taiwan[1]

Abstract

Background:A positive work environment is crucial for employees retention and hospital performance. The pandemic has exacerbated existing challenges, including employees shortages and increased turnover intentions.

Purpose: This study aims to investigates factors influencing job satisfaction in post-pandemic public hospital employees.

Methods: The research period was from December 29, 2023, to January 19, 2024,during which 285 valid questionnaires were collected. The content analysis was conducted using the five-point Likert Scale method..

Results: The study found an overall job satisfaction rate of 74.47%. Key factors contributing to satisfaction included 'job characteristics' and 'learning and growth'.The highest individual satisfaction scores were observed for 'attitude towards current work' (84.07%) and 'hospital-provided professional training' (80.14%). However, 'promotion system' and 'promotion opportunities' received lower satisfaction scores, averaging 67.09% and 66.88%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: This study identifies key factors influencing job satisfaction among post-pandemic in public hospital employees. Addressing issues like promotion systems and opportunities openly and improving work conditions, can foster a positive environment, enhancing employees satisfaction and organizational performance.

Keyword: Public Hospital Employees、Job Satisfaction

Optimizing Individualized Management Strategies for Diabetes Patients Using Remote Blood Glucose Monitoring System

Ling-Ling Huang[1] , Chung,Yi-Ling[2] , Wang,Yu-hsia[3]
Head Nurse Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[1] , supervise , Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[2] , director , Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[3]

Abstract

Background:

Diabetes presents a global public health challenge, necessitating strict blood glucose control and ongoing medical supervision to mitigate the risk of severe complications. Traditional diabetes management approaches, such as face-to-face clinic consultations and manual glucose tracking, are limited by time, geography, and patient participation. The advent and development of remote blood glucose monitoring systems have evolved diabetes care, overcoming these prior constraints.

Purpose:

This study aims to assess the efficacy of remote blood glucose monitoring systems in diabetes patient management, focusing on their impact on blood glucose regulation, enhancement of patient life quality, and optimization of healthcare resources.

Methods:

The study recruits qualified diabetes patients, offering them at least four annual educational sessions on nutrition and nursing to enhance their disease management skills. In partnership with Bayer, participants are provided with discounted access to the "Health2Sync" Smart Anti-Diabetes System for continuous blood glucose monitoring and management. This system enables real-time communication between patients and case managers through instant messaging and video feedback, allowing for immediate treatment adjustments. A bidirectional feedback mechanism is established for prompt treatment modifications based on monitored data. Additionally, case managers conduct regular telephonic follow-ups with patients living alone to ensure disease stability and address any concerns.

Results:

Since 2015,142 patients have participated in the study, utilizing the "Health2Sync" Smart Anti-Diabetes System for enhanced case management.This strategy has successfully kept blood glucose levels within the optimal range of 80-100 mg/dL, aligning with diabetes management standards. Unlike traditional case management, which relies on telephonic consultations, the "Health2Sync" system offers a deeper insight into patients' health status through continuous, real-time data monitoring. This has led to improved case management efficiency, evidenced by a 100% telephonic follow-up rate, and high patient satisfaction, with an average Likert scale score of 4.5.

Conclusion:

The application of remote blood glucose monitoring systems in diabetes patient management appears to be a promising strategy for improving blood glucose control, enhancing patient quality of life, and conserving healthcare resources. The study

supports the wider adoption of remote monitoring technologies in clinical practices, potentially advancing health technology development and offering innovative solutions for diabetes management.
Keyword: Diabetes, Remote Monitoring, Blood Glucose Management, Health Technology

Youth and Elderly Win-Win: Transforming Long-Term Care Courses and Integrating Entertainment Activity Design to Cultivate Empathy in Youth

Yi-Yen Tsai[1] , Chun-Huw Li[2] , Zhu rong hsuan[3]
lecturer Yuh-lng Junior College of Health Care & Management[1] , lecturer , Yuh-lng Junior College of Health Care & Management[2] , Department of Nursing student , Fooyin University[3]

Abstract

Background:

Adolescents often lackinterest in and have limited contact with their elders, which can lead tolimited communication and interaction. This situation can potentially result indifficulties in communication between the "youth" and the "elderly"generations.

Purpose:

To integrate actionresearch into the teaching process of "long-term care courses"combined with entertainment activity design. This integration aims to improvecommunication and interaction between the "young" and"silver" generations, enhance young people's communication skills,cultivate empathy, and understand the effectiveness of teaching strategies onstudent learning.

Methods:

This study adopts thedynamic cycle of action research, including planning, action, observation,reflection, modification, and re-action. It explores the practical applicationof flipped teaching in long-term care courses. Through community or institutionalpractical activities and visits to long-term care institutions, it aims toenhance the integration of students' "service learning," guidestudents to respect and care, understand the relevant policies and practices ofLong-term Care 2.0, and verify the effectiveness of students' practicallearning.

Results:

This study employedPearson's correlation analysis to examine the relationships among the mainvariables of caring, empathy, communication, and professional relationships.Significant positive correlations were found between care and empathy ($r = .502$, $p < .00$), care and professional relationships ($r = .489$, $p < .00$),care and communication ($r = .788$, $p < .00$), empathy and professionalrelationships ($r = .741$, $p < .00$), empathy and communication ($r = .546$, $p < .00$), and professional relationships and communication ($r = .498$, $p < .00$). Qualitative interviews also revealed that the activities helped improvecaring and communication skills.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

If teachers can useinnovative teaching methods and combine entertainment activities to serve theelderly in institutions, it can enhance students' learning motivation,cultivate empathy, improve communication and interaction between the"youth" and the "elderly" generations, and enhance studentlearning effectiveness.

Keyword: Long-term care., Entertainment activity design., Empathy., Mental health

Enhancing Pain Assessment and Management Efficacy Among Medical Intensive Care Unit Nurses

Ling-Yi Tsai[1] , Pei-Fang Chuang[2] , Yen-Yen Tsai[3] , Hui-Jing Yu[4] , Tsen-Hsung Lin[5] , Yi-chuan Li[6]
Registered Nurse National Cheng Kung University Hospital[1] , Registered Nurse , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[2] , Registered Nurse , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[3] , Registered Nurse , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[4] , Registered Nurse , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[5] , Head Nurse , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[6]

Abstract

Background: Research indicates that 64% of critically ill patients have had negative experiences with pain management, resulting in inadequate pain control, which may increase the risk of self-extubation and prolong hospitalization, and even lead to death. A statistical analysis for the year 2023 in our unit demonstrated a total of 5 cases of unplanned extubation, primarily due to pain. Subsequent investigation revealed the lack of a structured pain assessment process in the intensive care unit (ICU), oral transmission of pain assessment concepts and unawareness of the need to report changes in pain assessment to physicians. Therefore, a project team was established.

Purpose: To enhance nurses' abilities in conducting pain assessment and management.

Methods: Thirty - seven nurses from the unit were involved. We developed a pain assessment process and monitoring form for the ICU, planned a in-service education, and created pain assessment tools. The effectiveness was evaluated using the Kirkpatrick model.

Results: Reaction Level – Courses satisfaction was rated at 4.97 out of 5. Learning Level – Pain knowledge assessment scores increased from 79 to 94. Behavior Level – Accuracy rate in skill checks was 100%. Results Level - The intervention was successfully extended to other ICU units.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: This project achieved the goal of improving the accuracy of pain assessment, addressing pain issues, and enhancing the quality of care.

Keyword: Intensive Care Unit, Pain, Kirkpatrick model

Enhancing Exclusive Breastfeeding Rates During Postpartum Ward Hospitalization

Huei-Ying Kuo[1] , Yang,Yu-Jen[2] , Chung,Yi-Ling[3] , Wang,Yu-hsia[4]
Head nurse Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[1] , Registered Nurse , 2. Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[2] , Supervise , Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation)[3] , Director , Nursing Department of Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed By Show Chwan Medical Care Corporation) [4]

Abstract

Background:

Exclusive breastfeeding has significant impacts on the health of both infants and mothers, prompting healthcare institutions worldwide to advocate for this practice. As a certified Baby-Friendly Hospital, we are committed to promoting exclusive breastfeeding. However, in 2022, our average exclusive breastfeeding rate was only 25%, falling short of the 40% evaluation standard. Therefore, this study aims to increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding during hospitalization and integrate it into routine medical care.

Purpose:

This study aims toinvestigate and improve the rate of exclusive breastfeeding during postpartumhospitalization. Utilizing problem-solving and quality control methodologies,we intend to develop strategies to achieve an average exclusive breastfeedingrate exceeding 40% during hospital stays.

Methods:

An analysis of medical records identifiedthe primary factors contributing to non-exclusive breastfeeding. Acause-and-effect diagram elucidated six key factors: maternal sleepdeprivation, lack of breastfeeding knowledge, infant admission to the SpecialBaby Care Unit (SBCU), infant crying due to hunger, nipple damage duringbreastfeeding, and concerns about insufficient milk supply. The teamsubsequently discussed and formulated strategies, recognizing that theprincipal issue arose from a lack of knowledge and skills among mothers andtheir families.

Strategies included increasing thefrequency of maternal and family health education sessions, utilizingeducational videos to prepare mothers and their families in advance, andproviding educational materials and assessment tools to support postpartumbreastfeeding. Targeted health education for families aimed to enhanceparenting skills and promote a family-centered care approach.

Results:

Through the concerted efforts of the postpartum ward's mother-infant team, the exclusive breastfeeding rate increased from an average of 25% in 2022 (n = 32) to 69% during July to September 2023 (n = 13). The overall average for 2023 was 43% (n = 40), and this improvement was sustained with a rate of 50% from January to April 2024 (n = 8).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Exclusive breastfeeding is crucial for thehealth of both mothers and infants, necessitating active promotion byhealthcare institutions. Despite the initial success of this study, challengespersist due to environmental and social factors. We call upon healthcare teamsand society to provide comprehensive support and foster cultural transformationto achieve the WHO's recommendation of exclusive breastfeeding for the firstsix months postpartum.
Keyword: Exclusive breastfeeding rate, mother-infant friendly, breastfeeding education, quality control, maternal and infant health

The effectiveness of multimedia hypoglycemia education in elderly patients with diabetes.

Mei-Chuan Huang[1] , Hsiu-Ling Liang[2] , Man-Chia Hsu[3] , Hsiu-Chu Li[4] , Shu-Ping Sue[5] , Chin-Wei Tseng[6]
Associate Professor National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[1] , Certified Diabetes Educator , Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[2] , Certified Diabetes Educator , Gangshan Hospital of Kaohsiung City[3] , Certified Diabetes Educator , Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[4] , Certified Diabetes Educator , Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[5] , Certified Diabetes Educator , Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[6]

Abstract

Background: Multimedia health education offers patients the opportunity for repeated learning and can overcome limitations related to manpower, time, and space, making it beneficial for acquiring diabetes care skills. However, there is a lack of literature on the applicability of multimedia hypoglycemia education for elderly patients with diabetes, and the effectiveness of this approach remains to be explored.

Purpose: To investigate the effectiveness of multimediahypoglycemia health education and conventional hypoglycemia health education on hypoglycemia knowledge, hypoglycemia self-care behavior, fear of hypoglycemia,social support, quality of life, nursing hours, satisfaction with hypoglycemia education, and recurrence rate of hypoglycemic events among elderlypatients with type 2 diabetes who have experienced hypoglycemic events.

Methods: With a randomized repeated measures experimental study design, a total of 82 patients with type 2diabetes who had experienced hypoglycemia. The experimental group (n = 42) receiveda multimedia hypoglycemia education program and the contrast group (n = 42) received a regular hypoglycemia education program. Instruments included structured questionnaires and record form.

Results: The experimental group hadsignificantly higher scores in hypoglycemia knowledge, hypoglycemia self-care behavior and satisfaction with hypoglycemia education and took significantly less nursing hours than the contrast group. There were no significant differences in fear of hypoglycemia, socialsupport and quality of life between both groups. Within six months after two groups received hypoglycemia education, the recurrence rate of hypoglycemia in the experimental group dropped by 61%, while that in the contrast group dropped by 53.7%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Multimedia hypoglycemia education can enhance hypoglycemia knowledge and self-care behaviors among elderly patients with type 2 diabetes, while also reducing nursing hours and the recurrence rate of hypoglycemic events. Healthcare providers should implement multimedia hypoglycemia education for elderly patients to improve their ability to manage hypoglycemia, thereby reducing its recurrence.

Keyword: multimedia hypoglycemia education, hypoglycemia knowledge, hypoglycemia self-care behavior, nursing hours, satisfaction with hypoglycemia education, recurrence rate of hypoglycemic events

Nursing experience in a schizophrenic patient with no sense of illness.

Jia-Rong Wu[1] , Shih-Hua Yei[2] , Ya-Fen Chan[3]
[1] , Head Nurse , Tri-Service General Hospital[2] , Head Nurse , Tri-Service General Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

This article discusses the nursing experience of a first-time schizophrenic case who began to experience auditory hallucinations, delusions of persecution, and a sense of being watched in November 2021.He was taken to the psychiatric department by his family in May 2022 for the first time. The author's care period is from May 4, 2022, to June 25, 2022.

Purpose:

The mental health nursing assessment of the five levels of body, emotion, intelligence, society, and spirituality is used to collect data through actual observation, interviews, and medical record reading. It was found that the main health problems in the case were ineffective health maintenance ability, sensory disturbances, and changes in the thinking process.

Methods:

Through building trust, providing knowledge about diseases and drugs, teaching methods to divert attention, and strengthening the ability of the case to cope with auditory hallucinations and delusions, the author has improved the case's insight. The case became to be able to cooperate with medical activities and finally learned to adapt to the coexistence of auditory hallucinations and delusions.

Results:

It is hoped that through the sharing of nursing experience, psychiatric nurses can better understand how to assist with first-time psychosis without insight. For patients with mental illness, improve the individual's self-health maintenance ability and reduce the interference of cognitive symptoms.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Keyword: Schizophrenia, hallucinations, delusion, insight, ineffective health maintenance ability.

Using Shared Decision-Making to Facilitate Emergency Nursing Experience in Administering ECMO to a Patient with Acute Myocardial Infarction

Gui-Ting Su [1] , Wei-Ting Lai[2] , Mei-Cheng Chen[3] , Li-Ping Hsiao[4]
Registered Nurse Pingtung Christian Hospital[1] , Head Nurse , Pingtung Christian Hospital[2] , Head Nurse , Pingtung Christian Hospital[3] , Superviser , Pingtung Christian Hospital[4]

Abstract

Background:

Acute myocardial infarction, a common cardiovascular diagnosis, causes one-third of cardiovascular deaths, with the highest mortality rates within the first hour, notably among patients aged ≥75 years, where it reaches 43.6%. This study presents the case of an 84-year-old male experiencing ventricular fibrillation due to acute myocardial infarction, necessitating immediate resuscitation efforts.

Purpose:

This article aims to offer insights into emergency medical decision-making by sharing caregiving experiences in providing ECMO to patients with acute myocardial infarction and ventricular fibrillation.

Methods:

Data were collected during emergency nursing on April 1, 2023, through direct care, observation, and conversations. A comprehensive assessment using Gordon's eleven functional health patterns was conducted, identifying the main health problems as follows: 1) Impaired gas exchange related to pulmonary edema and respiratory acidosis; 2) Decisional conflict associated with a lack of understanding of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) treatment and prognosis, leading to uncertainty in deciding whether to place the patient on ECMO; and 3) Decreased cardiac output linked to abnormal cardiac enzymes and arrhythmias. Despite the patient's advanced age, he exhibited a strong will to survive. Therefore, the emergency medical team introduced shared decision-making (SDM) and utilized patient decision aids to facilitate the family's comprehension of ECMO treatment and help them make decisions in line with the patient's values and preferences. Concurrently, integrated interdisciplinary resources, including the ECMO care team, social workers, and chaplains, provide timely support for the patient and family during the busy emergency care environment.

Results:

Despite understanding the risks, the patient's family consented to ECMO treatment, honoring the patient's wishes. Unfortunately, the patient passed away later that evening. However, three months post-mortem, the family expressed no regrets about the decision, emphasizing their efforts to prioritize the patient's well-being.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Patient decision aids facilitate family understanding of ECMO treatment, ensuring decisions align with their values. The ER care team, including ECMO specialists, social workers, and chaplains, provides holistic support, addressing both physiological and spiritual needs. This approach guarantees comprehensive care, acknowledging patients'

beliefs. Sharing this experience inspires nursing professionals to prioritize patient and family needs in emergency care, beyond mere clinical urgency.
Keyword:shared decision-making; acute myocardial infarction; extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; emergency nursing

Effect of short-term fine particulate matter on anxiety: a community-based study

Chu-Yin Cheng[1] , Yu-Ling Chou[2] , Yi-Jing Lin[3] , Rui-De Lu[4] , Xin-Yu Li[5] , Su-Lun Hwang[6]
Student Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[1] , Student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[2] , Student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[3] , Student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[4] , Student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[5] , Associate Professor , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[6]

Abstract

Background:

Long-term fine particulate matter($PM_{2.5}$) exposure has been associated with anxiety; however, there islimited research on the effects of short-term $PM_{2.5}$ exposure onanxiety.

Purpose:

This study aimed to examine theassociations between short-term $PM_{2.5}$ exposure and anxiety inSouthwestern Taiwan.

Methods:

This study conducted acommunity-based study in Puzi City located in Chiayi County in SouthwesternTaiwan in 2024. The Chinese version of Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and Questionnaireon personal health behavior and living environment of suspended particles wereused to quantify the anxiety status, ambient $PM_{2.5}$ data obtainedfrom the Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) and AirBox wereused to calculate exposure concentrations. PM direct reading instruments wereused to detect indoor and outdoor $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations ofparticipants' homes. Correlation analysis between $PM_{2.5}$concentration and anxiety scale scores were performed using Pearson correlation.

Results:

A total of 54 participants were included,with the age of 57.0±16.5 years old. According to the results of pre-test andpost-test, the participants who felt mild anxiety increased from 14.8% to18.4%, while the participants who felt moderate anxiety increased from 5.6% to8.2%. In post-test, the increase of $PM_{2.5}$ concentration was relatedto the increase of BAI score. Among individuals with moderate anxiety, theconcentration of $PM_{2.5}$ at Lag0-Lag7 was significant positivelycorrelated with anxiety scores (r = 0.96).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Short-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$may be associated with increased anxiety scores.

Keyword:fine particulate matter (PM2.5), short-term exposure, anxiety

Association between short-term exposure to ambient fine particulate matter and sleep quality in Southwestern Taiwan

Shun-Yin Chang[1] , Hung-I Chen[2] , Yi-Chieh Wu[3] , Jia-Ying Lin[4] , Ting-Yi Wu[5] , Su-Lun Hwang[6]
Student CHANG GUNG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY[1] , Student , CHANG GUNG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY[2] , Student , CHANG GUNG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY[3] , Student , CHANG GUNG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY[4] , Student , CHANG GUNG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY[5] , Associate Professor , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[6]

Abstract

Background:

An increase in fine particulate matter concentration($PM_{2.5}$) by one standard deviation (SD,$PM_{2.5}$by 70.99 μg/m^3) was associated with a reduction in daily sleep duration by 0.55 hours.

Purpose:

This study aimed to examine the association between short-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ and levels of sleep quality.

Methods:

The study was carried out in Puzi City, Chiayi, Taiwan, in 2024. The Chinese version of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was used to evaluate the sleep quality scale, $PM_{2.5}$ data were collected from PM direct reading instruments, government sensors (AirBox) and the Taiwan Air Quality Monitoring Network (TAQMN) of the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA).

Results:

Totally 54 participants were included, with an age of 57.0±16.5 years old.The $PM_{2.5}$concentration of outdoors detected from home visits at Lag0 was significantly negatively correlated with the sleep quality scores of people with good sleep quality (r= -0.58) in pre-test; the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ at Lag0-Lag7 was significantly positively correlated with the sleep quality scores of people with poor sleep quality (r = 0.47) in the post-test.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The results showed that there was a relationship between short-term $PM_{2.5}$ exposure and sleep quality scores;however, many risk factors affecting sleep qualityhave not been considered and could be further explored.

Keyword:fine particulate matter (PM2.5), sleep quality, Lag effect

Nursing experience of caring for a patient following trauma that resulted in amputation of the left leg below the knee

Li-Chun Lin[1] , Yu-Wen Huang[2]
head of nurse E-Da Hospital[1] , leader of nurse , E-Da Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

According to 2022 statistics from theMinistry of Health and Welfare, accident injuries rank seventh among the topten causes of death in Taiwan.Research points out that trauma leads to 32.4% ofamputations. Serious accidents often cause patients to suffer severe trauma totheir limbs and even endanger their lives. The injured parts are more common inthe lower limbs. In order to save life, amputation is often necessary, and itis even more necessary after surgery. Worry about facing impact problems suchas acute pain, changes in body appearance and function

Purpose:

A case where a car accident resulted incomminuted fractures of the left tibia and fibula, resulting in below-kneeamputation. Facing the sudden change in appearance, there was a psychologicalshock and the idea of passive escape, which triggered the author's writingmotivation. This comprehensive assessment provides personalized care, allowingpatients to overcome the effects of the disease and improve their ability tocare for themselves and return to daily life and activities as quickly aspossible. This nursing experience is also shared with clinical nursingcolleagues.

Methods:

Data were collected during the care periodfrom May 9 to May 20, 2023. Identify the health problem as mind-body imagedisorder/amputationrelated,provide nursing care: 1. Discuss with patient how toreduce anxiety, such as deep breathing, massage. and film diversions 2. Assistpatients to use tablets to view photos of amputation wounds, watchpost-operative care and out-of-bed educational videos, and encourage patientstoparticipate in learning self-care 3. Arrange experience sharing for amputationpatients

Results:

Patients can actively express their innerfeelings、learn how to change wound dressings and use mirrors to view wounds3.With the encouragement of the nursing staff, you can sit in a wheelchair tochat with the patients and share your own injuries.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This case suffered from a psychologicaladjustment disorder resulting from the permanent loss of a limb. During thenursing period, we actively take care of the patient, listen to the patient'svoice, accompany the patient patiently, encourage the patient to face thewound, and arrange a support group to intervene. Follow up via phone calls tounderstand the situation and discuss with the team in a timely manner to assistin early follow-up care and rehabilitation planning.

Keyword:physical trauma.body image

Using Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs) to Enhance the Accuracy of Triage by Emergency Nurses

Wen-Hsin Chiou[1] , Wei-Ting Lai[2] , Zih-Huei He[3] , Ching-Wen Kao[4] , Mei-Cheng Chen[5] , Li-Ping Hsiao[6]
Assistant Head Nurse Pingtung Christian Hospital[1] , Head Nurse , Pingtung Christian Hospital[2] , Leader , Pingtung Christian Hospital[3] , Registered Nurse , Pingtung Christian Hospital[4] , Head Nurse , Pingtung Christian Hospital[5] , Supervisor , Pingtung Christian Hospital[6]

Abstract

Background:

The accuracy of triage significantly impacts patient treatment and outcomes, making precise triage an essential skill for emergency nurses. This unit uses the Taiwan Triage and Acuity Scale (TTAS) for classification. In 2023, three patient-safety-related incidents were attributed to inaccurate triage. An investigation revealed that nurses' triage accuracy was only 77.5%, mainly due to unfamiliarity with triage assessment concepts, leading to delayed patient care. This prompted the initiation of our improvement project.

Purpose:

To enhance the triage accuracy of emergency nurses to 85%.

Methods:

The project involved implementing educational training on emergency triage to improve knowledge, optimizing the TTAS electronic system, and developing simulation exercises. The entrustable professional activities (EPAs) teaching and evaluate model was incorporated into the triage training curriculum, using a competency-based approach to enhance nurses' professional knowledge in triage assessment. Regular evaluations and feedback were provided to facilitate learning adjustments and improvements.

Results:

Post-implementation, the triage accuracy of emergency nurses increased to 88.7%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The project successfully integrated EPAs into emergency nursing education and significantly improved triage accuracy. Continued development of competency-based clinical nursing training is recommended to further advance professional knowledge and educational continuity in nursing practice.

Keyword:entrustable professional activities; competency-based; five-level triage; triage; emergency room

Improvement project to enhance the ability of new critical care nurses to provide continuous hemodialysis care

Ching-I Su[1]
head nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Critically ill patients often require Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT) due to renalfailure combined with hemodynamic instability. However, newly recruited nursesin our critical care unit (with less than one year of service) may negativelyimpact renal recovery and patient safety due to improper operation of dialysisequipment and insufficient knowledge of care. Upon investigation, themotivations for this improvement project were identified as lack of practicalexperience, insufficient on-the-job training, and unfamiliarity with thenecessary equipment.

Purpose:

To enhancenewly recruited nurses' competence in the operation of CRRT equipment and careknowledge to 80%.

Methods:

The improvement strategy involves applying scaffolding theory, providing prompts,encouragement, guided questioning, and demonstrations to increase learners'motivation. Multimodal teaching methods, such as digital videos, augmentedreality (AR), and virtual reality (VR), will be utilized to enable repetitivepractice in both virtual and real environments, thereby enhancing thecompetence of newly recruited nurses in CRRT care.

Results:

The accuracyrate of newly recruited nurses in operating CRRT equipment increased from 45.7%to 85.7%, while the accuracy rate of care knowledge improved from 62.9% to91.4%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The application of scaffolding theory and multimodal teaching methods haseffectively enhanced the competence of newly recruited ICU nurses in operatingCRRT equipment and care knowledge, thereby providing safer and higher-qualitycritical care.

Keyword:critical care, continuous hemodialysis, teaching strategies

Incorporated Long-Term Care Plan 2.0 to Care Experience of the Brain Tumor Surgery Patient to Improve Recovery Readiness Resilience

Huan-Ting Wen[1] , Hui-Zhu Chen[2] , Kuei-Feng Shen[3] , Pei-Fang Kuo[4] , Yu-Ching Tzeng[5]
RN Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1] , RN , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[2] , HN , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[3] , RN , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[4] , RN , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[5]

Abstract

Background:

This article describes a man he suffered from a brain tumor that compressed the brain tissue and caused impairment of movement of his limbs. He suddenly lost his ability to take care of himself in daily life and his quality of life was reduced. It also affected his social connection and psychological level.

Purpose:

In the post-acute phase, the home service-related measures of the long-term care 2.0 plan are intervened to enhance the patient's allowing the patient to return to normal life functions as soon as

and reducing on the caregiver.

Methods:

An understanding of the patient’s case by the surgery.The information from the interprofessional medical team was integrated by physicians, rehabilitation physicians, and the discharge preparation case manager, and discussions with the patient and his wife were conducted to arrange for suitable discharge preparation services. The preparation steps included 1 providing the contact information of case manager A; 2 providing home-based services, such as rehabilitation services and transportation assistance; 3 conducting assessments and improving the home environment to ensure accessibility; 4 applying for the purchase of assistive devices and referring the patient to the nearby Long-Term Care Service C Station, receive ongoing training to maintain his daily living skills and social skills.

Results:

During the patient’s follow-up outpatient visits, he indicated that he enjoyed taking classes at the Long-Term Care Service C Station.

Arranged for a rehabilitation bus to transport the patient to the hospital for rehabilitation sessions every week and for a rehabilitation teacher to visit their home to teach the patient daily life skills, such as eating, walking, and getting dressed. The patient could walk to the Long-Term Care Service C Station for classes. He enjoyed interacting with the other and put in effort to achieve his rehabilitation goals, which considerably reduced the stress experienced by his wife.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

During the hospitalization period, a discharge preparation plan was developed, and relevant information and resources regarding Long-Term Care Plan 2.0 were provided,

which effectively reduced the patient's level of disability, enhanced his recovery readiness resilience, and further alleviated the burden on his family.
Keyword: Brain tumor surgery, Improve recovery readiness resilience, Long-term care plan 2.0

Conceptual Analysis of Mild Cognitive Impairment.

Hsing-Ting Chung[1] , Hsuan-Man Hung[2]
nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Kai Syuan Psychiatric Hospital[1] , Associate Professor, Department of NursingBackgrou , Fooyin University, Taiwan.[2]

Abstract

Background:

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) accounts for 18.0% ofpeople over 65 years old in Taiwan. MCI is the early stage of dementia. Ifappropriate preventive interventions are not taken immediately, cognitivefunction will continue to deteriorate. However, the concept of MCI remainsvague Thus, analysis of MCI conceptual clarification, as a core foundation forthe development of knowledge, plays an undeniable role in the formation ofnursing science.

Goals andObjectives:

The aim was to report a conceptual analysis of MCI.

Methods:

A concept analysis was conducted by strategies of Walkerand Avant to define the concept of MCI.

Results/Outcomes:

The definition of MCI was fallowing: (1) the complaintof memory loss by oneself or family members , (2) Rating 0.5 Points of ClinicalDementia Rate (CDR) , (3) changes of third-level in the Global DeteriorationScale (GDS) ,(4) normal cognitive function, (5) worsening memory test than peersof the same age and education level, (6) daily life functions are normal, (7) twomajor groups including amnestic MCI withmemory loss and non-amnestic MCI with other cognitive function degradation, (8)no dementia.

Conclusions /Implementation

We have identified the antecedents and consequences of MCI and evaluated the empirical instruments of assessments. This concept analysiscan promote understanding of MCI fornurses, and is served as a benefit for clinical practice and further research.

Keyword: Elderly、Mild Cognitive Impairment(MCI)

Analysis of overseas students' medical experience in Taiwan—taking a regional teaching hospital in the south as an example

Hui-Zhu Chen[1] , Ya-Ting Kang[2] , Hung-Lung Ke[3] , Hsiu-Ling Wang[4]
[1] , administration staff , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH), Taiwan[2] , director , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH), Taiwan[3] , Team Members , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(KMTTH), Taiwan[4]

Abstract

Background:

With the trend of globalisation andincreasingly frequent international exchanges, Taiwan has attracted asignificant number of overseas students. However, short-term internationaltrainees face many obstacles, such as language and cultural barriers, whenseeking medical care in Taiwan.

Purpose:

This study aims to gain an in-depthunderstanding of the actual experiences and needs of overseas students seekingmedical care in Taiwan through a case analysis of a regional teaching hospitalin southern Taiwan, and to propose suggestions for improving medical services.

Methods:

This study selected a regionalteaching hospital in southern Taiwan as the research object, with a 23-year-oldUkrainian woman as the case study. A combined approach of document analysis andin-depth interviews was used to collect first-hand information on the medicaltreatment process of the case and the support services provided by thehospital. Finally, the data were comprehensively analysed and recommendationsfor improvement were made.

Results:

The research findings indicate thatoverseas students face challenges such as language barriers and high medicalcosts when seeking medical treatment in Taiwan. However, through cooperationbetween the hospital and international insurance companies, the casesuccessfully obtained insurance reimbursement, which alleviated the financialburden. In addition, the doctors prescribed the necessary medications for theindividual case through video consultations, improving the efficiency andconvenience of medical treatment.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The results of this study highlightthe challenges foreign students face when seeking medical treatment in Taiwanand provide suggestions for improvement. Medical institutions should strengthencooperation with insurance companies and provide more considerate services,including multilingual translation and streamlined medical treatmentprocedures. At the same time, hospitals can cooperate with local educationalinstitutions to provide health seminars and counseling services to improveoverseas students' understanding of and access to local medical resources. Thegovernment should consider formulating relevant policies to provide bettermedical security, attract more international talents and enhance nationalcompetitiveness.

Keyword: Overseas students, Taiwan, medical experience, medical services, suggestions for improvement

The impact of nocturnal leg cramps on students' sleep quality

Hsiao-Yun Chang[1] , Guan-Min Lin[2] , Tzu-Ling Chiang[3] , Yin-Ci Huang[4] , Chi-Ting Lin[5] , Ling-Yu Wang[6]
Professor & Adjunct research fellow, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology and Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou[1] , Nursing student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[2] , Nursing student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[3] , Nursing student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[4] , Nursing student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[5] , Nursing student , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[6]

Abstract

Background:

Muscle cramps are recurrent painful spasms in the legs that frequently impair the quality of sleep due to nocturnal pain.

Purpose:

This study aimed to investigate the impact of leg cramps on the quality of sleep among university students and to examine the relationships between demographics and the occurrence of nocturnal leg cramps.

Methods:

This study employed a rigorous cross-sectional design, using a comprehensive questionnaire survey method, collecting data from a substantial sample of 181 university students in Taiwan in March 2024. A structured questionnaire was used, including demographics, the nocturnal leg cramp survey, and the quality of sleep scale. The data were analyzed using Chi-square tests, independent t-tests, and Person correlation, ensuring the validity and reliability of the findings.

Results:

A total of 40 individuals (22.1%) experienced nocturnal leg cramps in the past month. Of these, 77% reported that their cramps lasted less than 2 minutes, and about 83% indicated that the cramps primarily affected their calves. No significant correlation was found between the occurrence of leg cramps and demographic factors. Regarding sleep, while nocturnal leg cramps did not show a significant correlation with overall sleep quality, students experiencing these cramps were more likely to wake up with shortness of breath and headaches ($p=0.020$) and had difficulty falling back asleep after waking ($p=0.011$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The findings highlight the need for awareness and management of nocturnal leg cramps to improve sleep quality. Healthcare providers and university health services should consider screening for nocturnal leg cramps in students who report sleep disturbances.

Keyword: Muscle cramps, Quality of sleep, Nocturnal leg cramps, University students

Range of Motion limited after Arthroscopy of Rotator cuff tear：Concept Analysis

Chin-Ling Huang[1] , Hui-Fang Yen[2]
Nurse Practitioner Fuying University Hospital[1] , Assistant Professor , Department of Nursing, Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

The shoulder joint is the only joint in the body capable of 360-degreerotation. The rotator cuff muscles play a crucial role in stabilizing the joint. Once damaged, it can lead to decreased muscle power, joint effusion, adhesions, and limited range of motion, hence affecting self-care abilities, early return to work, anxiety, and social and economic aspects.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to clarify the range of motion limited and range of motion dysfunction.

Methods:

We conducted the method and steps by Walker & Avant (2019)to clarify the antecedents, consequences, and defining characteristics of the concept of the range of motion limited.

Results:

The literature review analyzes the antecedents as Musculoskeletal disorders, painless joint of movement, career factors, chronic three highs, osteoarthritis, hereditary factors, smoking, and obesity. The consequences as arthralgia, muscle power, range of motion, life of quality, social activities, social and medical cost and rehospitalization. Definition attributes as follows as (1) Rotator cuff tear diagnosed by Sonography and Arthroscopy therapy (2) Experts measure range of shoulder angle lower than normal (3) Grip strength on the affected side is below standard (4) Shoulder joint effusion status post by Sonography (5) Self-reported postoperative pain affects quality of life and willingness to move.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This concept analysis clarifies the clinical application of range of motion limited, which can help Registered Nurse understand this concept and help reduce patients' pain, increase muscle strength, self-care and quality of life.

Keyword:rotator cuff tear, range of motion limited, concept analysis

Improvement Project for Daily Living Activities of Elderly at Day Care Center

Jen-Yuann Chien[1] , Li Fang[2] , Wan-Chen Lee[3] , Te-Jen Chu[4]
home nurse Honest-Love Home care center[1] , Associate Professor, Department , Fooyin University[2] , Business Owners , Liho daycare center [3] , Principal , Liho daycare center[4]

Abstract

Background:

According to studies by Yang et al. (2012) and Hu et al. (2009), theprevalence of functional impairment in Activities of Daily Living (ADL) amongelderly individuals over 65 in Taiwan is between 7% and 9%, with an average ADLscore indicating mild dependency (around 91.9). However, at our day carecenter, the ADL scores of most elderly individuals indicate moderatedependency, with a rate of about 60.9%. Additionally, the average knowledge andjudgment ability of caregivers in assessing ADL is only 25%.

Purpose:

To reduce the dependency levels in daily livingactivities of the elderly at the day care center.

Methods:

After identifying the problem and reviewing the literature, wedeveloped two main strategies: (1) providing caregivers with education andtraining on ADL assessment and physical fitness, and (2) designing a physicalfitness activity training program and standard operating procedures tailoredfor the elderly at our day care center. The feasibility, convenience,cost-effectiveness, and impact of the strategies were evaluated using adecision matrix. Following physical fitness assessments, exercise programs (e.g.,ankle pedal trainers, grip balls, electric bicycles, resistance bands) weredesigned based on the results, and educational training for caregivers wasconducted to enhance their ADL knowledge and judgment abilities.

Results:

The percentage of elderly with moderate ADL dependency decreasedfrom 60.9% to 51.4%, and was maintained at 53.8% during the follow-up period.The percentage of those with mild dependency increased from 8.7% to 11.4%, andto 23.1% during the follow-up period. The average knowledge and judgmentability of caregivers increased to 90%, and 83.5% of the elderly showedimprovement in post-test physical fitness compared to pre-test results,achieving the project's objectives.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The exercise training effectively enhanced the ADL functionalabilities of the elderly, increasing their independence. This exercise traininghas been incorporated into the regular activity curriculum of the day carecenter. This project can serve as a reference for other day care centers.

Keyword: Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

A Small Revolution and New Challenges in Epidemic Teaching

Meng-Ling Huang[1]
Nurse Practitioner National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan[1]

Abstract

Background:

In response to the outbreakof COVID-19

Purpose:

the value of education andthe risk of infection to the learners are weighed, and in accordance with the"Principles for Operators of Clinical Internship Sites for Students inMedical, Dental, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Medical LaboratoryRehabilitation-Related Departments in Response to the Severe Special InfectiousPneumonia Epidemic", the clinical internship was originally set at 3 weeksper rotation, but was adjusted to only one week of clinical unit internship.Through interactive teaching and feedback from actual situations, thecorrelation between nursing students' clinical internship participation and experiencefeelings was explored.

Methods:

Convenient sampling was usedto select 35 fourth-year nursing students in a certain medical center insouthern Taiwan as the research subjects. From December 2021 to May 2022,clinical practical cases were used, suitable auxiliary tools were selected, andqualitative data was collected through practical implementation, observation,and discussion of actual situations, as well as peer error detection. Theexperience of skin damage caused by tearing off medical adhesive was simulatedto capture the inner feelings of the experience.

Results:

Presented in a reflectivereport was by playing the role of a simulated patient with skin damage, theinner needs and expectations of the simulated patient can be better understoodand met. The students who directly experienced skin damage caused by tearingoff medical adhesive without playing the role of simulated patients canexperience the difference between the experience.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

As clinical nursingeducators, in response to changes in teaching sites caused by the epidemic, students'learning should not be discounted due to the epidemic, and bring high-qualityteaching into clinical reality, and prevent challenges to emotional care andacademic support. This can also improved the fun, attend class of studentinteraction and actively participate in classes.Capturing the expressionsand learning attention of students in real-life works in the course and canenhance the students' appreciation of clinical internship learning experienceand improve the space for practical reflection.

Keyword: Medical adhesive skin damage, epidemic teaching, peer debugging

The nurse practitioners' role functions in clinical practice: In a Postoperative empyema complicated by chylothorax case

Li-Ya Wang[1]
Nurse Practitioner Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Nurse practitioners (NPs) need had clinicalthinking and observant, then gave initial differential diagnosis and treatmentfor patient-centered.

Purpose:

In this case report was showed the role ofNP in early detection of an empyema complicated by chylothorax case.

Methods:

This 63-year-old patient suffered fromprogressive shortness of breath and bilateral legs edema, poor appetite, coughwith sputum. Due to right pleural effusion, the pig-tail inserion at ER. Thechest CT showed empyema, thus consult chest surgen for VATS. After operation,her chest tube drainage still >1000ml/day and become to whitish. The NP takea medical data collect, medical history, physical examination, imagingexamination, and discussed findings with the medical team members by criticalthinking.

Results:

We were highly suspected of chylothorax, wecheck her β2-microglobulin and arrange abdominal CT showed suspect lymphomainvolving the central mesentery, paraaortic and pericaval retroperitoneum. Weas soon as possible arranged tissue proof and confrime with B-cell lymphoma.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

We hope this care experience can help the

clinical nurses for learning more about thechylothorax and providing appropriate care measures.

Keyword:chylothorax, empyema, lymphoma

Caregiver Burden of Community-older resident with Dementia: A case report

Chu-Chuan Chiu[1] , Hsuan-Man Hung[2]
Nurse Kai-syuan Hospital, Kaohsiung[1] , RN, PhD, Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background: In Taiwan, about 17%of older adults have mild cognitive impairment (MCI), and more than 13% ofthose suffer from different types of dementia. Furthermore, more than 90% of individuals with dementiareceive home care. However, caregiver burden has a negative impactoutcome for family caregivers, especially in caregivers of dementia olderadults.

Goalsand Objectives: The aim of this case report was to condut a comprehensive care plan fromthe views of family caregivers with dementia, and to implement this plan inorder to alleviate the caregiver burden.

Methods:A case report method was used. The patient is awomen aged 78, and had a physician-diagnosed hypertension and diabetes and milddementia. The patient had a mild dementia for 3 years. The family caregiver washer daughter who lived with her. The patient was currently receiving long-termcare service 2.0, and Clinical DementiaRating Scale was used to assess the cognition of patient. Result showed CDR scorewas 1 which indicates that the patient has insufficient self-care abilities, andwould increase the caregiver burden. Patient received the care plan of "HomeCare" and "Well-Being" care by first author designed. Careoutcome revealed that caregivers gained "self-empowerment" and "strengthenedcaregiving skills."

Outcomes/Outcomes: Healthcare providers carried out a comprehensive careplan following case management and home care. Both benefits include: (1)reducing recurrent hospitalizations and increasing quality of life for dementiapatients, (2) relieving care burdens for family caregivers.

Keyword: Caregiver Burden,self-empowerment,Dementia

The Nursing Experience of Caring a teratoma induced Anti NMDA Receptor Encephalitis Patient

Yu-Jie Chen[1]
nurse MacKay Memorial Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Anti-NMDAreceptor encephalitis caused by ovarian teratoma is a rare disease. The diseaseprogresses rapidly and has a high mortality rate. Frequent seizures, suddenmental disorders, and disability create tension for caregivers.

Purpose:

Thispaper discusses the care of a female patient with anti-NMDA receptorencephalitis induced by ovarian teratoma. The caregiver faced challenges due tothe patient's behavioral disturbances and loss of autonomy, leading to angerand tears. The caregiving stress exceeded the caregiver's capacity, resultingin role strain. Interprofessional collaborative practice provides holistichealth care, expectations of nursing experience in this case could become areference for clinical nursing staffs.

Methods:

During the nursing period, Gorden's functional health assessment was used, and supplemented by interview and observation techniques to collect relevant information. Three major health problems were identified: altered health maintenance, impaired physical mobility, and caregiver role strain.

Results:

Designmultiple teaching strategies strengthens care and knowledge, Integrated careteam provides caring support, Encouraging participation in medicaldecision-making enhances self-control, active rehabilitation minimizes jointcontracture and muscle weakness, with ongoing adjustments to rehabilitationintensity until full recovery of physical functions.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis has a high recurrence rate, and the cognitive deficitsresulting from it cannot be completely cured. So recommended to prepare forearly discharge, strengthening home care abilities and emergencyhandling abilities for returning patients, utilize social resources to sharecaregiving stress, and establish a follow-up care system after discharge toenhance the overall caregiving process.

Keyword: Anti NMDA Receptor Encephalitis、seizure、sudden mental disorders、disability create tension for caregivers

Effectiveness of Physical Rehabilitation Activities in Enhancing Resilience in Stroke Patients

Li-Szu Lin[1] , CHANG,YI-CHUAN[2]
head nurse Chiayi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , Associate Professor. , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

Stroke patients often experience gait dysfunction after the onset, , during which 70%of patients can improve limb function through physical rehabilitation activities (Lui & Nguyen, 2023). Resilience is a crucial factor in the prognosis of patients with chronic illnesses. Recovery from a stroke through rehabilitation is essential for restoring physical functions and improving quality of life. Physical rehabilitation activities are expected to promote physical recovery, help patients quickly embark on the road to recovery

Purpose:

To design and implement physical activities in the rehabilitation of stroke patients, aiming to enhance walking efficacy and improve psychological resilience

Methods:

Design two physical activities to be performed every evening for 25 minutes over eight weeks:1."Resistance Band Stretching" for 10 minutes of warm-up.2."Walking Training" using a rehabilitation wall in the hospital corridor. Measurements of the Modified Rankin Scale (MRS) and the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) were taken before and after the activities.

Results:

Atotal of 5 stroke recovery inpatients were enrolled, with an average age of65.8 years. The MRS scores improved to 2-4 points, and the CD-RISC resiliencescores increased from 70 to 77.8 points.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The intervention of physical activities in stroke patient training can reduce the degree of disability and enhance resilience. It is recommended that clinical staff use physical rehabilitation activities to improve patients' mobility and confidence in recovery.

Keyword: Physical Rehabilitation Activities ; Resilience

Exploration of the Effect of Endotracheal Suctioning at 150 mmHg and 200 mmHg Pressures on Physiological Indicators- A Pilot Study

Chia-Chia Yu[1] , Chih-Ju Chen[2]
National Taichung University of Science and Technology[1] , Associate Professor , National Taichung University of Science and Technology[2]

Abstract

Background:

Endotracheal suctioning is one of adult intensive care units' most frequently performed procedures. The American Association for Respiratory Care (AARC, 2022) has updated the maximum safe and effective suction pressure limit to 200 mmHg, a guideline that is widely recognized and followed in the field. Reviewing the suctioning protocols across various hospitals in the country reveals differences in the recommended suction pressures, with many hospitals still needing to fully adopt the AARC's recommended upper limit of 200 mmHg.

Purpose:

To explore the effect of endotracheal suctioning on physiological indicators at pressures of 150 mmHg and 200 mmHg.

Methods:

This pilot study was conducted at aregional hospital in central Taiwan. Four ICU patients with endotracheal tubesrequiring suctioning were enrolled. Over three consecutive days, endotrachealsuctioning was performed in the morning and afternoon using pressures of 150mmHg and 200 mmHg. Physiological indicators (heart rate, respiration rate,blood oxygen saturation level, and mean arterial pressure) were monitoredbefore suctioning, during suctioning, 5 minutes after suctioning, and 20minutes after suctioning. Independent t-tests were used to analyze the results.

Results:

Under suction pressures of 150 mmHg and 200mmHg, the two data sets had no significant differences in any physiological indicators at the four points in time ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Both 150 mmHg and 200 mmHg are safe pressures for endotracheal suctioning, as the changes in physiological indicators after suctioning remained within safe ranges. These findings have direct implications for healthcare professionals, providing evidence-based information on the safety of endotracheal suctioning at different pressures. However, the small sample size in this pilot study limits the generalizability of the results, and the use of independent t-tests may not beappropriate, affecting the credibility of the statistical analysis. Futurestudies with larger sample sizes and more rigorous statistical methods are needed to confirm these preliminary findings and provide more reliable conclusions.

Keyword:endotracheal suctioning、pressure、physiological indicators

The Intergenerational Learning Activity Needs of Long-Term Care Facility Elders and Nursing Students: A Qualitative Interview

Ya-Ping Yang[1] , Hui-Chen Chao[2] , Hsiu-Ching Lin[3] , Huei-Chen Lin[4]
Associate professor National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[1] , Assistant professor , National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[2] , Assistant professor , National Tainan Junior College of Nursing[3] , Assistant professor , Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology[4]

Abstract

Background: Intergenerational learning programs can enhance the interaction between young and older generations, thereby increasing engagement for both groups. However, there is currently no relevant research surveying the needs for intergenerational learning activities among nursing students and elders in long-term care settings.

Purpose: This study aims to investigate the intergenerational learning activity needs of long-term care facility elders and nursing students.

Method: A qualitative research approach was employed, dividing interview subjects into two groups: those from academic institutions and those from internship settings.Using a qualitative interview outline, both elderly residents in long-term care facilities and nursing students were interviewed about their needs for intergenerational learning activities until data saturation was reached. Data collection included subjective input from nursing students and elders in nursing home and day care center, and objective data from long-term care course instructors, internship supervisors, and institutional caregivers. Thematic content analysis was used to analyze the collected data.

Results: A total of 19 individuals participated in the qualitative interviews. Analysis of the interview transcripts revealed four key themes related to the needs of students and elderly participants regarding intergenerational learning activities:For Students: (1) Personal characteristics and experiences, (2) Past activity experiences, (3) Current festival activities, and (4) Available equipment. For Elders: (1) Adaptation to personal needs, (2) Physical condition, (3)Preparation before activities, and (4) Use of assistive tools.

Conclusion: The findings indicate that when designing intergenerational activities, it is essential to consider students' personal characteristics and activity experiences. Additionally, the physical status of elderly participants should be assessed before activities, and activities should be tailored to their individual needs, current festivals, and available assistive devices and equipment. Adequate preparation enhances elderly participation. These insights can inform long-term care curriculum planning, integrating intergenerational learning needs into course design. Such integration can bridge the gap between learning and application when students interact with elders, thereby improving the quality and capabilities of junior college students in long-term care in the future.

Keyword:nursing students, long-term care, curriculum, intergenerational learning activity

A preliminary study on the correlation between the physical and mental health, work stress and turnover intention of new nursing staff within one year of employment - taking hospitals at different levels in southern Taiwan as an example

Chia-Ling Chao[1] , Hui-Chi Chien[2] , Wan Ju- Li[3] , Pure-like Lu[4]
Commissioner E-Da Hospital[1] , deputy minister , E-Da Hospital[2] , supervise , E-Da Hospital[3] , supervise , E-Da Hospital[4]

Abstract

Background: Nursing manpower is an indispensable andimportant force in the operation of the medical team. With the rising publicawareness of health, the aging of the population, and the emphasis on medicalquality, the demand for nursing manpower is increasing day by day and facesarduous challenges.

Purpose: To explore the physical and mental healthand work stress of nursing staff; To explore the correlation between nursingstaff's turnover intention and nursing work stress.

Methods: This study takes as the research subjectsnursing staff who have been employed for more than three months to less thanone year from 2022 to 2023, who are affiliated with the nursing department,have nurse licenses, and directly perform clinical operations in threehospitals of different levels in southern Taiwan. Cross-sectional researchdesign, the research scale tool design uses three questionnaires, including theChinese Health Questionnaire (CHQ), the Intention to Leave Scale (ILS), and the"Nursing Work Stressor Scale", to explore and analyze the nursingstaff's feelings about the health status, work Correlation between stress andturnover intention.

Results: A total of125 questionnaires were analyzed to analyze the correlation between nursingwork pressure, health status and turnover intention. It was found that nursingwork pressure was positively correlated with feelings of health status,indicating that the greater the pressure, the worse the health status; turnoverintention and nursing work pressure were positively correlated. correlation,indicating that the greater the stress, the higher the turnover intention.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Nursing work stress is a key influencing factor inmany aspects and is significantly related to health status and turnoverintention. Reducing nursing work stress may be an important measure to improvethe health status of nursing staff and reduce turnover intention. The periodduring which the questionnaire was collected coincided with the severe spreadof the Covid-19 epidemic, so it could not be collected smoothly. Whether thestatistical analysis can infer the authenticity of the results is a limitationof this study. This questionnaire study can be extended in the future to makeit more objective to pry into the data analysis results. of authenticity.

Keyword: New nursing staff within one year; physical and mental health; work stress; turnover intention; relevance; hospitals at different levels

Use of Quality Control Circles to Reduce Central Venous Catheter Dislodgement Rate in Internal Medicine Wards

Chia-Hui Lin[1] , De-Rui Lin[2] , Ching-Mei Tsai[3]
Registered Nurse National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch[1] , Registered Nurse , National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch[2] , Nursing Supervisor , National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch[3]

Abstract

Background

According to Taiwan Patient Safety Reporting System (TPR) pipeline incidents rank third in reports.Central venous catheter dislodgement is a major cause of serious in hospitalized patients. Therefore, preventing catheter displacement can help avoid unnecessary medical harm and reduce healthcare costs. Additionally, it can enhance patients' trust in the medical team and improve the overall quality of healthcare in the hospital.

Purpose

Use Quality Control Circle (QCC) to the central venous catheter displacement rate (Permcath, Double CVC) in four internal medicine wards from 0.10% to 0.05%, thereby the quality of catheter care.

Method

From March 2023 to January 2024, the root causes of central venous catheter displacement were identified using quality control circle (QCC) improvement methodologies. Standardized ISBAR handover and preventive measures were implemented, including the identification of high-risk cases of self-extubation, increased awareness among nursing staff about the risks and prevention of tube self-removal, emphasis on the importance of using protective restraints for caregivers and proper methods of use, and the development of a mnemonic for restraint in four steps to guide nursing staff in selecting the appropriate restraint tools and methods based on individual patient needs. The implementation of a five-step protocol for preventing tube displacement involves screening high-risk patients for self-extubation, selecting appropriate restraint tools, properly reinforcing fixation bands, promptly monitoring patients, and initiating early discussions within the medical team regarding extubation.

Results

The project intervention decreased the blood catheter displacement rate to 0% (a reduction of 0.10%). Medical costs decreased by 13,472 yuan, while patient hospital satisfaction increased from 92.3% to 94.4%, indicating a 2.1% improvement.

Conclusion/Practical Implementation

This project supports clinical medical ward nursing staff in effectively reducing the incidence of central venous catheter slippage in inpatients through standardized ISBAR handover and preventive measures, which will help enhance patients' trust in the medical team and reduce unnecessary medical expenses.

Keyword: Quality Control Circle, Central Venous Catheter, Medical Ward

Evidence-Based Nursing for Resistance Exercise in the Frailty of the Elderly

Wan-Yu Lee[1] , Hsiao-Yun Chang[2]
Graduate Student cum Nurse Specialist Graduate institute of Nursing, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology cum Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei Medical University[1] , Professor, Department of Nursing , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[2]

Abstract

Background:

Our country will become asuper-aged society by 2025. The deterioration of muscles and bones in theelderly, along with a lack of exercise, leads to poor balance and an increasedrisk of falls. The World Health Organization advocates moving away from a disease-centeredfocus and actively promoting healthy aging to maintain and prevent the declineof functionality.

Purpose:

This article aims to explore whether resistanceexercise interventions can delay or maintain the frailty status of the elderly,sustain their daily living functions, and reduce the occurrence of falls.

Methods:

This study utilizes the 5Asteps of evidence-based nursing, starting with the formulation of the problem(PICO). It involves searching databases such as PubMed, Embase, and theCochrane Library from 2014 to 2024 to select and review three randomizedcontrolled trial studies. A clinical application was then designed, and theintervention was carried out from January 22 to June 15, 2024. Finally, theeffectiveness was evaluated using non-parametric statistical analysis.

Results:

Based on evidence-based knowledge translation,an elastic band training program was developed for frail elderly individuals.The program consists of 6 sets of resistance exercises, with each set performed10 times and a rest period of 3-5 minutes between sets. The training isconducted three times a week, with each session lasting 10-20 minutes, for atotal duration of eight weeks. The effectiveness assessment found thatresistance exercise can improve frailty, enhance daily living activities, andreduce falls.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Elastic bands can improve frailtyand physical function in the elderly. Adding variety to the exercises can helpprevent loss of interest. Support from family members and active participationfrom individuals are crucial for success. Continued exercise is recommended toachieve improvements in frailty.

Keyword:frailty ,Resistance exercise,Clinical

Nursing experience in caring for a major trauma patient with a special pelvic fracture

Tung-You Lin[1] , Feng-Chi Tsai[2] , Chia-Jung Wu[3]
Nurse Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[1] , Doctor , Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital[2] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital[3]

Abstract

Research Background

A 46-year-old male was brought to the emergency room due to altered consciousness following a motorcycle accident. On arrival in our emergency room, initial vital signs were taken, body temperature 35°C, pulse rate 135 beats/min, respiratory rate 12 breaths/min, blood pressure 80/55 mmHg, and oxygen saturation 80%, Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score E1V1M1. Imaging studies showed a pelvic fracture (Figure 1). The patient was diagnosed with pelvic fracture complicated by hypovolemic shock. After applying a pelvic stabilizer, immediate Level 1 rapid massive transfusion was initiated. Additionally, 2%Vitacal 800mg,Tranexamic acid 1000mg,7% Rolikan 250 mLwere administered.

Research purposes

"Open-book" pelvic fractureis a specific type of pelvic fracture, typically caused by a forceful impact to the pelvic region, often involving the pubic symphysis. Here, we present a case of a patient who sustained significant trauma due to a severe motorcycle accident, leading to the activation of a major trauma response in the emergency room.

Research methods

For patients with such major trauma, rapid treatment by an experienced first aid team, body fluid resuscitation and first aid treatment can not only significantly shorten the time required, but also increase the chance of survival compared to treatment by an untrained team.

Research result

Within 4 hours of emergency treatment, a total of 70 units of blood products were administered, including PRBC 18 units, FFP 16 units, Platelet 4 units, and Cryoprecipitate 32 units. Following the recommendation of the trauma surgeon in the emergency room, interventional radiology was arranged for arterial embolization to control bleeding. After the procedure, he was transferred to the surgical intensive care unit for treatment.

conclusion:

Pelvic fractures often result in damage to adjacent organs. Due to the rich blood supply in the pelvic region, the estimated blood loss can be as much as 3000ml. Consequently, when a fracture occurs, it often involves vascular injury leading to significant hemorrhage and hypovolemic shock.Therefore, when encountering similar cases in clinical practice, rapid blood transfusion along with pelvic stabilization and arterial embolization for hemostasis are crucial steps to potentially save the patient's life.

Keyword: Open pelvic fracture, major trauma treatment

The Perioperative nursing experience in caring for a gastric cancer patient undergoing laparoscopic partial gastrectomy

Hui-Hua Liu[1] , TUNG-TOU LIN[2] , Sheng-Shu Huang[3]
Nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[2] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[3]

Abstract

Research Background

A 70-year-old woman suffered from epigastric pain, gastroesophageal reflux, vomiting and other symptoms that had not improved for three months. She sought medical treatment and was diagnosed with gastric cancer through gastroscopy. After evaluation, the doctor recommended minimally invasive surgery to remove the tumor. Common symptoms of early gastric cancer and digestion It is similar to sexual ulcers, so it is difficult to detect early. Most patients are discovered by accidental examination. Not only do they face various physical discomfort symptoms, but they also have to endure huge psychological pressure before the operation. They also have to change their original daily routine after the operation, which is a total challenge.

Research purposes

Treatment methods for gastric cancer include endoscopic tumor resection, surgical resection, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, targeted drug therapy, and immunotherapy. The current standard treatment method for gastric cancer is mainly surgery, which can be divided into traditional laparotomy. Excisional and minimally invasive surgery. Here we introduce the case of a patient diagnosed with gastric cancer for the first time.

Research methods

In recent years, literature and clinical practice statistics show that there is no significant difference in postoperative complications and 5-year survival rates between exploratory laparotomy and minimally invasive surgery.

Research result

In the past, high-risk factors for traditional exploratory laparotomy included elderly patients. It was not until the popularity of minimally invasive surgery in recent years that this item was gradually eliminated. Not only can smaller wounds, longer recovery times, and more patients be eliminated, Limited by surgery.

conclusion:

This article describes an elderly patient who underwent minimally invasive surgery to remove part of the stomach after suffering from gastric cancer. Not only was the wound appearance, recovery time, postoperative pain, infection control, and length of stay better than traditional laparotomy, but the surgery Complications and five-year survival rates are almost the same. Comprehensive patient care and medical quality can be improved by strengthening health education on post-operative lifestyle changes and encouraging family cooperation.

Keyword: Gastric cancer surgery, minimally invasive surgery, partial gastrectomy

The relationship between the emotional status and social support in cancer patients.

Yen-Ju Chen[1]
Associate professor Da-Yeh University[1]

Abstract

Background: Cancer is not only a physical disease but also a challenge to patients' emotions. Patients often experience emotional distress when facing diagnosis and treatment. Social support plays a crucial role in this process and comes from various sources. Social support helps patients alleviate emotional distress but also provides practical assistance and encouragement, enabling patients to better cope with difficulties.

Purpose: The purpose of the study aims to explore the relationship between the emotional status and social support in cancer patients.

Methods: Across-sectional study with convenience sampling was conducted in Taiwan.Structured questionnaires were used to collect data on emotional status and social supports. Emotional status was assessed using the Profile of Mood States and social support was assessed by Medical Outcomes Study of Social Support Survey. Sociodemographic and disease background data were also collected and analyzed.

Results: Atotal of 130 cancer patients were recruited into the study. Patients had well mood status overall (Mean=22.2, SD=17.7) and vigor activity (Mean=11.2, SD=6.8), and mild confusion bewilderment (Mean=3.2, SD=2.7), fatigue inertia (Mean=3.0, SD=3.9), tension anxiety (Mean=2.3, SD=3.0), depression dejection (Mean=1.3, SD=3.2), and anger hostility (Mean=1.2, SD=2.9). Patients received medium social supports overall (Mean=84.1, SD=24.9), the supports they received in order were tangible support (Mean=87.3, SD=22.4), affectionate support (Mean=83.8, SD=25.7), emotional and informational support (Mean=83.6, SD=27.7),and positive social interaction (Mean=82.4, SD=27.5).Each item of mood state was significantly correlated with each aspect and total score of social support ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: The results of this study suggested that providing better support for cancer patients, along with offering deeper understanding and guidance, may lead to a better comprehension of the impact of social support on the psychological well-being of cancer patients. Furthermore,it may facilitate the development of relevant recommendations and measures to improve the quality of life for patients.

Keyword: Cancer; Emotional status; Social support

Impact of Adult Health Patterns on Chronic Kidney Disease

Li-Ping Wang[1] , J-W Yang[2] , Z-H Chang[3] , H-J Huang[4]
Nurse Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[1] , nurse , Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[2] , nurse , Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[3] , nurse , Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali[4]

Abstract

Background:

"Chronic kidney disease (CKD)" has become a significant public health issue in recent years. When irreversible changes occur in the structure and function of the kidneys, renal replacement therapy is necessary to maintain renal functions. This not only impacts the physical and mental health of patients and their families but also places a heavy burden on national healthcare expenditures. Therefore, the Health Promotion Administration encourages medical institutions to implement the "Adult Preventive Health Care" program.

Purpose:

The goal is to identify high-risk groups for CKD and improve the kidney health of the population.

Methods:

This study selected a total of 464 outpatient who visited the Family Medicine for the "Adult Preventive Health Care" program. The participants were classified based on their estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) stages. The study explored the relationships between questionnaire data, laboratory examinations, and influencing factors.

Results:

Among the 464 patients in this study, 289 (62.3%) were female, aged 40 to 95 years (mean 59.3±11 years). The prevalence rates of hypertension, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia were 35.3%, 24.4%, and 50.4%, respectively. The average BMI was 24.6±3.8 kg/m², the mean eGFR was 85.4±14.9 ml/min/1.73m², and proteinuria was 23.5%. The study found that the majority of participants (59.7%) were in eGFR stage 2 (eGFR:60~90 ml/min/1.73m²). Among them, 61.7% were obese, and the smoking rate was 47.9%. Additionally, there was a significant negative correlation between eGFR and both age and BMI. In addition, a total of 18 CKD patients have been listed for continuous follow-up management.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Early CKD often has no obvious symptoms and can be difficult to detect. Coupled with patients' low self-awareness of the disease, this frequently leads to missed opportunities for early treatment. Therefore, strengthening the promotion of regular screening for patients with "three highs" (hypertension, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia) is an effective method for early diagnosis and treatment, which can currently slow the progression of kidney disease.

Keyword: Chronic kidney disease, estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate,

Nursing experience in caring for a patient with hypopharyngeal cancer who underwent total laryngopharyngectomy

Chia-Chun Chen[1] , Liao,Yi-Ting[2]
E-DA HOSPITAL[1] , Head Nurse , E-DA HOSPITAL[2]

Abstract

Background: Thepatient was a 65 - year-old male who suffered from had hypopharyngeal cancer.He underwent total laryngopharyngectomy with bilateralneck dissection , right side thyroidlobectomy , permanent tracheostomy and right sidepectoralis major myocutaneous flap reconstruction. However,the patient started to feel depressed after surgery due to the difficulties ofsputum clearance with stoma and communication with people which caused himserious physical and mental problems.

Purpose: Inaddition to taking care of the wounds carefully,we help the patient rebuildhis confidence of living by breaking the barriers of communications with othersand adapting a new way of expression through concerningactively and listening with empathy.

Methods: Duringthe care period, we used the Gordon's eleven healthfunction patterns for nursing assessment to observe the symptoms, to assess thephysical change, to record the interviews and to collect the medical records.Thereare three certain main health problems:The ineffective respiratory clearance function, the pain, and the obstacle oflanguage communication.

Results:

By teaching the patient to perform deep breathing and coughing techniques correctly, assisting inturning body over and Chestcaring every two hours to avoid sputum accumulationor retention , and encouraging to get off bed as early as possible to facilitate lungexpansion and secretions excretions, We help improve respiratory clearance function. In addition, Turning theposition appropriately with supporting implement, Supplying local massage, andtraining deep breathing relaxation and distraction techniques are usedto reduce pain. Besides, We help the patient to break the barriers of language communication by writing,posing hand gestures, changing face expression and also choosing image symbols.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

By understanding the conditions patients willexperience before and after surgery, and assistingin referrals to patient groups or sharingsuccessful cases of intervention, we can increasepatients' acceptance. Wealso recommend consulting Home care of community,services of discharge preparation ,rehabilitation departments, and oncology personal trainers, etc. The team work joins not only inthe follow-up care to provide patients with continuous physical and mental careafter discharge, but also to help patients to return normal healthylife as soon as possible.

Keyword:hypopharyngeal cancer、The ineffective respiratory clearance function, the pain, and the obstacle of language communication.

Nursing experience in caring for a patient undergoing unilateral total knee arthroplasty

Kuan-Ling Lin[1] , Chia-Ling Chao[2]
Senior Nurse E-Da Dachang Hospital[1] , Commissioner , E-Da Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

The prevalence rate of knee joint degeneration in Taiwan's elderly population isabout 15%, and the Ministry of Health and Services said that about 29,000patients will receive total artificial knee replacement surgery in 2022. Inthis article, a 70-year-old elderly man who underwent left total kneearthroplasty with degenerative arthritis of both knees was found to be afraidof surgery and anxious about the unknown prognosis after surgery, and wasworried about the pain and discomfort of the postoperative wound and limitedmovement due to falling.

Purpose:

The authorhopes to express positive and negative feelings through listening andencouragement, discuss effective and feasible strategies with the medical team,provide complete and appropriate care and guidance, improve physical functionand self-care ability after returning home, and return to normal life as soonas possible.

Methods:

During thenursing period, from 2023/10/16 to 2023/10/24, Gordon's 11 functional healthstyles were evaluated as a whole, and three health problems were identified:acute pain, potentially dangerous adult falls, and anxiety.

Results:

In additionto the treatment of analgesic drugs, the muscles were relaxed by maintaining acomfortable lying position, ice compress, oil massage, etc., so as to relievethe postoperative pain. In addition, the author takes the initiative to greetand care, guide the expression of negative emotions, and provideeasy-to-understand preoperative and postoperative health education, whicheffectively reduces anxiety. Finally, through complete fall preventioneducation, teaching gradual getting out of bed and transposition, placingcommonly used items in easy reach, setting up "fall prevention"warning signs, and performing rehabilitation exercises, no falls occurredduring hospitalization.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The authors suggest that the elderly shouldprovide a health education manual or video suitable for the elderly and theircaregivers before undergoing orthopaedic surgery, so as to give them enoughtime to read and raise concerns, strengthen self-care and rehabilitationexercises after admission, and suggest that they can discuss and plan a safepostoperative home environment and rehabilitation plan with the case and theirfamilies through imaging before surgery, so as to have continuous quality ofcare.

Keyword: Unilateral total knee arthroplasty, elderly elderly, acute pain, potentially at-risk adult falls, anxiety

Isolation care experience of a patient with first-time stroke and confirmed COVID-19

Yi-Chin Shi [1] , Chia-Ling Chao[2]
Acting Assistant Head Nurse E-DA Hospital[1] , Commissioner , E-Da Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

Stroke is a prevalent disease in the world, and the costof treatment is high, and there is a growing global focus on the importance ofpost-acute stroke care. Stroke patients often have difficulty in moving due tolimb paralysis and are eager to resume the rehabilitation period, but they arediagnosed with COVID-19 and sent to a special ward for treatment.

Purpose:

The author is a dedicated ward nurse and hopes that themedical team will work together to develop stroke care strategies during thequarantine period, so as to provide complete and appropriate care, so that theycan improve their physical function and self-care ability after returning home,and return to normal life as soon as possible.

Methods: From2022/10/15 to 2022/10/30, Gordon's eleven functional health style assessmentswere conducted during the nursing period in the ward, and three major health problemswere identified, including physical activity dysfunction, anxiety, andknowledge loss.

Results:

Through the video, the author drew up a suitable"Isolation Ward Rehabilitation Plan" and "Bedside RehabilitationTeaching" video to carry out progressive exercises, teach functionalpositioning, and increase control and independence. Establish a goodtherapeutic relationship, isolate equipment, nurse bells and walkie-talkieinstructions, encourage them to express their feelings, join the "Line group"for 24-hour consultation, and reduce anxiety through oil massage. Maintain aquiet learning environment, formulate appropriate rehabilitation plans, and usethe "Dedicated Line" and "Disease Manager" to providecorrect information channels to enhance implementation compliance.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Because such cases are only in contact with andaccompanied by caregivers and medical staff, and continue to face the totalinconvenience caused by the disease and the psychological problems caused bylong-term rehabilitation after being released from isolation, it is often easyto ignore the limitations of care. It is recommended to carry outcross-disciplinary medical integration such as psychosomatic and rehabilitationdepartments through dedicated personnel at the early stage of hospitalization,case management and follow-up, connection with rehabilitation treatment andfollow-up arrangement of diagnosis and treatment after discharge and home careplanning, and extend from the medical side to the community.

Keyword: Stroke, confirmed COVID-19, physical activity dysfunction, anxiety, lack of knowledge

Postpartum Fatigue: A Concept Analysis

Jia-Yuan Li[1] , Chia-Chun Tsai[2]
nurse Weigel Kindergarten[1] , Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

Postpartumfatigue often occurs in the days after childbirth, and symptoms can last formonths to years, Postpartum fatigue and poor sleep quality can have many healtheffects on mothers and their families, Postpartum fatigue can have more impactthan other accouchement -related problems, and is often overlooked by medicalpersonnel.

Purpose:

Thepurpose of this study is to use conceptual analysis to clarify the concept of postpartumfatigue.

Methods:

We usethe steps proposed by Walker and Avant (2011) to conduct a conceptual analysisof Postpartum fatigue, including the identification of its definingcharacteristics and antecedents and consequences.

Results:

The defining characteristics of postpartum fatigue are summarized in this article asfollows: 1. Occurs after childbirth and within 12 months postpartum: 2.Persistent feeling of fatigue that cannot be loaded, and the function of the body and mind is lowerthan normal; 3. fatigueis a series of subjective physical and psychological symptoms (e.g.,deterioration of self-care ability, decreased daily activity, feelings ofhelplessness, depression and dependence, etc.). Antecedents include lowferritin and heme levels, poor sleep quality, unfamiliar new roles, stress ofcaring for children, and the burden of housework. The consequences include adecrease in self-care ability, a decrease in daily activities, an increase infeelings of helplessness, an increase in depression, and an increase independence.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Assistmothers and medical personnel to respond more positively to postpartum fatigueand other related problems and symptoms, and effectively prevent the occurrenceof postpartum depression.

Keyword: Postpartum Fatigue、Concept Analysis、sleep quality、stress of caring、self-care ability

Nursing experience of a primiparous woman with Premature rupture of membrane

Ya-Tang Chuang[1] , Chia-Ling Chao[2]
Nurse E-Da Dachang Hospital[1] , Commissioner , E-Da Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background: According to the 2021 birth accident report by the Department of Medical Affairs of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the mortality rate of newborns caused by early water breakage and preterm birth is about 3.4%, which should not be underestimated. In this case, a 35-year-old mother at 35 weeks of pregnancy was diagnosed with early-onset uterine contractions and early water breakage, so she was hospitalized to secure the fetus.

Purpose: The author hopes to provide individualized care and nursing measures through the cooperation of the medical team to meet the physical, mental, and spiritual needs of the patient. The goal is to accompany them through the long process of pregnancy and help them obtain a positive pregnancy experience.

Methods: During the nursing period in the delivery room, from 2023/02/15 to 2023/03/02, Gordon's eleven functional health assessments were used to identify the patient's anxiety, comfort disorders, acute pain, and other health problems.

Results: Through active care, listening, and other communication skills, a good nursing relationship was established. The patient was encouraged to express her inner feelings, and information about the health status of the fetus was actively provided to alleviate her anxiety. Health education was provided to help the patient understand fetal medications and guidance was offered on coping measures for drug side effects. This improved side effects and discomfort symptoms. Additionally, assistance was given for performing limb joint exercises to relax muscles and relieve bed discomfort. Besides administering prescribed painkillers, non-pharmacological pain control techniques were also taught to divert attention and relieve pain and discomfort.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Preterm infant care and family support are very important. The authors believe that if follow-up care information and websites can be provided as early as possible during the premature infant period, and by introducing the relevant institutions of the premature infant foundation, there will be a better resource support system after discharge. This would improve the quality of neonatal care, promote the physical and mental health of primiparous mothers, and prevent the occurrence of postpartum depression.

Keyword: Premature rupture of membrane; primiparous woman; Tocolysis; Anxiety; Comfort disorder; Acute pain

Nursing experience of rebleeding cases after bariatric surgery using Swanson's caring theory

Chiung-Mei Chen[1] , Chen-Chia Cheng[2] , Chia-Ling Chao[3]
Deputy Head Nurse E-DA DACHANG HOSPITAL[1] , Supervise , E-DA DACHANG HOSPITAL[2] , Commissioner , E-DA HOSPITAL[3]

Abstract

Background: Obesity has been regarded as a worldwide epidemic. People with morbid obesity are often complicated by many chronic health problems, seriously affecting the quality of life and increasing premature mortality. This article is about a 25-year-old female who was hospitalized for rebleeding after bariatric surgery due to morbid obesity. During the care period, she found that the postoperative wound and indwelling tubes caused pain, and she was anxious about the uncertainty of the prognosis after another operation. She had a negative attitude toward postoperative self-care. Insufficient knowledge and preparation leads to motivation for discussion.

Purpose: We use Swanson caring theory to provide individual care, listen with empathy, accept their thoughts and feelings, understand the prognosis process, help develop correct eating habits, and find the confidence to return to society.

Methods: During the nursing period from 2022/09/09 to 2022/09/14, Gordon's eleven-item functional health assessment was used for analysis, and it was established that there were health problems such as acute pain, anxiety, and health-seeking behavior.

Results: Through Swanson's caring theory, through understanding, accompanying her, doing for her, enabling her to maintain her belief, using painkiller medication and relaxation techniques to distract attention, relieve pain; guide her to talk about her inner feelings and sources of anxiety, Explain in detail the postoperative bleeding control situation and postoperative care precautions and clarify doubts. Help relax and reduce anxiety by adjusting breathing, listening to soft music, etc.; provide a private and quiet learning environment, formulate a weight loss care plan, and share with fellow surgeons , exercise prescription, improve postoperative care and weight loss awareness, and enhance self-care ability.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: This similar case shoulddiscuss the surgical process and precautions with the bariatric team as earlyas possible before surgery, jointly formulate a postoperative weight-loss dietand exercise plan, and use communication software (Line@) to continuouslypromote and care for the bariatric medical team and case managers, encourageparticipation in bariatric gathering activities and experience sharing withsurgical friends, and guide the necessity of continuous follow-up consultation,so that this group of comrades-in-arms who are reunited for health. Bloom abeautiful life together.

Keyword: Swanson caring theory, Post-bariatric surgery rebleeding, Anxiety, Acute pain, Health-seeking behavior.

A Retelling of an Emergency Nursing Experience Involving a Patient with Acute Stroke Who Received Thrombolytic Treatment

Pei-Chi Chen[1] , LI-O Tzeng[2]
Registered Nurse Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[1] , Associate Head Nurse , Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[2]

Abstract

Background: Acute ischemic stroke is a medical emergency caused by a sudden blockage of blood flow to the brain. Thrombolytic therapy, such as tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), is the standard treatment for eligible patients presenting within a narrow time window. Rapid recognition and timely treatment are crucial for optimal outcomes, but thrombolytic therapy is associated with potential risks such as bleeding. Ongoing education and training of healthcare providers in stroke management are essential for improving patient outcomes.

Purpose: This paper outlines nursing care for a 78-year-oldmale facing a decision on thrombolytic therapy following a sudden physical change. The author aims to provide holistic care to facilitate decision-making and support recovery.

Methods: Using Gordon's 11 functional health patterns analysis, the author collected data on the patient on January17th, 2021, from 12:47 to16:00. Nursing problems of ineffective cerebral tissue perfusion, impaired physical mobility, and anxiety were identified, and nursing interventions were implemented to prevent bleeding after antithrombotic agent therapy. These included building social relationships, assisting with rehabilitation plans and self-care, and designing individualized nursing interventions such as a progressive exercise program. Active listening and communication skills were used to understand the patient's feelings, and positive encouragement was given to restore confidence.

Results: Nursing education and training can reduce readmission rates for stroke patients. Individualized care, educating patients and families, and addressing feelings of hopelessness are important nursing interventions. Continuous learning and follow-up care are essential for improving outcomes.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Acute ischemic stroke is a medical emergency that requires rapid assessment and treatment with thrombolytics or mechanical thrombectomy. Emergency nurses play a crucial role in stroke care and should have advanced knowledge and skills in identifying and managing patients with acute stroke. Collaboration with other healthcare professionals and patient-centered care can improve outcomes and prevent future events. Evidence-based stroke protocols and ongoing education and training for emergency nurses are critical in reducing disability and mortality associated with acute ischemic stroke.

Keyword: Acute Stroke, Thrombolytic Treatment

Emergency and Transfer Nursing Experience of a Middle-aged Patient with Their First Acute Myocardial Infarction

Hui-Ting Lin[1] , LI-O Tzeng[2]
Registered Nurse Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[1] , Associate Head Nurse , Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[2]

Abstract

Background: Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is a serious condition caused by a sudden blockage of blood flow to the heart muscle. Treatment involves the administration of medications, such as aspirin and thrombolytics, as well as reperfusion therapy, such as percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). PCI is a minimally invasive procedure that has been proven to improve outcomes and reduce the risk of further cardiac events. Rapid access to PCI is critical for the best possible outcomes in patients with AMI. Emergency departments should have established protocols for identifying and managing patients with AMI, and patient-centered care that includes individualized treatment plans, education, and support is necessary for optimal outcomes.

Purpose: This paper aims to describe emergency nursing care and transfer of AMI patients. The objectives include timely and effective care, appropriate interventions, smooth transfer, ongoing monitoring, collaboration, patient education, and emotional support, all of which aim to improve patient outcomes.

Methods: The author provided caregiving methods by following Gordon 11 function health patterns analysis, including observation, interview, physical assessments, and actual care giving for collect data during the period of 01:17 to 01:55 on November 1, 2023. The patient was diagnosed with ST-segment-elevated myocardial infarction and received prompt preoperative preparation for percutaneous coronary intervention. Medications were administered to maintain hemodynamic stability and dynamic shared decision-making video education was provided. The patient was comforted and transferred to another medical institution for optimal care.

Results: Effective emergency management and nursing care for AMI patients include administering medications, monitoring vital signs, and initiating PCI. PCI improves outcomes and reduces the risk of further cardiac events. Close monitoring and follow-up care are necessary. Timely interventions greatly impact outcomes for AMI patients.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Early intervention with cardiac catheterization and percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) can effectively treat acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and improve patient outcomes. Establish protocols for timely diagnosis and treatment of AMI, including the use of cardiac catheterization and PCI. Educate patients and families on AMI symptoms and the need for prompt medical attention. Regularly train healthcare providers on the latest advancements in AMI treatment.

Keyword:acute myocardial infarction, percutaneous coronary intervention, Emergency nursing care

Emergency Referral and Nursing Management of Type A Aortic Dissection in a Geriatric Patient: A Case Report

Ying-Chun Chen[1] , Hsiao-Hu Yang[2]
Leader Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[1] , Head Nurse , Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[2]

Abstract

Background: Acute type A aortic dissection requires urgent treatment, but if aggressive intervention is not feasible, palliative care can be considered. Palliative care manages symptoms, addresses psychosocial and spiritual needs, and supports decision-making. It provides comfort and dignity throughout the illness and can be integrated with active treatment for comprehensive care.

Purpose: An 82-year-old male presented with sudden symptoms of acute type A aortic dissection while working. The goal is to provide emergency medical treatment and nursing care during transfer for further treatment.

Methods: From 16:25 to 18:16 on May15, 2024, the author utilized physiological, psychological, social, developmental, and spiritual assessments during emergency nursing care to identify nursing problems related to inadequate cardiac tissue perfusion, acute pain, and anxiety. They monitored hemodynamics and provided psychological and spiritual support to maintain fluid volume and monitor signs of bleeding. Therapeutic interpersonal relationships were used to provide support and guide patients through the uncertainty of cardiovascular emergencies. Life signs, pain, and anxiety were monitored during the transfer process.

Results: In the case of life-threatening Type A aortic dissection and limited medical resources, the emergency medical team must quickly provide medical care while also assessing and supporting the patient's psychological needs and providing palliative care to their family members. This approach aims to achieve the best possible quality of care and patient outcomes.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Palliative care can provide comfort and support for patients with Type A aortic dissection who are not candidates for aggressive treatment. Emergency nurses play a crucial role in identifying patients who may benefit from palliative care. Emergency departments should have established protocols for providing palliative care. Emergency nurses should receive education and training on providing palliative care and symptom management. Healthcare organizations should establish partnerships with palliative care teams to ensure the best possible outcomes for patients.

Keyword: Type A Aortic Dissection, Emergency nursing care, palliative care

Emergency Nursing Management of Splenic Rupture and Shock Following a Motor Vehicle Accident: A Case Report

Ting-Yu Lin[1] , Yi-Shan Liu[2] , Li-O Tzeng[3]
Registered Nurse Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[1] , Leader , Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[2] , Associate Head Nurse , Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[3]

Abstract

Background: Abdominal injuries caused by automobile and motorcycle accidents are a significant concern, with the spleen being a commonly affected organ that can cause severe internal bleeding. Delayed diagnosis may lead to serious complications, including hypovolemic shock or death.

Purpose: This paper aims to highlight the importance of a holistic approach in providing emergency nursing care for young adults with splenic rupture and shock.

Methods: On February 15, 2023, a nurse provided care for a young adult with splenic rupture and shock using a holistic nursing approach. Between 09:22 to 14:20, the nurse collected data through observation, physical evaluation, interviews, reviewing medical records, and actual care. Through this process, the nurse identified the patient's health problems and provided appropriate care to address them. This included monitoring vital signs, maintaining fluid volume, reducing internal bleeding, and providing psychological support. By using therapeutic relationships and detailed explanations, the patient's vital signs and pain improved, and anxiety decreased before surgery. The article emphasizes the importance of a holistic nursing approach in emergency care.

Results: Emergency nursing staff must receive training in assessing and diagnosing abdominal blunt trauma and be sensitive to ongoing symptom changes, pain, and psychosocial needs of trauma patients. Trauma case sharing and regular physical assessments can improve their care, resulting in better patient outcomes.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Abdominal trauma is a life-threatening condition that requires prompt and effective intervention in the emergency department. Emergency nurses play a critical role in the rapid assessment and management of abdominal trauma to prevent further injury and optimize patient outcomes. Emergency nurses should have advanced knowledge and skills in assessing and managing abdominal trauma. Emergency departments should have established protocols for identifying and providing immediate stabilization to patients with abdominal trauma. Healthcare organizations should provide ongoing education and training for emergency nurses to ensure the best possible outcomes for patients. Collaboration with trauma surgeons and the healthcare team is crucial for optimal care.

Keyword: Abdominal trauma, hypovolemic shock, Emergency nursing care

Nursing experience of using comfort theory to care for a patient with advanced lung cancer

Shu-Jing Zhuang[1] , Chia-Ling Chao[2]
Registered Nurse E-Da Hospital [1] , Commissioner , E-Da Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

According to the latest statistics from Taiwan's Ministry of Health and Welfare in 2023, lung cancer is the first cause of cancer death, among which lung adenocarcinoma is the most common. This case is a 67-year-old male who was hospitalized for atypical pneumonia and right hydroneps during chemotherapy for terminal lung adenocarcinoma.

Purpose:

The author hopes to help improve the physical and mental discomfort caused by the disease through a holistic assessment and the use of comfort theory to formulate individualized care measures, and work with the medical team and the hospice team to assist in formulating a care plan, so as to face the development of the disease with a positive attitude, help realize the dream, and complete the life journey peacefully.

Methods:

From 2022/12/20 to 2023/01/06, data were collected through physical, psychological, intellectual, social development, and spiritual assessments during the nursing period in the dedicated ward, and three major health problems were identified: inefficient respiratory pattern, acute pain, and death anxiety.

Results:

Formulate an individualized care plan using the comfort theory: relief, ease, and transcendence, appropriately adjust oxygen therapy, use an electric fan to stroke the face and assist in a comfortable lying position, teach pressure with both hands together to improve breathing patterns; Continuously observe the pain, adjust the dose of pain relief, and use oil massage, religious beliefs, etc. to divert attention to help relax and relieve pain; Encourage and guide the expression of inner feelings, maintain physiological needs, and use nostalgia or life review methods to encourage affirmation of the value of life, and seize time to complete the last four paths of life

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The course of lung cancer is changing rapidly, and the authors suggest that in the medical care strategy for this type of lung cancer, a "smart care network" should be built through the integration of care data and AI technology, so as to provide a real-time, interactive and continuous smart support platform for families and communities to "learn, find, and take care of", so as to achieve high-quality care and zero distance.

Keyword: Comfort theory, advanced stage of lung cancer, inefficient respiratory patterns, acute pain, death anxiety

A patient in a terminal stage of lung cancer - nursing care based on Watson's Theory

Yu-Hua Ho[1] , Pei-Rung Tsai[2]
Nurse Chung Shan Medical University Hospital[1] , Nurse , National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch[2]

Abstract

Background:

This is a 39-year-old female diagnosed with ovarian cancer in 2022, underwent chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatment and just recovered, but recently diagnosed with stage IV lung cancer with bone and brain metastasis in 2024 after she recovered from COVID-19, facing difficulty breathing and suffered from cancer, she refused further treatment but not able to leave the hospital and felt hopelessness.

Purpose:

Enhance the emotional and psychological well-being of the patient, improving her quality of life ,establish positive communication and trust, helping thepatient regain hope and motivation in life, assist the patient in alleviatingbreathing difficulties and provide a comfortable and safe environment.

Methods:

Watson's Theory emphasizes caring and respect, advocating for building trust relationships to facilitate holistic healing and recovery. This theory is particularly applicable to cases requiring emotional support and compassionfrom caregivers. In emotional support, keep listening to the patient's emotional expressions ,understanding and encouragement, assist in emotional release, and strengthen resilience. Provide respiratory support, for example:try fan therapy or oxygen, maintain a comfortable position toalleviate breathing difficulties. In addition, give knowledge about the diseaseand treatment, help the patient understand and cope with the illness, and offer social support and resources like provide hospice palliative care to the patient.

Results:

Improvements in the patient's emotional well-being, reduced distress related to breathingdifficulties, enhanced communication and trust between the patient and her caregivers-her mother, afte providing hospice palliative, which renewed sense of hope and motivation, and family support improved the quality of nursing care.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Through nursing care based on Watson's Theory, significant improvements were observed in the patient's emotional health and quality of life. Breathing difficulties were alleviated, a trustful relationship was established, and hope and motivation inlife were reignited , with family support, she finally agree to keep hospice palliative care ,this demonstrates the value and effectiveness of Watson's Theory in practice, providing valuable guidance for similar cases in nursing care.

Keyword:terminal stage, lung cancer ,Watson's Theory

Investigating Career Aspirations and Determinants among Nursing Students: A Case Study from Southern Taiwan University

Yu-Fen Hong[1] , Pei-Ling Tang[2]
Student Fooyin University[1] , Associate Professor , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background: With healthcare advancements and the rising significance of nursing, exploring nursing students' future employment willingness and its influencingfactors is imperative. Their willingness directly impacts the future supply and demand for nursing personnel, which is critical for the stability and growth ofthe healthcare system.

Purpose: This study aims to investigate the future employment willingness of nursing students, analyze the main influencing employment willingness, andpropose targeted policy suggestions to enhance the students' willingness and competitiveness.

Methods: Convenience sampling was used to distribute a Google Form questionnaireto a university in southern Taiwan from July 2023 to January 2024. A total of 124 nursing students, encompassing various academic levels (junior college,associate degree, and bachelor’s degree), participated. The structured questionnaire covered basic information, internship experiences, anticipatedstress, and employment willingness.

Results: Most nursing students were female (93%), with junior college students constituting the higher (76%). Regarding internship experiences, 44% ofstudents reported being overloaded, and 48% reported insufficient rest time, considered the most common internship challenges. More than 60% of the studentsagreed that factors such as emotional and verbal violence, fear of infection, interpersonal relationships, failure to improve the patient's condition, andovertime work can cause work stress. While most disagreed with national examination score ratio changes (63%), 96% supported night shift fee rewardmechanisms and policies rewarding hospitals for meeting nurse-to-patient ratio standards. As for future employment directions, most students expressed theirhope to work in hospitals (62%).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: It is recommended to prioritize nursing students' internship experiences, alleviate their workload, and provideadequate rest time. Support and counseling to address work stress to safeguard students' well-being. Governments and healthcare institutions should consideradjusting salary policies according to students' expectations to improve thetreatment of nursing personnel. Schools can strengthen career planning guidance for students to help them better understand the pros and cons of different employment directions and make wise career choices. This will contribute to theformulation of more effective policies and measures to enhance the employment willingness and competitiveness of nursing students and promote the stabilityand development of nursing human resources.

Keyword: Employment Willingness; Employment orientation; Internship experience; Nursing students

Application of Design Thinking to Innovate a Patient Restraint Device for Enhanced Safety and Comfort

An Chiou[1] , Chih Chien Li[2] , Wen Chun Chen[3] , Malcolm Koo[4] , Zu-Chun Lin[5]
NP/Master Student Mennonite Christian Hospital/Department of Nursing, College of Nursing, Tzu Chi University [1] , RN/Master Student , Mennonite Christian Hospital[2] , RN/Master Student , Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital[3] , PhD, Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology[4] , PhD, RN, Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology[5]

Abstract

Background:

Patient restraint devices are commonly employed in hospitals to prevent agitated or disoriented patients from self-harm or harming others. However, these devices often have significant drawbacks, including discomfort, pain, bruising, and skin breakdown when improperly fitted. In addition, restricted mobility can lead to severe complications such as pressure injuries and muscle atrophy. These issues emphasize the need for improved solutions in patient restraint devices.

Purpose:

This study aimed to apply design thinking to the development of an innovative patient restraint device that enhances safety, comfort, and usability. By focusing on a user-centered approach, we seek to address current limitations and enhance patient outcomes.

Methods:

The development of the patient restraint device followed key design thinking steps. In the Empathize stage, we conducted interviews, observations, and surveys with nursing professionals and care giversto understand their experiences and needs. In the Define stage, we synthesized these insights through affinity mapping to develop clear problem statements and identify core issues. In the Ideate stage, we organized brainstorming sessions to generate innovative solutions, created conceptual models, and evaluated feasibility through scenario analysis. This structured, user-centered approach ensured a focus on safety, comfort, and usability throughout the development process of the patient restraint device.

Results:

This study demonstrates the application of design thinking in creating an innovative patient restraint device. A user-centered design approach is critical in developing medical devices that enhance patient safety and overall care quality. The next steps will involve continuing the remaining stages of the design thinking process. This includes developing prototypes based on the conceptual models and refining them through feedback from nursing professionals. Following this, we will conduct usability testing and safety evaluations in simulated clinical scenarios to ensure the prototypes meet the necessary standards for patient safety, comfort, and usability.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The application of structured stages of design thinking in the development of innovative patient restraint devices showcases an approach to solving clinical challenges. This user-centered methodology can be implemented in practice to address various other

clinical issues and foster aculture of innovation and empathy within the healthcare environment, ultimately improving patient care.
Keyword:patient restraint devices; design thinking; user-centered approach;healthcare innovation; safety and comfort

The Nursing Experience of Caring a Patient with Heart Failure

Chih-Yin Liu[1] , Shu-Chuan Hsiao[2] , Yi-Ning Chien[3]
Nurse Kaohsiung Medical University Chung ho Memorial Hospital[1] , Nurse practitioner, , Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[2] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background: This case describes the nursing experience of a patient with heart failure who wasrepeatedly admitted to thehospital with lowerextremity edema due to poor diseasecontrol. Heart failureis characterized by its high mortality, high morbidity,high readmission rates,and high medicalexpense. The increasing prevalence of heart failure urges theneeds for acutecardiac care. During the nursing period, it was found that thepatient lacked a sense of lilness,no water restriction and exerciseexcessively, which triggered the author's in-depthdiscussion.

Purpose: Due to heart failure a progressive and irreversible, the patient feels weak in life and causesanxiety.So, it is expected that professiona and timely nursing,cases will be helpto learn self care ability.

Methods: The nursing care providedto the patient from May 10 to May 20, 2024,was assessed using Gordon's 11 functional eleven functional health assessments states.
Results: The evaluation confirmed that the patient hadthree nursingproblems: activity intolerance,excessivebody fluid volume, and anxiety. Throughthe nursing intervention, thepatient’s breathingand lower extremityedema were improvedbefore discharge,and he was able to receive cardiacrehabilitation exercises. He followed adaily diet with limited water andsalt. Eventually, the patient's self-care behavior was improved and his anxiety was reduced. Successfully, patient was discharged on May 20 in 2024 andfollow-up clinic.
Conclusion/Implementations for practice: The patient withheart failure who was repeatedly admitted to the hospitalwith lower extremity edema, due to poor disease control.The author formulates appropriate and individualized care measures to reduce discomfort, due to illnessand relieve anxiety caused by unfamiliar environment. It is recommendedthat in the future, such a method could be included in thecare team treatment of acute late stage heartfailure to provide patients witha more complete care plan while improving thepatient's self-care ability andquality of life.

Keyword: heart failure; activity intolerance; anxiety

Improving Port-A-Cath flushing procedure time with ECRS methodology

Chun-Hsuan Huang[1] , Ju-Ya Cheng[2] , Chia-Jung Li[3] , Pei-Ju Kao[4] , Ya-Yu Shu[5]
Registered Nurse TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION) [1] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION) [2] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION) [3] , Head Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION) [4] , Supervision , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION) [5]

Abstract

Background: Nurses comprise the largest portion of the hospital staff. When nursing procedures become overly complex, it not only increases patient wait times, leading to complaints, but also affects the efficiency of nurses and the quality of care.Due to feedback from nurses in the injection room regarding the cumbersome and time-consuming process of performing Port-A-Cath flushing, patients have verbally complained that the waiting time for Port-A-Cath flushing while seated exceeds the actual flushing time. As a result, a project team was established.

Purpose: To enhance the efficiency of Port-A-Cath flushing procedures performed by nurses using the ECRS methodology

Methods: In October 2022, timing was conducted using stopwatches, combined with on-site observations. The time and distance required for the flushing procedure were recorded, and data were collected from 184 patients and 11 nurses. Through process flow diagrams, hidden issues were identified, including scattered placement of flushing materials, time-consuming movement, limited space on nursing carts for materials, and manual data entry for packaging. Techniques such as elimination, combination, rearrangement (ECRS), and simplification were employed. Strategies were developed using matrices, including adjusting these squence of steps, redesigning the workflow and placement quantity of materials, converting nursing carts to open work cabinets, and transitioning from traditional packaging to disposable options.

Results: The flushing procedure was streamlined, reducing the number of steps from 12 to 7. This led to a decrease in time from 364.5 seconds to 251 seconds, surpassing the target completion rate at 107.1%. Additionally, the distance traveled was minimized from 28.9 feet (48 seconds) to 7.2 feet (11 seconds). Patient wait time saw a significant reduction from 157.5 seconds to 66 seconds, a reduction of 58.10%, achieving the project's purpose.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Reducing unnecessary waste can further enhance the efficiency of nurses' work and improve the quality of care. Through the implementation of the ECRS method to optimize nursing workflow processes, unnecessary waste processes have been eliminated, effectively improving nursing efficiency and reducing patient wait times. This can serve as a reference for other healthcare institutions.

Keyword:ECRS, Port-A-Cath, Flow Process Chart, Waiting time

Nursing Interventions for Successful Weaning of a COPD COVID-19 Patient from Mechanical Ventilation post-isolation Period: A Case Study

Chia-Hui Chang[1]
Registered Nurse Chi Mei Hospital, Chiali[1]

Abstract

Background: This case study highlights nursing interventions used to wean a COPD COVID-19 patient from mechanical ventilation. Due to the high mortality risk, it is crucial for healthcare providers to provide preventative measures and comprehensive care for vulnerable patients during hospitalization and recovery.

Purpose: The primary goal of this case study is to demonstrate how personalized care, including respiratory exercises and physical training, can successfully wean a COPD COVID-19 patient from mechanical ventilation. It also aims to underscore the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration and active patient support in treating COVID-19 respiratory complications.

Methods: This case study focuses on a patient who received personalized care for respiratory machine withdrawal dysfunction, limited physical activity, and anxiety from October 18, 2022 to December 9, 2022. To achieve successful weaning, the nursing team provided the patient with individualized respiratory exercises and emotional support. Due to COVID-19 visitor limitations, the author recommends creating instructional videos for family education on lung rehabilitation exercises to continue post-discharge.

Results: This case study highlights the successful weaning of a COPD COVID-19 patient from mechanical ventilation and their discharge home with the help of personalized care, emotional support, and interdisciplinary collaboration. The use of respiratory exercises and physical training, with the aid of instructional videos, enabled the patient to regain their respiratory function and physical abilities.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: In conclusion, the successful weaning of a COPD COVID-19 patient from mechanical ventilation post-isolation period requires a multi-disciplinary approach involving nurses, respiratory therapists, physicians, and other healthcare professionals. Nursing interventions play a critical role in ensuring effective weaning of the patient, including careful monitoring of vital signs, maintenance of airway clearance, provision of adequate nutrition, and consistent patient education and communication. Nurses should also collaborate with other healthcare professionals to optimize patient care and ensure a smooth transition from mechanical ventilation to spontaneous breathing. Implementing these nursing interventions can improve patient outcomes and enhance the overall quality of care for COPD COVID-19 patients undergoing mechanical ventilation in post-isolation period.

Keyword:COVID-19 Patient, Successful Weaning

Family nursing experience for an adolescent child with brain tumor

Tsui-Ping Li[1]
Head Nurse MacKay Memorial Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Brain tumor is the mostcommon malignant tumor in children after leukemia. The incidence of braintumors in children under the age of 18 is about 2/100,000. There are about120-140 children with brain tumors in Taiwan every year. Diabetes insipidus is a common symptom of brain tumors,they are closely related; the treatment process of the disease is long, andpatients use surgery and radiation therapy to improve clinical symptoms.

Purpose:

Explore the adjustmentprocess of an adolescent child with brain tumor and diabetes insipidus whenfaced with physical discomfort, separation from peers, interruption ofschoolwork, and hospitalization.

Methods:

Provide comprehensive care plan for individual cases throughinterviews, direct and indirect observation. Andevaluated using Calgary Family assessment model and Gordon 11 health functionalassessment

Results:

Nursing problems such as mother roleconflict, changes in body image, and confusion of family boundaries were found.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

We using empathyand communication skills to guide the patient expressed her thought andfeeling, readjusted her expectation for the student's role, actively interactedwith others, and continued to provide patient with psychological support andencouragement, and play the role of caregiver, nursing instructors, andcounselors.Help patient face the pressures by the disease and adolescentdevelopment, and also learn from it the impact of cancer on adolescentpatients' psychology.Dealing with the impact of social development.

Keyword:brain tumor

Nursing experience of a young girl with suspected juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

Hsiao-Ling Fan [1] , Tsui-Ping Li[2]
Nurse MacKay Memorial Hospital[1] , , [2]

Abstract

Background:

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an inflammatory arthritis. It is an autoimmunedisease. The main clinical symptoms are symmetrical swelling and pain in smalljoints, such as wrists, shoulders, knees, and ankles. Wait for the joints tofeel stiff; Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA) is the most common rheumaticdisease in children, with the peak age of onset in school-age children between4 and 10 years old.

Purpose:

This article describes a 16-year-old girl who was suspectedjuvenile rheumatoid arthritis, causing swelling and pain in the large and smalljoints of her limbs, swollen lymph nodes on the left side, pain whenswallowing, and unknown rashes on her face and body. Nursing experience of shefaced the physical and psychological challenges caused by suffering from disease.

Methods:

Using Gordon's eleven health function types for assessmentframework. Data are collected through observation, interviews, companionship,review of medical records, and physical assessment to summarize health problemssuch as pain, body and mind disorders, and potential damage to skin integrity.

Results:

During the nursing process, we provide positive support,encouragement and companionship through good interactions and talks with patientand her families, discuss follow-up care needs with families at appropriatetimes and provide relevant nursing guidance and positive emotional support;after the nursing intervention, The patient actively accepts treatment andaccepts the changes , as well as the anxiety about the changes in appearancecaused by the disease, and family members are more confident in taking care ofpatient.

Conclusion/Implementationsfor practice:

The experience of the nursing process provides clinicalnurses with the ability to care for adolescent patients face illness, toenhance the patient's self-care ability and quality of life.

Keyword:juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

Nursing Experience of an adult male with adrenoleukodystrophy

Jui-Chun Feng[1]
Nurse MacKay Memorial Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD) was classified as a raredisease in 2002, with an incidence of approximately 1/20,000–1/50,000. It is asex-linked recessive metabolic genetic disease. ALD can be divided into 1.Cerebral type; 2. Adrenospinal neuropathy; 3. Addison's disease; 4.Asymptomatic type. This case belongs to the adrenospinal neuropathy type. Thesymptoms are progressive leg stiffness and weakness, inability to control thesphincter, and urinary incontinence. This symptom is undoubtedly a shock andpressure to the patient's body and soul.

Purpose:

Byunderstanding the physiological and pathological changes of the disease,thinking about how to play the role of nursing, providing individual care , andencouraging patient to express his feelings with a proactive and caringattitude, so he can think positively and actively participate in self-care andtraining, it is expected that Through intervention of nursing care, we canimprove the inconvenience caused by the disease, patient can improve thequality of life and return to normal life as soon as possible.

Methods:

Gordon's eleven functionalhealth patterns were applied as an assessment framework. Data were collectedusing observations, interviews, medical records and physical assessments. Thehealth problems of the case are summarized as follows: Urinarydysfunction/related to inability to control the sphincter and physical activitydysfunction/related to weakness in the lower limbs anddepression/related to the disease.

Results:

Based on the nursing issuesof individual cases, we provide individualized nursing plans and provideappropriate nursing care, including using Kegel exercises to rebuild urinarycontrol ability, improve urinary disorders, and teach active lower limb jointmovements to increase muscle strength and relieve lower limb weakness. providepositive support, encouragement and companionship. Whennursing care are intervened, the discomfort caused by the disease is greatlyimproved, the patient's quality of life is improved, and confidence is built.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The experiences of the nursing process will help such patients overcome physical and mental pain, so thatpatients can receive complete care at the physical, mental and spirituallevels.

Keyword:adrenoleukodystrophy

Nursing experience of a child with compartment syndrome caused by snake bite

Hsuan Kang[1] , Tsui-Ping Li[2]
Nurse MacKay Memorial Hospital[1] , , [2]

Abstract

Background:

The World Health Organization states: 5.4 millionpeople are bitten by snakes around the world, of which 1.8 ~ 2.7 million are poisoned. About 81,410 to 137,880 people die from snakebites every year. Amputation and other injuries are caused by snake bites.Approximately three times as many people are permanently disabled as die. Manyareas in Taiwan are urbanized and snake habitats are being persecuted. Cases ofvenomous snake bites have been relatively reduced. there are still afew cases in rural and agricultural development areas. Symptoms of venomoussnake bites range from minor venomous snake bites that are improved afterinjection of serum and discharged, to severe amputation. life-threatening,highlighting the importance of treatment after venomous snake bites

Purpose:

This article mainlydiscusses an 11-year-old girl who was bitten by a venomous snake inthe Sanzhi Mountain area. After seeking medical treatment and administeringthree doses of antivenom, the swelling in her left calf did not improve. Shelater developed compartment syndrome and underwent emergency fasciotomysurgery.

Methods:

Gordon'seleven functional health patterns were applied as an assessment framework. used observation, interviews, review of medical records, systemicphysical assessment, and practical care to collect data. The health problems are summarized as : "Changes in peripheral tissueperfusion/related to snake venom and surgery", "Acute pain/related tosnake bites and surgery", "Physical activity dysfunction/related topain and surgery", "Anxiety/related to not understanding thecondition and worrying about wound deterioration"

Results:

Through proactive care, wedesign individualized diets, use simple pictures to create health textbookswith knowledge about wound dressing and rehabilitation, and integrate dailycare activities into the rehabilitation schedule. Proactively provideinformation, establish a good therapeutic relationship, communicate andcoordinate with various medical teams, and reduce patients' physical discomfortand anxiety.The patient's swelling of the affected limb improved, no infection in the postoperative wound, and actively participatedin rehabilitation exercises, allowing the patient to return to his previouslife as soon as possible.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The experience of this nursing process providesclinical nurses with a reference when caring for children bitten by snakes. Itis recommended that clinical nurses learn relevant knowledge such as wound careacross fields, encourage children to accept the

progression and prognosis ofthe disease, and enhance the self-care ability of sick children.

Keyword:compartment syndrome snake bite

Nursing experience of a child with hyper IgE syndrome with cellulitis

Shen-Ling Huang[1] , Tsui-Ping Li[2]
Nurse MacKay Memorial Hospital[1] , , [2]

Abstract

Background:

Congenital Hyper IgE Syndrome (HIES) is a very rare immunedisease. The most common symptom of HIES is recurrent skin infection caused byStaphylococcus aureus, Often complicated by multiple symptoms such as lungabscess, chronic eczema, fracture, and scoliosis. Patients are oftenhospitalized repeatedly due to repeated infection, and the infection may evenspread throughout the body, causing sepsis and death. Therefore, wound care andinfection prevention for HIES patients are very important.

Purpose:

This case report discusses the care experience of a child withHyper IgE Syndrome (HIES) whose wound was complicated by cellulitis, causingpain and anxiety of the primary caregiver.

Methods:

Using Gorden's eleven health function assessment as a guide, wecollect data through interview, observation, physical assessment, and review ofmedical records, etc. to determine the health problem of the individual casesas: 1. Existing dangerous infection/related to cellulitis; 2. Pain/related tocellulitis and incision and drainage wound; 3. Anxiety of the maincaregiver/related to disease and medical treatment.

Results:

Use active care, provide cellulitis wound care knowledge, painexpression and relief method and other related nursing measure to establish goodnursing relationship with the patient and his mother, provide companionship andconsultation, and reduce mother's anxiety and uneasiness.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

We hoped through sharing this careexperience, nurses can use it when caring for hyper IgE Syndrome with cellulitisin the future.

Keyword:hyper IgE syndrome cellulitis

Intensive Care of a Cardiogenic Shock Patient on ECMO According to Neuman System Model：Case Report

Pei-Rung Tsai[1] , Yu-Hua Ho[2]
Nurse National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch[1] , Nurse , Chung Shan Medical University[2]

Abstract

Background: Thiscase involves a 43-year-old male who has a 10-year history of hypertension andlow medication adherence. Additionally, he has been smoking for over 20 years. Thistime, he suddenly felt chest pain and collapsed at work, later being brought tothe hospital after experiencing an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA). Inthe emergency room, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) was administered,endotracheal intubation was performed, and defibrillation was given due tofrequent cardiac arrhythmias. Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) wasachieved after 10 minutes of resuscitation efforts. The 12-leadelectrocardiogram showed ST-segment elevation in leads V2 to V4, and thecardiac enzyme levels were significantly higher than the normal range. Acardiac catheterization was performed due to myocardial infarction. In thecatheterization laboratory, an ECMO was inserted due to severe cardiogenicshock. The data of the cardiac catheterization reported 100% blockage in theleft anterior descending artery and left circumflex artery. After theexamination, this case was admitted to the intensive care unit for care.

Purpose: Applying the Neuman Systems Theory, providethe patient with tertiary preventive measures to promote the patient'scardiovascular recovery and offer psychological support to him.

Methods: During the nursing period,the Newman system model was used as an evaluation tool, and the data werecollected and analyzed by objective observation and medical

Results: During the care in the intensive care unit, the main health problems of the patients were lack of awareness about myocardial infarction disease and its risk factors,medication non-adherence in chronic disease (hypertension) , and cardiogenic shock.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: The nursing process involves providing appropriate care measures and guidance through tertiary prevention. Primary prevention aims to enhance the patient's and spouse's awareness of myocardial infarction disease and its risk factors, thereby increasing their understanding of the disease. Secondary prevention involves reinforcing regular medication adherence behavior for hypertensive patients, educating them on timely medication intake, and ensuring regular follow-up visits for cardiovascular function monitoring in the future. Tertiary prevention involves promoting cardiovascular perfusion in patients, monitoring vital signs, administering myocardial infarction treatment medications, ensuring bed rest, and addressing anxiety.

The Impact of Organizational Commitment and Work Well-Being of Nurses on Patient Safety Attitudes after the Covid-19 Pandemic

Li-Kai Cheng[1] , Ji-Ping Chang[2] , Hui-Jun Chung[3]
Nurse Ministry of Health and Welfare Hualien Hospital[1] , Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Tzu Chi University [2] , Director of the Nursing Department , Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

Recent reports from Taiwan's Medical Council have revealed 144 deaths associated with adverse events occurring between October and December 2023. The allocation of nursing personnel significantly impacts healthcare professionals' attitudes toward patient safety. However, Taiwan is facing a critical shortage of nursing staff, projected to surpass 15,000 by 2024. Understanding the relationship between healthcare professionals' organisational commitment, work well-being, and job retention is imperative. Past research has linked higher organisational commitment and work well-being with lower turnover rates.

Purpose:

This study aimed to explore these correlations among nursing staff in eastern Taiwan.

Methods:

A sample of 100 nursing staff participated in a paper-based questionnaire survey, and Pearson correlation analysis was employed to explore relationships among nursing staff's workplace well-being, organisational commitment, and patient safety attitudes.

Results:

Our findings revealed significant correlations between nursing staff's workplace well-being and both organisational commitment ($r = 0.501$, $p < 0.001$) and patient safety attitudes ($r = 0.723$, $p < 0.001$). Similarly, organisational commitment showed a significant positive correlation with patient safety attitudes($r = 0.632$, $p < 0.001$). These results underscore the importance of prioritizing interventions aimed at enhancing nursing staff's workplace well-being and organisational commitment, which can lead to improvements in patient safety attitudes among healthcare professionals.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

As Taiwan grapples with workforce shortages, our study offers evidence for policymakers and healthcare administrators seeking to address staffing challenges' impact on patient safety outcomes. Investing in strategies to promote staff well-being can cultivate environments conducive to optimal patient care and safety.

Keyword: Patient Safety, Nursing Staff, Organisational Commitment, Work Well-Being, Staffing Shortages

Nursing Experience of Caring an Elderly Brain Stroke Patient

Chia-Hua Lin[1]
Nurse Mackay Memorial Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Cerebralvascular disease rank second among the top ten causes of death in Taiwan. Thedisability and mortality rate of stroke among the elderly is much higher thanthat among adults, partial paralysis and disability sequelae cause depressionin the elderly.

Purpose:

Thispaper discusses the care of an elderly female patient with ischemic stroke whohas lost her autonomy, leading to sadness and crying. The concern over theburden of long-term care has caused a feeling of helplessness.Interprofessional collaborative practice provides holistic health care, encouragecourage to go through the disease process. Accompanying rehabilitationexercises help regain physical functions, we hope to the case report to providenursing professionals with a source of reference for healthcare qualityimprovement.

Methods:

Duringthe nursing period, data was collected through physical assessment andobservation conversation, utilizing the Roy's Adaptation Model for comprehensiveevaluation, analysis and induction, The major problems were mobility impairedphysical, powerlessness, and lack of knowledge about the condition.

Results:

Designnutritious meal boxes to control food types and portions, innovative smartpillboxes, and health feedback apps to ensure correct medication practices areintegrated into daily life. Encouraging participation in medicaldecision-making enhances self-control, with ongoing adjustments torehabilitation intensity until full recovery of physical functions.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

It is recommended that the stroke team be deeply involved in the community andbuild a cloud health service station to provide stroke prevention healtheducation, high-risk screening and rapid medical services to achieve earlydetection and early treatment.

Keyword: Stroke、Helplessness

The Application of End-of-Life Integrated Care Model in In Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patient Caused by Acute Aortic Dissection

Hsiu-Chen Chang[1] , Ying Rong Chen[2] , Wan Ting Cheng[3] , Chia-Kuei Hu[4]
RN Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University[1] , RN , Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University[2] , RN , Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University[3] , HN , Department of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University[4]

Abstract

Background:

When life is fading away, “good death and let go” will be the best but painful choice for patient’s wife and the family.

Purpose:

This is qualitative case study that the “End-of-Life Integrated Care Model” was applied to help patient’s wife and the family coping with and accepting the loss of loved one, learning about the expression of appreciation, apology, affection and farewell, and further maintain peace of mind.

Methods:

A 46-year old male suffered from sudden death caused by Acute Aortic Dissection with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation support, but in vain. No obvious vital signs or blood flow showed on the medical machines more than 6hours. However, his wife and family members were in shock and grieved for the accident and couldn’t face the reality, they insisted on hold patient’ hand and cried out for the miracle. By applying the “End-of-Life Integrated Care Model”, the critical care nurse was able to conduct individualized nursing care steps at each phase, work with a multidisciplinary team, share decision making policy to help his wife and the families fully understand the limit of medical intervention. The full companionship and guidance of good death by critical care RN offered spiritual care and grief support to the wife and family, assisted the wife for the last time washing and wearing clothing for his husband, and videotaped of their interaction for the last memory. Thus, the critical care nurse helped the wife and the bereaved families to reduce the regret and grieving.

Results:

By applying “End-of-Life Integrated Care Model” strategies on patient's wife and the bereaved families, finally, they accepted the reality of patient death, and willing to extubation and remove medical life support machines for patient.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The application of the “End-of-Life Integrated Care Model” on critical illness patient and the family was not only help patient achieved the goal of “good death”, but also helped the family members achieved “let go”, reduced the regret and sorrow of the bereaved families, and thus achieved holistic nursing.

Keyword: End-of-Life Integrated Care Model, ICU

Effects of Bright Light Therapy on Depressive Symptoms in Patients with Chronic Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Shu-Yi Huang[1] , Malcolm Koo[2]
assistant professor Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology[1] , Department of Nursing , Tzu Chi University of Science and Technology[2]

Abstract

Background:

Patientswith chronic renal failure undergoing long-term hemodialysis are at increasedrisk of depression. Bright light therapy (BLT) has been recognized as aneffective and well-tolerated treatment for seasonal affective disorder. However, no studies have yet explored theeffects of BLT on depression in patients with chronic renal failure undergoinghemodialysis.

Purpose：

This randomized controlled trial aimed to examine the effects of a six-week BLTintervention for depression in middle-aged and older adults undergoinglong-term hemodialysis. Patients were recruited using convenient sampling from four dialysis clinics ineastern Taiwan.

Methods:

Eligibleparticipants were block-randomized to receive either 30-minute session of BLTfive times a week for six weeks (n=30) or routine care (n=30). Beck DepressionInventory-II (BDI-II) scores and salivary cortisol levels of the participants wereascertained at baseline (T0), week 3 (T1), and week 6 (T2).

Results:

Resultsfrom generalized estimating equations indicated that the decrease over time inboth BDI-II scores (T1, $p<0.001$ and T2, $p=0.002$) and salivary cortisol levels(T1, $p=0.017$ and T2, $p=0.005$) were significantly greater in the BLT group comparedwith the control group.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

In conclusion, ourfindings supported that a six-week program of BLT was able to alleviatedepressive symptoms in middle-aged and older patients with chronic renalfailure undergoing hemodialysis.

Keyword:light therapy; older adults; depression; depressive symptom; hemodialysis; complementary medicine

Preliminary Study of the Breastfeeding Literacy Assessment Scale

Mei-Man Yeh[1] , Chia-Lun Lo [2]
Graduate Student Fooyin University[1] , Associate professor , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

Breastfeeding is crucial for the health and development of children. However, in Taiwan, new mothers often face sustained breastfeeding challenges due to a lack of necessary literacy (confidence, support, societal pressure, or related practical knowledge) leading to a decline in exclusive breastfeeding rates in the whole country. Addressing these issues requires identifying who needs support so that interventions provided by breastfeeding specialists can be made to improve the life and baby care quality of new mothers and the breastfeeding rate in Taiwan.

Purpose:

This study aims to develop a breastfeeding knowledge scale suitable for Taiwan to assess mothers' breastfeeding literacy.

Methods:

Based on a summary of past literature and input from five experts, the definition of breastfeeding literacy and the appropriateness of the assessment scale questions were planned. The scale was tested through responses from 100 prospective parents, followed by procedures for reliability and validity, factor analysis, and dimension definition.

Results:

The results show that the overall alpha coefficient is 0.85, indicating good predictive validity. After the factor analysis procedures, the scale was concluded and comprised three dimensions: breastfeeding knowledge and practice, breastfeeding self-efficacy, and clarification of breastfeeding knowledge.

Conclusions and Applications:

The scale developed in this study helps assess whether mothers have sufficient breastfeeding literacy and aids healthcare providers in deciding whether intervention is necessary to ensure effective breastfeeding and improve maternal and infant health. Moreover, successful independent breastfeeding post-discharge remains a significant task. Through this scale, breastfeeding specialists providing home services, such as lactation consultants (in Chinese is 泌乳師), can assess breastfeeding literacy and propose appropriate intervention plans to facilitate successful breastfeeding experience.

Keyword: Breastfeeding, Literacy , Assessment Scale

The nurse practitioners' role in clinical practice: a case report of a diabetic ketoacidosis, complicated with seizure

Tzu-Yang Hsieh[1]
Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

In the field of nursing,Nurse Practitioners (NPs) play a critical role not only in direct patient carebut also as consultants, educators, and patient advocates. They oftencoordinate care among various medical teams to provide comprehensive patientmanagement.

Purpose:

This case report aims tohighlight the role of Nurse Practitioners in the early detection and managementof a patient with type 1 diabetes mellitus who developed diabetic ketoacidosis(DKA) complicated by a seizure.

Methods:

A 28-year-old patient witha history of type 1 diabetes mellitus presented with unconsciousness, severeshivering, and tongue biting during sleep. The NP conducted a thorough medicaldata collection, including medical history, physical examination, and imagingstudies, and discussed the findings with the medical team.

Results:

The patient was highlysuspected of having diabetic ketoacidosis. She was admitted to the MedicalIntensive Care Unit (MICU) for further care. An insulin pump was reintroducedalong with Novorapid 6U SC TID AC to manage hyperglycemia. Adequate intravenousfluids with potassium were administered. The NP arranged for an EEG to rule outseizures, which revealed no apparent diffuse or focal slow waves. Afterstabilizing hyperglycemia and correcting the high anion gap, the insulin pumpwas switched to basal insulin for ongoing blood sugar control.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

To prevent diabeticketoacidosis in type 1 diabetes, maintain stable blood sugar control, regularlymonitor blood sugar levels, adhere to insulin schedules, pay attention to dietand exercise, and seek medical attention immediately if symptoms occur. NursePractitioners play a vital role in the early detection and comprehensivemanagement of such complications.

Keyword:type 1 diabetes mellitus, diabetic ketoacidosis

Can resistance training effectively control glycated hemoglobin in type 2 diabetes?

Shau-Tion Tzeng[1]
Registered Nurse CHANGHUA CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL[1]

Abstract

Background:

Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) accounts for about 90% ofglobal diabetes; glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) can be used as an indicator of apatient's blood sugar trajectory in the past two to three months, used todiagnose diabetes, monitor blood sugar consistency, and as a tool formonitoring blood sugar. The long-term "gold standard", many studieshave shown the independent impact of resistance training (RT) on blood glucosecontrol, so we used empirical research to explore it.

Methods:

Search databases such as PubMed and Cochrane Library for P: type 2 diabetes, I: resistance exercise, C: non-resistance exercise, O: control glycated hemoglobin, meta-analysis, RCT, System Review, etc. of the full text within 5 years, and Bollinger logic strategy was finally included in 3 articles, and CASP was used to review the literature.

Results:

Article 1 (2023, SR+Meta), through systematic search, integrated analysis included 36 RCTs with a total of 14,916 participants. The results showed that resistance training has a positive auxiliary therapeutic effect on HbA1c in T2DM (type 2 diabetes) (MD=-0.41, 95% CI: [-0.64, -0.18], I2=67%, p< .01), high intensity is slightly better than medium and low intensity resistance training (MD=-0.49, 95% CI: [-0.73, -0.02] , I2= 75%, p= .02; MD=-0.33, 95% CI: [-0.75, -0.13], I2= 56%, p= .01). The second article (2022, SR+Meta) included 20 articles with a total of 1172 patients. The results showed that RT significantly reduced HbA1c (MD=-0.39, 95% CI: [-0.60- -0.18], p< .001, I2=69.20). Part 3 (2023, SR+Meta), 26 studies with a total of 1336 participants were included. The results showed that RT can effectively reduce HbA1c levels in patients with T2DM (95% CI: [-0.97- -0.29]; I2=87.0%, p= .000).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The above literature found that resistance training significantly improved HbA1c in patients with T2DM, especially high-intensity resistance training, which is worthy of promotion and application. It is recommended that future studies of radiotherapy and its effect on HbA1c measure muscle strength as an outcome.

Keyword:type 2 diabetes、resistance training、control glycated hemoglobin

The investigation of the correlation between ICU-acquired weakness and depression in ICU survivors.

Ru-Yei Hong[1]
head nurse Tri-Service General Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Medical advances have led to the recovery of patients from diseases, but on the other hand, they may also result in other physiological or psychological impacts. Statistical studies have found that about 40% of intensive care unit (ICU) patients develop intensive care unit-acquired weakness (ICUAW) after experiencing potentially life-threatening critical care. Apart from a decline in functional abilities, patients who develop weakness after discharge have a mortality rate 3.6 times higher than those who do not experience weakness within six months of discharge. In addition to physiological injuries, there are also psychological effects, with approximately 29%-55% of ICU survivors experiencing depressive symptoms within one year after discharge, and the improvement in depression is not ideal. Whether the weakness caused by illness in ICU survivors leads to depressive psychological effects has not been studied.

Purpose:

To investigate the correlation between ICU-acquired weakness and depression in ICU survivors.

Methods:

This study adopted a longitudinal design conducted at a single medical center. Patients who were mechanically ventilated in the ICU for more than 48 hours were included. Assessments were conducted upon ICU discharge, hospital discharge, and one month after discharge. Evaluation tools included hand grip dynamometry, Medical Research Council (MRC) scoring, visual analog scale, and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale-Depression subscale. Data were analyzed using Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE).

Results:

A total of 50 ICU survivors were enrolled during the study period, and follow-up assessments were completed one month after discharge. The study analysis found that for every 1 kg increase in hand grip strength, the odds of developing depression decreased by 12.1% (OR: 0.879, p=0.028), while for every 1-point increase in perceived weakness, the odds of developing depression increased by 101% (OR: 2.01, p=0.008), both of which were statistically significant. However, the total MRC score measuring muscle strength did not reach statistical significance (OR: 0.951, p=0.235).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The results of this study indicate that the risk of developing depression is higher in ICU survivors with lower hand grip strength and higher perceived weakness. Therefore, preventing the occurrence of ICU-acquired weakness may reduce the risk of depression.

Keyword:ICU-acquired weakness, depression

Reducing the rate of physical restraints among patients in the surgical intensive care unit

Shih-Ting Huang [1] , Wei-Chuan Jen[2]
Nurse Buddhist TZU CHI Medical Foundation Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital [1] , Nurse , Buddhist TZU CHI Medical Foundation Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital [2]

Abstract

Background:

The use of physical restraint does not prevent patients from self-removal of tubes and may even increase the occurrence of adverse events. Instead, it can lead to greater agitation anddistress among patients, exacerbating both physical and psychological harm, andpotentially resulting in related complications. This in turn, can escalatehealthcare costs.

Purpose:

Reducing the rate of physicalrestraints involves enhancing the observational skills of nursing staff and improving their understanding of restraint assessment.

Methods:

By analyzing data from the Inpatient Restraint Order System and Safety Confirmation System,we apply the Pareto Principle (80/20 rule) to prioritize reducing restraintrates for cases involving "assistance with treatment" and"behavioral disorders." Intervention measures include revising the restraint assessment form, creating instructional videos, designing restraint awareness posters, developing alternative restraint tools, implementing adelirium assessment form, and providing in-service education for the nursing staff.

Results:

Following implementation , the rate of physical restraints among patients in the surgical intensive care unit decreased from 13.57% to 10.49%,approaching the target value of 9.68%. The target achievement rate was 79.2%,and the improvement rate was 22.7%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Further training on the nursing staff's ability to assess patient behavior can effectively reduce the need for physical restraints. However, in critically ill patients, the occurrence of intensive care unit syndrome often necessitates the use of physical restraints to protect them. Complete avoidance of physical restraints in clinical settings thus remains unattainable.

It is advisable to integrate more evidence-based care practices or pharmacological restraint methods to reducethe occurrence of physical restraints in the future.

Keyword: Surgical Intensive Care Unit, Physical restraint, Delirium

Reducing Outpatient Nurses' Time Verifying Surgical Wound Dressing Operation Process

Hsiu-Mei Yeh[1] , CHUN-HSUAN HUANG[2] , JU-YA CHENG[3] , HSIU-CHEN CHEN[4] , WEN-LING TUNG[5] , PEI-JU KAO[6]
Registered Nurse TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[1] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[2] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[3] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[4] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[5] , Head Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[6]

Abstract

Background: In clinical practice, complaints from surgical nurses about the cumbersome and time-consuming process of verifying wound dressings are common. Additionally, the monthly average underbilling rate reaches 7.6%, resulting in unit cost losses, which motivated this project.

Purpose: To streamline the process of verifying wound dressings for outpatient surgical nurses and reduce the monthly average underbilling rate to below 1%, thereby increasing satisfaction among surgical unit nurses.

Methods: In March 2022, the project team employed the 'Gemba' principle(Genchi, Genbutsu, Genbutsu, and Genba) to observe the average time spent by nurses in verifying wound dressings per outpatient visit, which was 48.7 minutes. The average time spent on wound dressing requests per week was 39.2 minutes, with a monthly average error rate of 7.6% and a satisfaction rate of 40%. Through open-ended questionnaires, affinity diagrams, and value stream mapping, the project team identified issues and waste in the process. These included 25 wound dressing items totaling 238 pieces, time-consuming manual and repetitive operations on paper and information platforms, non-attending users needing to request wound dressings, cumbersome deduction and inventory checking procedures, manual statistics, and the writing of material registration forms, delayed updating of medical order codes, and errors in recording and billing for consumed medical supplies. Strategies devised included visual management of wound dressings, redesigning and specifying wound dressing items and quantities, consolidating old and new codes, and optimizing deduction systems.

Results: The average time spent on verifying wound dressings per outpatient visit decreased to 11.4 minutes, a decrease of 76.6%. The average time spent on wound dressing requests per week decreased to 12minutes, a decrease of 69.4%. The monthly average underbilling rate decreased to 0.6%, and colleague satisfaction increased to 80%,achieving the objectives of this project.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: By eliminating non-value-added actions in the process through value stream mapping, not only were operational processes and cost losses effectively reduced, but colleague satisfaction and work efficiency were also improved. This experience will be shared with nursing colleagues for their benefit.

Keyword: Affinity diagram, Value stream map, Wound dressings

Effective,Efficient and good Qality- Application of IORT in the treatment of breast cancer, Experience of a regional hospital in southern Taiwan.

Ching-Ya Huang[1] , Yu-Yun Kao[2] , Chi-Min Lin[3] , Chun-Min Huang[4] , Jui-Feng Hsu[5]
Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1] , Radiographer , Department of Otolaryngology, Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[2] , Case manager , Cancer center, Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[3] , Director , Department of Otolaryngology, Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[4] , Director , Cancer center, Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[5]

Abstract

Background:

Breast cancer has the highest incidence rate among cancers in Taiwanese women and is the most common type of cancer at our hospital. Breast-conserving surgery is currently the preferred treatment trend. Post-surgery, radiation therapy is typically added to reduce the risk of recurrence. However,conventional external radiation therapy requires daily sessions over a periodof 5-7 weeks and can lead to local skin or chronic systemic side effects, which negatively impact the patient's quality of life.

Purpose:

Since 2014, our hospital has introduced intra-operative radiation therapy(IORT) . In collaboration with the breast surgery and radiation oncology departments, This treatment involves delivering a single high dose of radiation to the cavity left after tumor removal. We aim to significantly reduce the number of treatment sessions and minimize unnecessary side effects of radiation therapy, thereby improving the quality of life for patients. And we hope this approach provides the same therapeutic effect as conventional external radiation therapy and enhances patient satisfaction with their treatment.

Methods:

First, establish a standard procedure for assessing IORT patients and conduct treatment according to therapeutic guidelines. Second, ensure that patients receive an adequate dose of radiation during the treatment process,while avoiding radiation injuries and performing environmental safety monitoring.In addition, provide high-quality cross-disciplinary care for patients and monitor quality indicators to ensure the quality of patient care.

Results:

From 2014 to today, a total of 618 patients have received IORT treatmentat our hospital. The incidence of grade 3 radiation dermatitis is 0%, which is better than the international standard. Additionally, patient satisfaction with the treatment is 98%. Due to these excellent results, our hospital's IORT treatment service has been awarded the Taiwan SNQ National Quality Certification in both 2023 and 2024.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

IORT is an effective and efficient treatment. In addition to its excellent therapeutic outcomes, it reduces the time patients need to travel to and from the hospital, minimizes local skin side effects, and prevents unnecessary radiation damage to other organs. This

greatly enhances the qualityof life for patients, offering a new option for breast cancer radiotherapy in women.
Keyword:breast cancer、intra-operative radiation、quality of care

Literature Review on the Combined Effects of Touch Therapy and Aromatherapy in Improving the Psychological and Behavioral Symptoms of Dementia.

Yin-Ching Wu[1]
Care Management Supervision Penghu County's Public Health Bureau[1]

Abstract

Background:

My country is expected to enter thesuper-aged society in 2025. According to survey results, among people aged 65and above, an average of 1 in 13 suffers from dementia, while among those aged80 and above, about 1 in 5 suffers from dementia. Therefore, as age increases,the proportion of dementia patients will also increase. As the diseaseprogresses, there are often accompanying behavioral disturbances. Therefore,there is an interest in understanding the application and effects ofaromatherapy massage through literature review in addressing these issues.

Purpose:

Through literature review, we hope tounderstand the existing research methods. In clinical practice, aromatherapymassage has been utilized to improve the behavioral symptoms of dementia.However, there is a lack of systematic literature reviews investigating itseffectiveness.

Methods:

This study adopted asystematic literature review approach, searching for relevant researchliterature published before 2023. After screening and assessment, 6 articlesthat met the thematic criteria were included for analysis.

Results:

Based on the literature, the following resultswere summarized:

1. Aromatherapy massage has shown significant effectiveness in improving the emotions and agitation behavior of individuals with dementia.
2. The Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia and the Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory were commonly used as assessment tools.
3. The experiments were conducted in residential long-term care facilities.
4. Significant effects were observed within 6 to 10 weeks of the experiment period.
5. The majority of the literature originated from Western sources and consisted mainly of quantitative studies.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This study primarily focuses on literaturereview, demonstrating that aromatherapy massage for improving the psychologicaland behavioral symptoms of dementia is evidence-based, non-invasive, and a safeand effective non-pharmacological therapy. It is hoped that this approach canbe prioritized as a means of controlling patients' psychological and behavioralsymptoms, thereby enhancing their quality of life.

Keyword: Aromatherapy essential oils Dementia

The Nursing Experience of a Senior Patient Getting Out of Bed 4 Hours After Total Knee Replacement Surgery

Yan-Ti Chen[1] , Chiung Wen Chang[2]
[1] , , [2]

Abstract

Background:

Elderly patientsundergoing total knee replacement surgery often face challenges such as muscleatrophy, gait instability, and limited mobility due to physiologicaldegeneration, acute pain, and joint stiffness. Studies abroad have shown thatearly mobilization (within 4 to 8 hours post-operation) is considered a keymethod for promoting postoperative recovery, enhancing patient satisfaction,reducing pain, and lowering the risk of complications.

Purpose:

The objectivesare to enhance patients' understanding of their condition, track the progressof rehabilitation skills, and strengthen rehabilitation capabilities, therebyreducing postoperative bed rest time and the incidence of complications.

Methods:

The early mobilizationstrategy includes:

1.PreoperativePreparation:

1-1.Education andConfidence Building:** Provide patients and their families with relevantinformation during outpatient visits, including successful case studies andpostoperative rehabilitation process videos. Real-time support is providedthrough a Line group platform.

1-2.ToolPreparation:Ensure the availability of assistive devices such as walkers andknee braces, and make sure patients are familiar with their use.

2. PostoperativeCare:

2-1.PainManagement:Use appropriate analgesics postoperatively and adjust according tothe patient's pain score (VAS). After 1.5 hours post-operation, the patient'spain score had decreased to 2, indicating good pain control.

2-2.EarlyMobilization:Assist patients in getting out of bed with the help of a walker 4hours after surgery, with the support of both physical therapists and nurses.

2-3.SafetyMonitoring:Closely monitor the patient's vital signs to ensure no abnormalitiesoccur during activities. Implement fall prevention measures to ensure a safeenvironment for patient mobility.

Results:

Patients successfully got out of bed 1.5 hours post-surgery and wereable to walk short distances with the aid of a walker. No falls or complicationsoccurred during the hospital stay, and patients expressed high satisfactionwith the overall care process, achieving their rehabilitation goals ahead ofschedule.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Early cross-teaminvolvement and collaboration with caregivers in the treatment plan effectivelyenhance participation, self-care, and rehabilitation outcomes.

Keyword:old age, total knee replacement, early ambulation

The effectiveness of chest X-ray roving screening introduced into the community - taking a hospital in the south as an example

Hung-Hua Yao[1] , Hui-Zhu, Chen[2]
Intermediate team member Kaohsiung Municipal Datong Hospital (entrusted to be operated by the privateKaohsiung Medical University)[1] , , [2]

Abstract

Background:

Tuberculosis is one of the major infectious diseases affecting human health. In May 2014, the World Health Assembly (WHA) proposed the goal of "ending the global tuberculosis epidemic".

Purpose:

To explore the effectiveness of community chest X-ray rounds in detecting tuberculosis.

Methods:

This institution is a regional teaching hospital operated by a medical university in Kaohsiung City. Adhere to the Hospital Social Responsibility (HSR) mission, cooperate with public health policies, and cooperate with district health centers to conduct community cancer screenings, coordinate chest X-ray examinations, etc..

Results:

Screenings are spread across 2 boroughs. A total of 6 screenings were conducted in the New O District, with a total of 264 people screened and 3 positive cases, with a screening positivity rate of 1.14%. A total of 8 screenings were conducted in District 3O, with a total of 264, 563 people screened, 9 positive cases, and a screening positivity rate of 1.60%; a total of 827 people were tested, 12 positive cases, and the overall average positive screening rate was 1.5 %.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

According to the goal of eliminating tuberculosis by 2035 proposed by the Department of Disease Control and Prevention of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, this survey recommends the following strategies: 1. Multi-channel publicity/strengthening public awareness of tuberculosis prevention and control. 2. Target high-risk groups/active intervention and active screening. 3. Dedicated case management/safe treatment

Through "screening", "prevention" and "treatment", we hope that every latent case can be detected, referred and treated early, thereby improving the quality of life of those receiving treatment and making tuberculosis no longer prevalent. healthy.

Keyword: Tuberculosis, Chest X-ray screening

A nursing experience of a patient newly diagnosed sigmoid colon cancer with a sense of hopelessness

Yi-Hsuan Lo[1] , Chingi-I Su [2]
registered professional nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital Kaohsiung Medical University[1] , Head Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital Kaohsiung Medical Univer[2]

Abstract

Background:

In Taiwan,malignant tumors are the leading cause of death, with colorectal cancer ranking third. Treatment primarily involves surgery,but some patients unexpectedly require a stoma,leading to changes in physical appearance and psychological distress that can cause a sense of hopelessness

Purpose:

By fostering interdisciplinary collaboration,we aim to provide holistic care,ultimately enabling individuals to approach life with a positive attitude and embrace a renewed sense of well-being.

Methods:

Utilizing functional health assessments,we identified postoperative tissue damage leading to acute pain; unexpected colostomy placement resulting in body image disturbances; and feelings of hopelessness stemming from the impact of cancer diagnosis on the future. Through interdisciplinary collaboration,we tailor treatment plans to provide individualized disease understanding and care,incorporating practical interventions and encouraging a positive,proactive approach to enhance quality of life.

Results:

Applying pressure on the wound,utilizing self-controlled pain relief techniques such as deep breathing, effectively alleviates pain.Sharing experiences with fellow patients, embracing changes in body appearance, openly expressing inner feelings, and independently managing colostomy care.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Facing the unexpected placement of a colostomy due to cancer diagnosis has led to changes in physical appearance and psychological distress, resulting in a loss of hope for the future and feelings of despair. Through interdisciplinary collaboration,we provide holistic care,actively offering support, participating in decision-making and treatment plans together.This approach effectively addresses the holistic care needs, encompassing physical, mental, and spiritual aspects, helping individuals find meaning and value in life, ultimately achieving a win-win situation.

Keyword: Feelings of hopelessness、disruptions in body image and psychenu、rsing experiences

Nursing experience of caring for acute infarction over left corona radiata

Su-Ching Pan[1]
Nurse Practitioner Pingtung Christian Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

According to the 111 year statistics of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, cerebrovascular disease ranks among the top five causes of death among Chinese people. Stroke is the leading cause of death and disability in the global population. Frequent medical visits in the future will also bring a heavy burden to families, seriously affecting their quality of life.

Purpose:

The purpose of this article is to describe caregiving of nursing patients with acute infarction over left corona radiate.

Methods:

The nursing period is from February 21 to March 1, 2024. The author collected data through charts, interviews with patients, and complete neurological examination.

Results:

The patient's major health problems included paralysis in the right side of the body. After admission, we arrange brain MRI withoutcontrast, which showed left corona radiata infarction. Dual antiplatelet for 21days were given. Risk factor assessment showed hypertension, dyslipidemia, and diabetesmellitus. We also consulted rehabilitation and acupuncture for her. Post-acutecare was arranged. Collaborate with professional medical teams to prevention of complications and promote patient recovery to the greatest extent possible.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The patient major nursing problems included of impaired physical mobility related to hemiparesis. In addition to interventions incorporated of customized rehabilitation program including physical therapy and occupational therapy to improve muscle strength, balance and coordination. We even education patients and family members with disease knowledge and dietary hygiene education and strengthen patients' self-care behaviors and abilities. We hope that this kind of nursing experience can provide guidance for nurses in nursing patients with similar clinical conditions.

Keyword:stroke、physical activity dysfunction、rehabilitation

Reduce the Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) treatment time in orthopedic outpatient department

Ju-Ya Cheng[1] , Wen-Ling Tung[2] , Hsiu-Chen Chen [3] , Yu-Hsien Lin[4] , Pei-Ju Kao[5] , Ya-Yu Chu[6]
Registered Nurse Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed by Show Chwan Medical Care Coporation)[1] , Registered Nurse , Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed by Show Chwan Medical Care Coporation)[2] , Registered Nurse , Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed by Show Chwan Medical Care Coporation)[3] , Registered Nurse , Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed by Show Chwan Medical Care Coporation)[4] , Head Nurse , Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed by Show Chwan Medical Care Coporation)[5] , Supervisor , Tainan Municipal Hospital (Managed by Show Chwan Medical Care Coporation)[6]

Abstract

Background: We often heard that colleagues complain about things that happened when dealing with patients receiving Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) treatment. Not only to write down the appointment treatment process information take a lot of time, but also necessary to arrange these patients to enter the clinic early to do PRP treatment. This has led to verbal complaints from both those receiving treatment and those not due to the extended waiting times. Accordingly, outpatient nurses are not only busy with their regular duties but also have to placate the patients, causing physical and mental fatigue among the nurses.Therefore, a special task force was formed.

Purpose: Optimize the PRP treatment operation time of orthopedic outpatient department, reduce the workload of nursing staff, and improve internal and external customer satisfaction.

Methods: During April to May 2023, a survey was conducted, wherein the actual average time for 38 patients undergoing the PRP treatment process was measured at 69 minutes. Through the application of Lean Thinking and analysis utilizing affinity diagrams and value stream maps, several issues were identified within the process: write down the PRP appointment is time consuming, the content of patient education from nurses is inconsistent, and long waiting times for treatment. Improvement strategies were proposed: adding an electronic online scheduling system, creating educational tools for PRP treatment, and arranging in-service training activities to explain the process of PRP treatment uniformly.

Results: After implementing lean processes, the average time for orthopedic outpatient patients from check-in to receiving PRP treatment is reduced to 48.9 minutes, a 29% decrease. Patient’s satisfaction with the PRP treatment process increase from 3.9 to 4.6, and nurses’ satisfaction increase from 2.6 to 4.0. We achieve the objective of this project.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Using lean management can eliminate unnecessary time waste, improving nurses' work efficiency, reducing their workload, and allowing the saved time to be used for patient care. This enhances the quality of medical services, creating a win-win-win situation for patients, colleagues, and the hospital.

Keyword: Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP), lean management, Value stream map

The Effect of Electrical stimulation and Biofeedback Interventions on Fecal incontinence and Quality of life in Rectal cancer patients after surgery

Wen-Hsin Lee[1] , YI-CHUAN CHANG[2] , HSIU-LAN TENG[3] , Chuna-Hsiu Tsai[4]
Nurse Practitioner Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1] , Associate Professor of Nursing , Fooyin University[2] , Assistant Professor of Nursing Department , Fooyin University[3] , Associate Professor of Nursing , Tzu Chi University[4]

Abstract

Background: Patients may experienceuncontrolled fecal leakage due to the inability to delay defecation, suppressthe urge to defecate, following rectal cancer surgery, significantly impactingtheir quality of life.

Purpose: There is limited researchdomestically on the effectiveness of combining electrical stimulation withbiofeedback intervention in addressing fecal incontinence and improving qualityof life in postoperative rectal cancer patients. Additionally, there is a lackof standardized protocols in this regard. This study aims to investigatestrategies for reducing fecal incontinence and enhancing quality of life,providing insights for future clinical applications and care protocols.

Methods: This study adopts anexperimental research design, employing a randomized controlled trial (RCT)approach. Patients meeting the inclusion criteria, who have undergone primarysphincter-preserving surgery for rectal cancer, will be recruited from the surgicaloutpatient clinics and wards of a teaching hospital in the southern region ofTaiwan. Utilizing blocked randomization, each group will consist of 24patients, ensuring equal distribution. Intervention will commence one monthpost-surgery, with sessions occurring weekly to bi-weekly, lasting 30 minuteseach, for a total duration of 12 weeks.

Results: The results of the analysisusing Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) revealed that the average score offecal incontinence severity decreased by 4.88 and 6.10 in the experimentalgroup compared to the control group at the 3rd and 4th months post-surgery,respectively, with significant differences observed ($p < .001$). Regardingfecal incontinence-related quality of life, the average scores for perceivedhealth status, psychological distress, and symptom-related life interferencewere significantly improved in the experimental group compared to the controlgroup at the 4th month post-surgery, with increases of 1.54, 0.96, and 0.88($p< .001$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: At the four month postoperatively,the experimental group exhibited an average reduction of 5.76 in fecalincontinence assessment scores compared to the control group, indicating thatelectrical stimulation combined with biofeedback intervention can improve fecalincontinence. Both groups showed improvement in quality of life over time, withthe experimental group showing greater improvement compared to the controlgroup.

Keyword: Electricalstimulation and biofeedback interventions, rectal cancer, fecal incontinence,quality of life.

Experience in Caring for a Breast Cancer Patient Undergoing Cancer-Related Fatigue after Chemotherapy

Rou-Jun Lin[1] , WU,PEI-SHAN[2] , Chen,Li chen[3]
Nurse General Surgery - Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Chiayi[1] , Asistent Head Nurse , Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Chiayi.[2] , Head Nurse , Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Chiayi.[3]

Abstract

Research reports showthat cancer-related fatigue is one of the most commonly experienced symptoms of cancer, with a prevalence rate as high as 92%. The patient's discomfort cannot be dealt with appropriately, which leads to delay in treatment, and the patientis worried that she will not be able to return to her daily life smoothly after treatment. The patient feels depressed and loses confidence in treatment, which triggers my motivation for discussion. I use evidence-based nursing to explore whether resistance exercise can effectively improve the discomfort of breast cancer patient suffering from cancer-related fatigue during the treatment process, and improve the living standards after returning home from cancer treatment. Therefore, in order to understand the patient's fatigue during clinical care, a fatigue visual analogue scale or a numerical rating scale canbe used. The assessment method is to use a 0-10 scale to understand thepatient's fatigue. Through weekly resistance exercise intervention, patient is guided to perform 90-150 minutes of resistance exercise every week, such assquats and knee extensions. Combined with music therapy to achieve a mental relaxation effect, and the use of art therapy, cancer patient groups, and mindfulness therapy, I assist patient to return to the workplace, provide and teach resistance exercises before discharge, and provide pressure adjustment methods for psychological health problems caused by family factors, so that the patient can successfully complete treatment and return home. It is hoped that this experience can be shared as a reference for clinical medical staff to care for such patients, which can improve the ability to care for patients with cancer-related fatigue after chemotherapy, provide suggestions for future nursing practices, and promote resistance exercise and health education films for the clinical prevention of cancer-related fatigue that alleviate the patient's cancer-related fatigue.

Keyword: Breast cancer、Breast Neoplasm、Resistance Exercise、Exercise、Reduce fatigue、Cancer-related fatigue

The New Generation of Smart Healthcare: Applying Artificial Intelligence for Liver lesions

Li-Chun Huang[1] , Kai Chain[2] , Cheng-Shun Lee[3] , Chiung-Yuan, Chang[4]
Adjunct Assistant Professor School of Nursing Fooyin University[1] , Associate Professor , Department of Intelligent Network Technology, I-Shou university Kaohsiung, Taiwan[2] , Lecturer , Department of Computer and Information Science R.O.C Military Academy, Kaohsiung, Taiwan[3] , Chief Radiologic Technologist , Department of Radiology, Zuoying Armed Forces General Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan[4]

Abstract

Background: In recent years, in establishing a completemedical image, the noise in the medical image is usually removed through artificial processing and correction after being photographed by medical equipment. However, manually processing medical photos takes a lot of time. Suppose the medical images are used with artificial intelligence to predict the type and severity of the disease.This study highlights the potential of federated learning to revolutionize liver image annotation, offering scalable and secure solutions to improve diagnostic accuracy and reduce clinical burden.

Purpose: This research aimed to reduce the time cost of medical image recognition and annotation to achieve a semi-automatic training and recognition system.

Methods: We applied a semi-automatic online federated learning algorithm based on the current medical imaging examination process. The algorithm is based on the 3D-UNet model, a deep-learning architecture specifically designed for medical image segmentation. This model enables the annotation process to achieve a semi-automatic workflow. The algorithm is integrated into an online federated learning framework to facilitate distributed learning. Our federated learning framework simulates data from multiple hospitals, enabling collaborative model training without sharing sensitive patient data.

Results: We utilize a semi-automatic workflow that involves interactive label correction and a semi-automatic annotation process, which improves model robustness and reduces annotation workload. We compare the performance of federated learning with traditional local training methods. The results indicate that our method significantly improves annotation accuracy and model generalization, achieving an 85% performance rate.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: This study highlights the potential of federated learning to revolutionize liver image annotation, offering scalable and secure solutions to improve diagnostic accuracy andreduce clinical burden. Future work will further optimize the algorithm and explore its applications in other medical imaging tasks.

Keyword: Artificial Intelligence, Federated Learning, UNet, Liver Lesions

Supplementation with Fish Oil and Selenium Protects Lipolytic and Thermogenic depletion of Adipose in Cachectic Mice Treated with Tarceva

Rou-Zhen Hong[1] , Hang Wang[2]
[1] , Assistant Professor , Hungkuang University[2]

Abstract

[5]Background:

Lung cancer and cachexiaare leading causes of cancer-related deaths worldwide. Cachexia ischaracterized by weight loss and white adipose tissue (WAT) atrophy. Limitednutritional supplements are available for lung cancer patients, and theirunderlying mechanisms are poorly understood.

Purpose:

In a murine cancer cachexiamodel, we investigated the effects of a special nutritional formula (NuF),enriched with fish oil and selenium yeast, as a potential adjuvant to Tarcevatherapy.

Methods:

Lewis lung carcinoma (LLC): 3 × 105 cells were subcutaneously into the right side of the back of C57BL/6 mice on day 7. Tumor volume was calculated using the following formula: 1/2 (x2y), wherein x = tumor width and y = tumor length. The tumor-bearing mice were randomized into the following four groups: the no treatment (T) group, TT group (Tarveva 2 mg/kg/day), TN (NuF 1g/mouse/day) and TTN (Tarveva 2 mg/kg/day and NuF 1g/mouse/day). After 28 days, all mice were sacrificed, the inoculated tumors, gastrocnemius muscle, white adipose tissue, brown adipose tissue, lung were then resected for further examination.

Results:

Tumor-bearing mice (T)exhibited severe cachexia symptoms compared to healthy controls (NT), includingtissue wasting, hypoalbuminemia, and lower food efficiency ratio (FER).Treatment with Tarceva (TT) significantly reduced pEGFR and HIF-1α expression. Additionally,NuF treatment (TN) decreased pEGFR but reduced HIF-2α instead of HIF-1α,suggesting different mechanisms for Tarceva and NuF intumor size and metastasis. NuF alone blockedLLC-tumor-induced PTHrP and expression of thermogenic factor UCP1 and lipolyticenzymes (ATGL and HSL) in white adipose tissue browning, and maintainedadipose tissue integrity by inhibiting heat shock protein (HSP) 72.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Therefore, combining NuF with Tarceva mayameliorate cancer cachexia and enhance drug efficacy.

Keyword:white adipose tissue browning, cachexia, fish oil, selenium yeast, target therap

Reliability Analysis of ad-hoc EPA-based assessment in Neuro-Physical Therapy Teaching

Shu-Ling Hsieh[1] , Lin Fu Lee[2]
Physical Therapist Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Chi Mei Medical Centre, Chiali Branch, Tainan, Taiwan[1] , Physical Therapist , Chi Mei Medical Centre, Chiali Branch, Tainan, Taiwan[2]

Abstract

Background:

EPAs are multi-faceted, integrative tasks used to observe and evaluate trainees' overall performance in clinical tasks. This assessment determines if trainees possess the core competencies to be considered "trustworthy" and determines their level of required supervision for independently performing clinical tasks.

Purpose:

The purpose is to familiarize clinical physical therapists with the overall performance tasks of EPAs and establish the internal reliability of therapists through ad-hoc EPA-based assessment evaluations. Additionally, the study aims to discuss whether varying years of clinical experience influence reliability.

Methods:

The study references the descriptions of EPAs provided by the Taiwan Physical Therapy Association and uses video recordings to present the tasks performed by novice physical therapists in neuro-physical therapy assessments. Sixteen physical therapists watched a 40-minute video and subsequently performed ad-hoc EPA-based assessment reliability ratings on 11 items. A box plot was used to examine the data distribution. Considering the sample size, participants were divided into two groups based on years of clinical experience: those with less than 10 years and those with more than 10 years. SPSS software was used for reliability analysis.

Results:

The box plot analysis of the ratings given by 16 physical therapists showed high consistency in items such as “Preview medical records”and “Self introduction” However, there was the greatest disparity in the item "Performing transfer techniques." The group with less than 10 years of experience (junior group, 3.9±3.2 years) consisted of eight therapists, while the group with more than 10 years of experience (senior group, 18.3±3.6 years) also had eight therapists. The internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's α coefficient) was 0.715 for the junior group and 0.814 for the senior group.

Conclusion:

This study founds that ad-hoc EPA-based assessments in neurological physical therapy demonstrate acceptable reliability, making them suitable for evaluating junior physical therapists and interns. Qualitative feedback from these assessments can shorten evaluation times and help learners focus on low-scoring areas, enhancing patient safety and EPAs framework application. The senior group showed higher internal reliability than the junior group. To further improve reliability, pre-training sessions or consensus-building exercises among assessors are recommended, which can enhance inter-rater reliability.

Keyword: Reliability Analysis、 EPAs、Physical Therapy

Exploring the Relationship Between Nurse Aides Knowledge and Behavior in Providing Chewing, Swallowing, Oral Care, and Safe Eating for Long-term Care Patients

Chia-Ling Chao[1] , Ming-Chu Feng[2]
Case Manager Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital [1] , Deputy Superintendent , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital [2]

Abstract

Background:

As the population ages, the demand forlong-term care, particularly for addressing chewing and swallowing difficultiesand oral care, increases. Caregivers play a crucial role, and their knowledgeand behaviors significantly impact care recipients' quality of life.

Purpose:

This study investigates nurse aides knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding chewing, swallowing, oral care,and safe eating, and explores their interrelationships.

Methods:

A total of 143 Nurse Aides were sampled,with an average age of 54.12 years (±10.79). Among them, 81.1% were female, and18.9% were male. The survey covered four areas: knowledge of chewing andswallowing, oral care, safe eating, and actual behaviors. Data were collectedfrom legally registered elderly long-term care institutions through structuredinterviews.

Results:

Nurse Aides showed good knowledge in oralcare, with 91.6% correctly selecting toothbrushes and 9.8% correctly usingdenture cleaning tablets. Knowledge of chewing and swallowing was moderate,with 93.7% knowing methods to improve oral function and 30.1% understandingchewing and swallowing disorders. Safe eating knowledge was poorer, with 79.7%identifying difficult-to-swallow foods and 20.3% knowing safe eating methods.Behaviorally, 85% of respondents assisted with oral cleaning more than twicedaily, 37.8% assessed oral conditions daily, and 39.2% adjusted food texturebased on chewing ability.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Enhancing nurse aides knowledge in chewing,swallowing, oral care, and safe eating is essential for improving long-termcare quality. Institutions should strengthen educational training and conductregular assessments to ensure effective application of knowledge, therebyimproving care recipients' quality of life.

Keyword:long-term care, chewing, swallowing, oral care, safe eating, caregivers, knowledge, behavior, relationship

Association between the use of Chinese herbal medicines and hypothyroidism risk among women with rheumatoid arthritis: a retrospective nested case-control study

Hui-Ju Huang[1] , Wei-Cheng Lian[2] , Ming-Chi Lu[3] , Tzung-Yi Tsai[4]

Department of Nursing Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital[1] , Division of Metabolism and Endocrinology, Dalin T , Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi MedicalFoundation[2] , Division of Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatology, , Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi MedicalFoundation[3] , Department of Medical Research, Dalin Tzu Chi , Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi MedicalFoundation[4]

Abstract

Background:A growingbody of evidence showed that Chinese herbal medicine (CHM) can safely manage chronic diseases andtreatment-related symptoms, like hypothyroidism. However, the information if CHMuse could dwindle risk of hypothyroidism in females with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) has yet to befully described, which has been shown to have a frequentlyobserved clinical manifestation among them.

Purpose: This population-level nestedcase-control study aimed to explorerisk ofhypothyroidism among them with and without integrating CHM into the routinecare.

Methods:A total of 8685 females aged 20-80 years, diagnosedwith RA between 2002 and2010, were extracted from

Results: Findings indicated those ever receiving routine care plus CHM indeedexhibited a lower hypothyroidism risk, with an adjusted odds ratios of 0.60 (95% confidence intervals: 0.44-0.81). Notably, those commencedtaking CHM within the first 3 years after RA onset, and having a prolongedusage for more than 365 days, showed markedly a decreasedhypothyroidism chance.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Adding CHM into conventional care may reduce hypothyroidism risk among RA females,but further well-designed *randomizedcontrolled trial* to investigate the possible mechanism is urgently needed.

Keyword:females; rheumatoid arthritis; Chinese herbal medicine; hypothyroidism; nested case-control study

The application of multidisciplinary team care in high-risk dementia populations

Hsing-Mei Ho[1] , Shu-Lin Ma[2] , Chieh-Ying Hu [3] , Li-Chen Sun [4]
Nursing Supervision Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital [1] , Deputy Director of Nursing Department , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[2] , Director of Long-term Care Integration Center , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[3] , Nursing Supervision of Nursing Department , Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital [4]

Abstract

Background:

According to the epidemiological survey of dementia conducted by the Taiwan Alzheimer's Disease Association, about one in 13 people is diagnosed with dementia , and the prevalence rate increases with age.

Purpose:

Our hospital upholds the concept of health promotion and disease prevention, takes the initiative to identify high-risk dementia cases early, and aims to ensure that these individuals receive treatment and follow-up as early as possible.

Methods:

Our hospital uses the Early Dementia Screening Interview (AD8), which was first authorized dementia screening tool in Taiwan. To identify high-risk groups or young-onset dementia patients, we have lowered the screening age from 50 to 45 years old to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment. Our hospital has been organizing dementia patient seminars in the community since 2017. We expanded the dementia education activities for five days in September 2022. We explained the AD8 to people aged 45 and above. When the score is ≥2, it is considered a high-risk case, and referred to a dementia case manager for follow-up screening. We will also assist in arranging an appointment for the patient with a neurologist. The lecture topics include a neurologist's introduction to dementia, a dietitian's introduction to brain-protective foods, and an occupational therapist's guidance on brain exercise, enabling people to learn activities that can be easily completed at home using their body and brain together. After the activity, we provide the AD8 questionnaire and a video QR code.

Results:

A total of 238 people participated in the five-day multidisciplinary team care series of lectures. 79 people were identified as having AD8 scores of ≥2,indicating a high risk of dementia, with a risk rate of 33.2%. The average satisfaction rate for participants in the multidisciplinary team care lecture was 98%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

75%of dementia patients missing the golden treatment period. It is essential to achieve the goal of early diagnosis and early treatment and maintain the best quality of life.

Keyword:multidisciplinary team care, high-risk dementia, populations health education activity.

Preliminary Screening of Swallowing Disorders in Stroke Patients at a Teaching Hospital in Southern Taiwan

Yi-Hsiu Kuo[1] , Chia- Chien Wu[2] , Chia-Ling Chao[3]
Nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[2] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

Chewing andswallowing disorders are common complications among stroke patients, often leadingto varying degrees of dysphagia. These disorders are frequently associated withaspiration pneumonia, nutritional deficiencies, and infections, which in turnresult in prolonged hospital stays. Therefore, it is essential to conductpreliminary swallowing screenings for hospitalized stroke patients to identifythese issues early.

Purpose:

This study aims to investigate the current status ofpreliminary swallowing screenings for stroke patients at our hospital. Byidentifying swallowing problems at an early stage, appropriate referrals andrehabilitation can be provided to improve patient outcomes.

Methods:

FromMarch 1, 2023, to September 30, 2023, hospitalized patients at Hsiao-KangHospital with oral dysfunction were enrolled in this study. Patients wereinitially screened using the Oral Health Assessment Tool (OHAT), the EatingAssessment Tool (EAT-10), and the Ohkuma questionnaire. Those with abnormalresults underwent further testing with the Repetitive Saliva Swallowing Test(RSST) and the Modified Water Swallowing Test (MWST). A total of 686 screeningswere conducted, from which 98 stroke patients were identified and included inthe service outcome analysis.

Results:

The studyincluded 98 stroke patients, aged between 28 and 91 years, with an average ageof 68.9 years. Among them, 33 (33.7%) were female, and 65 (66.3%) were male.The average hospital stay was 10.4 ± 6.9 days. First-time stroke patientsaccounted for 67 cases (68.4%). Abnormal swallowing screening results werefound in 64 patients (65.3%), and 37 patients (57.8%) had abnormal testresults. Out of these, 30 patients (81%) were referred to the rehabilitationdepartment for further treatment.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Early identification of high-risk patients withswallowing difficulties among hospitalized stroke patients, along withappropriate education and referral for swallowing therapy, can help reduce theincidence of aspiration pneumonia and increase the safety of oral intake.

Keyword: Stroke, Chewing and Swallowing, Dysphagia

Nursing experience of caring for a patient with terminal ovarian cancer

Yun-Huai Chang[1]
nurse Mackay Memorial Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Malignanttumors have ranked first in the mortality rate in Taiwan for many years, andthe mortality rate of ovarian cancer ranked in the top10 in 2022 . Thetreatment of patients with advanced ovarian cancer often is not only highlycomplex, but also requires patients to bear the burden of physiologicalsymptoms. Therefore, using palliative care to care for the body, mind and soul ofterminal ovarian cancer patients and maintaining the patient's dignity at theend of life are important issues in nursing care.

Purpose:

Thisarticle is about caring for a patient with stage fourth ovarian cancer. Duringthe care period, the author discovered that the patient liked painting verymuch and had served as a primary school art teacher. By encouraging painting,the discomfort caused by the disease was diverted. With the joint efforts ofthe hospice share care team, the patient could complete herself withoutregrets. It is hoped that this nursing experience will provide nurses with areference for caring for patients with terminal ovarian cancer.

Methods:

Duringthe care period from 2022/03/02 to 2022/03/31, use methodssuch as listening,interviewing, observation, and physical assessment tocollect data, and conductassessments at four levels: physical, psychological,social, and spiritual.

Results:

This article is about a patient with terminalovarian cancer, using the nursing experience of palliative care and art therapy.We help patients regain their passion for painting. Through painting, we helppatients soothe their restless emotions. Through cross-team cooperation, the patient'ssymptoms and discomfort were relieved, and the interaction and smiles betweenthe patient, his family and the medical team gradually increased, which madethe author feel a sense of accomplishment.

Conclusion/Implementationsfor practice:

Terminalcancer patients are highly complex and individual, both physically andpsychologically. It is recommended to learn more about the backgrounds andpreferences of different patients, and use them to apply or care for thepatients. Cross-team capabilities can also be used to help Each grade can give fullplay to its own functions and talents, and work together to provide holisticcare for each patient.

Keyword: Ovarian cancer, art therapy, hospice, palliative care

Exploring the Effectiveness of Resistance Exercise Interventions on Improving Sarcopenia in the Elderly

Yu-Siang Lin[1] , Yi-Feng Pao[2]
Master's student Graduate student the Department of Health Management, Fooyin University.[1] , Associate Professor in the Department of Health Ma , Associate Professor in the Department of Health Management, Fooyin University.[2]

Abstract

Background: With age, human bodies experience a decrease in muscle mass. The loss of muscle strength and coordination leads to the onset of sarcopenia which results in frailty, and a decline in physical function and immunity among the elderly. The noticeable deterioration in physical capabilities, i.e. muscle strength and endurance, can lead to disability, increased risk of falls, decreased quality of life,in ability to perform daily activities, and a higher mortality rate. Therefore,preventing and delaying the onset of sarcopenia, while helping the elderly maintain good physical function and quality of life, has become a significan tissue in contemporary society.

Purpose: This study focuses on resistance exercise interventions for sarcopenia in the elderly, specifically examining improvements in functional fitness and quality of life.

Methods: This study employs a literature review to examine previous research on resistance exercise methods, content,and outcomes for sarcopenia patients. It includes literature from databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, and Airiti Library, from which six relevant articles were collected, focusing on studies published between July 2016 and July 2023, using keywords with "Resistance Exercise,""Sarcopenia," and "Elderly".

Results: An analysis of domestic and international literature on resistance training's impact on functional fitness and quality of life in sarcopenia patients was conducted.Participants, identified as pre-sarcopenic or sarcopenic, were assessed using bicep curls, a 30-second sit-to-stand test, and a 2-minute step test to gauge functional fitness, alongside a quality-of-life questionnaire.They underwent resistance training for 16 weeks, 2-3 times per week, for 60 minutes per session. Post-intervention, significant improvements were observed in bicep curl repetitions, sit-to-stand test results, and step test performance, as well as in quality of life, all reaching statistical significance ($p < .05$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:Through a comprehensive analysis of relevant literature, the study highlights the effectiveness of resistance exercise training in improving functional fitness and increasing exercise capacity in sarcopenic patients,leading to significant enhancements in quality of life. It is suggested that integrating resistance training into health promotion activities for elderly individuals,could remarkably prevent and alleviate the progression of sarcopenia.

Keyword: Sarcopenia、Resistance Exercise、Elderly

Nursing experience of caring for a colorectal cancer patient with temporary colostomy

Hsin-Wen Hsu[1]
Nurse Chiali Chi Mei Medical Center[1]

Abstract

Background:

Most colorectal cancers require surgery, and the whether to leave an ostomy may lead to acute pain, lifestyle changes, psychological stress, and disturbed body image after surgery.

Purpose:

This article discusses a case that a 38-year-old woman who was diagnosed with colorectal cancer and her condition after Lapa. Low Anterior Resection with Prophylactic Loop Ileostomy implementation.During the care period, in addition to wound pain, the patient were full of uncertainty about future life care. This is the reason of discussing the physiological and psychological state of this case.

We solve physical problems of individual cases, and provide psychological support on the basis of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory during the care process. It is expected that patients express their emotions while their needs changing and strengthen their willingness to learn self-care in order to adapt future life.

Methods:

Because of the indwelling abdominal wound and drainage tube after surgery, deficient knowledgeabout post-operative ostomy care and the change of patient's excretory function and body appearance , the problems were identified as "acute pain", " knowledge deficit " and "disturbed body image".

Results:

Based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, after understanding the needs of the patient during the care period, the care plan should not only include individual care to solve physical pain, but also interpersonal interaction, companionship and interests of the patient. It encourages the patient to actively participate in ostomy care, rebuild the body image positively, and then achieve the Love and belonging needs and Esteem needs.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Due to the impact of COVID-19, the hospital restricted visitors, it was unable to invite other patients to share their experiences with patient in the case during care period. This was the biggest limitation in the care process.

Providing detailed ostomy information and sufficient time for patients to think about the life changes brought about by indwelling stoma are recommended measures to ensure the patient is mentally prepared before surgery. It is also possible to arrange patients who had successful experience in the same surgery after surgery, thereby reducing the impact on the body image, increasing the willingness for self-care, and facilitating the patient’s adaptation to the new lifestyle.

Keyword: Colorectal cancer, colostomy, knowledge deficit, disturbed body image

Restless leg syndrome：A Case Report

Kuei-Feng Shen[1] , Shen Kuei -Fen[2] , Chung Tasi-Wen[3] , Chen Yu Chieh[4]
[1] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital[2] , Nurse Practitioner , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[3] , Nurse Practitioner , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[4]

Abstract

Background:

Restlessleg syndrome (RLS) is a neurological movement and sensorimotor disordercharacterized by paraesthesia and dysaesthesia in the deep tissues of theextremities. Patients with RLS experience sensations such as creeping,crawling, tingling, cramping, burning, tension pains, stabbing pains, anditching. These symptoms worsen during rest or sleep and are alleviated bymovement, significantly impacting sleep quality, daily life, and mood.

Purpose:

Thepurpose of this case report is to investigate the process of differentialdiagnosis and treatment in a patient with restless leg syndrome.

Methods:

During the period of nursing care from May 8 to 15, 2024, Materials were obtained from the patient's medicalrecord, history taking, physical examination, rudimentary laboratory data,imaging examination, and nerve conduction velocity tests.

Results:

This 61 years male had past history of hpertension with regular medication control.This time, he presented with paraesthesia and dysaesthesia of the extremities, includingsensations of creeping, crawling, tingling, cramping, burning, tension pains,stabbing pains, and itching, causing significant sleep disturbances and daytimefatigue. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the cervical spine revealed nospinal cord compression. Nerve conduction velocity tests indicated delayeddistal latencies and decreased conduction velocities. Laboratory results,including ferritin, serum iron, and total iron-binding capacity, were withinnormal ranges. The patient was treated with Rivotril (0.5 mg) and Lyrica (1# qdhs). Gradual improvement in paraesthesia and dysaesthesia was observed, and thepatient was discharged in stable clinical condition.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Restless leg syndrome (RLS) is characterized byan uncomfortable urge to move the legs while at rest, relief upon movement, andincreased symptom severity at night. The use of auxiliary tools, such as MRIand nerve conduction velocity tests, assists in differential diagnosis and earlydiagnosis of RLS. Gabapentin and related medications (gabapentin enacarbil,pregabalin [Lyrica]) have become preferred first-line treatments for RLSmanagement. In this case, the patient’s clinical manifestations improved, andshe gradually recovered her daily activities after timely administration of theappropriate medications.

Keyword: Restless leg syndrome, Periodic limb movement disorder,treatment.

Using Root Cause Analysis (RCA) to Improve the Risk of Patient Falls in the Oncology Ward

Shu-Hua Hsieh[1] , Hsing-Mei Ho[2] , Jie-Ying Hu[3] , Chin-Han Hsieh[4] , Ruo-Ciao Lu[5] , Jui-Feng Hsu[6]
Head nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1] , Nursing Supervisor , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[2] , Director of Long-term Care Center , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[3] , Head nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[4] , Head nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[5] , Attending Physician of Medical Oncology , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[6]

Abstract

Background:

According to the 2022 annual report data from the Taiwan Patient Safety Reporting System, falls accounted for 26.6% of all reported adverse events for that year, ranking second overall. Among the possible causes, medication-related factors averaged 15.8 per 100 incidents.

Purpose:

Our unit, anoncology ward in a regional teaching hospital, experienced a severe fallincident in November 2022, where a patient fell, resulting in a fractured rightrib and pneumothorax. Therefore, our team aims to reduce the severity offall-related injuries among cancer patients by applying the Root Cause Analysis(RCA) method to enhance patient safety.

Methods:

After conducting Root Cause Analysis (RCA) of the incident, three root causes were identified:

1. **Incomplete Content in the Hospital's Fall Prevention Education Leaflet**: Insufficient information in the fall prevention education leaflet. Solution: Include common movements that can lead to falls.

2. **Failure to Consider the Peak and Duration of Medication Effects**: (1) Reconfirm that all staff understand the medication's effects and side effects. (2) For patients using these medications, provide appropriate assistive devices, and ensure caregivers are aware of the medication's maximum effect and duration.

3. **Reevaluation of the Necessity of Medication Use**: Inadequate assessment of the necessity of medication use.Solution: Discuss with the medical team the necessity of this medication in the treatment protocol, and subsequently revise the pre-medications and their administration times in the chemotherapy regimen.

Results:

After implementing the measures, no similar severe fall incidents occurred from November 2022 to May 2024. The unit's nurses understood the medication's effects, side effects, and the times when it might cause falls, and they collaborated with caregivers to ensure patient safety. Regarding medications,high fall-risk labels were added, and the medical department revised the original chemotherapy protocol to adjust medication use based on individual patient conditions.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Fall prevention requires cross-team collaboration to identify the most suitable solutions and systematically prevent and address potential issues. We aim to effectively and sustainably reduce the incidence of falls, ensuring high-quality care for our patients.
Keyword: Fall, Root Cause Analysis

Differential Effects of Professional Caregivers and Family Caregiving on Rehabilitation Outcomes of Acute Stroke Patients in the Post-Acute Phase

Wan-Chi Li[1] , Chen-Wei Huang[2]
Physical therapist Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali Branch, Tainan, Taiwan[1] , Occupational Therapist , Chi Mei Medical Center, Chiali Branch, Tainan, Taiwan[2]

Abstract

Background:

Previous literature has shown the effectiveness of acute post-strokecare programs in overall motor function recovery. The difference inrehabilitation outcomes between professional caregivers and family members hasbeen a concern. Yet, few studies have explored the impact of different caregivers(e.g., professional caregivers vs. patient's family) on rehabilitation outcomes

Purpose:

Investigatewhether there are differences in rehabilitation outcomes for acute strokeinpatients under professional caregiver versus family caregiving

Methods:

This retrospective study reviewed medicalrecords of stroke patients hospitalized in the post-acute ward of our hospitalfrom January 2022 to October 2023. Patients were categorized into professionalcaregiver group and family caregiving group. The study analyzed differences inpatients' overall functional status (Modified Rankin Scale, mRS), activities ofdaily living (Barthel Index, BI), quality of life (EuroQoL-5D, EQ-5D), andbalance performance (Berg Balance Scale, BBS) at the first, third, and sixthweeks, and further compared the changes between the two groups.

Results:

Thirty-nine stroke patients were includedin the study analysis, with a mean age of 65.39 ± 12.57 years and an averagehospital stay of 51.75 ± 21.85 days. Sixteen patients were cared for byprofessional caregivers, and 23patients were cared for by family members . There were no significant differences between the two groups in stroketype ($p=0.161$), age ($p=0.559$), and gender ($p=0.291$). Both groups showedsignificant improvements in mRS, BI, EQ-5D, and BBS at the third and sixthweeks compared to the first week ($p<0.05$). Further comparison of improvementbetween the two groups showed that the family caregiving group had betterimprovement in mRS (0.57 ± 0.66 vs. 0.19 ± 0.40, $p = 0.034$) and EQ-5D (2.04 ± 1.69 vs. 0.25 ± 1.69, $p = 0.003$) at the third week. However, there were nosignificant differences in improvement between the two groups at the sixth weekin mRS, BI, EQ-5D, and BBS.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Familycaregiving is superior to professional caregiving in the early three weeks interms of patients' overall functional status and health-related quality oflife, but no differences were observed after six weeks. The early progress ofpatients under family caregiving may be attributed to the positive influence offamily companionship and care on patients'

disease adaptation andrehabilitation motivation, although the exact reasons require furtherinvestigation.
Keyword: Post-acute phase, Caregivers, Differential effects, Stroke

Analysis on Timeliness of Intervention in Dysphagia Cases in a Regional Hospital in Southern Taiwan

Chia-Chien Wu[1] , Yi-Hsiu kuo[2] , Chia-Ling Chao[3]
RN Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1] , RN , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[2] , RN , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

Dysphagia may be caused by neurologicaldisorders, brain trauma, COPD. Domestic research has found that 12.8% ofelderly people over 65 years old in the Taiwanese community have dysphagia. Swallowingrehabilitation may reduce pneumonia incidence, therefore, it is necessary tounderstand which department has the most cases of dysphagia. The medical staffin these departments can quickly consult rehabilitation department, improve thesafety of eating by mouth, reduce the risk of pneumonia.

Purpose:

Understand the departments in whichabnormalities found in inpatients through chewing and swallowing screening andtesting are mostly distributed, how many cases are over 65 years old, and thestatus of nasogastric tube placement, the time is required from consultation tointervention. To provide clinical to refer to shorten the time for patients toenter swallowing treatment.

Methods:

Collected from June 2023 to May 2024, the nursesdiscovered a case of suspected swallowing disorder and consulted the casemanager to implement a chewing and swallowing screening (OHAT, EAT-10, Ohkumaquestionnaire), the Repetitive Saliva Swallowing Test and the Modified WaterSwallowing Test will be performed. If it is still abnormal, it is recommendedto consult the rehabilitation department for intervention.

Results:

A total of 331 people had dysphagia andentered swallowing training. 80% of the patients with dysphagia weredistributed in the Chest Department(25.4%), Neurology Department(18.7%),Neurosurgery Department(15.4%), and Infectious Diseases Department(14.2 %),74.2% of the elderly were over 65 years old, and 50.8% had nasogastric tubesplaced. The average time from consultation to intervention by a speechtherapist was 3.2 days.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The highest proportion of cases withdysphagia was in the chest department (25.4%), the highest proportion in theinfectious disease department (95.7%) in patients over 65 years old, and thehighest proportion in the neurology department with nasogastric tube placement(58.1%). It is recommended that the above departments complete a rehabilitationdepartment note on the same day when they assess that the patient has dysphagiaafter admission, in order to shorten the intervention time of the speechtherapist and improve the safety of eating by mouth to reduce pneumonia.

Keyword: Dysphagia, Repetitive Saliva Swallowing Test (RSST), Modified Water Swallowing Test (MWST), Remove NG tube

The Nursing Experience of Preparing a Patient with Newly Diagnosed Terminal Lung Cancer for Discharge Amid the Impact of the Disease

Chien-Yu Tsai[1]
1

Abstract

Background: According to the Ministry of Health and Welfare (2021), malignant tumors have been the leading cause of death in Taiwan for 38 consecutive years, with a trend toward younger patients. Among these, lung cancer ranks first as the cause of cancer-related deaths. During cancer treatment, patients endure long-term pain and physical decline, leading to a decreased quality of life, while family caregivers also experience psychological stress.

Purpose: This study aims to explore the discharge preparation care experiences of terminal lung cancer patients and their families facing the impact of the disease.

Methods: Using Gordon's eleven functional health patterns, a 63-year-old retired male newly diagnosed with terminal lung adenocarcinoma was assessed. The main health issues identified include ineffective breathing patterns, chronic pain, and anticipatory grief.

Results: During the nursing process, active care and companionship were provided, along with individualized care measures such as lavender essential oil acupoint massage, playing the patient’s favorite classical music, and education on deep breathing exercises. The pain assessment scale score decreased from 7 to 3. Encouraging the patient and family to express their feelings and providing emotional support helped reduce anticipatory grief.

Conclusion: A multidisciplinary team approach was employed to offer continuous medical care services after discharge, helping the patient and family gradually accept home care and adjust their mindset to face the disease's impact.

Implementations for practice: Care plans were developed for individualized health issues, utilizing a multidisciplinary team approach to provide holistic care services.

Keyword: Advanced lung cancer, ineffective breathing patterns, chronic pain, anticipatory grief

Nursing Experience of Urinary Tract Infection caused by Pasteurella canis in an Adolescent Patient

Yu-Chun Chang [1] , Ming-Huang SHIH[2] , Mei-Rong TSAI[3]
Nurse Practitioner Wuri Lin Shin Hospital[1] , head nurse , Wuri Lin Shin Hospital[2] , Supervisor , Wuri Lin Shin Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

Pasteurella canis is a parasite found in the gums or nose of mammals and birds' pharynx. P. canis is mainly transmitted via animal bites, scratches, or licking over wounds. Only a few cases of human infections with P. canis have been reported. We report a case of an adolescent patient in Taiwan who suffered from a urinary tract infection caused by P. canis.

Purpose:

Provide a comprehensive nursing evaluation, establish a good nurse-patient relationship, and individualize nursing interventions to improve physiological function and psychological adjustment.

Methods:

Data were collected during the period from May 15th to May 30th, 2024, by observation, communication, physical assessment skills and medical history recording. Three nursing problems were identified: (1) infection (2) abdominal pain,and (3) anxiety. Interventions included intravenous fluid supplementation, fever control, symptomatic treatment, abdominal massage, education on hygiene habits, providing knowledge on self-care skills of urinary tract infection, and encouraging the patient to express her inner feelings.

Results:

After treatment, the 2nd urine culture showed no growth and the urinary nitrite test data became negative. Through a professional and individualized nursing care plan, the patient's abdominal pain score was reduced from 8 to 0 points. Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7（GAD-7）reduced from 7 to 1 point.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Provide individualized nursing care during the process can help the patient, especially at an adolescent age, learn about urinary tract infections and how to self-care. With the increase in pets ownership, the probability of pet-related zoonotic diseases was also significantly increased. Therefore, diseases common to humans and animals should be taken seriously. Especially, people with compromised immune systems (such as children, individuals with cirrhosis, diabetes) should avoid excessive contact with pets. We anticipate that the experience of this study reminds medical staff to educate the public on strengthening personal hygiene habits after contact with animals.

Keyword: Pasteurella canis, urinary tract infection, adolescent patient

A Case of adverse medication reactions-Induced Stevens-Johnson Syndrome - A Case Report

Kuei-Fen Shen[1] , Meng-Ling Shih[2]
Nurse Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital[1] , Head Nurse , Department of Nursing [2]

Abstract

Background:

Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and its severe phenotype, toxic epidermalnecrolysis (TEN), are acute inflammatory vesiculobullous reactions of the skinand mucosa. These are the most severe types of drug hypersensitivity reactions,with a mortality rate of up to 50%. SJS and TEN are rare diseases characterizedby widespread epidermal necrosis and sloughing of the skin. They are classifiedbased on the percentage of skin detachment area. These conditions areassociated with significant morbidity and mortality, making early diagnosis andtreatment critical for achieving favorable patient outcomes.

Purpose:

The purpose of this case report is to investigate the process ofdifferential diagnosis, treatment, and nursing care in a patient withStevens-Johnson Syndrome caused by adverse medication reactions.

Methods:

During the period of nursing care from April 25 to May 8, 2024, nursingassessment based on active listening, conversations, and physical examination confirmed that the patient experienced acutepain, impaired skin integrity/wound area with 54% TBSA, anxiety, and healthproblems affected by body image changes. The care plan included relieving pain,hydrotherapy dressing changes, infection prevention, fluid and electrolytemanagement, and nutritional support to provide adequate calories and proteinsupplements to promote wound healing. Additionally, psychosocial support andprevention of long-term complications were emphasized.

Results:

By appropriately using auxiliary tools to assist in differentialdiagnosis and establishing an early diagnosis, the patient’s clinicalmanifestations improved. The patient gradually recovered her daily activitiesafter receiving hydrotherapy dressing changes five times.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Stevens-Johnson syndrome is a rare and often life-threatening disease,most commonly drug-induced, and presents with extensive erythema, erosions, andblisters throughout the body. Early diagnosis and management are essential fordelivering high-quality patient care.

Keyword: Stevens-Johnson syndrome、toxic epidermal necrolysis

Using in-Service Training to Improve Operating room Nurse Understanding of Caesarean Section Care

Yu-Ching Tzeng[1] , Yu-Shan Liu[2] , Huan-Chun Shen[3] , Huan-Ting Wen[4] , Ya Fen Chu[5] , Yi-Ru Xie[6]
Nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[2] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[3] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[4] , Head nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[5] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[6]

Abstract

Background:

Statistics from recent years indicate that the average caesarean section rate is 25% in the United States but as high as 37% in Taiwan. Reasons for a caesarean section include abnormal fetal positions, small maternal pelvis, fetal macrosomia,maternal health problems, a previous caesarean section, complete placenta previa, fetal distress, umbilical cord prolapse, placenta previa with severe hemorrhage, premature placental abruption, and dystocia. Both neonatal and maternal safety during a caesarean section is crucial and fraught with potential risks. Critical factors ensuring safety include careful monitoring of bleeding, maintaining sterility to prevent infection, baby care measures, and attention to mother-and-baby-friendly details.

Purpose:

To enhance the surgical team's ability to respond to and manage emergencies to ensure the safety of both mother and baby, improve the understanding of caesarean section care among colleagues in the operating room.

Methods:

Obstetricians were invited to provide in-service education on caesarean section and baby care. Practical demonstrations using models, props, and instruments were conducted to help team members better understand the intricacies involved. With the consent of the patients,surgeries were recorded from beginning to end and photographed in detail and shared postoperatively.

Results:

In 2023, 48 caesarean sections were conducted at the hospital of the researchers of this study, and a 100% success rate was achieved, among them, two cases had previous adverse experiences such as severe bleeding from placenta previa and fetal respiratory distress. Following in-service education and experience sharing, a satisfaction survey among operating room nurses regarding their experience in caesarean section and baby care showed a satisfaction rate of 94%.One nurse commented, "*Without prior education, merely relying on online video tutorials would not suffice for understanding the details and precautions. Hence, in-service education and postoperative experience sharing provided by colleagues are invaluable.*"

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The results demonstrated that through in-service training and postoperative experience sharing, operating room nurses learn to manage high-pressure environments and handle emergencies effectively, thereby maintain surgical safety for patients, and enhancing the understanding of caesarean section care among colleagues in the operating room.

Keyword: Caesarean section、Baby care、Operation、In-service training

A Nursing Care Experience in Intensive Care Unit: The Application of Hierarchy of Needs for a Patient with Diabetes Mellitus Complicated Acute Myocardial Infarction

Ming-Feng Pan[1] , Wan-Rong Tang[2] , Chingi-I Su[3]
Nurse kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1] , nurse , kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[2] , Head nurse , kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

Heart disease ranks as the second leading cause of death in Taiwan, with risk factors including Diabetes Mellitus (DM), Hypertension, and Hyperlipidemia. Poorly managed DM can lead to chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) have a two- to four- fold higher risk of coronary artery disease(CAD), heart failure, and stroke. Untreated CAD can result in myocardial ischemia and death. This article discusses the care experience of a patient with T2DM and ESRD who suffered an acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and respiratory failure, undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention and endotracheal intubation. After suffering the critical illness the patient showed motivation to improve self-care and hoped to lived independently, and it inspired me to help her.

Purpose:

By applying the theory of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and teamwork to provide holistic healthcare, thereby enhancing self-care abilities.

Methods:

During the care period from January 14 to 18, 2023, data was collected through interviews and physical assessments.The nursing assessments and care plans included: Physiological Needs: Addressed chest pain and shortness of breath, we assessed ineffective tissue perfusion (Cardiopulmonary), and care plan continued monitor vital signs, chest care and suction; Safety Needs: Ensured a safe environment and provided a nurse call bell system; Love and Belonging Needs: Fostered a strong nurse-patient relationship; Esteem Needs: Provided disease and health education to address ineffective health maintenance; Self-Actualization Needs: Facing critical illness, the patient experienced powerlessness. We encouraged her to share the feelings of fear and faced it.

Results:

The patient's vital signs stabilized, and she was weaned from mechanical ventilation by January 17. She was then transferred to the general ward for further care. By January 24, the patient was successfully discharged with long-term care services arranged.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Challenges and difficulties included limited rehabilitation due to multiple catheters, short staffed , and space constraints, as well as a lack of psychological assessment and care skills among ICU nurses.It is recommended to arrange psychological education and involve the rehabilitation therapist and psychologists early in the teamwork.

Keyword: Hierarchy of Needs, acute myocardial infarction, respiratory failure.

The experience of lifestyle modification for middle-aged woman with prediabetes using continuous glucose monitoring

Bing-Hung Chang[1] , Po-Yu Cheng-Huang[2] , Sheng-Yu Fan[3] , PI-CHING LIU[4] , YU-WEN CHEN[5] Student ; Community Nurse NCKU Institute of Gerontology ; National Cheng Kung University Hospital[1] , pharmacist , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[2] , professor , National Cheng Kung University Institute of Gerontology[3] , Community Nurse , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[4] , Community Nurse , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[5]

Abstract

Background:

The prevalence of prediabetes among middle-aged in Taiwan is 34.1%. Diabetes is an important public health challenge and prevention target.

Purpose:

Lifestyle modification is beneficial for prediabetes control, and we aim to explore the impact of real-time continuous glucose monitoring (rt-CGM) throughout the day on changing the lifestyle of prediabetes.

Methods:

During the intervention period from February14, 2024, to February 27, 2024. A 56-year-old female with prediabetes accept 24-hour rt-CGM using a smart watch and an app. Additionally, she participated in a 14-day telephone recording of self-care behaviors, including nutrition, exercise, blood glucose monitoring, medication management, problem-solving, risk reduction, and health coping strategies. The intervention had two stages: First, fluctuation of blood glucose and lifestyle patterns were recorded. Second, based on the data from the first stage, health educators used visualized data from the app to explore the relationship between blood glucose and behavior. Data assessment included changes in blood glucose variability and average blood glucose during the intervention period, lifestyle modifications one month after the intervention, and hematology test results three months after the intervention.

Results:

Average blood glucose of the patient increased from 119 mg/dL to123 mg/dL, but the glucose variability decreased from 11.8% in the first week to 11% in the second week. One month later, the patient's lifestyle had two significant changes: (1)Nutrition: Improved control over starch intake. (2)Exercise: Shifted to shorter, more frequent exercises. Three months later, the patient's hematology test showed the following. (1)Fasting blood glucose decreased from 108mg/dL to 96mg/dL. (2)HbA1c remained at 6.2%. (3)Triglycerides (TG) decreased from 173mg/dL to 110mg/dL. (4)Total cholesterol (CHOL) decreased from 170mg/dL to 160mg/dL. (5)Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) decreased from 104mg/dL to 102mg/dL.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The combination of rt-CGM with an app that visualizes data, along with health education, can enhance patients' understanding of the relationship between lifestyle and blood sugar. In the short term, this approach serves as a medium for lifestyle modification to maintain stable blood sugar levels in prediabetes patients. In the future, large-scale studies and tracking can further validate its long-term benefits.

Keyword:lifestyle modification、continuous glucose monitoring、prediabetes

The role of social worker in home-based palliative care in a regional hospital

Ying-Hui Lee[1]
Lecturer TZU HUI Institute of Technology[1]

Abstract

Background:

The growing disabled population has many complex biomedical and psychosocial needs and requires a team-based approach to care.

Purpose:

The aim of this study was to show the role of social worker in home-based palliative care in a regional hospital

Methods:

The family physician system, a large interdisciplinary home-based primary care program in Taipei City, social worker co-participated for disabled patients at home. The service by social worker, include successful social work care, combination of resources and discuss “Advanced Care Plan” for the home care patients in the community.

Results:

From October 2023 to February 2024, 8 hospice patients, a total of 36 visits in palliative care. Among hospice patients, 5 completed “Advanced Decision”and passed away smoothly at home. Throughout hospice care, social workers provide a variety of tasks, including information giver, organizer, coordinator, listening and companionship supporter, resource connection, and translator.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Despite barriers to widespread implementation, such social work involvement within home-based primary care is essential in the interdisciplinary care of our most needy patients.

Keyword:home based-primary care, palliative care

Utilizing lean healthcare to streamline the operational time of outpatient chemotherapy

Chia-Jung Li[1] , CHUN-HSUAN HUANG[2] , JU-YA CHENG[3] , WEN-LING TUNG[4] , YU-HSIEN LIN[5] , PEI-JU KAO[6]
Registered Nurse TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[1] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[2] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[3] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[4] , Registered Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[5] , Head Nurse , TAINAN MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL (MANAGED BY SHOW CHWAN MEDICAL CARE CORPORATION)[6]

Abstract

Background: Outpatient chemotherapy is a treatment method that allows patients to receive injections without the need for hospitalization. However, redundant processes involving clinic staff and outpatient chemotherapy nurses have been extending patients' treatment times, resulting in frequent complaints from both patients and nurses . In addition,there was an increase in chemotherapy dispensing errors at ourhospital, from 0.09% in 2019 to 0.11% in 2020, and chemotherapy-related anomalies rose from one incident in 2019 to three incidents in 2020. In orderto enhance patient safety and satisfaction among both internal and external stakeholders, our team utilized lean healthcare principles to improve service quality. This study focuses on Streamlining Outpatient Chemotherapy Processes with Lean Healthcare.

Purpose: The objectives of this study are to reduce the waiting time for outpatient chemotherapy patients, minimize procedural steps, increase satisfaction among colleagues and patients, and decrease the rate of complaints from both staff and patients.

Methods: This improvement initiative targeted outpatient chemotherapy patients,physicians, clinic nurses, and outpatient chemotherapy nurses. Data was amassed through survey sad ministered from April 8, 2021, to June 30, 2021. Key points were compiled using affinity diagrams, and current data was collected to create a value stream map to identify problem areas.Process analysis, ECRS (Eliminate, Combine, Rearrange, Simplify), and hazard analysis were employed to develop a streamlined outpatient chemotherapy check-in process. This included planning the outpatient chemotherapy room layout, establishing a support system, updating the packaging operations system, implementing paperless operations,standardizing chemotherapy education tools, and creating SOPs for verifying chemotherapy orders.

Results: Following implementation, the chemotherapy prescription error rate drastically decreased from 10.09% to 2.4%, while both chemotherapy dispensing and administration error rates dropped to 0%. Simultaneously, the to talduration of the outpatient chemotherapy process reduced significantly from 107.7 minutes to 57.5 minutes. These improvements were accompanied by heightened satisfaction levels among both staff and patients.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Lean healthcare not only enhances work efficiency and reduces unnecessary waste but also ensures patient safety, meets the needs of both patients and staff, and alleviates their burdens.

Keyword: Lean Management, Chemotherapy, Value Stream Mapping, Waiting time

Intensive care experience in caring for a patient with traumatic epidural hemorrhage after craniotomy

Yi-Jung Tsai[1] , Yu-Hsiang Kuo[2]
Nurse E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[1] , Head Nurse , E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[2]

Abstract

Background:

This article describes a man who suffered from a traumatic epidural hemorrhage due to a car accident and experienced healthy problems such as reduced intracranial adjustment ability, acute pain, and anxiety during the rapid course of emergency surgery.

Purpose:

Sudden accidents often make patients anxious when facing uncontrollable emergency medical treatment. We hope to use holistic and individual care plans to solve the physical and mental problems of the patients, and that professional knowledge can be provided to help the cases to increase their sense of self-control and acceptance of their illnesses.

Methods:

During the caring period from 2022/2/10 to 2022/2/20,I collected data through actual care,observation,physical assessment,conversations,and review of medical records. Regarding above healthy problems, closely monitor the patient's consciousness and vital signs, provide medication treatment to maintain defecation every two days to prevent increased intracranial pressure. Elevate the head of the bed to 30 degrees, closely monitor intracranial pressure to maintain cerebral perfusion, and adjust nursing treatments based on observed intracranial pressure.Skin protective film spray is used before changing the wound dressing,and when removing the tape First fix the skin around the tape,and then slowly peel it off from the edge to the center in the direction of the hair to reduce pain. By actively explaining the meaning of medical devices data, playing classical music to provide a stress-relieving environment, and using multimedia video and audio to help cases learn and absorb the knowledge related to head injury and remove the source of anxiety.

Results:

Health problems such as decreased intracranial adaptive capacity, acute pain and anxiety were identified during the period of care and have improved as a result of holistic and individual care.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

These patients are always undergoing rapid changes in the course of their illnesses,and delay in notifying the medical team will increase mortality. Therefore, suggestions are made: strengthen the education and training of medical staff to identify problems as early as possible in caring for these cases and provide immediate treatment to avoid incapacitation due to poor prognosis, as well as to provide information about diseases during hospitalization and after discharge.

Keyword:traumatic epidural hemorrhage, craniotomy, decreased intracranial adaptive capacity, acute pain, anxiety

Enhancing the execution rate of family counseling meeting in the neurosurgical intensive care unit

Yu-Ren Song[1] , Yu-Hsiang Kuo[2]
Nurse E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-Da Hospital[1] , Head Nurse , E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[2]

Abstract

Background:

Family counseling meetings are the most effective means for the medical team to communicate with patients and their families. By sharing information on disease and treatment consensus, we have established strong doctor-patient relationships and provided the necessary information and psychological support for making treatment and care decisions. From January to June 2022, a total of 42 patients died in our department's neurosurgical intensive care unit (ICU), with only 47.6% of the families attending these meetings. To address the low implementation rate, we implemented improvement activities to enhance participation.

Purpose:

Enhancing the execution rate of family counseling meetings for patients in the neurosurgical ICU.

Methods:

The approach involves four key strategies. First, it focuses on establishing standards by formulating and revising timing, conditions, and execution guidelines. Second, it emphasizes education through organizing on-the-job training, brainstorming sessions, and creating informative materials such as posters, slogans, catchphrases, and reminder cards. The third strategy revolves around creating and revising forms, simplifying record content, and integrating these forms into the hospital information system. Lastly, the strategy includes equipment enhancement, which encompasses developing health education leaflets, videos, and related audio-visual materials.

Results:

After implementing the countermeasures, the improvement phase from July to December 2022 showed notable results. During this period, 42 patients died, with the meeting rate increasing to 57.1%. In 2023, with a total of 106 patient deaths, the meeting rate further increased to 81.1%. These results were both significant and sustained. Additionally, other benefits improved substantially, with the most notable being the simultaneous execution of Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) orders, peace notes, and meetings. The rate of simultaneous execution increased from 13.4% in January to June 2022 to 55.4% in 2023.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This activity has increased the attendance rate of meetings for deceased patients, yielding significant results. Additional benefits include higher rates of Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) orders and hospice consultations; improved communication with families to promote medical consensus; enhanced team communication; expansion to other ICUs; and effective monitoring and maintenance of outcomes, which are regularly discussed at quality management meetings to ensure sustainability and progress.

Keyword: Family counseling meeting,Neurosurgical intensive care unit

Rapid Electrochemical Measurements of Salivary Ketone Bodies

Yen-Pei Lu[1] , Wei-Cheng Chen[2] , Jen-Tsung Yang[3] , Rui-Cian Weng[4] , Tsung-Tai Huang[5] , Chia-Wei Chang[6]

Associate Researcher Taiwan Instrument Research Institute (TIRI)[1] , Research Assistant , Chang-Gung Memorial Hospital[2] , Director of hospital , Chang-Gung Memorial Hospital[3] , Associate Researcher , Taiwan Instrument Research Institute (TIRI)[4] , Researcher , Taiwan Instrument Research Institute (TIRI)[5] , Assistant Engineer , Taiwan Instrument Research Institute (TIRI)[6]

Abstract

Background:

Our research team has conducted multiple studies on stroke and identified a correlation between high concentration of ketone bodies (KBs) and elevated dehydration levels in stroke patients. KBs are indicators of metabolic conditions in health and disease, playing crucial roles in human disease monitoring and health management. However, measuring blood ketone levels requires invasive sampling methods in clinical settings.

Purpose:

The concentration of ketone bodies can indicate the metabolic state of the body. Elevated levels of ketone bodies are frequently associated with dehydration, which can lead to prolonged hospitalization and increased medical costs. Therefore, timely detection of ketone body concentration is essential to prevent the onset of related complications. Through the rapid electrochemical measurement of salivary ketones, patients' ketone levels can be continuously monitored, enabling the provision of the most timely and accurate treatment plans.

Methods:

Our innovative non-invasive detection method is facilitated by a coupled reaction mechanism involving an enzyme, coenzyme, mediator, and transducing element. For the study, saliva samples were collected from 16 participants over a period of 1day. For *in vitro* testing, we utilized prepared 0.1-5 mM ketone bodies standard solutions and collected saliva samples. The 20 µl analyte was directly applied onto the prepared electrodes at 25°C without any sample pretreatment steps. A total of 30 standard solutions and 16 saliva samples were tested. Using electrochemical detection instruments, HB in saliva was rapidly measured in one minute, and the results were displayed in real-time.

Results:

By employing novel sensing techniques, more effective redox mediators were selected from the database, significantly reducing electron transfer losses compared to previous saliva ketone detection methods, resulting in more accurate detection outcomes. The detection results demonstrate good agreement with corresponding blood ketones measurements.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

In the future, we will conduct salivary tests on clinical patients at Chang Gung Memorial Hospital. This will not only help us understand the correlation between ketone bodies and various diseases but also provide clinical testing across different

medical departments. Through real-time ketone detection technology, we can instantly ascertain the ketone levels in patients and provide more appropriate treatment strategies.
Keyword: Biomarker sensor module, Continuous detect, Miniaturized medical device, Ketosis, Saliva

Explore the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of rehabilitation service managers and providers towards rehabilitation services

Mei-Cen Chen[1]
Penghu Health Bureau[1]

Abstract

Background

With the intensifying issue of population aging, the importance of rehabilitation services in the healthcare system is increasingly prominent. Rehabilitation services aim to help the elderly and individuals with mobility issues maintain their daily living functions, thereby improving their quality of life. However, the effectiveness of rehabilitation services largely depends on the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of service managers and providers. Existing literature indicates that insufficient understanding and negative attitudes towards rehabilitation services can lead to poor service outcomes. Therefore, gaining an in-depth understanding of the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of rehabilitation service managers and providers is crucial for improving service quality.

Purpose

This study aims to investigate the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of rehabilitation service managers and providers towards rehabilitation services, and to analyze the interrelationships among these factors.

Methods:

This study adopts a cross-sectional survey design, selecting a sample of 100 rehabilitation service managers and 200 providers from across the country.

Results

The results of the study indicate that: 1. Rehabilitation service managers and providers generally have a high level of knowledge about rehabilitation services, but there are still deficiencies in certain specialized technical knowledge. 2. Most respondents have a positive attitude towards rehabilitation services, but some have doubts about the effectiveness of the services and their own abilities. 3. The behavior survey results show that the specific behaviors of managers and providers in implementing rehabilitation services are closely related to their knowledge and attitudes.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This study shows that the knowledge and attitudes of rehabilitation service managers and providers have a significant impact on their behaviors, thereby affecting the quality of rehabilitation services. Therefore, improving the professional knowledge and positive attitudes of managers and providers is key to enhancing the quality of rehabilitation services.

Keyword:長照2.0復能專業服務Changzhao 2.0 restoration professional services、復能Restoration、居家home、A個管A tube、治療師therapist

Self-care After Hip Fracture Surgery in Older Adults- A Concept Analysis

Hsiao-Ning Huang[1] , Shu-Ming[2]
nursing staff Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background: Hip fractures have become a significant global health issue in older adults for ages. Patients often face issues such as loss of physical function and dependence on others for daily activities after hip fracture surgery. Enhancing their self-care capacity can be improved patients' quality of life.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to clarify the meaning and nature of the self-care after hip fracture surgery in older adults.

Methods: This study was used the concept analysis method by Walker and Avant to summarize the defining characteristics, clarify the concept, confirm the antecedents and consequences and empirical research.

Results: Through literature review, the content of this concept was determined, including 1. hip fractures undergoing surgical treatment through fixation or joint replacement,2. learning and controlling influencing factors, 3. enhancing self-care abilities after surgery on their own health, and 4. regaining the ability to perform health recovery behaviors. Through this conceptual analysis, the antecedents,consequences and empirical research were provided evidence-based nursing applications.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: This analysis finding may improve the ability of self-care after hip fracture surgery in older adults, in order to increase patients' abilities and reduce tension with caregivers. In the future it will provide more comprehensive care for patients.

Keyword:self-care, hip fracture, older adults, concept analysis

Intensive Care Nursing Experience: Caring for an Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patient

Hsin-Pei Tsai[1] , Chi-Jung Tsou[2]
Nurse Department of Nursing, Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation[1] , Supervisor , Department of Nursing, Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation[2]

Abstract

Background: According to statistics from the Department of Health, 86.7% of sudden deaths are due to cardiac reasons, highlighting the importance of early targeted temperature management to reduce severe hypoxia-induced neurological damage.

Purpose: This study aims to utilize empirical research findings to provide holistic patient care and nursing guidance, enabling patients to overcome the critical phase of illness and enhance the quality of clinical care.

Methods: This article describes the nursing care experience of a 63-year-old male patient who experienced out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) due to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy-induced ventricular fibrillation, after resuscitation and recovery of spontaneous circulation, receiving targeted temperature management treatment and Multi-sensory Stimulation in the intensive care unit. The author used five major nursing care assessments to collect information. The main health problems were risk for Ineffective Cerebral Tissue Perfusion, Decreased Cardiac Output, and Anxiety, which were also noted in the patient and his caregiver due to the patient's condition.

Results: During the intensive care period, Targeted temperature management was immediately initiated post-cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and nursing care with Multi-sensory Stimulation was provided during patient agitation and confusion periods. In addition to providing family members with disease-related information, collaborative multisensory stimulation nursing care was employed to assist the patients in expressing themselves and engaging in activities. Listening, open communication, and timely clarification of the patient's concerns regarding the disease process were utilized to alleviate death-related anxiety. Self-care abilities were promoted, and a care plan was jointly developed to enhance the patient's quality of life post-discharge.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Family plays a crucial role in treatment activities; however, due to the patient being critically ill and visitor restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic, executing multisensory stimulation interventions posed challenges. Flexible and individualized visiting times are recommended to allow family members more involvement in care. Literature on multisensory stimulation interventions post-cardiopulmonary resuscitation is limited, indicating a need for more research in this area to guide care.

Keyword: Intensive Care Nursing Experience: Caring for an Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patient

Factors Influencing Patients with Terminal Liver Disease to Receive Hospice Palliative Care Services during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Tsen-Fei Yan[1] , Chen, Ru-Yih [2] , Ying-Chun Li [3] , Yin Chun-Hao [4] , Chen, Zi-Jun[5]
research assistant Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[1] , Attending Physician , Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[2] , Professor , Department of Business Management , National Sun Yat-sen University[3] , Research Fellow , Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[4] , Attending Physician , Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[5]

Abstract

Background:

Terminal liver disease is a leading cause of death in Taiwan. Both patients with terminal liver cancer and those with non-cancer-related liver diseases exhibit similar symptoms, such as jaundice, ascites, severe swelling, and pain. They often receive supportive care from the same medical specialists. Historically, there has been a difference in the rate of hospice palliative care (HPC) referral between these two groups. The healthcare disparities seem more evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, which was declared in March 2020.

Purpose:

To identify the factors affecting hospice palliative care (HPC) services used in terminal liver disease patients during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods:

We collected data on patients who died of liver disease from the medical information system of one medical center in southern Taiwan between January 30, 2020, and February 28, 2023, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data were analyzed using STATA software version 14.0, employing t-tests, chi-square tests, and logistic regression analysis. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results:

The study involved 349 deceased patients diagnosed with liver disease. The average age was 68 ± 13.38 years. The majority of patients had liver cancer (76%) and were male (68%). There was no significant difference in the "do not resuscitate" (DNR) code between cancer and non-cancer groups, but there was a notable difference in the use of HPC services ($p<0.001$). For patients receiving HPC, there was no significant difference in the number of days between the cancer and non-cancer groups, although cancer patients tended to receive more comprehensive HPC. Logistic regression analysis revealed that the factors significantly increasing the odds of using palliative care included a cancer diagnosis (1.97) and a DNR code (13.62). In contrast, mechanical ventilation significantly decreased the odds ratio (0.31).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed a disparity in the use of HPC resources between liver cancer and non-liver cancer patients. Our study has highlighted the uneven allocation of medical resources, providing valuable insights for government decision-making in addressing significant healthcare challenges.

Keyword:terminal liver disease, cancer, non-cancer, hospice palliative care, COVID-19

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Hospice Palliative Care Services: A Retrospective Analysis from Southern Taiwan

Tz-Chiou Yang[1] , Ru-Yih Chen[2] , Ying-Chun Li[3] , Jen-Han Wang[4] , Chun-Hao Yin[5]
Research assistant Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[1] , Attending Physician , Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[2] , Professor , Department of Business Management , National Sun Yat-sen University[3] , Attending Physician , Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[4] , Research Fellow , Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[5]

Abstract

Background:

In the global context, there is a growing emphasis on enhancing the quality of life for terminally ill patients. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected traditional medical practices. The impact of the pandemic on the availability of hospice palliative care (HPC) services forterminal patients needs to be explored.

Purpose:

To explore the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on HPC services.

Methods:

We identified hospitalized patients whose discharge status was coded as deceased or impending death discharge between January 1, 2017, and February 28, 2023, from the database of one medical center in southern Taiwan. We collected the patients' clinical data from the medical information system and divided them into the COVID-19 non-pandemic and pandemic groups, using March 2020 as the dividing line. STATA14.0 software was used for chi-square, t-test, and logistic regression analysis. A two-tailed p-value <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results:

A total of 9,356 patients with DNR codes were enrolled in the study. The average age was 72.81±14.88 years. The majority were male (61.76%) and non-cancer-related deaths (55.01%). Logistic regression analysis showed that the odds ratio (OR) of receiving HPC was significantly higher for the COVID-19pandemic compared to the non-pandemic period (OR 1.83, confidence interval [CI]1.67-2.02) and patients with cancer (OR 5.55, CI 4.98-6.19), in-hospital deaths (OR 1.247, CI 1.10-1.41), catastrophic illness (OR 2.20, CI1.97-2.46), and veterans (OR 1.33, CI 1.18-1.50); while OR was lower for males(OR 0.82, CI 0.74-0.9), those having CPR (OR 0.35, CI 0.26-0.45) and mechanical ventilators (OR 0.60, CI 0.53-0.68). We also noted that terminal patients during the non-COVID-19 pandemic have more comprehensive HPC services

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Global infectious disease outbreaks are likely to occur again in the future, and they can significantly impact the HPC of terminally ill patients. Medical policy should address this issue and plan countermeasures.

Keyword:COVID-19, Hospice Palliative Care, catastrophic illness,cancer

The Body Image Disturbance due to Acute Limb Ischemia and Bilateral Above Knee Amputation - a case report

Pin-Chiao Chung[1] , Hui-Fang Yeh[2] , Pei-Chun Tsaz[3]
E-DA Hospital[1] , Assistant Professor , Department of Nursing, Fooyin University, Taiwan[2] , , E-DA Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background: Acute limb ischemia is a treatable condition, butfailure to treat it within 6~12 hours of gold time mayresult in lower limb defects or the risk of amputation or death. The 72 yearsold man description of an acute limb ischemia caused by traffic accident. Although,he was accept angioplasty but failure, we were emergency consult Cardiovascular Surgery and plastic surgery to perform thrombosis removal, angioplasty and fasciectomy, eventually due to poor wound healing result both above knee amputation.

Purpose: To promote thequality of life by providing appropriate care and rehabilitation programs to help the individual to restructure his live and resume his daily functions as soon as possible.

Methods: Four aspects of physical, psychological, spiritual, and social were evaluated, and the health problem of acute pain, anxiety, body image disturbance were found.

Results: We were established a good nursing relationship and cooperate with his family members to encourage and accompany. Before dressing changes, appropriate pain management was administered. In theprocess, distract by watch TV program and listen to his perception with empathy to reduce pain and anxiety. Through a multidiscipline rehabilitation plan, thepatient understands the importance of performing limbs movements to improved quality of life.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: Acute limb ischemia causes a significant psychological impact on patients. In addition to physiological care, psychological aspects must also be considered. The emergency trauma team should include psychiatrists and psychological improved comprehensive multidiscipline to promote the quality of care.

Keyword: acute limb ischemia, above knee amputation, body image disturbance

Caring for a Patient with Pancreatic Cancer Post-Chemotherapy Complicated by Sepsis and Frailty: A Care Experience

Hsiu- Chi Chen[1] , Hsiao-Yun Annie Chang[2]
Master's degree,nurse practitioner Chang Gung University of Science and Technology,New Taipei City Tucheng Hospital[1] , Professor, Department of Nursing , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology[2]

Abstract

Background:

Frailty is a significant clinical symptom resulting from age-related physiological decline, impacting psychological, physiological, functional, and social aspects in the elderly population. This decline often leads to challenges such as inability to perform activities of daily living, disability, and dependency, necessitating long-term care solutions

Purpose:

This study aims to explore how prolonged hospitalization due to disease complications leads to frailty. Additionally, it in vestigates whether active intervention with rehabilitation exercises during hospitalization can assist patients in regaining their daily functions and enable them to walk out of the hospital.

Methods:

From July 19, 2023, to October 28, 2023, patient records were reviewed, and assessments were conducted using physical evaluations, functional health patterns, and frailty concepts as evaluation guidelines. The patient has diagnosed the following nursing problems:weakness, self-care deficits, and diminished endurance in activities.

Results:

The patient developed sepsis during treatment, resulting in a month-long stay in the intensive care unit, leading to muscle atrophy, weakness, and limb immobility, rendering the patient unable to feed independently or ambulate to the toilet. Upon stabilization and transfer to a general ward, progressive rehabilitation exercises were initiated, including upper and lower limb movements using resistance bands in bed, strength and endurance training, lifting 0.6-liter bottles for respiratory muscle exercises, and using a bedside pedal exerciser for cardiorespiratory training. With interdisciplinary support, the patient progressed to wheelchairmobility three weeks post-exercise initiation and walked with assistancedevices four weeks later, achieving discharge.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This caregiving experience highlighted the importance of understanding and addressing frailty, particularly among elderly and bedridden patients. It encourages nurses to prioritize early and progressive rehabilitation interventions, set achievable goals, and provide continuous support and encouragement to enhance the recovery of normal physiological functions and self-care abilities, thereby reducing the burden on families.

Keyword: Pancreatic cancer, chemotherapy, sepsis, prolonged hospitalization, weakness, self-care deficits, diminished endurance in activities, rehabilitation exercises, frailty

Cancer-Related Fatigue in Breast Cancer Chemotherapy Patients: A Concept Analysis

Yi-Jing Tsai[1] , Shu-Ming Chen[2]
Nurses Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , Associate Professor, Department of Nursing , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is the third leading cause of death from malignant tumors among women in Taiwan. One of the common treatments is chemotherapy, and cancer-related fatigue (CRF) is a frequent symptom faced by patients.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to clarify the meaning and nature on the concept of cancer-related fatigue in breast cancer chemotherapy patients.

Methods: The study was used Walker and Avant's concept analysis method to analyze the concept of CRF in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The defining characteristics of cancer-related fatigue, clarify the concept, confirm the antecedents and consequences, and effects of typical cases, borderline cases,and contrary case, and empirical research scale.

Results: Elucidating its defining characteristics: (1) diagnosed with breast cancer by a physician;(2) fatigue and weariness resulting from chemotherapy; (3) subjective experience; (4) caused by multiple factors, not a single factor; (5) not alleviated by rest; and (6) impacts physical, psychological, emotional, and social domains. By listing typical cases, borderline cases, contrary cases, and related cases, this study was to identify antecedents and consequences of CRF in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: We hope to provide clinical nursing staff with an understanding of the concept of CRF in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, to apply it in clinicalpractice, integrate relevant nursing interventions, and achievepatient-centered care quality for breast cancer patients.

Keyword: Key Words: breast cancer, chemotherapy, cancer-related fatigue

The impact of job stress and satisfaction on caregivers' turnover intention in residential long-term care facilities

Wen-Ping Liang[1] , Yu Qiuyan[2]
Nursing director Jiaxiu Nursing Home Director of Nursing[1] , , [2]

Abstract

Background:

Dueto aging populations and declining birth rates, there is an increasing demandfor residential long-term care facilities. Caregivers are pivotal staff withinthese facilities, where job stress and job satisfaction affect theirperformance and turnover intentions. High turnover rates among caregivers,exacerbated by issues with working conditions and salary, significantly impactthe operational efficiency of residential long-term care facilities. The studyaims to investigate how caregiver job stress and job satisfaction influenceturnover intentions, aiming to enhance workforce stability and care qualitywithin these facilities.

Purpose:

Theresearch aims to accomplish two main objectives: firstly, to examine how jobstress and job satisfaction influence caregivers' turnover intentions, andsecondly, to explore how job satisfaction mediates the relationship between jobstress and turnover intentions.

Methods:

studyemployed a cross-sectional research design involving a self-developedquestionnaire survey and statistical analysis. The questionnaire comprisedsections on job stress, job satisfaction, and turnover intention. Caregivers ata nursing home in Kaohsiung City were the subjects of the study. Frequencydistribution analysis and descriptive statistics were used to understand samplecharacteristics and basic features. After collecting the questionnaires,independent sample t-tests and one-way ANOVA were conducted to examinedifferences between various variables. Regression analysis was employed toreveal the extent to which job stress and job satisfaction influence turnoverintention, providing a basis for future predictions.

Results:

Thestudy focused on female caregivers, with over 90% aged between 45 and 55 years.Findings indicated that job stress stemmed primarily from long hours, physicalstrain, conflicts with colleagues and management, and emotional burden frompatients. There was a significant negative correlation between job stress andjob satisfaction: higher job stress correlated with lower job satisfaction. Jobsatisfaction was found to moderate the relationship between job stress andturnover intention, with higher job satisfaction mitigating the impact of jobstress on turnover intention.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The study found that job stress is a significantfactor affecting caregivers' intention to leave, and reducing job stress candecrease turnover intention. Enhancing job satisfaction is crucial forstabilizing the caregiving workforce. Improving work environment, increasingcompensation and benefits, and fostering a sense of job identity can enhancecaregivers' job satisfaction.

Keyword: Long-term care facilities, caregivers, job satisfaction, job stress, turnover intention

Using EPAs Assessment Tools in OSCE for Undergraduate Nursing Students

Chang-Fang Huang[1]
1

Abstract

Background:

EntrustableProfessional Activities (EPAs) is a concept that integrates the situationalapplication of multiple core competencies and specifically assesses thetransformation of "core competencies" in training courses into"competencies" for actual medical care behaviors in the clinicalworkplace. Demonstrate to determine whether the individual is sufficientlyresponsible for performing professional activities. When EPAs are used innursing education, nursing students can achieve the clinical care capabilitiesthrough the competency assessment model before graduation, so that they cansmoothly transition into the nursing workplace and reduce the workplace pressure.

Purpose:

This study aims to contructvalidation of assessment tools to competencies into clinical practice.5-level EPAs isdesign for the four-year appraisal of comprehensive clinical practice ability course for the sophomores of nursing departmentto assess their change in nursing competence and self-learning ability beforegraduate.

Methods:

Basedon the evaluation indicators of the core competencies of the Department ofNursing, professional teachers from various disciplines design situations ,train standardized patients to simulate clinical situations to evaluatestudents. The on-site response is divided into wound care, pain management,fall prevention and treatment, cleanance of respiratory tract, drugadministration, catheterization care, breastfeeding and suicide risk. Each itemin the assessment form is evaluated according to the applicability of thecontent. Ratings range from 1 to 4, and suggestions for modification will beprovided if the score is lower than 3 .

Results:

Eachevaluation item in the evaluation scale is based on the eight core competenciesset by the Department of Nursing, including physical comfort and safety,cleanliness and sterility concepts, health assessment, clinical skill care,interpersonal interaction, critical reasoning, nursing guidance and shifthandover abilities. , simulating clinical situations with standardized patientsto achieve the level (Level 1 ~ Level 5) of evaluating the nursing abilitiesthat students should have in common clinical situations.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

EPAshave a number of core competencies and are task-oriented to assess graduates’grades.It also explores factors related to graduates’ nursing abilities,provides graduates with employment opportunities in medical institutions, andserves as a reference for future course design.

Keyword:EPAs、 simulation、 nursing competency

Enhancing the Utilization Rate of Professional Services in Long-term Care 2.0 Home Care

Shu-Ling Ma[1]
Deputy Director Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital(Operation Under Entrustment with Kaohsiung Medical University) [1]

Abstract

Background:

Long-TermCare 2.0 is an important policy initiative promoted by the government aimed atenhancing the quality and efficiency of long-term care. This policy includes acombination of professional care services that integrate the concept ofrehabilitation to assist individuals in learning to live independently. Throughshort-term and intensive interventions by professionals, it aims to enhanceindividuals' self-care abilities or help family members learn better caregivingtechniques. Additionally, it provides professional guidance and consultationtailored to environmental safety and the specific needs of individuals toimprove the overall quality of care.

Purpose:

This article aims to explore a series ofimprovement measures to increase the utilization rate of professional servicesand to provide insights for national policies.

Methods:

The following improvement measures were implemented:1.Recruitmentof a Central Care Manager:Conduct long-term care needsassessment three days before the client’s discharge, and discuss and formulatea care plan with the client or caregiver based on the assessment results.2.Strengtheningthe Concept of Rehabilitation:Clearly introduce the content of professionalservices during case intake by the care manager and initiate guidance from anin-hospital multidisciplinary team. Provide home environment preparationsuggestions and resource utilization, and distribute relevant manuals andpromotional materials to improve public understanding and acceptance of the rehabilitationconcept.3.Organizing Multidisciplinary Case Conferences:Each professional sharesclient experiences, discusses challenges, and solutions to enhance theintegration and quality of professional services.4.Establishing a Formal TeamCommunication Mechanism:Use a Line group to enable service personnel to reportthe execution status of professional services in real-time, allowing serviceproviders to promptly understand the latest client information and makecorresponding adjustments and assistance.

Results:

After implementing theabove improvement measures, the utilization rate of professional servicessignificantly increased. Specific results are as follows:In 2023, the averagereferral time to the long-term care center before discharge was 3.4 days, comparedto 1.5 days in 2022.The utilization rate of professional services among newclients reached 74.2%, a significant increase from 39.2% in 2022.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The strategy to enhancethe utilization rate of professional services has shown significant results.These measures can provide valuable empirical support for future

policyformulation. By continuously improving and promoting these strategies,Long-term Care 2.0 professional services will be better able to meet the needsof clients and their families, improving the overall quality of care.
Keyword: Long-term Care 2.0、Home Care、Professional Services

Providing care for a woman undergoing breast cancer surgery using the ERAS model

Jia-Ling Wang[1] , Tzu Han-Wu[2]
Registered Nurse Far Eastern Memorial Hospital[1] , Registered Nurse , Department of Anesthesiology [2]

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer has now become the most commonly diagnosed cancer globally, accounting for 1 in 8 cancer diagnoses and 1 in every 6 cancer-related deaths among women. The Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS) model, originally developed for colorectal surgery, has been successfully adapted for breast cancer surgery, demonstrating reduced hospital stays and narcotic use. This case report examines the application of the ERAS model for a 72-year-old woman undergoing a partial mastectomy, focusing on intraoperative care strategies and their impact on recovery.

Purpose: The case study explores the intraoperative care strategies used for the patient under the ERAS protocol, evaluating the effects of anesthesia management, pain control, and complication monitoring on surgical outcomes and overall recovery.

Methods: Preoperative fasting allowed clear fluids up to 2 hours before surgery. Chlorhexidine skin preparation and intravenous antibiotics were administered within 1 hour of incision to prevent infections. A combination of medications was used to manage postoperative nausea and vomiting. A multimodal analgesic strategy, including total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA), was employed to manage pain and reduce opioid use. Hypothermia was prevented using forced air warming and continuous temperature monitoring. Goal-directed fluid therapy with balanced crystalloid solutions and vasopressors was utilized to avoid fluid imbalance.

Results: The ERAS protocol, with its multimodal analgesic approach, significantly reduced postoperative pain and the need for opioids, minimizing the risk of side effects such as nausea and vomiting.

Conclusion: The ERAS protocol in this case demonstrated substantial benefits, including reduced pain, fewer complications, and faster recovery. The role of anesthesia care is pivotal in ERAS implementation. Personalized, evidence-based anesthesia management should be prioritized in breast cancer surgeries to enhance patient outcomes and safety, serving as a valuable reference for improving care quality in clinical practice.

Keyword:ERAS .Breast cancer surgery.Anesthesia

Predictors of Survival on Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patients in Remote Area

Ya-Wen Li[1] , Fu-Huang Lin[2]
Supervisor Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital[1] , Assistant Professor , National Defense Medical College[2]

Abstract

Background: Thesurvival rates of OHCA patients in Taiwan may vary from Western countries dueto differences in environmental conditions and medical equipment. There islimited research on the survival of OHCA patients in Taiwan's rural areas.

Purpose: Thepurpose of this study is to explore the factors affecting the survival ofpatients with cardiac arrest in rural areas.

Methods: Thisretrospective cohort study analyzed medical records from a regional hospital from 2011 to 2020, focusing on patients over 20 years old with cardiac arrest,classified under ICD-9 codes 427.41 and 427.5. Patient and eventcharacteristics were analyzed using SPSS 21.0.

Results: Thestudy included 468 patients with an average age of 68.6 years, consisting of333 males (71.2%) and 135 females (28.8%). The survival rate was 12% (56survivors and 412 non-survivors). Findings indicated that dispatch with an EMSsystem was associated with a 7.07 times higher chance of survival compared tono EMS dispatch, and electric shock provided a 3.68 times higher survivalchance.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: It is recommended to improve ambulance services and capabilities to increase thechances of return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) in cardiac arrest cases,which may enhance survival rates in remote areas.

Keyword:out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, non-metropolitan area.

Experience in caring for patients with severe aortic stenosis undergoing transcatheter aortic valve replacement

I-Hua Su[1] , Tung-You Lin[2]
Nurse Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital[1] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

An 86-year-old female with hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes, and chronic kidney disease presented with dyspnea. Severe aortic stenosis (AS) was diagnosed by echocardiography, After consultation betweenthe medical team and the patient, it was decided to proceed with transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR) toaddress the valvular issue. Post-TAVR, she developed complete atrioventricular block, initially managed with Isuprel and transvenous pacing, and then temporary transcutaneous pacing due to poor response. Postoperative infection caused septicemia, delaying permanent pacemaker (PPM) placement. After stabilizing with antibiotics, vasopressors, and continuous veno-venous hemofiltration (CVVH), PPM was successfully implanted,ensuring stable cardiac rhythm and enabling furthertreatment progression.

Objective:

AS can result from a bicuspid valve, rheumatic fever, or degenerative calcification, affecting about 2% of individuals aged 65 and older. It leads to left ventricular hypertrophy and potential heart failure. Symptoms include dyspnea, angina, fatigue, lower limb swelling, and a heart murmur. Severe AS carries a 1.0% to 1.5% annual risk of sudden cardiac death. Treatment options include open-heart surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR) and transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR). TAVR is preferred for its minimally invasive approach and high success rate.

Methods:

SAVR traditionally involves large incisions, prolonged recovery, and significant blood loss, limiting its use to lower-risk patients. TAVR offers a minimally invasive alternative, expanding treatment options for high-risk patients. Both methods require careful postoperative management. Statistically, SAVR and TAVR show similar outcomes and survival rates, both improving symptoms and quality of life.

Results:

TAVR, with its smaller incisions, shorter procedural time, higher success rates, and reduced hospital stays, addresses the limitations of SAVR, providing a viable treatment for high-risk patients with benefits in recovery time and invasiveness.

Conclusion:

Historically, SAVR was the standard for severe aortic stenosis, but TAVR has transformed treatment for high-risk patients. Post-TAVR, careful management of complications such as stroke, bleeding, paravalvular leak, and conduction disturbances is crucial. Postoperative care should include anticoagulant management, echocardiography, and 24-hour Holter monitoring. A permanent pacemaker may be needed before discharge to improve quality of life in cases of late conduction disturbances.

Keyword:AS、TAVR、Heart failure

The Effect of the Blended learning model on the ACLS intelligence of Bachelor Nursing Students

Ching-Ting Lo[1] , Ling-Chen Hu[2]
Assistant professor Fooyin University[1] , Assistant professor , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background: Designed to improve the ACLS intelligence of Bachelor Nursing students. It is using team-based learning and clinicalsituation simulation as teaching strategies.

It is suitable for students studying in the emergency and critical care nursing

Purpose:Use The Blended learning model to improve the ACLS intelligence of Nursing Students

Methods:This study has 41 participants .They were divided into situational simulation teaching groups in the emergency and critical care nursing course. 20 were in the observation group and 21 were in the practice group. In the practice group, 10 students took the A exam and another 10 were in the practice group. 11 people conducted the B exam, used statistical methods to compare differences using ANOVA, and analysis.

Results:(1) the effectiveness comparison between the observation group and the implementation group AB. The results showed that the control group and the implementation group were satisfied with the course (F=5.210**, p<.01), there is a significant difference. The control group has higher degree of fullness than the actual group. There is no significant difference between other control groups and the actual group. (2) The observation group and the actual group AB are better than the previous ones. Comparing the results of test and post-test,ACLS self-assessment skills questionnaire total score (F=402.053*, p<.05)and readiness (F=166.822*, p<.05), the analysis results are between the control group and the implementation group There is a difference between the post-test and the pre-test. The post-importance analysis shows that the control group has higher satisfaction with situational simulation learning (t=--1.256)and learning confidence (t=--2.407**) than the implementation group in the pre- and post-test. , p<.01) and other second levels, it shows that the observation group and the practice group performed significantly better in the post-test than the pre-test on learning readiness and importance

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: To sum up, situational simulation clinical test teaching can improve students' learning effectiveness.A comparison of situational simulation clinical test teaching and traditional written examinations found that it can induce students with different learning styles to promote clinical nursing skill learning achievements.This teaching method and multiple teaching assessments will be used to stimulate the development of clinical care skills of students with different learning styles.

Keyword: Blended learning mode (BLM)、(Advanced Cardiac Life Support ,ACLS)、Team-based learning（TBL）、Simulation learning

Interprofessional Collaborative Practice for a patient with spina bifida and cerebral hemorrhage

Tsai-Wen Chung[1] , Yu-Chieh Chen [2] , Kuei-Feng Shen[3]
Nursing Practitioner Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital.[1] , Nursing Practitioner , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital.[2] , Head Nurse Practitioner , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital.[3]

Abstract

Background:

Spinal bifida is a neural tube defects. It is causedby incomplete closure of the neural tube at about 28 days of pregnancy,resulting in the failure of the normal development of the spinal cord.Myelomeningocele is the most serious type. Common symptoms include bladder orintestinal disability, hydrocephalus, bone or joint deformities, unconsciousskin and neuromuscular weakness.

Purpose:

This study was to explore the effectiveness of interprofessionalcollaborative practice for a patient with spina bifida and cerebral hematomawho had difficulty walking due to spina bifida

Methods:

The case was a 49-year-oldmale who was born with spina bifida and suffered cerebral hemorrhage due to acar accident. After a craniotomy to remove the cerebral hematoma, he was unableto move on his own due to weakness in his limbs during hospitalization. Becausethe case is moderately obese (BMI=31) and the main caregiver is an elderlymother, she is unable to assist the case in getting out of bed. The members ofcross-team care include doctors, specialist nurses, physical therapists,occupational therapists, nutritionists and nurse practitioners. It is expectedthat under cross-team care, patients can resume daily life functions and returnto work as soon as possible.

Results:

The case was hospitalized for 8 weeks. Undercross-team care, the case and family members were assisted to face the physicaland psychological impact of physical disability, and the case was assisted toincrease their sense of self-control and self-confidence to face theconsequences of the disease. Through thecare of nurse Practitioner and nurses before andafter the operation, the patient’s brain bleeding did not expand, the woundhealed and the sutures were successfully removed after the operation. After thetherapist arranged individualized exercise training, the patient's muscleendurance and independence in going up and down stairs also improvedsignificantly before discharge

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Even with congenital spina bifida, through appropriatecare, the impact of cerebral hematoma can be changed, which not only improvesthe patient's quality of life, independent mobility and living ability, butalso improves the patient's ability to return to family and work afterdischarge. confidence.

Keyword: Spina bifida, Rehabilitation, Interprofessional Collaborative Practice

Boosting Self-Efficacy for Health Behavior Change: A Pilot Social-Ecological Intervention for Healthcare Students

Ching-Yi Peng[1]
Assistant Professor National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences[1]

Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to develop and evaluate a health promotion intervention program based on the social-ecological model to improve college students'self-efficacy for changing their own health behaviors and for changing the health behaviors of others, particularly students in healthcare professions.

Methods: The study adopted a One-Group Pretest-Posttest Research Design and was conducted from March 6, 2023, to June 12, 2023. A total of 25 students participated in the program, which consisted of four theory-based sessions.These sessions covered personal, interpersonal, school-level, and community-level factors related to health behaviors, drawing on the social-ecological model. Self-efficacy for changing one's own health behaviors and for changing others' health behaviors was measured at three time points: pre-test (baseline), post-test (immediately following the intervention), and a delayed post-test (two months after the intervention). The Mixed Procedure in SAS was applied to analyze the repeated measures.

Results: The intervention program significantly improved students' self-efficacy for both changing their own health behaviors ($F(2, 54) = 5.71$, $p = 0.0041$) and changing the health behaviors of others ($F(2, 54) = 14.19$, $p = 0.0002$). Self-efficacy scores increased from pre-test to post-test and remained elevated at the delayed post-test, suggesting sustained effects of the intervention. Additionally,self-efficacy scores for changing one's own health behaviors were consistently higher than scores for changing others' health behaviors ($F(1, 27) = 14.19$, $p =0.0002$). However, the interaction effect between time and self-efficacy type was not significant, indicating that the intervention program had a similar effect on improving self-efficacy over time for both types of self-efficacy.

Conclusion: This study found that even nursing students with a strong foundation in health knowledge may lack self-efficacy for changing their own and others' health behaviors. A well-designed health promotion intervention based on the social-ecological model can effectively enhance students' self-efficacy in these areas, with sustained effects even after the intervention ends. These findings highlight the importance of self-efficacy in health behavior change interventions and suggest that such programs can be beneficial for college students, particularly those in health professions.

Keyword: Self-efficacy, Social-Ecological Model, Health Behavior Change

Exploring predictive factors of physical activity, resilience and quality of life after the post-acute care program in patient with stroke

Shu-Ming Chen[1] , Shiow Jyu Tzou[2]
Associate Professor Fooyin University[1] , Medical Laboratory , Medical Education and Research Center, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, [2]

Abstract

Background:

Inrecent years, various countries have gradually developed post-acute care (PAC) as a bridge between acute medical care and long-term care to achieve a seamless integration of care processes. However, the factors and prediction models that influence physical activity, resilience, and quality of life of stroke patients after receiving PAC have been rarely explored.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to explore the correlation and prediction patterns of physical function, resilience and quality of life in stroke patients after post-acute care program.

Methods:

This study used a cross-sectional descriptive correlation design. Convenience sampling was used to select 100 stroke patients who admitted in PAC wards of a regional teaching hospital in southern Taiwan. Research tools include daily function scale (ADL), resilience scale and quality of life scale (EQ5). The collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 22.0.

Results:

The preliminary research results: 92 cases were received (92% return rate). In thisstudy, males accounted for 69.6% of the patients, and the average age was 64.83 years old. The ADL scales ranged from 0 to 20, which accounted for 53.3% of total dependence. The average resilience was 115.01 (SD= 39.65), which was considered to be moderate levels of resilience, and the quality of life was14.86 (SD=5.03), which was considered low levels of quality of life.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The result of this study may be referencedto help increase and help improve ADL, resilience and quality of life in strokepatients.

Keyword: Daily function, Resilience, Quality of life, Post-acute care program, Stroke patients

From Passive to Active: Gamified Flipped Classroom Teaching in an Evidence-Based Nursing Course – Taking the Search for Empirical Literature as an Example

Yi-Chuan Chang[1]
Associate Professor Fooyin University[1]

Abstract

Background:

The flipped classroom teaching method has a positive impact on students' learning motivation, and gamification is a learning method that can be combined with the flipped classroom model to encourage students to participate in the learning process.

Purpose:

The flipped classroom and gamification teaching models were combined and applied to a unit titled"Search for Empirical Literature" in an evidence-based nursing course to explore the students' learning effectiveness and their feelings about learning in flipped classrooms.

Methods:

This study was designed as an experimental and prospective study. The flipped classroom teaching model was adopted, and the fourth-year students of the Department of Nursing who were studying evidence-based nursing courses in a four-year technical college were taken as the research subjects.With the design of the innovative "Search for Empirical Literature" unit of this course, four sessions of gamified flipped classroom teaching were conducted based on autonomous learning and cooperative learning. The gamified learning method was applied to assist help the students review their prior knowledge before class. The students' skills in seeking empirical literature were promoted via learning through games and becoming proficient in skills, and the students' learning effectiveness was reviewed in multiple ways.

Results:

There were a total of 50 research subjects,and the average score for their feelings about flipped classroom learning was 4.4 (5 points meant strongly agree). The average score on the computer test was 86, which was not significantly different from the class score in previous sessions of the course. However, the average score on the written test was five points higher, and classroom participation was increased. The students responded well to gamified learning.For example, the teacher integrated Kahoot and Zuvio in answering questions, so that the content could be reviewed again in each answer, and this made the course content richer and more interesting. At the same time, concepts were clarified again.

Conclusion:

Overall,combining the flipped classroom with gamification could improve classroom teaching quality, classroom participation and learning motivation, and lead to a more competitive learning atmosphere.

Keyword:flipped classroom、gamification、nursing education

Challenges in Caregiving Workforce in a Super-Aged Society: A Case of Taiwan Talent Cultivation in the Department of Care Services

Juin-Ming Tsai[1] , Shu-Fang Vivienne Wu[2] , Nan-Chen Hsieh[3] , Ching-Yi Peng[4] , Shao-Yu Hua[5] , Ya-Hui Yang[6]

Professor National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences[1] , Professor , National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences[2] , Professor , National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences[3] , Assistant Professor , National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences[4] , , National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences[5] , , National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences[6]

Abstract

Background:

As Taiwan approaches thestatus of a "super-aged society" by 2025, the Ministry of Education'sDepartment of K-12 Education formally established the "Care ServiceProgram" in vocational high school in 2022,following a pilot phase. This initiative aims to strengthen long-term careeducation, expand the workforce in this sector, and promote theprofessionalization of long-term care. Examining recent trends in graduates'career paths, educational outcomes, certification attainment, and employment inthe elderly and long-term care industries has thus become increasingly criticalfor the development of Taiwan's policies on aging and long-term care education.

Purpose:

This study aims to exporethe current state of talent cultivation and career development in Taiwan's CareService Programs by tracking certification attainment, further education, andemployment trends among graduates. The findings will provide a reference forthe future development and promotion of these programs.

Methods:

The study focuses on 12 schools across Taiwan that have established Care Service Programs and have produced graduates. The investigation covers three main aspects: graduates' certification attainment, employment in the long-term care industry, and further education in related fields.

Results:

From 2019 to 2023, therewere a total of 803 graduates. Since 2021, the number of graduates has shown asignificant increasing trend. Regarding certification attainment, the overallrate was only 17%, but it surged to 31% in 2023, a notable increase from 9% in2022. The employment rate in the long-term care industry post-graduation standsat 41%, indicating a significant decline, with only 40% willing to work in thisfield. The further education rate was 61%, with 73% of those pursuing studiesin elderly and long-term care-related fields.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This initiative shows that allowing undergraduate students to obtain the basic caregiver certification can effectively encourage them to improve their certification rates. However, the 2019 curriculum reform did not incorporate specific professional considerations for the department of care services, resulting in a lack of directly

corresponding subjects for students in this field. It is recommended that future entrance examinations include subjects related to caregiving professions to deepen the cultivation of caregiving talent.

Intensive care nursing experience for a patient with meningioma complicated by unilateral limb mobility impairment after surgery

Cui-Chi Chiu[1]
Nurse Cathay General Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Meningioma is the commonest primary central nervous system tumor accounting for about 37.6% of them.The rate of recurrence and the risk of transformation to malignancy is dependent on the histopathological type of meningioma.Even if a meningioma is benign, if it grows large enough, it can invade important nerves and structures in the brain, causing damage and even life-threatening consequences.

Purpose:

This article describes a survivor of a middle-aged man with meningioma. It was planned to cause unilateral limb movement and physical impact. Appropriate nursing measures were formulated. The cooperation of the medical team and early intervention in the rehabilitation plan enabled the minority to gradually accept themselves. Condition, chest and active rehabilitation.

Methods

Through physical assessment, interviews, actual care, etc., theRoche Adaptation Model is used to conduct a holistic nursing assessment, whichmainly includes three health problems: reduced intracranial adjustment ability,physical activity dysfunction, and anxiety.

Results:

Monitor the state of consciousness and intracranial pressure,raise the head of the bed 30 degrees, and keep the head and neck in a straightline. There will be no intracranial hypertension or complications.Rehabilitation limb activities will be intervened in a timely manner tomaintain the functional position of the right limb and use pillows. Support theback, hold the towel roll with the right hand, and use sponge pads to supportthe soles of the feet to avoid joint contracture and foot drop; guide thepatient to talk about what he is worried about, and the attending physicianexplains the postoperative situation and arranges the rehabilitation treatmentplan, and takes the initiative when changing dressings Explain the wound recoverysituation and reduce their anxiety.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Earlyintervention in rehabilitation programs, family companionship and spiritualsupport enable patients to accept their condition and actively cooperate withrehabilitation. After being transferred out of the intensive care unit,patients and their families are arranged to participate in sharing sessionswith patients to exchange successful and failed adjustment experiences withthem, enhance confidence in rehabilitation, and move towards the goal ofreturning to the workplace. It is suggested that patient sharing sessions canbe used for early intervention, allowing intensive care patients to participateand inspire confidence in treatment.

Keyword:meningioma, Physical activity dysfunction, anxiety

Experience in nursing care of acute myocardial infarction case

I-Lu Fang[1] , Ye Ziqi[2]
Head Nurse E-Da Hospital[1] , Nurse , E-Da Hospital[2]

Abstract

BackgroundHeart disease is the second cause of death in2021, with a higher mortality rate in men than in women. Acute myocardialinfarction is the main cause and is fatal. It can easily cause arrhythmia orangina, or even sudden death. Faced with the threat of disease, unknown medicaltreatments, and a large amount of health and education information, middle-agedmen feel uneasy and anxious about treatment. They use individualized nursingmeasures to relieve pain, listen to their inner feelings, use cross-teamefforts to improve self-care capabilities, and use cardiac rehabilitation.Exercise strengthens cardiopulmonary function and helps you return to lifesmoothly.

PurposeThrough the joint intervention of the medical team, we can alleviate discomfort, provide personalized nursing measures and medical information, understand disease care knowledge, reduce anxiety, increase daily care capabilities, and improve the quality of life.

MethodsThe nursing period is from October 30, 2022 to November 5, 2022. Data are collected through clinical care, physical assessment, observation interviews, and medical record review, and subjective and objective assessments and evaluations are conducted according to Gordon's eleven health functional patterns. After analysis, it was established that the case had three health problems: "acute pain", "anxiety" and "lack of knowledge".

ResultsThe patient was diagnosed with acute myocardial infarction caused by angina pectoris due to tightness in the left chest. He developed health problems such as acute pain, anxiety and lack of knowledge. Overall and individual care was used to improve the health problems.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice The patient became uneasy and anxious when faced with the disease, medical treatment and health education information. Due to the limited interaction with high-frequency clinical treatment, it was impossible to provide more health education and discuss anxiety issues. Recommendation: Have a personal nurse accept the case as early as possible, provide complete health education on the disease and follow-up care, and increase the familiarity of care after replying and teaching, so as to reduce the recurrence of the disease. Improve the communication skills and psychological assessment ability of nurses, provide disease knowledge and appropriate care and education, build confidence to face the disease with positive thinking, and achieve holistic care.

Keyword:acute myocardial infarction, acute pain, anxiety

Postoperative intensive care experience of a patient with myasthenia gravis intestinal perforation.

Chung-Yen Wang[1] , Wan-Hsuan Hsueh[2]
nurse Cathay General Hospital[1] , head nurse , Cathay General Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

Myasthenia gravis is anautoimmune disease. The clinical symptoms are muscle weakness, of which eyeliddrooping or blurred vision accounts for about two-thirds, oral and throatmuscle weakness accounts for one-sixth, and limb weakness accounts forone-tenth. It is an unpredictable and chronic progression that becomes severewith repeated use of muscles. Therefore, when patients undergo major surgeries,they often face the challenge of being weaned from the respirator afterintubation and anesthesia.

Purpose:

This article describes apatient with myasthenia gravis who underwent surgery due to duodenalperforation. After the operation, an endotracheal tube was left in place and hewas admitted to the intensive care unit. The patient was extubated according tothe doctor's instructions. However, one hour after the extubation, the patientdeveloped shortness of breath and laboredness. The situation was assessed andre-intubated. The patient faced a second intubation and tracheostomy operationwithout warning, which caused physical and mental shock. We providecomprehensive nursing measures to help restore physical and mental health.

Methods:

Data were collectedthrough practical care, writing and physical assessment, and Gordon's 11-itemhealth function assessment was used to confirm that the patient had healthproblems such as respiratory clearance failure, acute pain, anxiety, andcaregiver role stress.

Results:

Through the jointcare of a team of doctors, nurses, respiratory therapists, nutritionists andrehabilitators, respiratory training is arranged and guidance items aregradually added to promote respiratory muscle tolerance and enable patients toeffectively cough up sputum. Use analgesics and divert attention during dressingchanges to effectively reduce pain; use empathy to guide patients to expresstheir feelings; provide mirrors and supplement with tracheostomy-related healtheducation to reduce anxiety about the medical treatment of tracheostomies. Thevisual anxiety analog scale score dropped to 1-2 points. The patient was taughtthe steps to change the tracheostomy dressing and the wound precautions, sothat the patient could independently perform tracheostomy care.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

After the case wastransferred out of the intensive care unit, the patient underwent continuousevaluation, effective cough training and tracheostomy tube separation training.The discharge preparation service team received the case and was dischargedhome with a small oxygen machine. It is suggested that patient-centered carecan be provided through a systematic approach to integrating individual diseasetreatment goals.

Keyword:myasthenia gravis、Postoperative intensive care

A Nursing Experience of a Lung Cancer Patient in the Recovery Room after Wedge Resection Surgery

Tsai-Ping Chen[1] , Jui-Chen Huang[2]
Deputy Director of Nurse Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , Supervisor , Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

This article describes the care of a 58-year-old male admitted to thehospital due to persistent cough and wheezing, who was subsequently diagnosedwith a right lung tumor. and the post-thoracoscopic right upper lobectomy careexperience in the recovery room.

Purpose:

Through immediate postoperative care, alleviate the patient'sphysiological discomfort, and enhance positive thinking and coping abilities.This nursing experience can serve as a reference for the care of similar cases.

Methods:

During the care period from March 12, 2024, 14:00 to 15:30, Data was collectedthrough systematic observation, physical assessment, listening, therapeuticcommunication, and direct care. The identified nursing issues for the caseinclude altered comfort, acute pain, and hypothermia. During the early stagesof awakening in the recovery room, assess the PAR Score every 15 minutes toensure the patient's safe awakening. Assist the patient into a comfortablesemi-Fowler's position with the head turned to the left side, and applypressure to the Neiguan acupoint to relieve nausea and discomfort, therebyenhancing the patient's overall comfort. Teach deep breathing relaxationtechniques and assist with distraction methods as non-pharmacological painmanagement to effectively reduce postoperative pain. Provide warming measuresand use a circulating warm air blanket to address hypothermia.

Results:

At15:30, when the patient was discharged from the recovery room, the PAR Scorewas 10. The patient did not experience postoperative nausea, vomiting, orshivering. The self-reported pain level decreased from 7 to 2 (on a scale of10), and the body temperature was 36.2°C, indicating that hypothermia was nolonger present.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Utilizing critical thinking skills to provide individualized care, thepatient's health issues were successfully addressed, thereby enhancing thequality of care. Recommend using a warming blanket immediately after surgery for patientcomfort until they regain consciousness in the recovery room.

Keyword: Lung Cancer、Wedge Resection Surgery 、Recovery Room

Caring for a patient post-acoustic neuroma surgery complicated by a subsequent stroke involves a nuanced nursing experience

Qian-Hui Chen[1] , Yi-Chuan Chang[2]
Nurse Professional Kaoshiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , Associate Professor/ Department of Nursing, , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

This article describes a 38-year-oldmale patient who was recently diagnosed with a brain tumor. Prior to surgery,he experienced subjective feelings of uncertainty, fear, and anxiety due tofacing brain surgery. However, post-surgery, he suddenly suffered from ahemorrhagic stroke, resulting in an inability to cough up phlegm independentlyand weakness in his left limbs. The health threat and lack of understandingabout the disease have psychologically impacted him, particularly regarding theuncertain state of limb recovery in the future among post-stroke patients.

Purpose:

Theinterdisciplinary medical team aimed to increase the patient's awareness andacceptance of the disease, empowering him to make informed decisions abouttreatment options.

Methods:

Duringthe nursing assessment period from December 21-22, 2023, and December 25, 2023,to January 2, 2024, a comprehensive assessment was conducted using Gordon's 11Functional Health Patterns assessment tool. It was determined that the patienthad preoperative "anxiety" and postoperative nursing problemsincluding "ineffective airway clearance," "impaired physicalmobility," and "weakness." Subsequently, a customized nursingcare plan was developed based on these findings.

Results:

During the care period,collaborative efforts between respiratory therapists involved the use ofrespiratory training combined with customized respiratory training flashcards,which successfully enhanced the patient's ability to expectorate phlegm. Additionally,working alongside physical therapists, they encouraged the patient to formulatea rehabilitation plan and shared successful rehabilitation experiences offellow patients. Interventions also included music therapy and supportive carefrom family members, guiding the patient to face changes in their conditionwith a positive attitude. As the patient's limb function gradually improved,they gained greater control over their life, effectively reducing feelings ofpowerlessness.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The author recognizes thatpost-brain tumor treatment is a journey fraught with uncertainty. It issuggested to collaborate extensively with rehabilitation departments andsystematically document the patient's progress. Tracking rehabilitationoutcomes helps patients build confidence, while coordinated interdisciplinarybrain tumor care supports patients through the challenges of the recoveryjourney.

Key words:brain tumor, rehabilitation, powerlessness
Keyword: brain tumor, rehabilitation, powerlessness

Nursing Experience in Caring for a Patient with Burn Injuries from a Dust Explosion

Pei-Ching Wu[1]
Nursing Clinical Teacher E-Da Healthcare Group E-Da Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

A 54-year-old man suffered 2nd-3rd degree burns over 65%of his TBSA, including his face, torso, and limbs, due to a dust explosion atwork. After his wounds healed, he participated in the rehabilitation process.However, changes in his physical appearance affected his interactions withothers, and his limited mobility made him feel helpless and anxious about hisfuture.

Purpose:

The objective is toutilize comprehensive physical, psychological, spiritual, and socialassessments to help the patient confront and resolve his impaired physicalmobility, social withdrawal, and hopeless. By addressing these aspects holistically,the aim is to improve the patient's overall well-being and facilitate hisadjustment to a new way of living.

Methods:

During meals, the use of an adjustable cervical decompression support strap can prevent neck spasms and reduce the patient's tendency to bend their head towards their hand while eating. Additionally,fixing a 14 cm long-handled spoon to a tongue depressor helps train the patientto eat independently, thus exercising their fingers, arms, and shoulders. Dailytraining strengthens the unaffected limbs to support the loss of limb function.Encourage patients to interact with nursing interns, as well as with otherpatients and their families. Patients are accompanied to participate in Patientsymposium of 3-5 people and group health education of 10-12 people. Socialworkers coordinate with charitable organizations and the Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation to facilitate the transition to discharge plans and ongoingsocial activities. According to the patient's religious beliefs, hospitalchaplains provide spiritual guidance through Bible reading and prayer to offercomfort and solace.

Results:

By encouraging patients to actively participate inrehabilitation activities and learn self-care, their self-worth can beenhanced. With staff accompaniment, patients become willing to engage in groupactivities, showing a noticeable increase in interaction—from initially keepingtheir heads down and remaining silent to being able to walk outdoors withfamily members. Leveraging the support of community groups, sharing successstories of other patients, and providing a comprehensive discharge rehabilitationplan can help improve health outcomes.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Burn injury patients should utilize medical resourcesearly on and be encouraged to actively participate in their care. This approachwill help both the patients and their families achieve a better quality of lifeand regain a normal routine after discharge.

Keyword:burns, impaired physicalmobility, social withdrawal, hopeless

Nurses' Psychological Impact due to COVID-19

Yun-Ruei Tsai[1] , Li-Ping Tseng[2] , Ya-Wen Huang[3]
Assistant professor Chung-Jen Junior College of Nursing, Health Sciences and Management, Taiwan.[1] , Supervisor , St. Martin De Porres Hospital, Taiwan[2] , Assistant professor , Chung-Jen Junior College of Nursing, Health Sciences and Management, Taiwan.[3]

Abstract

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic, a global health crisis, has undeniably exerted significant stress on families, communities, and healthcare systems. The mental fortitude and responses of these frontline healthcare professionals are of utmost importance, especially when considering that any negative psychological reactions can directly impact the quality and efficacy of patient care.

Purpose: Amidst this backdrop, our research delves deeply into the psychological adaptations and challenges faced by a group of eight nurses.

Methods: This research is anchored in a qualitative methodology, strategically employing purposive sampling techniques to ensure the depth and relevance of data. We engaged with eight dedicated nurses, each of whom had firsthand experience in providing care to COVID-19 patients. Through comprehensive, in-depth interviews, we sought to capture the nuances of their lived experiences during the most intense phases of the pandemic. Every narrative, rich with personal insights and emotions, was diligently recorded. These recordings were then transcribed verbatim, ensuring the preservation of every detail, and subsequently subjected to a rigorous data analysis process, aiming to distill meaningful patterns, insights, and themes.

Results: The analysis unveiled a spectrum of psychological responses among the nurses. These ranged from feelings of sudden and unexpected overwhelm, periodic bouts of self-doubt, grappling with internal contradictions, to navigating a labyrinth of emotions that often overlapped and intertwined, presenting a challenge in both identification and management.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: In light of these findings, the onus is undeniably on governmental agencies, medical institutions, and healthcare policymakers to acknowledge, address, and mitigate the psychological challenges .The nurses as frontline warriors, face during such unparalleled times. Addressing these challenges is not a mere act of benevolence; it is a necessity, pivotal for the nurses' well-being and instrumental in upholding the gold standards of nursing care. The insights from this study serve as a clarion call and a pivotal reference for all stakeholders in the healthcare ecosystem. It emphasizes the dire need to prioritize, safeguard, and nurture the holistic well-being—both mental and physical—of our nursing professionals, especially when they are at the forefront of battling global health adversities.

Keyword: Nurse, COVID-19, Psychology

Improving learning effectiveness and care quality through diversified teaching models

Yu-Hsiang Kuo[1] , Yi-Lu Fang[2] , Pei-Yi Li[3] , Hsiu-Lan Liu[4] , Shu-Chuan Lin[5]
Head Nurse E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[1] , Head Nurse , E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[2] , Head Nurse , E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[3] , Head Nurse , E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[4] , Nursing Supervision , E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[5]

Abstract

Background:

Skin injuries are a common care problem for patients in the intensive care unit. They can cause burning, itching, pain, discomfort and infection ofthe patient's skin, prolong the hospitalization days and increase the care burden. Incontinenc-associated dermatitis(IAD) is one of the common types of skin injuries in intensive care units. Due to the high incidence of IAD in the intensive care unit of a hospital, skin-related care was included in the intensive care unit intensive care specialist education and training program after a project improvement project course.

Purpose:

To conduct courses in small class teaching and interactive workshop formats, to achieve teaching purposes and learning outcomes with diversified comprehensive teaching methods, and to improve the quality of clinical care.

Methods:

The course has two main axes. The first is the assessment and care of skin integrity defects, and the second is skin care for tube fixation. In addition to face-to-face and video lectures, the course uses a variety of life-like and interesting objects as teaching aids, such as: cucumbers, mustard, newspapers, various types of tapes, human body model teaching aids,etc., to simulate the actual clinical situation and adopt group teaching. and treadmill relay methods to allow students to actually operate and experience,increase interaction with students, and improve learning effectiveness.

Results:

A total of 83 participants participated in the course, with an average satisfaction score of 4.99 and an average improvement of 19.5 points in pre-and post-test scores. Satisfactory qualitative feedback and on-site feedback:The course is very interesting and not boring; it is very practical and closeto clinical practice; it can be experienced in practice and increases the impression; the interaction between students and lecturers is lively, and it is recommended to take more experience courses.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

After the workshop, clinical teachers took it back to each intensive care unit to share the course. Everyone's feedback on the course was very good, and the incidence of IAD in the intensive care unit was reduced. In the future, theskin care workshop will be expanded to Hosted by the whole hospital.

Keyword:incontinence-associated dermatitis, IAD, diversified teaching models

Improving the Quality of Care for RCW Dialysis Patients through a Multidisciplinary Team Model

Wan-Yu Lo[1] , Sheau-Pin Lin[2] , Xiu-Jia Xiao[3] , Jia-En Liu[4] , Chin-Mei Shen[5]
Nursing supervision St. joseph's Hospital[1] , Head nurse , St. joseph's Hospital[2] , Head nurse , St. joseph's Hospital[3] , Director of Nuesing Department , St. joseph's Hospital[4] , Nursing supervision , St. joseph's Hospital[5]

Abstract

Background:

Hyperkalemia and pulmonary edema are commonand high-risk complications leading to emergency dialysis in dialysis patients.In our unit, the number of emergency dialysis sessions due to hyperkalemia andpulmonary edema was zero from 2020 to 2022. However, the number of emergencydialysis sessions increased to six cases from January to February 2023. Ananalysis of the current situation revealed issues such as potassium-containingdietary formulations by nutritionists, errors in dialysis quality assessment,insufficient fluid management during hemodialysis and inadequate dialysisquality evaluations. These issues contributed to the sudden increase inemergency dialysis sessions.

Purpose:

The aim was to enhance the quality of care fordialysis patients within the team and to reduce the number of emergencydialysis sessions to zero.

Methods:

We implemented several measures: constructinga nutrition consultation information system, revising the hemodialysis qualitycare procedure manual, establishing RCW daily care standards, improving thelabeling of tube feeding supplies, and conducting educational training andaudits.

Results: Following the implementation of thesemeasures, no further emergency dialysis events occurred. Effective communicationduring handovers was prioritized in the multidisciplinary care approach.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Theinformation system significantly improved the understanding of patients amongvarious professional roles, facilitating comprehensive care recommendations.Enhancing caregivers' awareness and adherence to output and intake measurementand recording standards contributed to ensuring the quality of care fordialysis patients.

Keyword:multidisciplinary teammodel, dialysis quality.

The Discharge Destination after Receiving the Postacute Care Program for Stroke Patients in Taiwan

Hsiang-Yun Chou[1]
physical therapist An Nan Hospital, China Medical University, Tainan, Taiwan[1]

Abstract

Background: To address the situation of prolonged hospitalization after suffering a stroke, Taiwan implemented postacute care (PAC) program in 2014. Patients receive integrated care and rehabilitation to support their functional recovery and destination transition services after discharge. The ability to return home is of great significance for stroke patients, as it greatly influences their reintegration into family life and social participation.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate the discharge destination of stroke patients who received the PAC program.

Methods: This observational retrospective study collected data on stroke patients who underwent the PAC program at a regional hospital in southern Taiwan from January 2016 to December 2018. The data of age, gender, stroke type, and the discharge destination were collected through electronic medical records.

Results: A total of 131 patients were included in this study. The mean age of the patients was 62.9 years. 87 (66.4%) were males and 44 (33.6%) were females. Most of the patients were ischemic type (65.6%). After discharged, 115 patients returned home (87.8%), 13 patients were transferred to nursing home (9.9%), 2 patients were transferred to other hospitals for further treatment (1.5%), and 1 patient died (0.8%).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: The PAC program, through multidisciplinaryintegrated care, not only provides high-intensity rehabilitation treatment forstroke patients but also offers post-discharge transitional services. This study showed that up to 87.8% of stroke patients in the PAC program returned home, indicating that most patients have the possibility of returning to family life and even have the opportunity to participate in community participation. For clinical professionals, these findings could provide valuable advice on medical decision-making for stroke patients. Receiving the PAC program can not only restore functional motor abilities but also achieve the patient's goal of returning to family life.

Keyword:stroke, discharge destination, postacute care, medical decision-making

Effectiveness of multimedia tools to optimize health literacy and preoperative preparation in surgical patients

Hsiao-Wen Tsai[1] , CHIA LING KU[2] , Huang Tuz Wen[3] , I-CHENG LU[4]
Head Nursing Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1] , Nursing , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[2] , Head Nursing , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[3] , Associate Professor , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[4]

Abstract

Background:

Primary prevention and health promotionplay important role in health-related policy worldwide. A study depicted that 77.8%of patients could feel calm and secure if them had early access to surgicalinformation.

The regulations of medical institutions in Taiwan stipulate thatpreoperativehealth education should include five major aspects: 1) comprehensiveinstructions for perioperative care, 2) sensory experience, 3) patientrole information, 4)psychological and social support systems, 5)teaching/educating care skills.

Purpose:

This program was aimed to enhance the preoperative preparation and health literacy in surgical patients by diversifiedmultimedia education with comprehensive content and high learning motivation.

Methods:

A multidisciplinary team was established to launch acomprehensive improvement to surgical patients from October 2021:1.Production and application of professional knowledge scripts:the health educational videos were recorded by professional doctor. We also introduced aninteractive robot to demonstrate video with precise preoperative healtheducation.Create an interactive communication platform providing preoperativecare information. 3. Optimization of tool convenience: Set up multiple shortcutpathways to obtain QR codes of health education.The primary outcomes were assessed by completerate of preoperative preparation. We also analyzed anxiety, information demandand satisfaction.

Results:

The outcomes of the programin January 2022 were as follows: Complete preoperative improved from 73.3% to87.5% at the day before surgery. Preoperative anxiety decreased 56.4% frombaseline. Demand for surgery and anesthesia message reduced 64.8%. Thesatisfaction of surgical service improved 28.8% after the program.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

We concluded that the combination of information technology andhealth promotion system might enhance the preoperative preparation and health literacy in surgical patients. The multimediadevice to deliver precise nursing health education without time and space constraintsmight be valuable for improvement of comprehensive self-care efficiency.Application of professional multimedia tools, precise educationcontent and standard processes strengthen the health promotion during surgicalprocess.

Keyword: Multimedia Tool、Health Literacy、preoperative preparation、surgical

Care experience for a patient with right lower limb amputation in ICU due to trauma

Ying-Jung Lu[1] , YING-HUI LU[2]
Nurse E-DA HEALTHCARE GROUP E-DA HOSPITAL[1] , nurse , Chang Gung Medical Foundation[2]

Abstract

Background:

A young male was admitted to the ICU with a severe open fracture of the right tibia from a car accident. Poor wound healing necessitated amputation. He faced discomfort and pain, immense psychological pressure, emotional trauma, feelings of loss, and negative thoughts. The author aims to help the patient overcome these challenges through comprehensive assessment and personalized nursing interventions to enhance self-care abilities and reintegrate into normal life.

Purpose:

Amputation is a traumatic injury impacting both physical and psychological recovery. The patient must manage wound pain, physical changes, poor limb coordination, and difficulties in daily living. These challenges often lead to psychological distress, withdrawal, and refusal behaviors. Establishing trust and helping the patient gain acceptance and care from peers and family is crucial for recovery.

Methods:

1. Physiological Care.

(1) Wound Care: Prevent infection and promote healing with regular dressing changes and monitoring.

(2) Pain Management: Use medications, physical therapy, and relaxation techniques.

(3) Residual Limb Care: Prevent pressure sores, maintain proper positioning, and manage discomfort.

(4) Mobility and Rehabilitation: Strengthen muscles, improve balance, and adapt to assistive devices.

(5) Psychological Support: Provide counseling to cope with grief and life changes.

(6) Prosthetic Management: Facilitate fitting, training, and adjustment of prosthetic devices.

2. Psychological Care:

(1) Emotional Reactions: Address sadness, anger, denial, or depression.

(2) Identity and Self-Image: Help adjust self-identity and self-confidence.

(3) Social and Family Relationships: Mitigate social isolation and strained

relationships.

(4)Psychological Coping and Adaptation: Support adaptation to a new lifestyle.

Results:

Three primary health conditions were addressed: complete tissue impairment, acute pain, and body and mind disorders. Building a strong nursing relationship through sincere companionship, careful listening, and heartwarming care was essential.

Conclusion for practice:

The trauma caused significant physical, mental, and emotional challenges. The ICU provided acute care, but limitations existed in providing sustained companionship and addressing social adjustment post-amputation.The author suggests timely assessment and discharge preparation services, coordination with trauma amputee associations, and comprehensive follow-up care to support the patient's return to family life and school routines. This experience aims to serve as a reference for clinical nursing colleagues in similar cases.

Keyword:amputation, traumatic , physical, psychological

Enhancing childbirth safety of maternity patient infected COVID-19 through a Multidisciplinary Team Collaboration Model

Wan-Yi Chang[1] , Su-Chun Tsai[2] , Yu-Hsuan Chou[3] , Chia-En Liu[4]
Head Nurse St. Joseph's Hospital[1] , Midwife , St. Joseph's Hospital[2] , Registered Nurse , St. Joseph's Hospital[3] , Director , St. Joseph's Hospital[4]

Abstract

Background: Given the unique needs and limited understanding of pregnant women withCOVID-19, there is a critical need to establish comprehensive care processes.

Purpose: Under a dynamic adjustment approach, our unit aimed to enhance thequality of care for pregnant women with COVID-19 through the followingstrategies: 1. Establishing comprehensive care protocols; 2. Conductingeducational training sessions; 3. Enhancing the care efficiency of nurses; 4.Preparing dedicated ward areas; 5. Improving the environment of delivery rooms.These strategies aim to ensure holistic care for both healthcare providers andpatients, achieving a positive outcome.

Methods: The primary characteristics and factors weresummarized using the 80/20 rule.

Results: From December 8,2020, to February 10, 2021, the implementation yielded the following outcomes:1. Educational training improved nurses' care knowledge from 70% to 99%; 2. Thecorrection and efficiency of putting on and off of protective gear improvedfrom an average of 6.4 minutes and 7.8 minutes to 4.98 minutes and 4.87minutes, respectively; 3. The time required for preparing medical and sanitarysupplies was reduced from 55 minutes to 20 minutes.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: During the pandemic, we successfullycreated a friendly and safe birth giving process and environment for pregnantwomen, facilitating successful maternal-infant bonding.

Keyword:COVID-19 · childbirth safety · Multidisciplinary Team Collaboration

Improvement Plan to Enhance the Accuracy of Incontinence-Associated Dermatitis Care in a Subacute Respiratory Care Center

Shu-Hui Wang[1] , Yu-Song Wun[2] , Chien-Mi Chang[3] , Min-Jung Wu[4] , Shu-Ju Chang[5]
Registered Nurse Changhua Christian Hospital[1] , Registered Nurse , Changhua Christian Hospital[2] , Supervisor , Changhua Christian Hospital[3] , Registered Nurse , Changhua Christian Hospital[4] , Registered Nurse , Changhua Christian Hospital[5]

Abstract

Background:

The Subacute Respiratory Care Center has a high prevalence rate of incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD) at 5.76‰ due to primarily admitting ventilator-dependent patients with limited mobility and the need for diapers. This prevalence has raised concerns among family members regarding the quality of nursing care, consequently affecting the nurse-patient relationship. A comprehensive assessment revealed that the accuracy of nurses' knowledge regarding IAD care was 64.1%, and the accuracy of care practices was 65.2%. The primary deficiencies identified included inadequate knowledge, insufficient assessment tools, lack of educational training, and the absence of an effective audit system.

Purpose:

The study aimed to increase the accuracy of nurses' knowledge regarding IAD care to 90% and enhance the accuracy of care practices to 90%, ultimately reducing the incidence of IAD.

Methods:

The intervention comprised four main strategies:

1. Development and Promotion of Care Protocols: Establishment of IAD care protocols and guidelines, utilization of assessment tools like the Braden scale and GLOBIAD, and creation of reminder cards for nurses.
2. Creation of Assessment and Protective Equipment Charts: Development of charts for grading IAD and corresponding protective equipment, and innovation of the "Nursing Peach Pack" to provide necessary supplies for graded care.
3. Educational Training: Organization of IAD care training sessions incorporating Kahoot games and practical operations, and production of multimedia educational videos for digital learning.
4. Regular Audits: Monthly audits of nursing care behaviors, with reviews and corrections to increase the use of reminder cards.

Results:

Following the implementation of these measures, the accuracy of nurses' knowledge about IAD care increased to 91.3%, and the accuracy of care behaviors increased to 93.6%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Standardized procedures, comprehensive assessments, educational methods, and audits improved IAD care quality,achieving a 95% accuracy rate from February to April 2023

with no recent cases.Financial challenges were addressed by social welfare assistance. The study recommends spreading standardized IAD care processes, educational materials,the "Nursing Peach Pack," and integrating AI tools in ICUs and Respiratory Care Wards.
Keyword: Incontinence-associated dermatitis, ventilator-dependent patients, healthcare quality improvement

Reducing the Re-puncture Rate of Arteriovenous Fistulas in the Hemodialysis Unit

Hsiu-Chia Hsiao[1] , Tang Ying-Ssu[2] , Liu Chia-en [3] , Yen Li-chun[4]
nurse St.Joseph's Hospital[1] , nurse , St.Joseph's Hospital[2] , Nursing department director , St.Joseph's Hospital[3] , Nursing department supervision , St.Joseph's Hospital[4]

Abstract

Background:

In 2023, our hospital received a complaint forwarded by the Ministry ofHealth and Welfare regarding hematoma formation due to repeated punctures ofarteriovenous fistulas. This incident affected the morale of the nursing team,tarnished the hospital's reputation, increased dialysis safety concerns, andled to unnecessary medical costs.

Purpose:

The aim was to reduce the risk of vascular and surrounding tissue damagein patients, enhance patient safety and care quality, and effectively managemedical costs and resource allocation.

Methods:

Six identified factors were investigated that contributing to 80.4% of theissues: staff unfamiliarity with fistulas, reliance solely on tactileassessment before puncture, improper use of stress ball exercises for newfistulas, poor patient fluid management, deep and brittle fistulas, andinconvenient use of stethoscopes. Four strategy groups comprising twelveinterventions were proposed: 1. Establishing standardized fistula punctureprocedures; 2. Enhancing fistula function assessment; 3. Revising patienteducation materials; 4. Managing evaluation tools.

Results:

Over a seven-monthimprovement project, the re-puncture rate decreased from 0.89% to the target of0.41%. From October 2023 to May 2024, the rate consistently remained between0.32% and 0.39%, showing a continuous decline in re-puncture incidents.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

By implementing fixed care teams and rotation strategies, bidirectionalcommunication ensured comprehensive understanding of patients' dialysis andfistula conditions. Additionally, training seed instructors to provide bedside guidancereduced anxiety and fear during needle insertion for both nursing staff andpatients.rotation strategies, two-way communication ensured comprehensiveunderstanding of patients' dialysis and fistula conditions. Additionally,training instructors provided bedside guidance reduced anxiety and fear duringneedle insertion for both nursing staff and patients.

Keyword: Arteriovenous Fistulas、re-puncture rate

Experience in intensive care for a case of recurrent pituitary adenoma complicated by subarachnoid hemorrhage after surgery

Pin-Hsuan Chen[1]
Nurse Cathay General Hospital[1]

Abstract

Background:

Pituitary adenomas account for about 10% of intracranial tumors. Clinical treatment is mainly endoscopic transsphenoidal hypophysectomy. Because the tumor is close to the blood vessels supplying the brain, subarachnoid hemorrhage may occur after surgery, and emergency surgery is unexpected. Surgery allows patients and caregivers to face the uncertainty of disease development, formulate appropriate measures to alleviate the patient's postoperative discomfort, and give family members the confidence to accompany the patient to face the comorbidities of the disease.

Purpose:

A 59-year-old female patient with pituitary adenoma suffered from subarachnoid hemorrhage after surgery, which caused the impact of consciousness and neurological dysfunction. The family members also faced uncertainty about the prognosis of the disease. Through a comprehensive evaluation, we provide his individual and Continuity of care allows patients and their families to go through stressful stages and perform their nursing roles appropriately to improve the quality of care.

Methods

During the nursing period, Gordon's elevenfunctional health assessments were used to collect data through direct care,physical assessment, and interviews with family members. The health problems ofthe individual case were determined to be brain tissue perfusion failure,potentially dangerous body fluid volume loss, and potentially dangerousinfections. and caregiver role strain.

Results:

By monitoring neurological function andcontrolling blood pressure, no increase in intracranial pressure occurred; theoccurrence of diabetes insipidus could be dealt with immediately to maintain anappropriate balance of input and output; physical and occupational therapistsperformed bedside rehabilitation, and the patient was invited to participate,and no occurrence occurred Limb contracture; empathize with the patient'sfeelings, provide emotional support, provide disease education, guide passivemovements and respond to instructions, so that he can have the confidence toaccompany the patient to face the disease together.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

After the case is transferred to the general ward, a consultation speechtherapist and a discharge preparation service personal caretaker will receivethe case, continue to track the disease progress and assess the need forfollow-up care and assistive device resources. Before discharge, the patientcould practice walking with a four-legged walker without any dizziness. Throughthe cooperation of cross-disciplinary medical

teams, we achievepatient-centered team care and improve the quality of whole-person care.
Keyword: Pituitary adenoma, postoperative complications, Intensive care experience

Effects of an Experiential Learning Program (EL-P) among developmental delay people: A preliminary study

Ching-Hsiu Chen[1] , Tseng, Hu-Wen[2] , Wong, Shin-Yung[3] , Feng,Yueh-Yen[4] , Chen, Shu-Ming[5] , Teng, Hsiu-Lan[6]

Associate Professor Fooyin University[1] , assistant professor , Fooyin University[2] , instructor , Fooyin University[3] , Associate Professor , Fooyin University[4] , Associate Professor , Fooyin University[5] , assistant professor , Fooyin University[6]

Abstract

Background:

The performance of individuals with disabilities people in various areas of development, such as movement, sensory perception, communication and expression, self-care,interpersonal and social relations, and conceptual understanding. As they grow year by year, they also show a decline in their physical health and physical condition. Compared with their peers, they have the problem of premature aging.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of an Experiential Learning Program (EL-P)for core-muscles exercise training, nutrition plate, painting creation, and hand made creation for people with developmental delays.

Methods:

Data collection form Juan to Dec 2023. We conduct a 12-week EL-P of 6 weeks core-muscles exercise training, 2 weeks of painting creation course for nutrition plate and 4 weeks of handmade DIY course were provided. An emotional thermometer and a self-made visual scale of satisfaction were used as assessment tools. Visual scales of subjective well-being and self-control satisfaction were used as assessment tools.

Results:

The results showed the students average age was 31.73 (SD±8.31) years, there were 11 females (55%),and 9 males (45 %). After the Experiential Learning Programs, the Wilcoxon-Signed Ranks Test showed non-significant were observed in the body weight(z=-1.682, p=.093), waistline (z=-2.329, p=.020), hip-line (z=-1.626, p=.104),systolic blood pressure (z=-.841, p=.400) and diastolic blood pressure (z=-2.597,p=.009). But they were showed high satisfaction of this programs (100%, n=20).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

There was improvement the learn satisfaction about Experiential Learning Program in this study.Further research is needed, to determine this leaning program how to enhance the effectiveness of student’s self-efficacy. Further research studies are necessary with increasing the times of core-muscles exercise and may affect the learning outcomes.

Keyword: Experiential Learning Program, core muscles, nutrition plate, painting creation, handmade creation

A middle-aged patient presented with urinary ascites- A Case Report

Yi-Ru Dong[1] , Shen Kuei-Feng[2]
Nurse practitioner Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1] , 專科護理師護理長 , Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

Bladder perforationand urinary ascites is a rare clinical disease, and the literature indicates thatspontaneous bladder. The incidence of bladder perforation and urinary ascitesis 1:126,000, but if treatment is delayed, the mortality rate is as high as 47%.

Purpose:

The purpose of thiscase report is to investigate the process of differential diagnosis andtreatment in a patient with urinary ascites.

Methods:

Materials were obtained from the patient's medicalrecord, history taking, physical examination, rudimentary laboratory data,imaging examination test during 2022/04/21-2022/05/03

Results:

This case is a 54-year-old woman who complained of lower abdominal pain for one month. The patient was diagnosed with gastroenteritis and hospitalized. After antibiotic treatment, the inflammatory index and abdominal pain improved. However, deterioration of renal function and acidemia, urine decrease was noted. At the same time, symptoms changed to bloating. A bedside ultrasound which revealed massive ascites. A paracentasis was performed and studies of urine creatinine showed positive. Foley was indwelled. Connect urologist and Cystoscopy showed perforation of the right posterior wall of the bladder, mucosal adhesion andfibrosis of tissues near the bladder. Reviewing the medical history, Patient were diagnosed with cervical cancer (stage IB2). Radical hysterectomy and radiotherapy were performed. The aggravating factors this time were: large amounts of urine produced by intravenous infusion and diuretics. fluid, causing overexpansion of the bladder, which can lead to rupture of the original mucosal adhesion and fibrosis in the tissues near thebladder. This also confirmed that the cause of this deterioration of renal function was causing reverse peritoneal dialysis, resulting in continued increases in blood ureanitrogen and creatine liver index.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

For those patient who with ascites confirmed on imaging and abdominal surgery history, it is recommended that structural diseases ofthe urinary system should be included in the differential diagnosis during theinitial diagnosis. This may be able to detect this problem earlier.

Keyword: Bladder perforation, Urinary ascites, Acute renal failure

Discuss the efficacy and side effects of Lecanemab in patients with Alzheimer disease based on the evidence-based medicine approach.

Wan-Hsuan Hung[1]
1

Abstract

Background:

Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder of uncertain cause and pathogenesis. Last year, Lecanemab, a new medication for Alzheimer's disease, was approved by the FDA. It works by reducing the amount of amyloid deposits in the brain. However, the approval is controversial because it remains unclear whether and to what degree it helps alleviate the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. Additionally, it comes with side effects, requires close monitoring, and is costly.

Purpose:

The aim of this study is to investigate the efficacy and side effects of Lecanemab in patients with Alzheimer disease for clinical use.

Methods:

Our study identified the clinical problem and conducted a comprehensive literature search in the PubMed, Cochrane Library, and Airiti Library databases using the PICO framework (P: Patients with severe Alzheimer's disease; I: Lecanemab; C: Placebo; O: efficacy and side effects). No language or time restrictions were applied. Literature appraisal was performed based on the Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP) to evaluate the quality of the articles.

Results:

A total of 23 articles were identified. Publications that were inconsistent with our clinical scenario, duplicated, or lacked full text were excluded. From a meta-analysis systematic review, we found that combining the results of three randomized clinical trials showed that Lecanemab was beneficial in stabilizing or slowing down the decline in the Clinical Dementia Rating Sum of Boxes (CDR-SB) (WMD: −0.45; 95% CI: −0.64, −0.25; $p < 0.00001$). However, Lecanemab significantly increased the risk of amyloid-related imaging abnormalities with edema or effusions (ARIA-E) and cerebral microhemorrhages and macrohemorrhages (ARIA-H), compared with the placebo group.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Based on the evidence we found, Lecanemab showed significant positive effects on cognition, function, behavior, and overall change. However, it also significantly increased the risk of ARIA-E and ARIA-H. Moreover, the current available evidence was only conducted in patients with mild or early Alzheimer's disease. The efficacy and side effects of Lecanemab for patients with advanced Alzheimer's disease have yet to be established. Further investigations on Lecanemab are required.

Keyword: Alzheimer disease, Lecanemab, evidence-based medicine

Improve the completeness rate of laparoscopic surgery supplies prepared by new nurses in the operating room

Yen-Chou Chen[1] , Sheng-Shu Huang[2] , Yu-Fang Chen[3] , Yi-Chian Wang[4]
Nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[1] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[2] , Nurse , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[3] , NURSE , Kaohsiung Municipal Siaogang Hospital[4]

Abstract

Background:

During the operation, the surgical supplies were incomplete, which prolonged the operation time and increased the patient's infection rate. New nurese of our unit who left the operating room many times to take supplies during the operation, which affected the patient's surgical safety. After inspection, it was found that new nurses who's material preparation completeness rate was 42.8%, and the average material preparation awareness was only 29.8%, so the project was setup to improve this problem.

Purpose:

The project was to improve the completeness rate of new nurses prepared supplies.the nurses with more than 3 years of experience which were tested on their prepared supplies of the completeness rate and their completeness rate reached 80.9%. Therefore, this data was used as a benchmark. The project members unanimously agreed that increasing material preparation awareness of new nurses can greatly improve the material preparation completeness rate, so we actively challenge the target value and set the goal: the surgical laparoscopic surgery prepared supplies completeness rate of new nurses was 90%, and the material preparation awareness rate was 90%.

Methods:

The project members formulated improvement countermeasures after document review and brainstorming: conducting educational training, producing instruction manuals, reorganizing equipment and consumables in 5S, setting up a cloud backup list, and establishing an audit mechanism to make improvements.

Results:

After intervention, the completion rate of new nurses' preparation for laparoscopic surgery increased from 42.8% to 100%, and their average knowledge of preparation for laparoscopic surgery increased from 29.8% to 95%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This project is to improve the rate of complete preparation of surgical laparoscopic supplies for new nurses, including interventional laparoscopic surgery process teaching plan, surgical laparoscopic consumables bundled set, surgeon teaching manual, laparoscopic surgery process supplies and simulation Preparation teaching plan, the utilization rate of the above measures reaches 100%. Use the 5S management method to rearrange surgical laparoscopic instruments and consumables, classify the instruments by color, and conduct visual management. The rate of complete laparoscopic surgery supplies for new nurses increased from 42.8% to 100%. The awareness rate of laparoscopic surgery material preparation increased from 29.8% to 95%.

Keyword: laparoscopic surgery、completeness rate、 laparoscopic

Use Multiple Strategies To Improve The Implementation Rate Of Parent-Infant Book Reading In Postpartum Nursing Care Center

Hsin-Ya Yeh[1] , WAN-CHING,HUANG[2] , YUE-CHI, LIN[3] , CHIN- WEN,HSH[4] , CHIA-WEN, HUNG[5]
Nurse Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , Nurse , Chang Gung Memorial Hospital postpartum care center[2] , Nurse , Chang Gung Memorial Hospital postpartum care center[3] , Head Nurse , Chang Gung Memorial Hospital postpartum care center[4] , Nursing Supervisor , Chang Gung Memorial Hospital [5]

Abstract

Background:

Research has confirmed that parent-infantbook reading can increase infants' hearing and visual stimulation of braindevelopment, lay language, cognitive and social skills, and promoteparent-child interaction and emotions; the government began to promote the0-year-old parent-infant book reading policy in 2018, However according to thesurvey, the implementation rate of parent-infant book reading is only 23.6%.This is because the standard operating procedures have not been formulated sothe nurse's guidance is not individualized. Without demonstrating the implementationmethod and providing books, the mother's implementation status is not trackedafter the guidance, resulting in maternal cognitive accuracy and implementationrate of parent-infant book reading being low.

Purpose:

We hope to improve the accuracy andimplementation rate of parent-infant book reading among mothers and theirfamilies through multiple strategies.

Methods:

From January 10, 2024 to April 30, 2024, we go through: First, Formulate nursing guidance standards for parent-infant book reading so that nurses can follow them; Second, Organize interactive teaching group guidance courses and provide demonstration teaching videos to promote learning and implementation by mothers and their families; Third, Purchase books and set up reward point cards to increase Motivate the mother and her family members and make good use of books for parent-infant book reading; Fourth. Conduct follow-up evaluations after guidance to discover implementation problems of the mother, and then teaching, support, and encouragement.

Results:

The accuracy rate of maternal and familymembers' understanding of parent-child reading increased from 76.6% to 95.2%,and the implementation rate increased from 23.6% to 91.7%.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Parent-infant book reading has been proven bygovernment promotion and research literature to be of great help to infantgrowth and parent-child relationships. We use project strategies to enhancemothers and their families’ understanding of parent-infant book reading so thatthey can be interested and confident, and effectively improve it. in line withthe policy, we will promote a good image of the institution by promotingparent-infant book reading.

Keyword: Postpartum care home, Parent-child reading together, Multiple nursing guidance.

Effectiveness of Aromatherapy in Improving Sleep for Elderly with Depression in the Community Post-Pandemic

Ching-Hui Kuo[1] , Hui-Ru Lin[2]
Assistant Hand Nurse Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital[1] , Head Nurse , Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

According to the statistics from theMinistry of the Interior of Taiwan, the population aged 65 and above reached3,983,640 in 2022, accounting for 17.18% of the total population, officiallyentering an aged society. Studies indicate that once people reach the age of60, their health conditions decline rapidly. When the World Health Organizationdeclared the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, elderly people were identified asa vulnerable group. Amid rapid social structural transformations, shifts intimes and concepts, gradual physical function deterioration, the death offriends and relatives, loss of economic independence, and increasing inabilityto self-care, community centers faced difficulties in operation during thepandemic. Consequently, some elderly individuals became housebound, leading tofeelings of loneliness and helplessness. This, in turn, resulted in symptoms ofdepression and sleep disorders, highlighting the growing importance of mentalhealth issues among the elderly.

Purpose:

The effectiveness of using aromatherapy to improvesleep among depressed elderly people in the community after the epidemic

Methods:

Thisstudy utilized a quasi-experimental design, recruiting 60 elderly individualsfrom various community centers in southern Taiwan post-pandemic. Participantsreceived citrus essential oil inhalation therapy twice a week for 10 minuteseach session over a period of three weeks. Data on sleep quality and depressionseverity were collected using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and theGeriatric Depression Scale (GDS) before the intervention, one month after theintervention, and three months after the intervention.

Results:

The study showed that the average PSQI scoresone month (5.50) and three months (5.29) after the aromatherapy interventionwere significantly lower than before the intervention (8.12), with astatistically significant difference ($p<0.001$). The results indicated thatmost elderly participants had poor sleep quality accompanied by symptoms ofdepression, as reflected in the average scores for sleep quality and depressivesymptoms.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

In the post-pandemic era, incorporating acupoint massage canfurther enhance sleep quality and reduce depression. In the future, visualsocial media and telephone interviews can be used to continuously track andmore frequently monitor participants' performance in a contactless manner.

Keyword: Aromatherapy、community elderly、depression、sleep

A Pilot Study of Cognitive Training Program for Improving Cognition Function in Frail Older Adults

Chao-Yin Li[1]
Associate Professor Fooyin University[1]

Abstract

Background: Normal aging of the brain is associated with memory loss and cognitive impairments that can interfere with daily routines and affect the capacity of older people to live independently. Additionally, cognitive impairment is associated with a higher mortality risk. Therefore, researching how to prevent cognitive impairment with aging is essential, especially given the current aging crisis that is facing the world. In addition to pharmacological therapies, the past research aimed at non-pharmacological intervention, such as “cognitive training” is a particularly promising approach for delaying age-related cognitive decline. The aim of this pilot study was to test a pilot study of cognitive training program to improve cognitive function for frail older adults.

Purpose: The aim of this pilot study was to test a pilot study of cognitive training program to improve cognitive function for frail older adults.

Methods: This module uses a method of reading aloud and simple arithmetic calculations to enable frail elderly people, through daily and short-term brain health exercises, and to share once a week in the community, and give homework exercises that can be practiced at home, to provide brain activation training.

Results: The outcome of this plan includes: a total of 54 seniors participating in the 12-week plan, and from (a) the effectiveness of the word memory, (b) the identification of the font colors, and (c) the number of number calls (positive numbers, countdown), there are obvious trends of progress.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice: In summary, it is important to apply cognitive training for the frail elderly to prevent cognition decline in the community. More studies with larger samples, with longer training programs or with more specific tasks, and long-term confirmation of the changes produced will be necessary. The systematized application of these programs may contribute to the maintenance of cognitive functioning and prevent possible impairment due to normal aging and impairment due to dementia. Through the establishment of the "Taiwan Brain Health Classroom Module", we can achieve a truly localized and evidence-based dementia cognitive care model in Taiwan.

Keyword: Cognitive Training Program, Cognition, Frail, Older Adults

Enhancing Blood Glucose Control in Gestational Diabetes through Exercise Intervention Utilizing Self-Efficacy: A Pilot Study

Heng-Hua Wang[1] , Lin-Hua Wang[2]
Head Nurse Kaohsiung Medical University Gangshan Hospital[1] , Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing , Fooying University [2]

Abstract

Background:

The prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is 17.9%, with upto 18.9% of cases progressing to type 2 diabetes postpartum. GDM can lead tocomplications in infants such as macrosomia, neonatal respiratory distresssyndrome, and jaundice, and may even result in neonatal death. It also posesrisks to pregnant women including renal and retinal complications, as well ascardiovascular diseases.

Purpose:

GDM management can be achieved through lifestylemodifications aimed at blood glucose control. This study utilizes self-efficacyenhancement to promote adherence to exercise prescriptions and dietary control,aiming to investigate strategies for improving blood glucose management. Findingsare expected to provide insights applicable to future clinical care practices.

Methods:

This study employed a convenience sampling design, selecting a gynecologyand obstetrics outpatient clinic at a medical center in the southern region.From July 2023 to December 2023, a total of 5 pregnant women with gestationaldiabetes mellitus (GDM) were recruited. The intervention involved performingexercise three times per week, with each session consisting of 30 minutes ofaerobic exercise and 20 minutes of resistance training. Postprandial bloodglucose levels were measured every two weeks. The total duration of theintervention was 8 weeks.

Results:

The study results indicated that the average fasting blood glucose levelbefore the intervention was 154 mg/dL, while the average fasting blood glucoselevel after the intervention was 128 mg/dL. This demonstrates that sustainedexercise led to an improvement in the control of postprandial blood glucoselevels.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

In Taiwanese culture, there is a prevalent belief that pregnant womenshould refrain from physical activity to protect the fetus. However, researchhas demonstrated that exercising during pregnancy does not increase the risk ofpreterm birth, whereas reducing physical activity can negatively impactmaternal health. This study proposes the use of aerobic exercise to metabolizebody fat and resistance exercises utilizing skeletal muscle contractions toenhance insulin sensitivity, effectively lowering blood glucose levels.Throughdietary restrictions and increased physical activity integrated into dailylife, this approach aims to achieve blood glucose control and reduce pregnancycomplications. By altering personal perceptions to influence behavior,

thestudy finds that individuals with higher self-efficacy beliefs are moresteadfast in pursuing their goals.
Keyword:self-efficacy、Exercise、Gestational Diabetes

Concept Analysis of Workplace Stress

Pei-Ru Cai[1] , Chia -Yun Fu[2]
Head Nurse Fooyin University ; Ministry of Health and Welfare Penghu Hospital[1] , Assistant Professor , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

Withthe advancement of global technology, workplaces encounter variousstress-inducing situations. Workplace stress represents a dynamic process that wouldresults some maladaptive responses in workers, leading to increased fatigue orburnout. The concept of workplace stress is often confused with other similarterms and definitions, such as job strain. Therefore, through concept analysis,we aim to gain a deeper understanding of the relevance of workplace stress.

Purpose:

This aims to this study was confirmed the defining characteristics, antecedents and consequences of workplace stress and its. It is important for nursing staff to effectively address workplace stress to reduce their stress levels and enhance the quality of clinical care.

Research Methods

Theconcept analysis method proposed by Walker and Avant (2019), this studyanalyzes the concept of workplace stress. By describing its definingcharacteristics and presenting typical and contrary cases, the study aims toclarify the concept and identify its antecedents and consequences. The goal isto provide effective coping strategies for nursing staff to manage workplacestress.

Results:

Based on a comprehensiveliterature review, the defining characteristics of workplace stress include:(1) factors related to work-associated personnel and situations; (2) theinduction of physiological, emotional, and behavioral changes (e.g., anxiety, avoidance);and (3) the accumulation of stress over time. The antecedents include: (1) theworking environment and interpersonal interactions; (2) prolonged dedication towork; and (3) discrepancies between personal abilities or performance andorganizational expectations. The consequences include changes in physical andmental work conditions in nurses, a significant reduction in workforce , andpotential crises in the work environment.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Clarifying the concept ofworkplace stress can provide hospital administrators with effective strategiesto address stress among nurses. By implementing proactive measures to preventand manage the physical and mental health of clinical nurses, workplace stresscan be mitigated, thereby enhancing job satisfaction and overall well-beingamong nurses.

Keyword:workplace, stress, concept analysis

Treatment Adherence in Patients with Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease: A Concept Analysis

Yi-Hsuan Liu[1] , Ching-Hsiu Chen[2]
Practiced Nurse Yuan' General Hospital[1] , Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Fooyin University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan[2]

Abstract

Background:

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a common disease caused by the reflux of stomach contents into the esophagus. GERD can cause serious complications and increase the consumption of medical resources. It affects people with many health-related problems and reduces the quality of life.

Purpose:

The aim of this study was to clarify the meaning and nature on the concept of treatment adherence in GERD patients.

Methods:

This study used the concept analysis method proposed by Walker and Avant (2019) to analyze the concept of treatment adherence in GERD patients. This defining treatment adherence to clarify the antecedents, consequences, and the characteristic attributes of the concept of GERD patient.

Results:

The defining treatment adherence to clarify the antecedents, consequences, and the characteristic attributes are as follows: (1) GERD is diagnosed by a physician; (2) proactively understands the condition and actively participates in the treatment process; (3) maintains a good cooperative relationship with medical members; (4) follows daily self-care recommendations and recommendations.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

We hope that clinical nurses can use the findings of this analysis to more effectively improve GERD patient’s adherence with treatment plans, reduce symptoms, and ultimately improve the overall health and quality of life in patients.

Keyword: Gastroesophageal reflux, treatment adherence, concept analysis

The Concept Analysis of Acute Pain in Patients After Thoracoscopic Surgery

Jia-Xin Lin[1] , Ching-Hsiu Chen[2]
Surgical Clinical Nurse Specialist Yuan General Hospital[1] , Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Fooyin University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan[2]

Abstract

Background:

The video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) is an advanced minimally invasive surgical technique. Its advantages are less trauma, fewer complications and faster recovery. However, acute pain remains one of the practice issues of great concern in clinical care.

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to clarify the nature and significance of the concept analysis of acute pain in patients after thoracoscopic surgery.

Methods:

The Walker and Avant (2019) concept analysis approach was applied. The defining characteristics of acute pain in postoperative thoracoscopy patients, clarify the concept, confirm the antecedents and consequences.

Results:

The analysis of the concept of acute pain in postoperative thoracoscopy patients, included an operating definition and clarify the antecedents, consequences, and the characteristic attributes are as follows:(1) occurred within 3 months after surgery; (2) have persistent feelings of discomfort or distress in the wound tissues; (3) frequent expressing emotional or psychological distress.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

We were hoped that through this conceptual analysis, the clinical nursing staff can understand the acute pain experienced by patients after thoracoscopy, can correctly assess pain, and provide appropriate medical intervention to improve the quality of nursing care.

Keyword: Concept Analysis, Acute Pain, Thoracoscopic Surgery

Kinesio Taping Improves Reaching Performance in A Child with Quadriplegic Cerebral Palsy: A Case Report

Chia-Li Shih[1]
Physical therapist An Nan Hospital, China Medical University, Tainan, Taiwan[1]

Abstract

Background:

Reaching performance is an important functional ability for children to execute daily tasks and interact with their environment. Children with cerebral palsy usually have impaired reaching performance due to abnormal muscle tone and weak muscle strength in their upper limbs. Kinesio Taping (KT) has been used to facilitate muscle activation and decreased spasticity in stroke patients. Few studies explored the effects of KT on reaching performance in children with cerebral palsy.

Purpose:

The aim of this study is to examine the changes in reaching performance at both functional and impairment levels after KT intervention in a child with cerebral palsy.

Methods:

This case was an 8-year-old girl with cerebral palsy and quadriplegia. Due to spasticity and insufficient muscle strength in her left upper limb, the girl could not grasp a cup steadily while brushing her teeth. I-shaped KT was applied to her left triceps and wrist extensors to facilitate muscle activity by a physical therapist. During the application of KT, the active range of motion (AROM) of left upper limb and the motor performance in gripping a peg and reaching to place it into the hole were observed and recorded using a mobile application called CoachView.

Results:

After KT intervention, the AROM of shoulder flexion increased from 44 to 57 degrees, while elbow flexion decreased from 62 to 29 degrees. Both the accuracy and speed of reaching were improved.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

KT can enhance reaching performance by improving the AROM of the upper limb in a child with cerebral palsy. Clinically, KT application may assist in motor training for children with cerebral palsy to improve the motor function of their upper limbs.

Keyword: Kinesio Taping; cerebral palsy; reaching performance

Exploring the impact of COVID-19 on the psychological stress of nursing staff

Hui-Ru Lin[1] , Hsin-Yun Ho[2] , Ching-Hui Kuo[3] , Cheng-Hsin Chuang[4]
Head Nurse Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital[1] , RN, MSN, Head Nurse, Department of Nursing , Pingtung Branch of Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital[2] , Assistant hand nurse , Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital[3] , Professor/Chair , National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan [4]

Abstract

Background

TheCOVID-19 epidemic impacted Taiwan’s medical system. Nurses are front-line careworkers so their physical and mental state is of particular importance. Infectiousdiseases pose a significant impact on public health and healthcare systems,particularly placing immense challenges and work pressures on frontlinehealthcare professionals.

Purpose

The purpose ofthis study was to explore the impact of COVID-19 on the psychological stress ofnursing staff.

Methods

This study employed a descriptive research approach and administered a cross-sectional questionnaire survey to 200 nurses working in a hospital in Southern Taiwan from 2022 to 2023. We performed an analysis on the mental health of nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic using the BSRS-5 and CHQ-12 to determine the effects of stress responses. We used multiple statistical analysis methods to showed the differences, the factors affecting and the correlation between emotional distress (BSRS-5) and mental health (CHQ-12) with regard to specific stresses (overwork, personal and work-related fatigue) in nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results

The factorscontributing to nurse burnout were analyzed using multiple linear regression,with a focus on the work setting and caring for confirmed COVID-19 patients.The results revealed that nurses working in the intensive care unit (ICU)experienced higher scores in personal-related burnout compared to those ingeneral wards (β=3.511). Additionally, nurses involved in the care of confirmedCOVID-19 patients exhibited higher personal-related burnout scores compared tothose without such responsibilities (β=7.160).

Conclusions

Our findingsmay help administration managers develop policies to reduce work-related stressand increase nurses' resilience.

Keyword:COVID-19、Nursing staff、Psychological distress

Nursing Experience in Weaning a Pneumonia Patient from Mechanical Ventilation

Wan-Tsen Chi[1] , Ching-Yi Huang[2]
[1] , , [2]

Abstract

Background:

This case involves a39-year-old male who developed respiratory failure due to pneumonia triggeredby a cold. He was intubated and placed on invasive mechanical ventilation.Concerned about the financial burden of hospital expenses on his family, he waseager to return to work.

Purpose:

The goal was to improve hissecretion retention through personalized nursing care, provide support andcare, reduce anxiety, and facilitate his early weaning from the ventilator toenable his return to the workplace.

Methods:

During hospitalization, thepatient was found to have respiratory clearance dysfunction, activityintolerance, and anxiety. Through teaching proper coughing techniques,repositioning every two hours, and back-patting, along with plannedrehabilitative exercises in bed, at bedside, and out of bed in collaborationwith a rehabilitation therapist, the patient eventually managed to walkindependently. Empathetic listening and encouraging positive family involvementin the care process were also implemented. After personalized nursing care, thepatient successfully weaned off the ventilator and showed reduced anxiety.

Results:

This paper discusses a malepatient with pneumonia-induced respiratory failure requiring mechanicalventilation. During hospitalization, the patient was found to have respiratoryclearance dysfunction, activity intolerance, and anxiety. Comprehensive andindividualized nursing care led to the improvement of the patient's healthproblems and successful weaning from mechanical ventilation.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

After successful weaningfrom the ventilator, there is a concern that the patient, lacking access todisease-related information and resources, might seek medical attention againdue to the absence of continuous care at home. It is recommended that he participatein community health education to learn about pneumonia care, improve hislifestyle, develop exercise habits, and understand the importance of regularmedical visits to prevent pneumonia recurrence and promote reintegration intothe community.

Influence of Personal and Professional Background on Nurses' Work Excitement and Frustration: A Study in South Taiwan

Ju-Yin Chang[1] , Yuan-Ping Chang[2]
RN, BSN Chang Gung Medical Foundation, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital[1] , PhD, RN, Associate Professor , Department of Nursing, Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:
Satisfactory working conditions can enhance nurses' work excitement (WE) and job satisfaction, thereby reducing work frustration (WF) and turnover rates. Job satisfaction is significantly influenced by both personal and organizational factors.

Purpose:

This study aims to examine the effects of personal and organizational factors, as well as work experience, on the levels of WE and WF among nurses.

Methods:

A survey was conducted with 938 registered nurses at a large teaching hospital in Taiwan. The Work Excitement and Frustration Questionnaire (WEFQ), developed by Dr. Simms and modified from published work, was translated into Chinese and used as the instrument for this study. Descriptive statistics were employed to evaluate the levels of WE and WF, while t-tests and one-way ANOVA were used to analyze differences among nurse specialty groups.

Results:

The results revealed significant differences in the levels of WE among nurses based on age, educational background, salary, current job position, and work experience. These differences were consistently observed across all nurses, regardless of their working units or whether they were assigned to their preferred departments. Similarly, significant differences in WF were found depending on nurses' age, current position, specialty, years of work experience (both at their current unit and throughout their career), and whether they worked in their preferred departments.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

While most past studies focused on the relationship between job satisfaction and nurse retention, this study emphasizes the analysis of nurses' emotions and compassion, as reflected in their WE and WF. This approach aims to establish measures that effectively improve nurses' job devotion and healthcare quality. The findings provide valuable references for future interventions aimed at enhancing working conditions and environments for nurses, ultimately improving the quality of care in hospital settings.

Keyword: Work excitement, Work frustration, Nurse, Personal and work background

Development of detection platform for clinical anaerobic bacteria drug susceptibility test

Chia-Wei Chang[1] , Kai-Wen Teng[2] , Tsung-Tao Huang[3] , Yen-Pei Lu[4] , Ming-Hua Shiao[5] , Yu-Hsin Lin[6]
Assistant Engineer National Applied Research Laboratories Taiwan Instrument Research Institute[1] , RD manager , MedFluid Co., Ltd[2] , researcher , National Applied Research Laboratories Taiwan Instrument Research Institute[3] , associate researcher , National Applied Research Laboratories Taiwan Instrument Research Institute[4] , researcher , National Applied Research Laboratories Taiwan Instrument Research Institute[5] , associate researcher , National Applied Research Laboratories Taiwan Instrument Research Institute[6]

Abstract

Background:

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has been listed by the World Health Organization (WHO) as one of the top ten global health threats in 2019, causing approximately 700,000 deaths and approximately US$55 billion in medical costs worldwide each year. According to the report of the United Nations, the number of deaths caused by AMR will rise to 10 million in 2050, which is higher than the 8.2 million of cancer. According to the latest report data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), more than 2.8 million patients in the United States are infected with superbugs every year, and are faced with only limited antibiotic treatment or even no antibiotics available dilemmas.

Purpose:

At present, the large-scale automatic drug susceptibility testing machines in hospitals are all for drug susceptibility testing of aerobic bacteria. The traditional manual agar dilution method is still used for drug susceptibility testing of anaerobic bacteria. In addition to consuming manpower and time, it is prone to human error and influence accuracy of test results. Therefore, this project will use microfluidic technology and biotechnology to develop quantitative fluid-type anaerobic drug susceptibility detection cassettes and automatic drug sensitivity analyzers, providing functions such as automatic drug sensitivity analysis, output reports, and electronic databases.

Methods:

This project is divided into three parts: (1) Design and manufacture of anaerobic bacteria susceptibility cassette; (2)Mechanism development and system integration test of drug susceptibility automatic analyzer; (3) Validation of standard anaerobic strain susceptibility testing.

Results:

The anaerobic bacteria drug susceptibility cassette developed in this project can be used with a testing machine to successfully automatically produce drug susceptibility testing reports.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The clinical anaerobic bacteria susceptibility test detection platform developed by this project is expected to improve the detection accuracy and capacity, and provide

physicians with a reference for precise drug use in anaerobic bacteria susceptibility, so that patients can be treated in a timely and correct manner, and avoid delay in treatment resulted in death.
Keyword:antimicrobial resistance, AMR · microfludics · Anaerobic susceptibility cassette · Drug Sensitivity Automatic Analyzer

Applying Swanson's Theory of Caring to Anxiety in a Patient with an Initial Diagnosis of Late-Stage Bladder Cancer

Li-Wen Huang [1] , Ching-Hsiu Chen[2]
nurse Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital[1] , Department of Nursing/Associate Professor , Fooyin University[2]

Abstract

Background:

The incidence and mortalityrates of bladder cancer around 12th to 16th in Taiwan. Patients common symptomsare pain around the bladder, frequent urination, urgent urination, and pain orburning when urinating.

Purpose:

This case report describes the nursing care experience of applying Swanson’s Theory of Caring to a 58-year-old female patient who had a diagnosis of late-stage bladder cancer and exhibited considerable anxiety at the time of diagnosis.

Methods:

During the care period from April 2 to April 26, 2024, the patient, who was diagnosed with late-stage bladder cancer, exhibited clear signs of shock, fear, and uncertainty regarding treatment options. Employed as the caregiving framework for the patient, Swanson’s Theory of Caring emphasizes (1) maintaining belief, (2) knowing, (3) being with, (4) doing for, and (5) enabling. The proactive care provided to the patient involved physical assessments, observations, interviews, medical record reviews, and data collection across the physiological, psychological, social, and spiritual dimensions.

Results:

The patient’s main health problems were (1) insufficient nutrition, (2) low protective ability, and (3) anxiety. The author, acting as an oncology manager, collaborated with a multidisciplinary team to provide personalized care and foster positive thinking in the patient. Effective listening, communication skills, and educational interventions were used to reduce the patient’s anxiety throughout the nursing care process.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The occurrence of an initial diagnosis of late-stage bladder cancer is rare in clinical practice. Through the sharing of this nursing experience, a reference is provided for clinical nurses caring for similar patients, thereby improving treatment completion rates and the quality of care for such patients.

Keyword: Swanson's caring theory, late-stage Bladder cancer, anxiety, Oncology manager

The impact of experiential teaching for nursing students

Yu-Hui Hsieh[1] , You-Ting Dai[2] , Ching-Feng Huang[3]
Assistant Proferssor Fooyin University[1] , Student , Fooyin University[2] , Lecturer , Chang Gung University of Science and Technology at Chiayi Campus[3]

Abstract

Background:

Empathy refers to a way of thinking from the other person's perspective. Through empathy and understanding of other people's feelings and thoughts, one can be aware of other people's needs, care about other people's opinions, and understand others from their perspective. Solve the problem, respond to the other person's feelings, and improve personal empathy.

Purpose:

It is hoped that through multiple teaching models, students can actually experience the mobility inconveniences caused by stroke patients and the elderly due to physical dysfunction or decline, and promote students' empathy in the furture.

Methods:

1. In the classroom, students are allowed to actually wear simulation experience suits for the elderly or hemiparalysis experience suits for stroke patients, and then actually go to campus to complete daily chores, such as walking, going up and down stairs, going up and down slopes, shopping, eating, etc.

2. After the activity, ask students to write down 300-500 words about their experience. Using content analysis method to analyze and organize the students’ feelings.

Results:

1. Feeling that their movements are restricted: After putting on the experience suit, students feel that their movements have slowed down. Many things they can usually do by themselves now require the assistance of others. Case A:

2. Understand the burden caused by inconvenient mobility on the elderly and stroke patients: Through personal experience with the equipment for the elderly and stroke patients, students understand that the physical mobility of the elderly is so poor and inconvenient. Case B:

3. Self-reflection and learning to empathize with others: Through experience and reflection, students decided to go home and care more about their elders at home, and also wanted to help people with limited mobility. Case C:

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

Through experiential teaching, students can have immersive experiences and feelings. Further, through self-reflection, students can learn to think from others' perspective and empathize with others, so as to prepare for the work of nursing in the future.

Keyword:experiential teaching, students, empathy

Developing a Dementia-Friendly Home Environment Checklist in Taiwan

Chia-Chen Wu[1] , Chiu-Feng Yeh[2] , Ching-Ju Chen[3] , Chih-Ling Huang[4]
associate professor Fooyin University[1] , head nurse , Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital[2] , assisstant professor , Fooyin University[3] , Distinguished Professor , Fooyin University[4]

Abstract

Background:

In the face of the aging population and the extension of lifespan, the rapid increase in the number of dementia patients will become an inevitable trend that the whole society must face. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the global prevalence of dementia is rising steadily. Currently, an estimated 50 million people worldwide live with dementia, and this number is projected to continue increasing in the coming decades (Hughes, 2020). According to Taiwan Alzheimer’s Disease Association (2023), the number of people suffering from dementia in Taiwan has exceeded 300,000 at the end of 2022 and will approach 900,000 by 2065. Taiwan's recent long-term care policies, cultural trends, and economic conditions all enhance the idea of"local aging." Therefore, the focus should be on providing a safe and reassuring home environment when placing elderly individuals with dementia in their homes. However, there is still a lack of assessment tools specifically designed for evaluating home environment of elderly individuals with dementia in Taiwan.

Purpose:

To develop a home environment checklist for elderly dementia patients tailored to the Taiwanese context.

Methods:

This study adopted a literature review to explore existing assessment tools of dementia patients’ living environments. Through three rounds of expert panel discussion, consensus was reached on the dimensions and items included in a checklist assessing home environments of dementia patients. The draft checklist was then tested with community-dwelling dementia patients to evaluate its applicability.

Results:

The preliminary version of the assessing checklist for the home environment of dementia patients has been developed, comprising 33 items that address the five dimensions of “safety,” “stimulation,” “recognizability,” “comfort,” and “operability.”

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The "Dementia-Friendly HomeEnvironment Checklist" presented in the article can serve as a reference for community frontline care personnel and families of dementia patients to create more dementia-friendly home environments.

Keyword:dementia-friendly, dementia-friendly home environment, checklist

Improving the accuracy of scabies skill-mixed care measures in comprehensive wards

Bi-Hua Huang[1] , Hsiu-Chun Lai[2]
Deputy director of nurse department Kaohsiung Municipal Min-Shen Hospital[1] , Director of nurse department , Kaohsiung Municipal Min-Shen Hospital[2]

Abstract

Background:

Our hospital cooperateswith 180 long-term care institutions in Kaohsiung City for medical care. Theward care model is skill-mixed graded division of labor care. Based on thestatistics of infectious notification data, the authors found that the scabiesinfection density in long-term care institutionscooperating with our hospital from March to August 2022 was 2.26‰, and jumpedto 3.51‰ in the same period in 2023. In view of the increasing trend of scabiesinfection density, the authors conducted project improvementfrom September 25, 2023 to April 12,2024.

Purpose:

A project improvementwas conducted to improve the accuracy of scabies care and the density ofscabies infection in long-term care institutions.

Methods:

After checking thecurrent situation and using the root cause analysis method, the author foundthat the reasons for the low accuracy of scabies care include: insufficientawareness of protective measures, failure to implement the care process,insufficient protective measures, insufficient blood oxygen machines,mattresses, clothing and Insufficient bed sheets and insufficient hand washingstations. Improvement strategies include: (1). Improving the care process forpatients with suspected scabies. (2) Revising the suspected scabies carechecklist. (3) Formulating audit methods (4) Planning in-service education (5)Producing scabies care measures videos (6) Producing scabies care illustrationsin Chinese, Indian and Vietnamese. (7) Putting on a single protective cover.(8) Using a cleaning pad. (9) Using water-soluble laundry bags. (9) Adding handwashing equipment.

Results:

After the improvement,the accuracy of scabies care by nursing staff increased from 63.4% to 89.3%,while the accuracy of scabies care by care attendants jumped from 33.3% to81.3%. Compared with the same period in 2023, the scabies infection densitydropped from 5.08‰ to 3.77‰ from February 1 to March 31, 2024.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The authors conducted aproject-based analysis of the scabies infection situation in long-term careinstitutions and proposed improvement measures. After improvement, the accuracyof scabies care by nursing staff and attendants can be effectively improved andthe density of scabies infection can be reduced.

Keyword:scabies infection density, long-term care

Effectiveness of Team-Based Learning (TBL) in the "Nursing ProfessionalEthics" course for nursing students .

Ju-Ping Huang[1]
Associate professor Fooyin University[1]

Abstract

Background:

The Team-Based Learning(TBL) approach has been widely implemented across various fields. This learner-focused pedagogy offers advantages comparable to Problem-BasedLearning, with the added benefit of being more cost-efficient. Team-Based Learning (TBL) is currently recognized as one of the most effective teaching strategies for enhancing students' critical thinkingskills. Team-Based Learning (TBL) is currently recognized as one of the most effective teaching strategies for enhancing students' critical thinking skills.

Purpose:

This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of Team-Based Learning (TBL) in the "Nursing ProfessionalEthics" course for nursing students.

Methods:

A quasi-experimental,single-group, pre-post test design was adopted. A sixteen-week TBL teaching method was implemented. For validation, the Critical Thinking DispositionScale, individual and group readiness assurance tests, and learning satisfaction surveys were collected to evaluate students' learning outcomes.

Results:

A total of 38 students were enrolled. Nearlyall (92.2%) were female, aged 21-22 years. Paired samples t-test showed asignificant increase in critical thinking disposition after TBL ($p < .05$).Independent t-test indicated that group test scores were significantly higherthan individual test scores ($p < .05$). However, learning satisfaction scoresdid not show a significant difference ($p > .05$).

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The TBL approach has positive effects on nursing students' learning of nursing ethics. Peer assessment was utilized in group discussions to avoid unfair contributions, and the content of the teaching materials should not be too difficult to prevent students from being overloaded and affecting their learning. The results of this study can be used as a reference for the planning of nursing ethics related programs.

Keyword: Team-Based Learning (TBL) , nursing students, critical thinking disposition

Development of an Innovative Smart Tourniquet for Nursing

Yueh-Ju Liao[1] , Wei-Fang Wang[2] , Ying-Ju Chang[3] , Keng-Ren Lin[4]
Geriatric Nurse Specialist National Cheng Kung University Hospital[1] , Deputy Director , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[2] , Professor , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[3] , Project Manager , Medical Device Innovation Center, NCKU[4]

Abstract

Background:

Patients undergoing blood draws or intravenous catheter placements require tourniquets for venous congestion, and tourniquets are also needed for hemostasis post-dialysis or catheter removal. According to the 2005 Patient Safety Advisory, 60 hospitals in Pennsylvania reported 125 annual incidents of forgotten tourniquet removal. In 2022, NCKU hospital recorded 15 incidents of delayed tourniquet removal. There is an urgent need for assistive devices to prevent such patient safety events. Despite searching for nursing innovations related to tourniquets, none have fully met the practical needs of clinical settings, which motivated our team to develop an innovative solution.

Purpose:

This study aims to develop a smart tourniquet that alerts users to its pressure status and allows for immediate pressure release.

Methods:

The smart tourniquet's main features include: 1) One-button operation to avoid adding extra tasks for nurses; 2) Configurable time settings based on application scenarios; 3) Distinct auditory and visual alerts; 4) No pressure points on the patient; 5) Water-resistant; and 6) Lightweight and portable with detachable components. The study analyzed clinical incident causes and collected data from 141 cases across 9 units of National Cheng Kung University Hospital, including emergency, intensive care, dialysis, and general wards. It also evaluated nurses' experiences, perceptions of the issue, and satisfaction with the device's operation.

Results:

The analysis revealed that the absence of alert mechanisms led to missed tourniquet removals in busy and disruptive work environments. About 40% of staff had experienced forgetting or delaying tourniquet removal, while over 92% expressed varying levels of concern regarding this issue. All staff members desired an alert system to remind them to remove the tourniquet. Through iterative testing and refinement, satisfaction with the button, design, and firmware improved from 65% to 95%. The smart tourniquet was finalized, patented, and mass-produced, with current use in 12 units in our hospital.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

The smart tourniquet has been well-received by clinical staff, patients, and their families, significantly aiding in post-dialysis hemostasis to addresses the issue of forgetting to remove the tourniquet after returning home. Continuous development is expected to establish it as the optimal solution for tourniquet-related clinical issues.

Keyword: Smart tourniquet, tourniquet removal

Evaluation of the Mannitol Anti-Crystallization Device

Keng-Ren Lin[1] , Wei-Fang Wang[2] , Yueh-Ju Liao[3]
Project Manager Medical Device Innovation Center, NCKU[1] , Deputy Director , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[2] , Geriatric Nurse Specialist , National Cheng Kung University Hospital[3]

Abstract

Background:

In neurology and neurosurgery wards, many patients suffer from brain edema and increased intracranial pressure due to diseases or injuries. Mannitol is a common and effective treatment for these conditions. However, during administration, Mannitol often forms white crystals due to its supersaturated solution nature, which crystallizes under low temperatures or vigorous shaking. When crystallization occurs, nurses heat the solution to 40-50°C as recommended by the manufacturer to dissolve the crystals before infusion. However, water baths pose a risk of drug contamination, and heating lamps are difficult to control, time-consuming, and disrupt nursing workflows, potentially delaying optimal drug administration.

Purpose:

This study proposes a solution to address Mannitol crystallization during infusion and conducts functional verification and clinical efficacy testing.

Methods:

The anti-crystallization device for Mannitol consists of a chamber structure and a temperature control module. The chamber structure includes: (1) a hanging element for attaching the chamber to an IV stand; (2) a bottle hanging element for suspending the Mannitol bottle inside the chamber; (3) an insulating chamber, a transparent window area, and a closable door. The temperature control module includes: (1) a temperature-controlled electric heating module with a power source, control circuit, and heater to regulate the chamber temperature, set to a constant mode (37°C) and a dissolution mode (50°C); (2) an operation panel with mode adjustment buttons, and a temperature display.

Results:

Compared to traditional methods, the anti-crystallization device offers more precise temperature and time control and significantly improves operational convenience. Clinical efficacy tests showed no significant difference in preventing crystallization at mid-high temperature settings (37°C) due to variations in Mannitol formulations and packaging. However, in dissolution mode (50°C), the device effectively dissolved crystallized Mannitol.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This study not only introduces a new method for dissolving Mannitol crystals but also deepens the understanding of Mannitol characteristics. This device saves the steps and time required to prepare a water bath or heating lamp for warming the medication. Future research should explore the optimal temperature, and the crystallization speed. This will enable clinical staff to better understand related characteristics and develop optimal solutions for preventing crystallization.

Keyword: Mannitol crystallization, anti-crystallization device

Nursing Innovation: Non-Tipping, Illuminated Urinal

Jun-Yi Lee[1] , Jun-Yi LEE[2]
NURSE Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital[1] , nurse , Fengshan Health Center[2]

Abstract

Background:

Terminallyill patients often face difficulties in toileting, leading to issues likeincontinence-associated dermatitis. To address this, a "light-uptoilet" was designed, offering convenience, safety, and hygiene,especially for bedridden patients. It features gender-neutral design,expandable capabilities, LED lights for illumination, and a detachable urinebag. This innovation aims to improve the quality of life for terminally illpatients and reduce caregiver burden.

Purpose:

The objective was to create a more humane toileting solution for terminally ill patients and those with mobility impairments. The illuminated standing toilet enhances safety with LED lights and a strapfunction, providing convenience and dignity. Extensive communication with stakeholders guided the design process, resulting in a product that aims to improve quality of life and reduce fall risks.

Methods:

The"light-up toilet" addresses falls, a significant concern incaregiving, with features such as gender-neutral design, adjustable strap, LEDlights, and a detachable urine bag. Instructions ensure proper usage andhygiene, promoting safety and ease of use for patients and caregivers.

Results:

Theilluminated standing toilet offers significant advantages in genderapplicability, functionality, urine observation, and appearance. Its design,coupled with LED lights and a strap, enhances convenience and safety, making itpromising for market adoption.

Conclusion/Implementations for practice:

This innovation benefits terminally illpatients by providing a comfortable and dignified toileting experience whilereducing fall risks and improving caregiver efficiency. It has the potential toenhance social welfare and industry standards through partnerships and furtherclinical trials.

2024 International Healthcare Conference Innovative Healthcare, Working Together for Change: Insights, Challenges, and Evidences

(2024國際健康照護研討會)
編輯者：輔英科技大學 護理學院

主　　編：輔英科技大學 護理學院
發　行　人：輔英科技大學 護理學院
出　版　社：輔英科技大學 護理學院
地　　址：831高雄市大寮區進學路151號
電　　話：07-7811151#6100
傳　　真：07-7863670
電子郵件：son@msg.fy.edu.tw
網　　址：https://ihc.fy.edu.tw/
出 版 年 月：2025年02月
檔 案 格 式：PDF
I S B N：

輔英科技大學校舍平面圖



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