

ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY
4TH INTERNATIONAL CLINICAL NURSING
RESEARCH CONGRESS

8 – 11 DECEMBER 2022 ISTANBUL / TURKEY
ONLINE

ABSTRACT BOOK

Edited By

Prof. Zuhal BAHAR

Asst. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM

Lecturer Beyzanur İŞBAY

2022

ISTANBUL



 **CSU**
CYPRUS SCIENCE UNIVERSITY

 **THE UNIVERSITY OF
NEWCASTLE**
AUSTRALIA

 **ISTANBUL AYDIN
UNIVERSITY**

The Fourth International Clinical Nursing Research Congress

8th–11th December 2022

Dear colleagues,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, We would like to invite you to “**The Fourth International Clinical Nursing Research Congress**” which is organized online in collaboration with Istanbul Aydin University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Nursing, Turkey, University of Newcastle, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Australia, and Cyprus Science University, Cyprus on the 8th–11th December 2022.

The knowledge and experience you bring to this congress will help improve nursing care. The Organizing Committee looks forward to welcoming you to this Research Congress in December.

Honorary Presidents of the Congress

Ayşegül KAPTANOĞLU (Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University)
Yadigar İZMİRLİ (President of Istanbul Aydin University)
Patricia DAVIDSON (Vice Chancellor, of Wollongong University)
Selman ARSLANBAŞ (Chairman of Board of Trustees, Cyprus Science University)
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Asst. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM (Istanbul Aydin University)
Asst. Prof. Emine ERGİN (Istanbul Aydin University)
Asst. Prof. Cennet ÇIRIŞ YILDIZ (Istanbul Aydin University)
Lecturer Merve GEYLANİ (Istanbul Aydin University)

Chairs of the Congress

Prof. Zuhal BAHAR (Istanbul Aydin University)
Prof. Ritin FERNANDEZ (University of Newcastle Australia)
Prof. Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNEÇ (Cyprus Science University)

INVITATION

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Secretaries of Congress

Asst. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM

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Asst. Prof. Cennet ÇİRİŞ YILDIZ

Lecturer Merve GEYLANI

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Prof. Zuhal BAHAR

Co-Chairmans of Congress

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Prof. Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ

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Prof. Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ (Cyprus Science University)

E- ISBN: 978-625-7783-62-0

Important Notes: Our congress meets the criteria for Associate Professorship.

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Asst. Prof. Dilek YILDIRIM (Istanbul Aydin University)

Asst. Prof. Emine ERGİN (University of Health Sciences)

Asst. Prof. Cennet ÇİRİŞ YILDIZ (Istanbul Aydin University)

Lecturer Merve GEYLANİ (Istanbul Aydin University)

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Seda DEĞİRMENCİ ÖZ, Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey.

Arzu KAVALA, Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey.

CONGRESS SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

8TH DECEMBER 2022, THURSDAY

8 DECEMBER 2022, THURSDAY							
OPENING	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	OPENING
	03:00 03:20	08:00 08:20	09:00 09:20	10:00 10:20	04:00 04:20	17:00 17:20	Anthems
OPENING SPEECHES	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	SPEAKERS
	03:20 06:00	08:20 11:00	09:20 12:00	10:20 13:00	04:20 07:00	17:20 20:00	<p>Opening Speeches</p> <p>Zuhal BAHAR <i>Chairs of the Congress, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye</i></p> <p>Ritin FERNANDEZ <i>Chairs of the Congress, University of Newcastle, Australia</i></p> <p>Lale Ayşegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ <i>Chairs of the Congress, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus</i></p> <p>Ayşegül KAPTANOĞLU <i>Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye</i></p> <p>Yadigar İZMİRLİ <i>President of Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye</i></p> <p>Patricia DAVIDSON <i>Vice President of Wollongong University, Australia</i></p> <p>Selman ARSLANBAŞ <i>Chairman of Board Trustees, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus</i></p> <p>Mustafa AYDIN <i>Chairman of Board Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University, Turkiye</i></p>
OPENING CEREMONY	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	OPENING CEREMONY
	06:00 07:00	11:00 12:00	12:00 13:00	13:00 14:00	07:00 08:00	20:00 21:00	Traditional Dance Show
ORAL PRESENTATION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Ayfer AYDIN, Ritin FERNANDEZ
	07:00 09:00	12:00 14:00	13:00 15:00	14:00 16:00	08:00 10:00	21:00 23:00	ORAL PRESENTATION
POSTER PRESENTATION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Tuğba ŞAHİN TOKATLIOĞLU
	09:00 10:00	14:00 15:00	15:00 16:00	16:00 17:00	10:00 11:00	23:00 00:00	POSTER PRESENTATION

9TH DECEMBER 2022, FRIDAY

9 DECEMBER 2022, Friday									
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Selda SEÇGİNLI, Emre KUĞU		
	03:10 05:10	08:10 10:10	09:10 11:10	10:10 12:10	04:10 06:10	17:10 19:10	ORAL PRESENTATION		
	05:10 05:20	10:10 11:00	11:10 12:00	12:10 13:00	06:10 06:20	19:10 20:00	break		
KEYNOTE LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Ritin FERNANDEZ, Zuhah BAHAR		KEYNOTE SPEAKER
	05:20 06:05	11:00 11:45	12:00 12:45	13:00 13:45	06:20 07:05	20:00 20:45	Multimorbidity- a new paradigm and challenge for clinical care		Patricia DAVIDSON <i>Vice of President, Wollongong University, Australia</i>
	06:05 06:15	11:45 11:55	12:45 12:55	13:45 13:55	07:05 07:15	20:45 20:55	break		
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Hoda WASSIF, Ayfer AYDIN		SPEAKER
	06:15 07:00	11:55 12:40	12:55 13:40	13:55 14:40	07:17 08:00	20:55 21:40	Research leadership - Think Different		Ritin FERNANDEZ <i>University of Newcastle, Australia</i>
	07:00 07:10	12:40 12:50	13:40 13:50	14:40 14:50	08:00 08:10	21:40 21:50	break		
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Aklime SARIKAYA, Semra BÜLBÜLOĞLU		
	07:10 07:55	12:50 13:35	13:50 14:35	14:50 15:35	08:10 08:55	21:50 22:35	ORAL PRESENTATION		
	07:55 08:20	13:35 14:00	14:35 15:00	15:35 16:00	08:55 09:20	22:35 23:00	break		
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Aklime SARIKAYA		SPEAKER
	08:20 09:05	14:00 14:45	15:00 15:45	16:00 16:45	09:20 10:05	23:00 23:45	Developing a program of research in nursing: Discipline your interests		AYHAN LASH <i>Northern Illinois University, USA</i>

10TH DECEMBER 2022, SATURDAY

10 DECEMBER 2022, Saturday									
POSTER DISCUSSION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Fatma ERSİN, Seda DEĞİRMENÇİ ÖZ		
	02:00 02:45	07:00 07:45	08:00 08:45	09:00 09:45	03:00 03:45	16:00 16:45	POSTER PRESENTATION		
	02:45 02:55	07:45 07:55	08:45 08:55	09:45 09:55	03:45 03:55	16:45 16:55	break		
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Nihal GÖRDES, Semra BÜLBÜLOĞLU		
	02:55 03:40	07:55 08:40	08:55 09:40	09:55 10:40	03:55 04:40	16:55 17:40	ORAL PRESENTATION		
	03:40 03:50	08:40 08:50	09:40 09:50	10:40 10:50	04:40 04:50	17:40 17:50	break		
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Sabahat GÖZÜM		SPEAKER
	03:50 04:35	08:50 09:35	09:50 10:35	10:50 11:35	04:50 05:35	17:50 18:35	Evidence-Based Nursing in Theory and Practice: Epistemological Criticisms		Deniz TANYER <i>Selçuk University, Turkey</i>
	04:35 04:45	09:35 09:45	10:35 10:45	11:35 11:45	05:35 05:45	18:35 18:45	break		
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Ayla BAYIK TEMEL		SPEAKER
	04:45 05:30	09:45 10:30	10:45 11:30	11:45 12:30	05:45 06:30	18:45 19:30	Translation of research interviews: Do we have a problem with qualitative rigor?		Hoda WASSIF <i>Bedfordshire University, England</i>
	05:30 05:40	10:30 10:40	11:30 11:40	12:30 12:40	06:30 06:40	19:30 19:40	break		
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Selda SEÇGİNİ, Dilek YILDIRIM		SPEAKER
	05:40 06:25	10:40 11:25	11:40 12:25	12:40 13:25	06:40 07:25	19:40 20:25	RESEARCH IN CANCER: Benefit for cancer nurses, patients and society.		María Paz Fernández ORTEGA <i>Barcelona University, Spain</i>
	06:25 06:35	11:25 11:35	12:25 12:35	13:25 13:35	07:25 07:35	20:25 20:35	break		
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Cantürk ÇAPIK		SPEAKER
	06:35 07:20	11:35 12:20	12:35 13:20	13:35 14:20	07:35 08:20	20:35 21:20	Gathering whole-person Health data Using a mobile application: Turkish version of Mystrengths+Myhealth		Selda SEÇGİNİ <i>Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Turkey</i>
	07:20 07:30	12:20 12:30	13:20 13:30	14:20 14:30	08:20 08:30	21:20 21:30	break		
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Maro MUNOZ SOLINAS		SPEAKER
	07:30 08:15	12:30 13:15	13:30 14:15	14:30 15:15	08:30 09:15	21:30 22:15	Eases and difficulties in using the JHNEBP Model		Kathleen WHITE <i>Johns Hopkins University, USA</i>
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Nursen NAHCIVAN, Özlem AKMAN		SPEAKER
	08:15 09:00	13:15 14:00	14:15 15:00	15:15 16:00	09:15 10:00	22:15 23:00	Ethics of care at the bedside, focusing on the ethics of caring, and on the self-care of the nurse as a caregiver		Mara MUNOZ-SOLINAS <i>Universidad Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile</i>

11TH DECEMBER 2022, SUNDAY

11 DECEMBER 2022, Sunday																			
POSTER DISCUSSION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Esra SEZER, Cennet ÇİRİŞ YILDIZ												
	02:00 02:45	07:00 07:45	08:00 08:45	09:00 09:45	03:00 03:45	16:00 16:45	ORAL PRESENTATION												
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02:45 02:55	07:45 07:55	08:45 08:55	09:45 09:55	03:45 03:55	16:45 16:55	break													
ORAL DISCUSSION	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Merve GEYLANI, Beyzanur İŞBAY												
	02:55 03:50	07:55 08:50	08:55 09:50	09:55 10:50	03:55 04:50	16:55 17:50	ORAL PRESENTATION												
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03:50 04:00	08:50 09:00	09:50 10:00	10:50 11:00	04:50 05:00	17:50 18:00	break													
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Nuran KÖMÜRÇÜ		SPEAKER										
	04:00 04:45	09:00 09:45	10:00 10:45	11:00 11:45	05:00 05:45	18:00 18:45	Turkish nursing journals: Contributions to nursing science and editorial processes		Melek Nihal ESİN <i>Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Turkey</i>										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>04:45 04:55</td> <td>09:45 09:55</td> <td>10:45 10:55</td> <td>11:45 11:55</td> <td>05:45 05:55</td> <td>18:45 18:55</td> <td colspan="4">break</td> </tr> </table>										04:45 04:55	09:45 09:55	10:45 10:55	11:45 11:55	05:45 05:55	18:45 18:55	break			
04:45 04:55	09:45 09:55	10:45 10:55	11:45 11:55	05:45 05:55	18:45 18:55	break													
LECTURE	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	CHAIRS: Melek Nihal ESİN, Emine ERGİN		SPEAKER										
	04:55 05:55	09:55 10:55	10:55 11:55	11:55 12:55	05:55 06:55	18:55 19:55	Dual conference: Article publishing process Prof.Dr.Sebahat Gözüm: Suggestions to researchers from the editor's and reviewer's point of view Prof.Dr.Hasibe Kadioğlu: Suggestions for authors in publishing processes		Sabahat GÖZÜM* and Hasibe KADIOĞLU** * Akdeniz University, Turkey ** Marmara University, Turkey										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>05:55 06:05</td> <td>10:55 11:05</td> <td>11:55 12:05</td> <td>12:55 13:05</td> <td>06:55 07:05</td> <td>19:55 20:05</td> <td colspan="4">break</td> </tr> </table>										05:55 06:05	10:55 11:05	11:55 12:05	12:55 13:05	06:55 07:05	19:55 20:05	break			
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06:50 07:00	11:50 12:00	12:50 13:00	13:50 14:00	07:50 08:00	20:50 21:00	break													
Closing&Award Ceremony	New York	London	Barcelona	Istanbul	Chile	Sydney	SPEAKER												
	07:00 08:00	12:00 13:00	13:00 14:00	14:00 15:00	08:00 09:00	21:00 22:00	Award Ceremony & Closing Speeches & Step by Step Istanbul Zuhal BAHAR <i>Chairs of the Congress, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye</i> Ritin FERNANDEZ <i>Chairs of the Congress, University of Newcastle, Australia</i> Lale Aysegül BÜYÜKGÖNENÇ <i>Chairs of the Congress, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus</i> Aysegül KAPTANOĞLU <i>Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye</i> Yadigar İZMİRLİ <i>President of Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye</i> Patricia DAVIDSON <i>Vice President of Johns Hopkins University, School of Nursing, USA</i> Selman ARSLANBAŞ <i>Chairman of Board Trustees, Cyprus Science University, Cyprus</i> Mustafa AYDIN <i>Chairman of Board Trustees, Istanbul Aydin University, Türkiye</i>												

CONGRESS SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

8 DECEMBER 2022, THURSDAY ORAL PRESENTATION 14:00-16:00	Chairs: Ayfer AYDIN, Ritin FERNANDEZ	
Hour	Presentation Title	Author/s
14:00-14:10	The Use Of Dorothea Elizabeth Orem's Theory Of Self-Care Inadequacy In Nursing: A Systematic Review	Özkan Karadede, Arzu Kavala, <u>Emre Kuğu</u>
14:10:14:20	Analysis of Nursing Graduate Theses About Triage: Systematic Review	<u>Emre Kuğu</u> , Tuğba Şahin Tokatlıoğlu, Özkan Karadede
14:20-14:30	An Analyzing Case Study of a Cleaning Worker that experienced an Occupational Accident by using computerized OMAHA System	<u>Nur Sena Kayacan</u> , Emine Aktaş Bajalan
14:30-14:40	Using Mobile Applications for Patient Education: A Systematic Review	Esra Sezer, <u>Tuğba Sahin Tokatlioglu</u> , Arzu Kavala, Huriye Karadede
14:40-14:50	Use Of The Neuman Systems Model In Nursing: Systematic Compilation	Huriye Karadede, <u>Bezzanur İşbay</u> , Esra Sezer
14:50-15:00	The Effect of the Health Literacy Levels of Teachers on their Vaccine Hesitancy	<u>Ayşe Çal</u> , Akgün Yeşiltepe
15:00-15:10	Investigation of The Relationship Between Critical Thinking Disposition and Job Satisfaction Among Critical Care Nurses	<u>Afife Betül Cengel</u> , Elif Ateş, Esra Uğur
15:10-15:20	Telemedicine for patients with Epilepsy: A Systematic review	<u>Medine Yücesoy</u> , Cansu Polat Dünya
15:20-15:30	Stress and Experiences Perceived by Nursing Students Going into Clinical Practice During the Pandemic Process: A Qualitative Study	<u>İlşu Özdemir</u> , Berra Baycangil, Edanur Karataş, Ayşe Çal
15:30-15:40	Development of Self-Efficacy Scale in Colorectal Cancer Surgery- A Validity and Reliability Study	<u>Yasemin Çakır</u> , Rabia Sağlam Aksüt
15:40-15:50	The Effect Of Spirituality And Spiritual Care Perception On Nurse Performance	Hilal Kuşcu Karatepe, <u>Nilgün Katrancı</u>
15:50-16:00	Last Utterances of Patients in Covid Intensive Care Units: A Qualitative Study	<u>Özcan Özdemir</u> , Zeliha Yaman, Mualla Yılmaz

POSTER PRESENTATION 16:00-17:00	Chairs: Tuğba Şahin TOKALIOĞLU	
16:00-16:05	Barriers to antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence among children	<u>Özlem Şensoy</u> , Ayfer Aydın, Sema Bayraktar
16:05-16:10	Body Image Perception and Bullying in Adolescents	<u>Sema Bayraktar</u> , <u>Özlem Şensoy</u> , Ayfer Aydın
16:10-16:15	Digital Sexual Health In Adolescents: Content Analysis Based On Gender And Social Norms	<u>Ayşe Deliktas Demirci</u> , Kamile Kabukcuoglu
16:15-16:20	Investigation of the Effects of Nursing Students' Ways of Coping with the Level of Interpersonal Dependency on their Allitudes to Dating Violence	<u>Özcan Özdemir</u> , Zehra Can, Ebru Öztürk Çopur
9 DECEMBER 2022, Friday ORAL PRESENTATION 10:10-12:10	Chairs: Selda SEÇGİNLİ, Emre KUĞU	
Hour	Presentation Title	Author/s
10:10-10:20	The Effect Of Nurses' Professional Self-Esteem On Task Performance	<u>Hilal Kuşcu Karatepe</u> , Nilgün KATRANCI
10:20-10:30	Perceptions of Covid-19 and Quality of Life of Individuals Applying to Vaccine Unit of Hospital	Ceren Can, <u>Dilay AÇIL</u>
10:30-10:40	Determining the Expectations of Nurses Working in a Provincial Center from the Turkish Nurses Association	<u>Dilay Açıl</u> , Nurcan Bilgin, Hatice Gürgen Şimşek, İlknur Ünlü, Sema Atbaş, Serap Öztürk, Tahir Eryılmaz, Fahrullah Küçüküyıldırım, Halime Eser
10:40-10:50	Bibliometric Analysis of Theses on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Methods in Healthcare (2015-2022)	Furkan Alp, <u>Bezanur İşbay</u> , <u>Özlem Öner</u>
10:50-11:00	A Review Of Graduate Thesis On Pressure Wound In Turkey: A Systematic Review	<u>Kübra Güneş Mutlu</u> , <u>Öykü Akgül</u> , Mehmet Zeki Avcı
11:10-11:20	Investigating the Selfitis Behaviors and Self-Esteem of Nursing and Medical Technology Students	<u>Sinan Aslan</u> , Akgün Yeşiltepe, Semra Bülbüloğlu

11:20-11:30	Investigation of Women's Health Status, Secondary Trauma Level and Quality of Life of Nurses Working During COVID-19 Pandemic	<u>Merve Akmaz</u> , Aklime Sarıkaya
11:30-11:40	Evaluation of Nursing Informatics Competencies of Nurses	<u>İrem Özbay</u> , Selda Seçginli
11:40-11:50	Sexual Well-Being Model for Psychosexual Nursing Care: A Model Development Study	<u>Ayşe Deliktas Demirci</u> , Kamile Kabukcuoglu
11:50-12:00	Challenges and Affecting Factors for Nurses in the Integration of Home Health and Palliative Care	Rahime Atakoğlu Yılmaz, <u>Sevda Türen</u> , Dilek İstengir
12:00-12:10	The effects of disaster nursing education program on disaster preparedness, self-efficacy in nurses and nursing students: a systematic review	Zühal Bahar, Dilek Yıldırım, Cennet Çirış Yıldız, <u>Seda Değirmenci Öz</u> , Sercan Kara
9 DECEMBER 2022, Friday ORAL PRESENTATION 14:50-15.35	Chairs: Aklime SARIKAYA, Semra BÜLBÜLOĞLU	
Hour	Presentation Title	Author/s
14:50-15:00	Investigation of Psychological Well-Being Levels of Nursing Students in Turkey: A Systematic Review	<u>Nazmiye KIRAZ</u> , Aklime SARIKAYA
15:00-15:10	The Burnout Levels of Nurses Working in Covid-19 Ward and Intensive Care Units and Associated Factors: A Cross-sectional Study	Aynur UYSAL TORAMAN, <u>Ökkeş KISA</u>
15:10-15:20	The Relationship Between Depression Levels, Marital Adjustment, and Sexual Life Quality in Mothers of Children Hospitalized for Chronic Disease	<u>Züleyha Nur ÇİN</u> , Halime Esra MERAM
15:20-15:30	Effects of a Theory of Planned Behavior Based Physical Activity Program Among Turkish Adults: A Quasi-Experimental Design	<u>Selma Baz</u> , Selda Seçginli
10 DECEMBER 2022 ORAL PRESENTATION Saturday 09:00-09:40	Chairs: Fatma ERSİN, Seda DEĞİRMENCI ÖZ	

Hour	Presentation Title	Author/s
09.00-09.10	Screen Time: Evaluation from an Addiction Perspective	<u>Yeldanur Çappar</u> , Gülseren Keskin
09.10-09.20	Patient Safety Practices of Patient Diagnosed with Aortic Dissection in Intensive Care Unit: Case Report	<u>Gizem Açıkğöz</u> , Tuba Çatak, Esra Sarıbaş
09.20-09.30	The Effect of Preoperative Skin Antisepsis With Chlorhexidine Gluconate on Surgical Site Infections in Adult Patients: A Systematic Review	Aklime Sarıkaya, <u>Zeynep Coşkun</u> , Pınar Ermiş Barış, Mehmet Karakaya, Yeliz Elif Muti, Hilal Sezgin, Mihriban Banu Yılmaz
09.30-09.40	Bibliometric Analysis of Nursing Studies Published on Virtual Reality in Web of Science	İlknur Özkan, <u>Cansu Polat Dünya</u>
10 DECEMBER 2022 ORAL PRESENTATION Saturday 09:40-10:40	Chairs: Nihal GÖRDES, Semra BÜLBÜLOĞLU	
Hour	Presentation Title	Author/s
09.40-09.50	The Effect of Kegel Exercise on Menstruation Symptom, Severity of Dysmenorrheic Symptoms and Quality of Life in Nursing Students with Primary Dysmenorrhea: A Randomized Controlled Study	<u>Ruveyde Aydın</u> , Özge Palancı Ay, Songül Aktaş
09.50-10.00	The Effect of Fear of COVID-19 on Adaptation to University Life and Academic Motivation in Nursing Students	<u>Gülsün Özdemir Aydın</u> , Nuray Turan, Yasemin Kıyak, Abdullah Şan, Işınsu Şark
10.00-10.10	Examination of Nursing Students' Individual Values and Perceptions of Individualized Care	<u>Gülsün Özdemir Aydın</u> , Burcu Demircan, Nuray Turan, Türkinaz Aştı
10.10-10.20	The Effect of Gender Perception on Women's Health and Health Seeking Behavior among Women of Reproductive Age	<u>Ümmügülüm Çelik</u> , Halime Esra Meram
10.20-10.30	The effect of caring nurse-patient interaction levels on nurses' humanistic practice ability: A cross-sectional descriptive and correlational study	<u>Merve Murat</u> , Selmin Köse, Nezihe Kızılkaya Beji

10.30-10.40	Use of the Roy Adaptation Model in the Care of Addicted Adolescent in the Covid-19 Pandemic	<u>N. Ecem Oksal Güneş</u>
11 DECEMBER 2022 ORAL PRESENTATION Sunday	Chairs: Cennet ÇİRİŞ YILDIZ, Esra SEZER	-
08.50-09.40		-
Hour	Presentation Title	Author/s
08:50-09:00	Multidimensional Evaluation of Compassion Fatigue and Secondary Traumatic Stress Levels of Intensive Care Nurses During the Pandemic Process	Tülay Demiray, Seda Er, Yasemin Uslu, Ürün Özer Ağırbaş, Özlem Kıvanç
09.00-09.10	Evaluation of the Physical Health Status of Patients with Mental Disorders by Senior Nursing Students	<u>Merve Murat</u> , Seda Er, Tülay Demiray
09.10-09.20	Using the escaping room game as a method of teaching pressure injuries to nursing students: a pretest-posttest, quasi-experimental study	<u>Tuba Sengul</u> , Nurten Kaya
09.20-09.30	Investigation of the Relationship Between Intercultural and Moral Sensitivity Levels of Nurses Working in Two Different Institutions	Zuhal Bahar, Nihal Gördes Aydoğdu, Özlem Akman <u>Pınar Ermiş</u> , Zeynep Coşkun
09.30-09.40	Determination of Compliance with Fluid Control and Symptom Control of Dialysis Patients	Merve Harman Özdoğan, <u>Dilek Yıldırım</u>
11 DECEMBER 2022 ORAL PRESENTATION Sunday	Chairs: Merve GEYLANI, Beyzanur İŞBAY	-
09.40-10.50		-
Hour	Presentation Title	Author/s
09.40-09.50	Complementary and Alternative Therapy in Nursing; Reflexology Practice: A Systematic Review of Theses	<u>Mehmet Ata DEMİR</u> , Sercan KARA, Özlem AKMAN

09.50-10.00	The Relationship of Digital Healthy Diet and Health Literacy with Physical Activity in Adults	Alime Selçuk Tosun, <u>Büşra Duran</u> , Nurcan Akgül Gündoğdu, Neslihan Lök
10:00-10:10	The effect of nursing students' perceived social support on their professional self development	<u>Cennet Çiriş Yıldız</u> , Berna Kahveci Ceylan
10:10-10:20	The Effect of Continuous Father Support on Dyadic Adjustment, Happiness and Psychological Resilience	Hediye Karakoç, <u>Ebru Kalkan</u>
10:20-10:30	The Relationship Between Psychological Well-Being of High School Students, Screen Exposure Time and Physical Activity Levels	<u>Emine Ergin</u> , Güney Yağcınoğlu, Büşra Altınel, Zühal Bahar
10:30-10:40	The Effect of Nocturia Etiology on Quality of Life in Individuals Over the Age of 65	Yeliz Çulha, <u>Emine Ergin</u> , Seçil Erden Melikoglu Mehmet Gökhan Çulha
10:50-11:00	Investigation of Self-Esteem and Compassion Levels of Iğdır University Child Development Students According to Some Variables	Zuhal Bahar, <u>Muhammed Enes Aydın</u> , Derya Atalay, Semra Bülbüloğlu

SUMMARY SPEECHS

ETHICAL IMPORTANCE OF NURSING RESEARCH

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Nursing research has deep value in the ethos of our profession. It helps us to grow, to understand ourselves, to take better care of ourselves, to validate ourselves socially. Three articles are presented that highlight the importance of research in our discipline, as a basis and guide for growth:

Marta Simonetti & Consuelo Cerón of Universidad de los Andes, in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, conducted research in 40 hospitals and clinics across Chile, establishing that implementing safe standards for Chilean nurse endowments could save lives, prevent readmissions, shorten hospital stays, and reduce costs.

The researchers conducted extensive data collection (1,652 clinical nurses participated) establishing that:

- The number of nurses in Chilean hospitals is much lower than international standards. On average, in Chile an average ratio of 24 patients / nurse, compared to 5 patients in the USA and Australia where laws have been passed that establish safe staffing standards.
- In hospitals where one nurse is responsible for 18 patients, patients have a 41% higher risk of death compared to hospitals where the nurse is responsible for only 8 patients.
- Improving staffing to 10 patients per-nurse could result in annual savings of \$29 million from reduced bed days, which would pay for the costs of employing an additional 1,118 nurses, estimated to be needed to reach the goal of 10 patients per-nurse.

Also, this article opens the doors for dialogue on the importance of nurses' working conditions, in order to deliver safe and quality care and establish a standard of patient endowment per nurse that allows it" so, research tells us about nursing and equity, nursing and charity.

The next study that I want to point out is one of those that Irena Papadopolus led in 19 countries: in it she analyzes how compassion is understood and applied by nursing professionals. Irena first inquired what nurses meant by compassion in the different cultures being explored and then how we applied (or not) compassion to our peers, our subordinates, and the implication of this in the treatment of patients. She was able to draw a clear line to demonstrate how necessary it was to develop empathy skills and the virtue of compassion from undergraduate. And also show us how far we are often from compassionate care (and this is what we teach the new generations).

Nursing and respect for autonomy. Nursing and the respect and relevance of human dignity.

Finally, an article by Paula Vega, another Chilean nurse. She talks about resignifying end-of-life care. And it speaks of humanized care towards those who die, towards the family that loses the loved one. But it also speaks of the need to take care of the caregiver: to take loving care of each other, because work is often full of fatigue, and once the connection with our patient is made, we know that for us there will also be mourning.

The ethics of taking care of yourself when caring.

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GATHERING WHOLE-PERSON HEALTH DATA USING A MOBILE APPLICATION: TURKISH VERSION OF MYSTRENGTHS+MYHEALTH

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The COVID-19 pandemic has showed the importance of understanding whole-person health for responding effectively in the crisis situation. Whole-person health takes into account a person's resilience and the social and behavioral determinants of health. Resilience is the ability of individuals, families, communities, and countries to maintain and improve their well-being in the face of short and long-term stressors. In a whole-person approach, a person's strengths (resilience), challenges, and needs in environmental, psychosocial, physiological and health-related behaviors domains are assessed. As nurses, we should evaluate the whole person, but nursing data are often not reflective of the whole-person philosophy. Further, standardized nursing terminology to measure whole-person health including both individual and community resilience are limited. Mobile health applications are increasingly using to assist individuals in managing their own health. Use of health information technology (HIT), specifically mhealth apps, have the ability to connect with consumers.

Most mHealth apps do not include a whole-person philosophy that includes strengths, challenges and needs. Further, most mHealth app data is unstructured therefore not easily accessible or analyzable. A standardized terminology, the Omaha System can be used to capture strengths, challenges, and needs data in the community. To date, no studies have addressed the notion of resilience at individual and community levels using large standardized nursing datasets. The aim of our study was to discuss the translation and validation of the Turkish language Simplified Omaha System Terms in MyStrengths+MyHealth (MSMH). It is based on the standardized Nursing terminology, the Omaha System. MyStrengths MyHealth (MSMH) is a whole-person, strengths-based application designed for individuals, families, and communities to self-report whole-person health as strengths, challenges, and needs. MSMH was developed by Dr Robin Austin and Karen Monsen at the University of Minnesota School of Nursing in 2017. It includes Simplified Omaha System Terms that have been community validated and at the fifth grade reading level. In MSMH, the Omaha System domains, Environmental, Psychosocial, Physiological, and Health-related Behaviors, were renamed *My Living, My Mind and Network, My Body, and My Self-care*. In MSMH, signs/symptoms associated with the 42 concepts were renamed **Challenges**, and interventions were renamed **Needs**. MSMH captures health status using a continuum of severity for each concept. On this scale, a concept is considered to be a **Strength** if it is rated a 4 (good) or 5 (great). A three-phase approach is used for adaptating the simplified Omaha System terms in MyStrengths+ MyHealth into Turkish. These are Translation of MSMH into Turkish language; Content validity and linguistic validity and Readability assessment and pilot testing. In the studyi the translated terms were evaluated in accordance with existing Turkish Omaha System Terms. 25 percent of the Turkish terms of MSMH included the existing Turkish Omaha System terms. The Content Validity Index (CVI) of the Turkish terms were assessed. The item-level CVIs varied 0.80–1.00 for each term.

This is the first known study to translate and validate a standardized clinical terminology into simplified language for use in an mHealth app. Adapting MSMH into Turkish and additional languages make whole-person health assessments and standardized data available worldwide. The use MSMH has potential to include individual- and community-level data within the EHR. MSMH may be used in collaboration with individuals and clinicians to combine individual, family, and community health information. MSMH research has potential to generate an international database of individual and community-level reported strengths, health challenges, and needs.

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EVIDENCE-BASED NURSING IN THEORY AND PRACTICE: EPISTEMOLOGICAL CRITICISMS

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Evidence-based practice (EBP) “*comprises a set of rules and techniques designed to promote basic epidemiological and statistical principles, help clinicians read the medical literature more effectively, and encourage clinical management decisions based on randomized clinical trials and other well-designed studies*”. Meta-analyses or randomized clinical trials substitute the opinion, unsystematic clinical experience, or pathophysiologic rationale. EBP assessments make use of an “evidence hierarchy” in which higher levels of evidence are regarded as of higher quality than lower levels of evidence.

Criticisms about EBP are summarized under three headings.

- Criticisms of procedural aspects of EBP
- Concerns about the greater-than-expected fallibility of EBP and
- Concerns that EBM is incomplete as a philosophy of science

The major criticism is about randomized controlled trials. RCTs always cannot control the biases they aim to control. Furthermore, experiments cannot be designed by a universal set of rules. The running of RCT need domain expertise, not just statistical expertise. Even when the best rules are used in an RCT, a limited number of biases can be controlled. In addition, most experimental studies may be weak in terms of external validity. The last discussion is about financing that affects the outcome in RCT. In terms of the philosophy of science, it is believed that EBP ignores the role of clinical experience, expert judgment, patient goals and values, and basic medical science.

Nursing should continue to develop practices based on research; However; it is necessary:

- to be aware of these criticisms;
- to think about new ways to strengthen research methodology and control bias
- not to forget that each research method has its own importance
- to individualize research results
- to develop more rules for EMP.

CANCER NURSES RESEARCH:

THE CONTRIBUTION FOR NURSES, PATIENTS AND FOR POPULATION

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1. Today context of cancer nursing:

- **Increasing the incidence of cancer:** mainly with older population, that needs more care. Changes in healthy life: Smoking, obesity, sedentarism
- **Increases survival at long term, but more frequent tumours.**
- **Increasing health costs:** new and better devices, new approaches, tech equipment, radiation therapy, increasing the non-invasive surgery, robotics...
- **Continuing innovations:** better diagnosis and earlier due to new molecular targets (biomarkers). Better supportive therapies to control pain and symptoms. Immunotherapy and personalised & individualized treatments
- **Complex process and high decision making. Participation**
- **Cancer needs of many professionals** <300 persons as care providers is a complex process
- **Cancer Variability on organizations and services:** Europe / between countries. UE. - International – World context.

2. Oncology units today still under utilization of nurses

- **Gaps.** Access to research results and their applications
- **Organizational barriers** and the environment in which nurses have their practice.

3. Needs for future should think on organizations where a real change is promoted.

Enhance more autonomous and advanced nursing role. Advance cancer nursing practice. How to disseminate and implement knowledge. Cooperation models between professionals - communication and collaboration - DO NOT last with traditional and outdated models. "**Social knowledge to expand**" neither among professionals, between nurses, doctors or managers and health politicians. Public involvement PPI in research

4. My role as a research coordinator.

To facilitate & bring *methodologic support to cancer nurses*. Act as a **reference** in research support: to bring support and supervise quality of internal and external presentations of nurses. **Training in methods** - research to nurses at bedside. **Inform the rest** of the professionals; annual memory. **Facilitate logistics** – project fundings-financial

5. Final thoughts to take home.

- **to guarantee a** critical mass in strategic nursing areas as : Infection, care, safety, patient education
- **to prioritize.** Don't pretend to be good at everything / Not everyone should investigate - but YES... Everyone should apply and read research results.
- **To promote** networks exchange and scientific updating and participate in groups
- **To stimulate** new knowledge in areas where you are competitive
- **To develop** a more efficient transfer from knowlege and technology to patients
- **To optimize** transition - Interphases from Hospital – to research groups – University and business
- **To increase** efficiency of contacts (organizations, companies and laboratories)
- **To evaluate always:** external Scientific audits - To assess and measure results

ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM OF RESEARCH: DISCIPLINE YOUR INTEREST

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Economists tell us to increase our wealth, we must invest our money in different areas. However, in terms of RESEARCH investment, the opposite IS TRUE. To get the most out of our RESEARCH as an investment, we must specialize, and narrow our interest,

Program if research means growth of research topics, in which the researcher, or a team of researchers, engage in a series of related research topics, rather than unconnected areas: topics that cover the same area of research, to increasingly become a specialist in that area.

Ingredients of a successful program of research

A strong program of research is based on:

1) Interest. The genuine interest on the topic is vital to sustain interest over time. Chose a topic you are passionate about.

2) Important health issue. Addressing an important health issue that is relevant to the health and well-being of people locally, nationally, or perhaps even around the world. Finding a relevant health care problem takes a lot of reading and also being clinically involved.

3) Sound research questions.

Sound **research questions** are one of the most important ingredients of a good research study which define the scope of the study. By formulating a good research question, researchers can ensure that they stay on track during the course of their study.

4) Based on in-depth review of the previous research

What has been studied on the topics and what has been found and what instruments have been developed and tested. Necessary to find out the leaders in the field.

5) Based on sound methodology

The overall quality and success of a research is largely determined by its methodology. Choosing an appropriate methodology helps ensure that researchers can collect relevant data and use the right data analysis methods. Use statistical consultants.

6) Uses empirical data and vigorous data analysis methods.

Empirical data is collected through observation, experience, or experimentation. Empirical data are objective and are collected on unbiased evidence.

7) Research that is generalizable.

- In research, representativeness refers to a sample's ability to represent a larger group. This means the characteristics of the subjects (people) being studied closely match those of the study's target population

8) Has Potential for publication.

No program of research is of any value when it is not disseminated through professional refereed journals. You must do everything in your power to publish your research.

EASES AND DIFFICULTIES IN USING THE JOHNS HOPKINS NURSING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE MODEL

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The Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-Based Practice (JHNEBP) model is a powerful problem-solving approach to clinical decision-making, and is accompanied by user-friendly tools to guide individual or group use. It is designed specifically to meet the needs of the practicing nurse and uses a three-step process called PET: practice question, evidence, and translation. The goal of the model is to ensure that the latest research findings and best practices are quickly and appropriately incorporated into patient care.

What are the barriers to implementing evidence-based practice?

- ▶ Time
- ▶ The Organization
 - ▶ Lack of support
- ▶ Communication
- ▶ The Nurses
 - ▶ Lack of skills or knowledge
 - ▶ Lack of confidence
 - ▶ Attitudes
- ▶ Relationships
- ▶ Priorities
- ▶ No incentives or disincentives
- ▶ Lack of Leadership or experts

The best ways to overcome the barriers are to : Link to important problem

- ▶ Implement recommendations from EBP project to show follow through
- ▶ Education and involvement
- ▶ Incorporate into norm/roles of the nursing staff
- ▶ Develop infrastructure and provide support

How to facilitate EBP: assess the environment

- ▶ Establish culture
 - ▶ Develop language
 - ▶ Develop model and framework
 - ▶ Strategic initiative
 - ▶ Spirit of inquiry
- ▶ Develop capacity
 - ▶ Build skills and knowledge
 - ▶ Identify library resources
- ▶ Sustain the change
 - ▶ Must become a part of the routine – Strategic Goal
 - ▶ Monitor and evaluate – spread performance data
 - ▶ Reward
- ▶ Commitment
 - ▶ Ownership
 - ▶ Ensure policies and procedures are evidence-based
- ▶ Leadership support listening to identify barriers
- ▶ Mentorship
 - ▶ Develop Unit Champions
 - ▶ Select with care
- ▶ Develop Collaboration
 - ▶ Practice changes involve more than just nursing
 - ▶ Does the change involve other care providers, administration and/or policy makers
- ▶ Passion
 - ▶ Perception by staff that change will improve quality of care, everything we do, make a difference in patient's/staff's life

Develop a strategic plan that supports EBP environment

- ▶ Review Vision and Mission statements that support EBP
- ▶ Goals and objectives (leadership and committees)
- ▶ Resources
- ▶ Job description
- ▶ Competency
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Unit Champions
- ▶ EBP Director

- ▶ Collaboration with Research infrastructure
- ▶ Integrated into the committee structure

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Ref No: 1683

THE USE OF DOROTHEA ELIZABETH OREM'S THEORY OF SELF-CARE INADEQUACY IN NURSING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: In order for nursing practices to be carried out in a systematic and scientific manner, it's important to use the nursing process together with a nursing model. Self-Care Disability Theory consists of the concepts of self-care, self-care power, therapeutic self-care need, self-care inadequacy, nursing power and nursing system. Self-care includes the uninterrupted physical, cognitive, emotional, interpersonal and social developments and functions that individuals need to do in response to situations they encounter in normal life. Orem's theory focuses on the individual and its individual care needs. According to Orem, the purpose of nursing is; to help the individual until he/she becomes able to take care of himself/herself and to ensure that he/she undertakes his/her own individual care as soon as possible.

Aim: This systematic review was made in order to systematically examine the postgraduate theses made in Turkey using Dorothea Elizabeth Orem's Self-Care Disability Theory in the field of nursing.

Subtitles: Materials and Methods: Nursing theses made in order to systematically examine postgraduate theses made in Turkey using Dorothea Elizabeth Orem's Self-Care Insufficiency Theory in the field of nursing were included in the scope of systematic review. In this systematic review, the search was conducted in Turkish using the keywords "Orem" and "nursing" in the field of nursing. Six doctoral theses in the National Thesis Center between 2012-2022 were included in the study. Results: It was determined that three of the studies were randomized controlled experimental studies, two were quasi-experimental type, and one study was methodological and descriptive. It was determined that the studies included in the study were conducted with geriatric individuals diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis, coronary artery patients, patients receiving chemotherapy treatment, mothers of children with gastrostomy, and patients in the cardiovascular surgery service. When current studies are examined, it has been observed that nursing care based on Dorothea Elizabeth Orem's Self-Care Insufficiency Theory increases the self-care power of patients, their quality of life, and reduces the level of anxiety and stress caused by diseases.

Conclusion: As a result of the researches, it was concluded that Dorothea Elizabeth Orem's self-care inadequacy theory can be used in the care of patients who are treated in internal sciences such as rheumatology, oncology, cardiology and who have undergone surgical intervention. Although Dorothea Elizabeth Orem's self-care inadequacy theory seems to have positive effects on patients and caregivers, it is also recommended to be applied in the fields of psychiatry, women's health and diseases, and pediatrics.

Keywords: Orem, Nursing, Self-care inadequacy theory

References

Ref No: 6950

ANALYSIS OF NURSING GRADUATE THESES ABOUT TRIAGE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Triage, from the root "trier" in French; It is a word meaning 'selecting, classifying, sorting out' and it is a dynamic and continuous process used to define the severity of illness or injury in individuals who apply to the emergency unit and to ensure that those with the highest risk of life.

Aim: This study was carried out in order to examine the postgraduate theses about triage in the field of nursing and to reveal the status of the triage system in Turkey in this direction

Subtitles: Master's and doctoral theses, which were made in order to examine the postgraduate theses about triage in the field of nursing in Turkey and to reveal the status of the triage system in this direction, were included in the scope of systematic review. Search was made with the keyword determined in line with PRISMA-Checklist. Inclusion criteria; It contains the keyword "Triage" in its title, its subject is nursing, it has been carried out in the last 10 years (for the theses between 2012-2022) and the full text is accessible. Theses; the type of thesis, publication year, sample group, research design and results were examined. Within the scope of the study, 42 theses in the YÖK National Thesis Center between the years 2012-2022 were reached; Twelve theses that met the inclusion criteria were reviewed. It was seen that 25% of the thesis examined were doctoral theses and 75% of them were master's theses. When the sample group was examined, it was seen that the theses were studied with groups with various characteristics such as patients, nurses and nursing students. It was determined that 66% of the examined theses were descriptive and 33% were designed with randomized controlled research type research design.

Conclusion: According to the theses made in descriptive, semi-experimental and experimental research design in the field of nursing in our country, triage trainings applied to nurses and nursing students had a positive effect and visual training methods such as web-based training and videos used in trainings increased the effectiveness of triage training. It was seen that triage was done using color codes. In addition it was found that the professional experience and education of the nurses were effective in triage.

Keywords: Triage, Nursing, Emergency

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AN ANALYZING CASE STUDY OF A CLEANING WORKER THAT EXPERIENCED AN OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT BY USING COMPUTERIZED OMAHA SYSTEM

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INTRODUCTION

Occupational accidents are defined as uncontrolled, undesirable and unplanned events that cause or have the potential to cause unintended damage or serious injury to the body in the workplace (Izadi and etc., 2019). According to the International labor organization (ILO) approximately 374 million non-fatal and 2.78 million fatal occupational accidents or diseases occur annually (Win and etc., 2021). These occupational accidents represent an important problem that affects workers, families, society, industry, social security institutions and the nation as a whole, which affects directly the global economy (Tamez and etc., 2021).

Factors known to be associated with occupational injuries and accidents are individual (age, sex, race, working period, education, income, personality, smoking, drinking), job-related (occupation, employment type, working time, workload, job satisfaction, job stress), organization-related (workgroup size, management support, workplace safety status), and workplace-related (physical, musculoskeletal, chemical, and biological risk factors) (Park and etc., 2019). The occurrence of accidents was found to be higher among specific occupations, such as cleaner workers, construction workers, fishing etc. (SGK,2020). Occurrence of occupational accidents in workers leads to increased absenteeism, hospitalization, a higher risk of burnout, decreased quality of life, and lower job satisfaction (Rey and etc., 2021).

Among the reasons for applying to the emergency department, occupational incidents are usually listed in the first order. The emergency department The first records of the workers admitted to the emergency service are made by the health personnel working there. If necessary the health personnel who evaluate the workers, direct them to consultation or polyclinic examination. Post-emergency follow-up of the most common occupational accidents in our country is performed by the orthopedics and traumatology outpatient clinic (Gürkan and etc., 2018). Karaman et al. as a result of their study, when the outcome of 1044 occupational accident cases they reached in the emergency service was examined, it was seen that 93.1% were treated as outpatients, 5.4% were hospitalized, 1.1% were referred, and the remaining 0.5% were ex. When the rate of the cases admitted to the service was examined, it was seen that the orthopedics and traumatology service was the most hospitalized service with 2.6%, and the Neurosurgery and Plastic surgery services were the second most hospitalized services, both of which were 0.8% . Gurkan et al. in this study, the areas injured as a result of work accident were evaluated and as a result, it was seen that lower extremity injuries were the most common with 31.3%, followed by upper extremity injuries with 24.3% (Karaman and etc., 2016). Therefore, it is important to use valid and reliable methods to collect and analyze workers' data and organize their care that experienced occupational accidents from acceptance to discharge from the hospital.

OBJECTIVE

Using a computerized Omaha System(OS) to evaluate the health problems of a cleaning worker who was hospitalized in Orthopedics and Traumatology service as a result of a work accident.

METHODS

Case Characteristics

The data was gathered at Metin Sabancı Bone Diseases Hospital, which has one of the largest orthopedics and traumatology service in central Istanbul. The case is 37 years old male and he is married. The case who applied to the emergency services in 2022 as a result of the occupational accident was assessed by healthcare professionals. During the first assessment and diagnosis process, it was determined that the case working as a cleaning worker who had an occupational accident as a result of his left hand getting stuck in the container during the 3rd working hour. The case was directly transported to the emergency operation room for his seriously injured left hand. After the operation, the 4th fingers of his left hand were amputated. The post-operative care process, the care, and the evaluation of the patient were conducted by the nurse, and it was recorded that the case was suffering from pain, and the pain score was reported as 6 out of 10 located on his finger. The case is non-smoker and not used alcohol. His height was 168 cm and his weight 78 kg, with a body mass index of 27,6 kg/m² and he has been working for 10 years as a cleaning worker in the metropolitan city. He works 8 hours in a day for 6 days in a week, and he has one day off per week. However, the worker stated that the day off was not enough for him to rest. The worker who was totally 17 years active in working life mentioned that he worked as a paper collector as an additional job. He is using of apron and gloves of personal protective equipment. Additionally, the worker had been diagnosed before with hepatitis and epilepsy.

Data Collection Forms

The first data collection form is the introductory information form a was developed by researchers as self-reported data collection tool and the patient assessment form of the hospital. The introductory form includes 42 questions consisted of age, height, weight, gender, education status, marital status, occupational, work year, rest day, use of personal protective equipment etc.

The second data collection form is the computerised version of the Omaha System (Turkish Nightingale Notes(T-NN)). The Omaha System is a nursing classification system that has helped to make nursing interventions more visible, using nursing terminology, and supporting the collaboration of nurses working in different settings around the world. The Omaha System was developed in the 1970s in the USA, and was then translated and adapted into many languages around the world. The system consists of three main components: Problem Classification Scheme (PCS), Intervention Scheme (IS) and Problem Rating Scale for Outcomes (PRSO). The Problem Classification Scheme consists of 42 client problems or areas of concern, which are categorized under one of the following four domains: environmental, psychosocial, physiological, and health-related behaviours. There are two sets of problem modifiers: health promotion, potential, and actual; and individual, family, and community. Groups of signs and symptoms are designed to further describe actual problems. The Intervention Scheme provides a way to classify the nursing activities provided to clients into four categories: health teaching, guidance, and counselling; treatments and procedures; case management; and surveillance. More specific interventions are described by using 75 targets (e.g., "skin care" or "support group").

The Problem Rating Scale for Outcomes consists of three five-point Likert-type scales to evaluate the client's knowledge, behaviour, and status related to an identified problem at regular or predictable times (Sezgin and Esin, 2019; Zhang and etc., 2021).The number of Omaha System users has been rapidly increasing since the translations of the tool were made available in many countries.The system has been using efficiently by occupational health nurses practising throughout the world.

Data Collection Phase

Procedure in emergency service admission of patient:

1. Patient's admission to the emergency room
2. Planning and initiating the first treatment of the patient in the emergency
3. Patient's admission to the service
4. Preparing for surgery
5. Treating Patients
6. Hospital discharge

For the first time by the researcher evaluated the case in this third step. In all this steps researcher implemented nursing interventions according to Omaha system. In this process researcher, three times

evaluated the case until his discharge from hospital. The evaluation dates; 19 August 2022, 24 August 2022 and 8 September 2022. On the 19 August 2022 worker was accepted in the service and first evaluated time. On the 24 August 2022 second in the evaluation the worker discharged from hospital. 8 September 2022 third in the evaluation the worker came to the control appointment for a left hand.

FINDINGS

According to the Omaha System, 15 problems (n=14 actual, n=1 potential) were identified as “Income”, “Residence”, “Workplace Safety”, “Role change”, “Mental health”, “Social contact”, “Oral health”, “Pain”, “Skin”, “Neuro-musculo-skeletal function”, “Communicable/infectious condition”, “Nutrition”, “Sleep and rest patterns”, “Personal care” and “Health care supervision”.

All IS categories, mostly TMC were identified for interventions (Table 1)

Table 1: Nursing Interventions

Intervention Scheme (IS)	n
Health Teaching/ Guidance/Counseling	51
Surveillance	9
Case Management	0
Treatments and procedures	0

The PRSO rates of knowledge, behavior, and status were more likely to show higher level after implementing the interventions for each problem (p<.05). Outcomes scores were more likely to show higher level after implementing of «Neighborhood/workplace safety, personal care, role change, pain, skin and neuro-musculo-skeletal function» (Table 2)

Table 2: Nursing Care Plan of the Cleaning Worker Mapped to Omaha System Terms (continues page 5 and 6)

Domain	Problem	Signs/ Symptoms	PRSO Before Interventions	Intervention Category	Target	PRSO After Interventions (1-5) K/B/S*
Environmental	Income	Low/no income	3/4/3	-	-	3/4/3
	Residence	Inadequate/crowded living space, structural barriers	3/3/3	-	-	3/3/3
	Neighborhood/workplace safety	Physical hazards	3/4/2	TGC →	Safety	3/4/2
Psychosocial	Social contact	-	3/3/5	-	-	3/3/5
	Role change	Involuntary role reversal	2/4/2	S → TGC →	coping skills support system	3/4/3

	Mental health	Sadness/hopelessness/decreased self-esteem, Apprehension/undefined fear	3/3/3	S → TGC →	coping skills support system	3/3/3
Health-related Behaviors	Nutrition	Overweight: adult BMI 25.0 or more	3/3/4	-	-	3/3/4
	Sleep and rest patterns	Insufficient sleep/rest for age/physical condition, snoring	3/3/3	-	-	3/3/3
	Personal care	Difficulty laundering clothing, Difficulty with bathing, Difficulty with toileting activities, Difficulty dressing lower body, Difficulty dressing upper body, foul body odor, Difficulty shampooing/combing hair/ Difficulty brushing/flossing/ mouth care, unwilling/unable/forgets to complete personal care activities	2/3/3	S → TGC →	support system personal hygiene	4/4/4
	Health care supervision	Fails to seek care for symptoms requiring evaluation/treatment	3/1/2	-	-	3/1/2

Physiological	Oral health	Excess tartar	3/3/3	-	-	3/3/3
	Pain	Expresses discomfort/pain Facial grimaces	2/3/2	S →	signs/symptoms-physical medication set-up, physical therapy care medication action/side effects	4/4/4
	Skin	Lesion/pressure ulcer	2/3/2	S → TP → TGC →	signs/symptoms-physical, dressing, change/wound care, dressing change/wound care signs/symptoms-physical, skin care, positioning mobility/transfer, dressing change/, wound care, infection precautions	4/4/3

	Neuro-musculo-skeletal function	Limited range of strength, Decreased muscle tone, Decreased sensation,	2/3/2	S →	signs/symptoms-physical	4/4/3
				TGC →	skin care, cast care, safety, positioning, mobility/transfers	
	Communicable/infectious condition	Positive screening/culture/laboratory results	2/2/3	-	-	2/2/3

* **K: Knowledge, B:Behaviour, S: Status, PRSO: Problem Rating Scale for Outcomes**

DISCUSSION

Factors known to be associated with occupational injuries and accidents are individual (age, sex, race, working period, education, income, personality, smoking, drinking), job-related (occupation, employment type, working time, workload, job satisfaction, job stress), organization-related (workgroup size, management support, workplace safety status), and workplace-related (physical, musculoskeletal, chemical, and biological risk factors) (Park and etc., 2019). According to the Social Security Institution that male a gender has a higher rate of an occupational accidents. The highest number of emergency applications after an occupational accident is between the ages of 20-29. The occurrence of accidents was found to be higher among specific occupations, such as cleaner workers, construction workers, fishing etc. According to the Work Life Statistics 2020 data of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security; It is seen that the rate of occupational accidents according to gender is 91.04% for men. In this case study the worker is 37 years old male. The worker has been working for 10 years as a cleaning worker in the metropolitan city. Kadioglu et al. in a study by it was seen that accidents most of them were in the 08-16 shift (Kadioglu and etc., 2016). The case working as a cleaning worker who had an occupational accident as a result of his left hand getting stuck in the container during the 3rd working hour. The worker is working the 08-16 shift. In a study by Gül et al., it was observed that 31.3% of lower extremity injuries occurred. In this case study upper extremity injury occurred (Gül and ark., 2018). In the results of the occupational accidents examined, injuries with 61.19%, deaths with 27.61% and occurred of limb loss with 11.19% are explained. Berglund et al. as a result of their work on construction workers, the most frequently injured body parts in general; hand/wrist, fingers, leg (including knee), and foot/ankle/toe respectively (Berglund and etc., 2019). In this case study, the worker seriously injured left hand. After the operation, the 4th fingers of his left hand were amputated. Studies have confirmed the existence of a relationship between occupational accidents and insomnia. It has been confirmed by research that workers who do not get enough sleep are exposed to accidents due to their inability to fully concentrate on their work and to perform the movements required by the job in a timely manner. In this case study the worker stated that the day off was not enough for by him to rest.

CONCLUSION

This study presents the preliminary findings of a thesis. The work continues. In the future, the findings of the study will be conveyed in more detail. In this process, it has been observed that the use of the Omaha system in the field of occupational health is limited. There is a need to use standardized global nursing terminology and nursing classification systems to make nursing interventions visible, and to collaborate with other disciplines. Evaluation of the occupational health nursing (OHN) interventions with a valid classification system as Omaha System in specific cases can provide the basic data in planning and evaluating effectiveness of care and preventing work-related diseases and create comparable data for OHN. The health professionals teams gained awareness of the importance of using of a standardized nursing terminology.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Omaha System can be an active teaching and learning tool for occupational health nursing education, and further research is needed to explore and realize its potential in the field of education. The Omaha System enables occupational health nurses to identify, manage, and monitor occupational accidents arising from risk factors. Occupational accidents risk factors can be prevented by training and risk assessments for continuous periods, improvements to working conditions, use of personal protective equipment and implementation of health-promotion activities such stress management, and regular exercise.

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USING MOBILE APPLICATIONS FOR PATIENT EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Smart mobile phones are adapted to portable devices, which are defined as webbased software carried out on a server. Mobile applications are developed in many areas such as communication, entertainment, education as well as for the personal needs of users. Mobile applications in the field of health offer patients many opportunities, such as monitoring, diagnosis, home care, and disease management. With the development of technology, especially for chronic diseases, the number of mobile applications used in health education has gradually increased. Mobile applications are used to ensure that patient education is effective, permanent, easily accessible, and effective in disease management. Mobile applications that allow reliable and continuous communication between the nurse and the patient and facilitate the follow-up and monitoring of the patient are more preferred by nurses in patient education today.

Aim: This review is to evaluate the effectiveness of mobile applications used by nurses in patient education for disease management.

Subtitles: Masters and doctoral theses made to examine the effectiveness of mobile applications used by nurses in patient education to the disease management were included in the scope of systematic examination. In order to achieve the studies, 'Mobile Application, Mobile Patient Education, Mobile Health Education' keywords were used. The study included 5 Master's and 16 Doctoral Theses at the National Thesis Center between 2012-2022. Result: 7 of the studies included in the research are semi-experimental; 10 are randomized controlled experimental; 2 of them are post-test controlled experimental; 2 identifiers. 5 of the studies involved cancer patients, 4 involved diabetes patients, 2 involved kidney diseases, 4 involved gynecology diseases, 1 involved rheumatic diseases, 2 involved gastric diseases, one involved respiratory tract patients, and one involved neurological diseases. In 2 descriptive studies, the mobile application was developed for patient training and symptom management, and the patient was followed with the mobile application in the other 19 studies. When current studies are examined, the improvement in disease information levels, the treatment of the disease and the increase in the adherence of drug use, the slowing of the disease, the development of positive health behaviors, the decrease in depression and anxiety levels and the shortening of hospitalization are all noted. It was found that it contributed positively to the increase in competencies and the increase in the quality of life of the patients.

Conclusion: It was determined that patient trainings used in mobile education applications help with disease management. It is recommended that mobile applications and tracking systems be used more in patient training, informing nurses about the use and effects of mobile applications, integrating mobile applications into nursing applications and training, evaluating their activities in different patient groups.

Keywords: Mobile Application, Mobile Patient Education, Mobile Health Education

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USE OF THE NEUMAN SYSTEMS MODEL IN NURSING: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: The importance of theory in the development of nursing knowledge was formalized in 1965 when the American Nurses Association (ANA) declared theory development as the primary factor in the development of the profession (Lasiuk and Ferguson, 2005). The conceptual framework of the research is structured on the Systems Model of Betty Neuman, one of the nurse theorists. Neuman has moved from the traditional concept of disease to a new model that encompasses a holistic approach to care. Betty Neuman's Systems Model focuses on human in an interdisciplinary approach, as much as treatment; It emphasizes the importance given to protection, health education and health. The model focuses on stress, stress coping and vital factors, and emphasizes the importance of cooperating with the patient.

Aim: This systematic review was made in order to systematically examine the postgraduate theses made in Turkey between the years 2012-2022 using Betty Neuman's Systems Model in the field of nursing.

Subtitles: Nursing theses between 2012-2022 were scanned using the National Thesis Center database of the Council of Higher Education (YÖK). It was conducted in Turkish using the keywords "Neuman" and "nursing" about nursing. Between 16 May and 20 May 2022, master's and doctoral theses meeting the screening criteria were selected. The study was methodologically organized according to the PRISMA notification checklist.

Conclusion: The literature review was carried out between 16 May and 20 May 2022. As a result of the search made in the databases determined with the relevant keywords, 11 theses were reached. 2 theses that did not comply with the specified date ranges were removed. Nine theses were analyzed as full text. 9 articles that met the inclusion criteria in the systematic review were reviewed. Three of the included studies for experimental studies randomized controlled research study of a non-randomized experimental work, a study of quasi-experimental study, a study of pre - and post-test randomized controlled trials in the model of three of the studies it has been found that the type of qualitative studies. The results obtained in this systematic review were revealed by associating the concepts and variables used in the Neuman systems model. As a result of the researches, it has been shown that the Neuman Systems Model can be used in nursing care to be presented to women's health, psychiatry, oncology and dialysis patients and their caregivers, and it will contribute to the realization of nurses' caregiver, educator and researcher roles.

Keywords: neuman, nursing, systems model, systematic review

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THE EFFECT OF THE HEALTH LITERACY LEVELS OF TEACHERS ON THEIR VACCINE HESITANCY

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Background: Health literacy is considered to be an important step in protecting and improving health and has been on the agenda of both developed and developing countries in recent years. Teachers assume important responsibilities in improving the health literacy levels of the society. Anti-vaccination movements, which become even more important during times of pandemic, are affected by the health literacy levels of individuals in a society. Health literacy and vaccination are important prerequisites for health protection and promotion.

Objective: This study aimed to investigate the effect of teachers' health literacy levels on their vaccine hesitancy.

Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted between March and June 2022. A total of 391 teachers working in schools affiliated to Tunceli Provincial Directorate of National Education participated in the study. The data were collected via the online link (Google form) created for the research. The Personal Information Form, the Health Literacy Instrument-Short Form, and the Vaccine Hesitancy Scale were used to collect data. The data were analyzed using the SPSS 25 program. The Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test, Bonferroni analysis and Spearman correlation test were performed. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from Munzur University Non-Interventional Human Research Ethics Committee (Decision No 2022/03-08), and institutional permission was obtained from Tunceli Provincial Directorate of National Education.

Results and Conclusion: The health literacy and vaccine hesitancy levels of the teachers were found to be moderate. A negative and weak significant relationship was observed between health literacy and vaccine hesitancy, indicating that as health literacy increases, vaccine hesitancy may decrease. In addition, it was revealed that general health perception and over-the-counter drug use are associated with health literacy, and age, income status and place of residence are associated with vaccine hesitancy. The health literacy and vaccine hesitancy levels of teachers should be improved. As health literacy increases, vaccine hesitancy decreases, which is an important finding in terms of increasing the effectiveness of vaccination programs. It is recommended that health literacy and vaccination awareness levels of all teachers, primarily new graduates, be developed through pre- and post-graduate awareness programs. Research investigating the impact of health literacy on vaccine hesitancy should be continued as it may provide guiding information to increase the effectiveness of vaccination programs.

Keywords: Health literacy, vaccine hesitancy, vaccine rejection, teacher

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INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITION AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG CRITICAL CARE NURSES

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Background: The presence of nurses with advanced critical thinking skills is an important condition for providing quality care. Critical thinking; It is extremely important for nurses to perform their roles with logical and appropriate decisions in the intensive care unit, nurses with professional knowledge and experience to take charge, proper distribution of responsibilities, reliability of the hospital environment and creating effectiveness in nursing care. Nurses are decisive in the quality of care and patient care satisfaction due to their special position in communication with the patient 24 hours a day. On the other hand, nurse's job satisfaction is considered among the factors that increase nurse-related patient satisfaction.

Objective: This research has done to examine the relationship between critical thinking disposition and job satisfaction among critical care nurses.

Methods: The research's data was in (adult, pediatric, newborn, cardiovascular surgery, coronary) critical care units among nurses and other healthcare personel serving as nurses who working in Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi. The data of the research was gathered by using sociodemographic survey form, Marmara Critical Thinking Dispositions Scale, and Nurse Job Satisfaction Scale. The analyse of the research data has done by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), one-way ANOVA, t test for independent samples, Pearson Correlation Analysis and Scheffe test from Post- hoc tests.

Results and Conclusion: The critical thinking level of attendies has been found as high, job satisfaction has been found as moderate on the research findings. The relationship has been defined on different level and extent between variables such as age, gender, marital status, education level, work duration, work environment etc. and critical thinking disposition and job satisfaction. It was determined as a result of the research that increasing critical thinking disposition of critical care nurses also increas etheir job satisfaction, in addition improving working conditions increases critical thinking dispositions of intensive care nurses.

Keywords: Critical Thinking Disposition, Intensive Care, Job Satisfaction, Nursing

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TELEMEDICINE FOR PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Telemedicine involves the delivery of healthcare services using information and communication technologies to improve patient outcomes (1).

Objective: This systematic review aimed to examine data from studies on the effect of telemedicine on patients with epilepsy.

Methods: Electronic databases “Pubmed”, “ScienceDirect”, “Clinical Trials” and “Google Scholar” were searched (November 2022). Studies in the last ten years that include the words “telemedicine”, “telehealth”, and “epilepsy” in the title of the article and address adults were included. PRISMA flowchart was used. Two reviewers screened and extracted data. Study quality was evaluated using a standardized tool.

Results and Conclusion: Among the 16,597 studies reached in total, 7 (1 randomized controlled study, 1 pre-post test study, 5 cross-sectional studies) that met the research criteria were reached. In the studies, web-based counseling (one), mobile epilepsy education system and small message system (one), smartphone applications (one), and phone calls (four) were used. Most of the studies were done during the Covid-19 period when patients with epilepsy were locked down (2, 3, 4, 5, 6). It was stated that the telemedicine method increased the level of knowledge on the management of epilepsy and the health-related quality of life in patients with epilepsy (5). In general, health professionals and patients were highly satisfied with the telemedicine method. Only one study was RCT and the quality was moderate (1). The bias was high due to the low quality of 6 studies(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Studies show that telemedicine is beneficial for both patients with epilepsy and healthcare professionals (2). However, the number of randomized controlled studies on this subject is limited. It is thought that more telemedicine methods and further studies are needed in the management of epilepsy.

Keywords: Telemedicine, Telehealth, Epilepsy

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Ref No: 4840

STRESS AND EXPERIENCES PERCEIVED BY NURSING STUDENTS GOING INTO CLINICAL PRACTICE DURING THE PANDEMIC PROCESS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background: Making it difficult for students to receive face-to-face training and gain experience in a real clinical setting, the pandemic process has had significant effects on nursing education.

Objective: This study was conducted to qualitatively determine the perceived stress and experiences of nursing students attending clinical practice trainings during the pandemic process.

Methods: The study was designed as descriptive qualitative research the population of which consisted of nursing students in Turkey who went into clinical practice during the COVID-19 pandemic. The sample of the study consisted of 37 students who met the criteria of purposeful sampling. Introductory information form and structured interview form were used as data collection form. Data were collected by online method. Content analysis method was used in the analysis of the data. Measures recommended by Lincoln and Guba were taken into consideration to achieve validity and reliability of the study. The data obtained were reported according to the Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) checklist. Ethical approval of the study was obtained from Ankara Medipol University Health Sciences Non-Interventional Research Ethics Committee (Decision No: 85, Date: 04/02/2022). The study was supported by TUBITAK 2209-A project (number: 1919B012109125).

Results and Conclusion: The nursing students participating in the study were between the ages of 20 and 25, with a mean age of 21.89±0.97 years. The students were from seven different universities, most of whom were from Ege University, University of Health Sciences and Uludag University. Most were second and third grade students. The stress and experiences of the students regarding clinical practice were gathered under three themes as a result of the content analysis as "stress response", "professional perception" and "learning process". Stress response is made up of physiological response (insomnia, fatigue, shortness of breath, headache, etc.), cognitive response (forgetfulness, focusing problem, etc.), emotional response (anxiety, fear, unhappiness, nervousness, etc.) and behavioral response (restlessness, eating frequently, etc.) sub-themes. In the theme of learning impact, students stated that learning becomes difficult due to the stress they perceived. In the study, it was determined that the stress level of the students towards clinical practices during the pandemic period was high. It is clear that stress mostly manifests itself in form of physiological and emotional symptoms, and also causes cognitive and behavioral effects, which was determined to have both positive and negative impacts on students' professional perceptions and made learning difficult.

Keywords: COVID-19, clinical practice, qualitative research, nursing students.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-EFFICACY SCALE IN COLORECTAL CANCER SURGERY- A VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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Background: Colorectal cancer is one of the most common cancer types in all over the world and in our country and surgical intervention has an important role in its treatment. Although surgical interventions increase the survival rates after the surgery, a series of symptoms and complications can be seen in this patient group, and these problems may negatively affect patients' self-efficacy. Therefore, it is important to evaluate the patients' self-efficacy with a valid and reliable scale in order to plan and implement individual-based nursing care.

Objective: The aim of this research is to develop self-efficacy scale in colorectal cancer surgery and to evaluate its validity and reliability.

Methods: This research is a methodological research and patients who had colorectal cancer surgery in a private hospital in Istanbul between February 2021 and April 2022 constituted the population of this research, and 170 patients who agreed to participate in the study and who met the inclusion criteria of the research were included in the study. The data were collected using "Patient Identification Form" and "Self-efficacy Scale in Colorectal Cancer Surgery" via face to face and telephone interview methods. Data were analyzed with SPSS for Windows 22.0 package program. In data analysis, content validity, exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and internal consistency tests were used. Ethics Committee approval was obtained from the university (Date/Number: 06.11.2020/2020/13).

Results and Conclusion: Davis technique was used to evaluate content validity of the scale and the Content Validity Index (CVI) was found to be 0.962. Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin value of the scale was 0.801, showing that the sample of the study was sufficient. Bartlett's tests carried out to evaluate the factor analysis availability of the data were $\chi^2=1770.608$; $p=0.000$. Factor loads of the scale items were over 0.40 and total explained variance was %37.329. Cronbach's alpha coefficient value was found to be 0.838. In addition, there was a positive and significant relationship at the level of $r=0.933$ between the test-retest measurements ($p<0.05$). It was concluded that Self-efficacy Scale in Colorectal Cancer Surgery with single subscale and 16 items is a valid and reliable measurement tool in the evaluation of self-efficacy after colorectal cancer surgery.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer, nursing, reliability, self-efficacy, validity

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THE EFFECT OF SPIRITUALITY AND SPIRITUAL CARE PERCEPTION ON NURSE PERFORMANCE

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Background: Nursing requires the evaluation of an personal within the sphere of physical, emotional, sociocultural and spiritual dimensions with a holistic approach. Given the scientific advancements, and innovative and technological approaches, the need for spirituality in care practices has increased even further. Nurses' perception of spirituality is a distinctive and important condition that can make a difference in care. This study aimed to determine the effect of nurses' level of spirituality and spiritual care perception on their job performance.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the effect of nurses' level of spirituality and spiritual care perception on their job performance

Methods: The study used a cross-sectional and descriptive design. It was conducted online with nurses working in different public and private hospitals using the improbable sampling method. The data were obtained using the Personal Information Form, Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale, and Job Performance Scale. Descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation and regression analysis were employed in the evaluation of the data.

Results and Conclusion: 90% of the nurses were female, and 64.2% were single. 66.7% were aged between 20 and 30, 64.2% held Bachelor's degree, 40.8% had a total professional experience of 2-5 years, and 51.7% had a working duration of 2-5 years. The average score obtained from the Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale was 2.60 ± 0.24 , and the average score obtained from the contextual performance score was 3.87 ± 0.59 . There was no significant difference in spirituality and spiritual care scores in terms of demographic variables, and there was a significant difference between contextual performance and age, total professional experience, and duration of experience in the institution. There was a significant and positive relationship between spirituality and spiritual care score and contextual performance. It was found that spirituality and spiritual care ($\beta = .379$), religiosity ($\beta = .370$) and personal care ($\beta = .333$) subscales significantly and positively affected contextual performance (R^2 value .311'). Nurses' perceptions of spirituality and spiritual care were at a moderate level, while their contextual performance level was above the average. It was found that the perception of spirituality and spiritual care was effective on contextual performance, and the high perception of spirituality and spiritual care of nurses also positively affected their contextual performance.

Keywords: Contextual performance, nursing, spirituality and spiritual care

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LAST UTTERANCES OF PATIENTS IN COVID INTENSIVE CARE UNITS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background: Individuals treated in the COVID-19 Intensive Care Unit go through a challenging psychological, social and cognitive process depending on many factors. Intensive care units have negative effects on patients and their families, as patients in intensive care units are isolated and their interactions with their families are very limited. Nurses who provide patient care in COVID-19 intensive care have witnessed that patients experience problems such as fear of death, loneliness, helplessness, uncertainty, anxiety, etc. In this challenging process, it is important that the experiences of the individuals are known by the health service providers.

Objective: In this study, it is aimed to examine the messages written by the patients who receive treatment in the COVID-19 intensive care unit through letters and their feelings and thoughts which they want to convey to their families.

Methods: This is a qualitative study. The sample of the study consisted of 52 patients admitted to the intensive care unit. The data of the study were obtained by examining the letters written by the patients who received treatment in the COVID-19 intensive care unit between April 2021 and June 2021. The data were examined by the thematic content analysis method.

Results and Conclusion: Results: The messages which the patients in the intensive care unit wanted to convey to their families were determined as "emotions in the experience of the disease" and "opinions about death" as two main themes. In the main theme called "Views on death"; fear of death and the meaning of life, acceptance of death/valediction/giving and receiving blessings, and testament sub-themes were included, whereas in the main theme called "Emotions in the experience of illness", it included the sub-themes of love, hope/despair, loneliness, and longing. Conclusion: It is assumed that patients have the risk of encountering a variety of problems during their stay in intensive care units due to COVID-19 and that providing good physical and psychosocial care will improve the coping mechanisms of patients.

Keywords: Covid Intensive Care, COVID-19, Family, Last utterances

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Ref No: 1408

THE EFFECT OF NURSES' PROFESSIONAL SELF-ESTEEM ON TASK PERFORMANCE

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Background: Nurses' professional self-esteem is an important factor on task performance.

Objective: In this study, it was aimed to determine the effect of nurses' professional self-esteem on their task performance.

Methods: The study used a cross-sectional and descriptive design. It was conducted online with nurses working in different public and private hospitals using the improbable sampling method. The data were collected using the Personal Information Form, the Professional Self-Esteem Scale, and the Job Performance Scale. Descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation and regression analysis were employed in the evaluation of the data.

Results and Conclusion: In the study; 87.8% of the nurses were female, and 69.9% were single. It was found that 72.4% of the nurses were aged between 20 and 30, 68.3% held Bachelor's degree, 39.8% had a total professional experience of 2-5 years, and 43.9% had a working experience of 2-5 years in the institution. A significant difference was found between professional self-esteem and marital status, age, education, total professional experience and experience in the institution. A significant difference was found between task performance and marital status, age, total professional experience, and experience in the institution. The average score of professional self-esteem was 3.39 ± 0.18 , and the average score of task performance was 3.97 ± 0.50 . It was determined that there was a significant and positive relationship between nurses' professional self-esteem and task performance ($r = .594$; $p < 0.000$). It was found that professional self-esteem significantly and positively affected nurses' task performance ($\beta = .594$; $p < 0.000$). Conclusion: The professional self-esteem and task performance level of nurses were above the average. Consequently, it was found that professional self-esteem had an effect on task performance, and those with high professional self-esteem also had higher task performance.

Keywords: task performance, nurse, professional self-esteem

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PERCEPTIONS OF COVID-19 AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF INDIVIDUALS APPLYING TO VACCINE UNIT OF HOSPITAL

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Background: The COVID-19 epidemic has also changed the social life in the world and has affected the quality of life of individuals in parallel with their psychological characteristics. Evaluating this process is important in terms of planning protective and preventive studies.

Objective: In the study, it was aimed to determine the feelings, thoughts and behaviors related to the disease and the quality of life of people who applied to the COVID-19 vaccine unit of a public hospital.

Methods: The descriptive and cross-sectional study was carried out in the vaccination outpatient clinic of a state hospital between December 2021 and February 2022. The sample consisted of 360 individuals who applied to the COVID-19 vaccine polyclinic on the specified dates, met the inclusion criteria and volunteered to participate. Data collection tool; The Personal Information Form is the Multidimensional COVID-19 Scale and the Impact of COVID-19 on Quality of Life Scale. Statistical analysis of the data was done in SPSS 20.0 package program.

Results and Conclusion: 73.9% of the participants were undiagnosed, 69.2% of their relatives were diagnosed, 66.7% had a COVID-19 test, 23.3% lost a relative due to illness, 51.7% had COVID-19. It was determined that they completely believed in the benefit of the COVID-19 vaccine. Multidimensional COVID-19 Scale mean score is 80.50 ± 18.14 , COVID-19-related Feelings and Behaviors mean score is 30.60 ± 8.57 , COVID-19-related Thoughts-related sub-dimension mean score is 30, The mean score of the Precautions taken for COVID-19 sub-dimension was 46 ± 6.27 , 19.43 ± 4.84 , COVID-19 Impact on Quality of Life Scale was found to be 3.16 ± 1.00 . A positive correlation was determined between the Multidimensional COVID-19 Scale Emotions, Behavior and Thoughts related to COVID-19 sub-dimensions and the COVID-19 Impact on Quality of Life Scale. It was found that the Precautions Regarding COVID-19 sub-dimension was positively and weakly correlated with the COVID-19 Impact on Quality of Life Scale. Being aware of the society's perceptions of COVID-19 and the impact of the pandemic process on quality of life, it is thought that the trainings carried out by nurses and other health professionals may affect the continuity of protective measures related to COVID-19.

Keywords: Perception of Covid 19, Quality of Life, Effects of Covid-19

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DETERMINING THE EXPECTATIONS OF NURSES WORKING IN A PROVINCIAL CENTER FROM THE TURKISH NURSES ASSOCIATION

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Background: It is important to ensure union of forces in the professionalization process of the nursing profession. The development of the organizational awareness of the members of the profession is the most effective way to facilitate the solution process of the problems of the profession.

Objective: This research aimed to determine the expectations of the nurses working in a provincial center from the professional organization.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study and 66 nurses participated in the study. The research data were obtained by survey consisting of 20 questions (age, gender, education level, institution, etc.) created by the researchers in accordance with the literature. Statistical analysis was performed using the IBM SPSS Statistics version 25.0, and descriptive statistics were computed. Content analysis was also performed on open-ended questions.

Results and Conclusion: The majority of the nurses were females (89.4%), and had a bachelor's degree (47%). Most of the nurses were clinic/intensive care/outpatient clinic nurses (51.5%). The majority (60.6%) worked in the public hospital. The majority of the participating nurses were members of the Turkish Nurses Association (66.3%). 45.5% of the participants stated that they did not participate in the activities of the association, 39.4% were moderately satisfied with the activities of the association, 34.8% stated that the association was able to produce solutions to problems and 50% stated that the activities of the association should be aimed at improving personal rights. In the content analysis, the participants suggested that the issues of improving personal rights, increasing professional visibility, providing specialist nurse staff, implementing nursing job descriptions according to the Nursing Law, communication skills and continuing education activities in other professional subjects should be addressed in the planning of association activities. In this study, personal rights, professional visibility, expert nurse staff, continuing education activities etc. from Turkish Nurses Association. expectations have highlighted. In this line it may be suggested to plan studies at the national level so that nurses take responsibility for organizational commitment and the solution of professional problems.

Keywords: Nursing, Turkish Nurses Association, Expectations of professional organization

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BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THESES ON THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS IN HEALTHCARE (2015-2022)

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Background: Artificial intelligence has started to change applications in the field of health. With the impact of digital transformation in healthcare, artificial intelligence applications have increased considerably. A digital world where different methods are applied in both administrative and clinical processes has emerged. In this study, it is important to bring together artificial intelligence studies in healthcare and to give direction to future studies.

Aim: This study aims to bibliometrically examine the theses published in the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) Presidency Thesis Center on artificial intelligence in healthcare with the determined parameters.

Subtitles: The study population consists of 130 master's and doctoral theses published between 2015 and 2022. The theses were evaluated in terms of bibliometric parameters according to type, year, language of publication, gender of authors, title of advisor, province, university, institute, department, research method, data collection method, page range and keywords used.

Conclusion: Considering the results of the study, it was determined that studies on artificial intelligence in healthcare have been carried out mostly at the graduate level until today. Generally, it can be said that studies have increased as of 2019 and studies on the concept of artificial intelligence in health have gained momentum in recent years. According to the language of publication of the theses written on artificial intelligence methods in healthcare, it is seen that the majority of thesis studies are written in Turkish, and according to the gender of the authors, male authors show more interest in artificial intelligence studies in healthcare. It was determined that quantitative research methods were used in the majority of the theses and the data collection method was mostly empirical. Finally, according to the distribution of the most frequently used keywords in theses on artificial intelligence methods in healthcare; disease detection, deep learning, machine learning, data mining and Covid-19. Importance of artificial intelligence methods in healthcare has increased in recent years. Artificial intelligence methods in healthcare have been studied in the fields of Computer Engineering, Industrial Engineering and Biostatistics and Medical Informatics. In addition, it has also become a subject in the fields of Biomedical Engineering, Health Management and Nursing.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Healthcare, Artificial Intelligence Methods

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Ref No: 8682

A REVIEW OF GRADUATE THESIS ON PRESSURE WOUND IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Pressure ulcers are seen as a very important problem in health care practices. Pressure ulcers are defined as regional injuries, especially on bony prominences, in the skin and deep tissues, which are affected by friction as well as pressure. It is accepted as a directly proportional indicator of the quality of nursing care.

Objective: This study was carried out with the aim of systematically examining the results of postgraduate theses on Pressure Sores in Turkey.

Methods: The universe of this retrospective and descriptive study; Theses were created by scanning the National Thesis Center page of the Council of Higher Education (YÖK). On the other hand, the sample was reached by scanning with the keyword determined in line with the PRISMA-Checklist, and studies that met the inclusion criteria were discussed. Inclusion criteria; It included the keywords "pressure ulcers" in its title, the subject was nursing, it was carried out in the last 10 years (for the theses between 2012-2022), and the full text was accessible. Theses; The type of thesis, publication year, sample group, research design, applied intervention and results were examined.

Results and Conclusion: In studies on the development of pressure ulcers in patients, especially as risk factors; delayed immobilization, limitation of movement, nutritional and fluid deficiencies, low hemoglobin and albumin levels, high BMI, prolonged position change, use of medical devices, prolonged operation time, non-individual and standard nursing care, smoking. Pressure ulcers mostly develop in the sacrum/coccyx, chin/coccyx/heel, elbows, lumbar region and breast, respectively, due to the use of medical devices; After nasogastric, oxygen cannula-mask, endotracheal tube fixation points were observed. In the studies, it was determined that the Pressure Wound Rating Scales were quite effective and it was recommended to use the scales for the risk of pressure ulcer development for nurses. In line with the training given to the nurses, it was observed that low risk results were achieved in pressure ulcer development scores and an increase in the quality of care provided, thus reducing the risk of pressure ulcer development in patients. It was determined that it was suggested that evidence-based practices related to pressure ulcers should be included more frequently in the education of nursing students.

Keywords: Nursing, Pressure Wound

References

Within the scope of the study, 2000 theses were reached at the YÖK National Thesis Center between 2012-2022; A total of 40 theses were reached in the YÖK National Thesis Center with the keyword "Pressure Wound".

Ref No: 8258

INVESTIGATING THE SELFITIS BEHAVIORS AND SELF-ESTEEM OF NURSING AND MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS

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Background: Technological developments have led to the inclusion of many previously nonexistent behaviors in our lives. One of these behaviors is obsessive selfie-taking, or selfitis, which is considered a form of addiction by many psychiatrists (Shah, 2015). Taking selfies has become a phenomenon today, and it is a behavior that is seen frequently, especially in young women (Humaida, 2021). Selfitis has attracted the attention of numerous researchers, and it is thought to be related to self-esteem and some personal traits (March and McBean, 2018). Self-esteem refers to the individual's self-assessment as valuable in general, worthy of being liked and loved, and satisfied with oneself, while high self-esteem is indicative of being happy, having long-lasting relationships, a sociable character, strong coping skills, and resilient personality traits (Niveau, New and Beaudoin, 2021; Orth and Robins, 2022; Özdemir and Adıgüzel, 2021; Szcześniak, Mazur, Rodzeń and Szpunar, 2021). It is known that low self-esteem is linked to mental problems (Sowislo and Orth, 2013). Selfitis may have a correlation with low self-esteem, and both are significant problems. Students who are receiving health-related education might not be considered in the same category as other youths in their society

Objective: In this study, we aimed to investigate the selfitis behaviors and self-esteem of nursing and medical technology students.

Methods: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted with the participation of 612 students studying in the departments of nursing and medical technology at a university in eastern Turkey. The participants were between the ages of 18 and 24. Most of the participants in both department groups were women. More than 90% of the participants in both groups were using social media. It was determined that they used WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter most, and they took selfies for sharing these selfies with their friends on social media.

Results and Conclusion: A statistically significant negative correlation was found between the selfitis behaviors of the participants and their self-esteem levels. The nursing and medical technology students who participated in this study had moderate levels of selfitis behaviors and self-esteem, and there was a negative relationship between these two variables. To facilitate the socializing of students in real life, we recommend that their family and close circle support be increased. We recommend raising awareness on print and visual media regarding problematic social media usage behaviors.

Keywords: selfitis, nursing students, medical technology students, self-esteem, selfie-taking behaviors

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INVESTIGATION OF WOMEN'S HEALTH STATUS, SECONDARY TRAUMA LEVEL AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF NURSES WORKING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Background: All over the world, nurses are one of the health professionals most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The International council of nurses (ICN) reported that 80% of nurses have mental health problems and most of them are infected.

Objective: The study was carried out in cross-sectional, descriptive, relationship-seeking and analytical type in order to examine the effects of nurses who took part in the COVID-19 pandemic on women's health, secondary trauma level and quality of life.

Methods: The research was conducted with nurses working in the COVID-19 emergency, clinic and intensive care units in a small State Hospital and a large City Hospital in Istanbul. The research was conducted with the permission of the ethics committee, the ministry of health and the participants. The data were collected on "women's health, secondary traumatic stress and quality of work life scales and online google form and face-to-face. In the analysis were used in the SSPS v26.0 version package program. The relationship between the data was investigated by multivariate linear regression analysis.

Results and Conclusion: In the study, 42.6% of the nurses were under the age of 25, 47.9% work >48 hours a week and 36.6% have been infected during the COVID-19 pandemic. The nurses' total score on the women's health scale was 57.52 ± 19.82 , the total score on the secondary traumatic stress scale was 48.87 ± 15.22 , and the total score on the quality of work life scale was 2.32 ± 0.74 . Age groups, marital status, education level, working style, professional experience of nurses, some sub-dimensions of the women's health scale; age groups of nurses, care for patients with COVID-19 infection over 13 months, secondary traumatic stress scale total and some sub-dimensions; nurses' working style was found to be effective in total and all sub-dimensions of the work life quality scale ($p < 0.05$).

Nurses' total sub-dimension score averages of "women's health scale and secondary trauma stress scale, work life quality scale" were positively, strongly and moderately correlated with each other ($r < 0.537$; $p < 0.00$), in addition, the quality of work life and secondary trauma stress scale The total scores were negatively correlated, moderately ($r = 0.438$; $p < 0.000$). When the relationship between the data was investigated by multivariate linear regression analysis, women's health total scale score explained 29.2% of the total variance of the work life quality total scale score.

As a result, the women's health of the nurses who took part in the COVID-19 pandemic was found to be moderate, secondary traumatic stress level was moderate, and the quality of work life was found to be low. According to these results, it is recommended to carry out preventive and supportive interventions for nurses.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, nursing, women's health, secondary traumatic stress, quality of work life.

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Ref No: 3688

EVALUATION OF NURSING INFORMATICS COMPETENCIES OF NURSES

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Background: Today, as a result of the developments in information and computer technologies, these technologies have started to be used in the delivery of health services. With the health information systems, many information and data such as all sociodemographic data, past health history, drugs used, health services received from other institutions are recorded and can be obtained by both health professionals and patients at any time. Developments in health information systems have affected the practices of nurses who work intensively in the health sector and have revealed the need for nurses to provide safe, sufficient and quality health care in an electronic environment containing high technology (Seçginli and Coşansu, 2016).

Objective: Determining the nursing informatics competencies of nurses and the factors related to them will help educators and nurses to determine the areas that should be given priority in the programs to be planned. Therefore, in this study, it was aimed to determine the nursing informatics competencies of nurses and the affecting factors.

Methods: In the study, it was aimed to determine the nursing informatics competencies of nurses and the factors associated with nursing informatics competencies. The sample of the study, which was planned in descriptive type, consisted of 250 nurses in a state hospital and a private hospital. In the research, data were collected with the "Personal Information Form" and "TIGER-based Assessment of Nursing Informatics Competencies (TANIC)". Descriptive statistical methods, ANOVA, correlation analysis and logistic regression analysis were used to evaluate the data.

Results and Conclusion: In the result of the study total mean score of the participants' nursing informatics competencies was 2.89 ± 0.69 (min-max=1- 4), the average score of basic computer skills was 3.05 ± 0.76 (min-max= 1- 4), clinical information management mean score is 2.94 ± 0.82 (min-max=1- 4), mean information literacy point is 2.55 ± 0.78 (min-max=1- 4). Majority of the participants were female (82.4%), single (66.4%), undergraduate degree (74.4%), and more than half (53.2%) had previous training in health/nursing informatics. 47.6% of the participants work in public hospitals, 52.4% in private hospitals, and 62% work as clinician nurses and 38% as executive nurses. The average duration of active computer use of the participants was 10.36 ± 4.73 (min-maks= 1- 22) years, and 57.2% of them had good computer skills. In the study, computer use skills, education level and informatics education were the factors affecting nursing informatics competencies ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Informatics, Nursing Informatics, Nursing Informatics Competencies

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Ref No: 2216

SEXUAL WELL-BEING MODEL FOR PSYCHOSEXUAL NURSING CARE: A MODEL DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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Background: Sexual well-being which is an important indicator of an individual's quality of life and positive health could be effected many developmental and situational conditions of women (Delibalta and Çılğın, 2020). Although many women want to take comprehensive care due to their psychosexual problems (Vermeer et al., 2015), nurses have some obstacles to giving this care such as insufficient knowledge and education (Fennell and Grant, 2019). Therefore, It is stated that they need a guide to provide effective psychosexual care (Williams et al., 2017).

Objective: The present study aims to develop a model which provides information to nurses about how they could promote the sexual well-being of women during their care processes.

Methods: Model was developed by a theory-research-theory strategy which is performed by (1) defining a theory that could be relevant to interested concept (2) conducting research using the framework of defined theory (3) using findings of the research and develop the original theory (Im, 2018). In this study, (1) Salutogenesis Model was preferred as a relevant model for the promotion of sexual well-being. (2) A mixed-method study was conducted to examine the effectiveness of the psychosexual nursing care program in infertile women which was adopted based on the Salutogenesis Model. In the mixed method research, the qualitative dimension was designed by the grounded theory, while the quantitative dimension was conducted by randomized controlled design. (3) In the line with the qualitative and quantitative findings, the model was developed (theory).

Results and Conclusion: The Sexual Well-being Model for Psychosexual Nursing Care has basic concepts which are nurse, human, ease, dis-ease, psychosexual nursing care, and sexual well-being. The model which is the practice model provides information about approaches and interventions which are essential to promote sexual well-being during the psychosexual nursing care process. The model describes approaches which guide nurses' interventions to provide holistic care in the psychosexual care process and also specified which psychosexual nursing interventions are needed to promote sexual well-being. The concepts, assumptions, and use of the model in research and practice are presented in detail. **Conclusion:** The Sexual Well-being Model for Psychosexual Nursing Care presents a comprehensive guide which nurses may benefit from during psychosexual nursing care. The interventions suggested by the model have the potential to improve and develop (1) women's sexual well-being outcomes and (2) the quality of psychosexual nursing care.

Keywords: sexual well-being, sexual health, nursing, care, development of model

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CHALLENGES AND AFFECTING FACTORS FOR NURSES IN THE INTEGRATION OF HOME HEALTH AND PALLIATIVE CARE

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Background: The significant increase in chronic diseases with age has brought about an increase in the need for palliative care throughout the world. Both the limited number of palliative care (PC) centers and the demands of patients and their relatives to receive home health services (HHS) have enabled PC to be included in the scope of HHS. However, this integration in healthcare has caused some difficulties.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the difficulties experienced by nurses working in HHS and PC in the integration process and the affecting factors.

Methods: This is a descriptive study. The data for the study were collected using a "Data Collection Form" developed in light of the literature, the "Palliative Care Difficulties Scale (PCDS)," and the "The Palliative Care Self-Reported Practices Scale (PCPS)." The online survey method was used in the conduction of the surveys. Descriptive statistics, the Student's t-test, one-way variance (ANOVA), and Pearson correlation analysis were used to analyze the data.

Results and Conclusion: 141 nurses participated in the study. The mean age was 35.1±8.8 years and their professional experience duration 8.4±10.4 years. The majority of the participants in the study were female (87.9%), married (67.8%), undergraduate (69.5%), and PC workers (61.0%). While 91.8% of the participants reported that the integration of HHS and PC was necessary, 42.6% of them reported that they had problems with decision-making during the practices in the unit where they worked. The participants' mean PCPS score was 42.3±10.3, and the mean PCDS score was 73.8±10.2. While it was reported that the most common PC practice applied by nurses was "patient and family-centered care", the "communication with patient and family" sub-dimension got the highest score when the difficulties experienced by the individuals were questioned. A statistically significant relationship was found between the educational status of the nurses, receiving education about the unit they work in, having problems with making decisions during practice, experiencing conflicts about HHS/PC areas, and receiving consultancy services related to ethical dilemmas experienced and PC difficulties (p<0.05). A weak and significant negative correlation was found between the sub-dimension of PCPS, "care provided at the time of death", and "communication", which is both PCDS total and PCDS sub-dimension (respectively; p=0.02, r=-0.188; p=0.04, r=-0.166). In the integration process of HHS and PC, it is recommended that nurses be subjected to compulsory training programs/certification, systematic communication/coordination networks are established, and the healthcare team receives ethical consultancy services.

Keywords: Home health services, palliative care, integration, nurse.

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THE EFFECTS OF DISASTER NURSING EDUCATION PROGRAM ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, SELF-EFFICACY IN NURSES AND NURSING STUDENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Disasters occur frequently in the world and in Turkey. There is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of trainings in disaster preparedness and response.

Aim: The purpose of this systematic review is to evaluate the results of randomized controlled studies examining the effectiveness of the disaster education program applied to nurses and nursing students.

Subtitles: Method: Randomized controlled experimental studies on disaster education, whose full texts are available in Turkish and English, were included in the systematic review, and studies that were not full-text and on-going were excluded. Pubmed, Cohrane, Cinahl, Ovid, Google Scholar, TR Dizin and Dergipark databases were searched using the keywords "Nurse", "Nursing Student", "Disaster", "Disaster Nursing" and "Disaster Nurse". During the screening, a year restriction was made to be between 2017-2022. In the scans, 1223 studies were reached. Ten randomized controlled experimental studies that met the inclusion criteria were reviewed. It was excluded because two studies were included in both databases. It was determined that nine of the studies reached were suitable for the inclusion criteria of the research and further examination was carried out. The studies included in the systematic review were examined separately by the researchers. Results: Most of the studies carried out (n=6) was determined to be carried out with nursing students and others with nurses (n=1) and health workers (n=1). In the study, the experiment group was taught face-to-face courses, simulations, disaster-themed games and disaster training with video. The total duration of the trainings was given in the form of one or two sessions per week for an average of two weeks between 2 hours and 16 hours. Preparation for disaster in studies, knowledge, skill, perception, competence, emotional response and self-sufficiency have been evaluated. It was determined that measurements were taken using the Disaster Preparedness Perception Scale, Disaster Response Self-Efficacy Scale, the Questionnaire of Disaster Rescue Ability and the Brief Resilience Scale. The training in the entire study has shown that participants have increased their levels of disaster preparation, knowledge, skills and self-sufficiency (p<0.05).

Conclusion: All studies studying the effectiveness of the disaster training program on nurses and nursing students have shown that participants have increased their levels of disaster preparation, knowledge, skills and self-sufficiency. Research with nurses and other health workers is needed more than just nursing students.

Keywords: Nurse, Nursing Student, Disaster Nursing, Disaster Education, Disaster Nursing

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INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING LEVELS OF NURSING STUDENTS IN TURKEY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: The high level of psychological well-being of nursing students is very important for their development.

Objective: This study was handled as a systematic review in order to examine the psychological well-being levels of nursing students in Turkey.

Methods: In the study, research articles published in TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM TR Index, Türk Medline, DergiPark Academic, and Google Scholar databases were examined. The keywords 'Student nurse' and 'Psychological well-being' were used in the survey. In the study, a total of 13 descriptive, cross-sectional and quasi-experimental articles on psychological well-being published in Turkish and English, between 2017 and 2022, were examined without any exclusion.

Results and Conclusion: Discussion: As a result of the studies examined, it was determined that the improvement in the vocational motivation level of the students positively affected their psychological well-being¹. The psychological well-being of the students who suggested the nursing profession to others was found to be significantly higher. A significant and positive relationship was found between students' psychological well-being and life satisfaction². Students who evaluate family and friend relations as good think that they cope with problems effectively and use effective coping methods have higher psychological well-being than other groups. In the study, the psychological well-being of the students who evaluated their physical and mental health status as good was found to be significantly higher³. It has been found that as the negative childhood experiences of intern nursing students increase, their current psychological well-being decreases⁴. In a quasi-experimental study, it was found that the psychodrama group application applied to the experimental group had a positive and significant effect over time on positive relationships with others, goals in life, and self-acceptance levels, which are sub-dimensions of the psychological well-being scale⁵. Psychological well-being is low in nursing students, those with low academic confidence, a history of chronic illness and/or psychological disorders, and those who use the avoidant approach in coping with stress⁶; anxiety and depression reduce psychological well-being, hopelessness, self-blame, cognitive distortion, and depression decrease psychological well-being⁷; it has been observed that my attitude towards death affects psychological well-being⁸, and social support increases the level of psychological well-being⁵⁻⁹. Mindfulness training given to nursing students increases psychological well-being¹⁰, nearly half of nursing students have an average level of psychological well-being¹¹, students use problem-solving and emotional support coping strategies more frequently in recent academic years, and have higher levels of psychological well-being¹²⁻¹³, and education methods have been found to affect their psychological well-being¹³.

Conclusion and Recommendations: Psychological well-being levels of nursing students should be considered in theory, practice, and other education methods. Since awareness and psychodrama methods, social support, and psychological well-being increase, it is important to include approaches that increase psychological well-being in the education process.

Keywords: 'Nursing student', 'Psychological well-being'

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THE BURNOUT LEVELS OF NURSES WORKING IN COVID-19 WARD AND INTENSIVE CARE UNITS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background: The nurses played an important role during the Covid-19 pandemic in the control and prevention of the disease, and the care and treatment of patients. This situation caused burnout in nurses.

Objective: This study aims to determine the burnout levels of nurses working in Covid-19 services and intensive care units and to examine the factors associated with these burnout levels

Methods: This study had a cross-sectional design. The study population consists of 1200 nurses working in the services and intensive care units of 5 public hospitals in Izmir. Random sampling method, one of the improbable sampling methods, was used and it was aimed to reach the entire universe. In the study, data were collected from 554 nurses between April 15 and July 15 by face-to-face interview and paper and pencil technique. Individual Introduction Form and Maslach Burnout Scale were used in the study. For research permission, application was made to the COVID-19 Scientific Research Platform affiliated to the T.R. General Directorate of Health Services of the Ministry of Health on February 16, 2021, and permission was obtained on February 17, 2021. Ethical approval was given by the non-interventional ethics committee of the university on April 7, 2021. Turkish validity and reliability study of the Maslach Burnout Inventory Scale on 28.10.2020 via e-mail.

Results and Conclusion: It was found that the average personal success level of singles ($\chi(\text{yes})=2,1645$; $p<0.05$), those with no children ($\chi(\text{yes})=2,1557$; $p<0.05$) and covenanted employees ($\chi(\text{yes})=2,1776$; $p<0.05$) was found to be higher than the others and that employees were found to be exposed to emotional exhaustion, [EE] and depersonalization [DP] in terms of the stigma variable ($\chi(\text{yes})= 2,6987$; $p<0.05$); $\chi(\text{yes})= 2.2219$; $p<0.05$). The personal success of those who had been working in the profession for 1-5 years ($\chi=2,1907$; $p<0.05$) and those who worked in intensive care ($\chi=2.2109$; $p<0.05$) during the Covid-19 epidemic was higher than the others. It was determined that nurses were exposed to emotional exhaustion, [EE], and depersonalization [DP] according to the variable of the working environment ($\chi=2.7262$; $p<0.05$; $\chi=2,1607$; $p<0.05$) and general health status during the Covid-19 pandemic ($\chi=2,4498$; $p<0.05$; $\chi=2,0074$; $p<0.05$). As nurses are exposed to stigmatization in the Covid-19 epidemic, their social value should be increased, the working environment should be made suitable because the negative working environment increases burnout, and mental health intervention programs should be applied because their general health status is adversely affected.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Nursing, Burnout

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION LEVELS, MARITAL ADJUSTMENT, AND SEXUAL LIFE QUALITY IN MOTHERS OF CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED FOR CHRONIC DISEASE

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Background: The Relationship Between Depression Levels, Marital Adjustment, and Sexual Life Quality in Mothers of Children Hospitalized for Chronic Disease

Objective: This study was carried out to examine depression levels, marital adjustment and sexual quality of life and the relationship between them in mothers of children hospitalized for chronic illness.

Methods: The population of the descriptive and relationship seeking research consists of women aged 18-49 accompanying their children in the general pediatric clinics of a university hospital. A total of 274 women (SQOL-F total score (76.76 ± 15.26), base effect, 90% power, and 5% margin of error in a study involving mothers) were included in the study. Data; The introductory information form was collected using the Sexual Quality of Life Scale-Female (SQOL-F), Marital Adjustment Scale (MAS) and Beck Depression Scale-I (BDI-I) face to face interview technique. Number, percentage, mean and standard deviation, t test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), pearson correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis (retrospective method) were used in the analysis of the data. Before starting the research, scale permissions, ethics committee approval, institutional permission and written consent from the participants were obtained.

Results and Conclusion: 52.6% of women are between the ages of 22-34 and 53.6% of them have been married for 7-13 years. It was determined that 73.4% of the children of the hospitalized women were between the ages of 6-9 and 62% had a chronic disease lasting 12-55 months. The mean MAS score of women was 39.64 ± 10.35 ; It was determined that the mean score of SQOL-F was 67.01 ± 18.68 , and the mean score of BDI was 16.96 ± 9.69 . It was determined that there was a statistically high, negative and moderate correlation between BDI and MAS and SQOL-F total scores ($p < 0.05$). In the advanced analysis; In women, 46.1% of the change in the MAS score was satisfaction with the spouse, BDI total score, sexual problems in the spouse and receiving support from the close circle; It was determined that the change in SQOL-F scores in women explained 37.4% of sexual intercourse satisfaction, BDI total score, receiving support from close relatives, income level and frequency of sexual intercourse. As a result; As mothers' depression levels increase, marital adjustment and sexual life quality are negatively affected. It is important that health professionals provide individual and family-centered care, education and counseling services by evaluating the mental status, marital processes and sexual life quality of mothers who care for children with chronic diseases.

Keywords: depression, marital, quality of life, sexuality.

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EFFECTS OF A THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR BASED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAM AMONG TURKISH ADULTS: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

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Background: Physical inactivity is a global health concern affecting public health in recent years. Physical inactivity is one of the important behavioral risk factors for non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases. Thus it is evident there is a need for interventions to improve physical activity (PA) behavior. To improve PA behaviour implementing theory-based interventions is an effective way in the population. The Theory of Planned Behavior has been successfully used in several studies to predict PA behaviour. The use of step-count monitors such as pedometers have also positive contributions in interventions among adults and elderly population.

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of a nurse-led Theory of Planned Behavior Based Physical Activity Program (TPB-PAP) for PA behavior in Turkish adults aged 55-74.

Methods: This study employed a single group pre and post design. The sample of the study consisted of 44 adults aged 55-74 who were literate, sedentary, no risk of falling and no barrier for PA. Data were collected with Euroqol EQ-5D-3L Quality of Life Instrument, Mini Mental State Exam, Time and Go Test, TPB based Physical Activity Scale, Omaha System Problem Rating Scale and weekly step tracker form. Data were collected at pre-test, post-test, after 4 weeks, 8 weeks, and 12 weeks. The TPB-PAP is a five-week TPB based intervention that consists of health education, weekly individual counseling, group walking, booklet, pedometer, sneakers and hat. The findings were analyzed with t test, kruskal wallis test and analysis of variance.

Results and Conclusion: The TPB-PAP increased the average number of steps per day, improved attitudes towards PA, perceived behavior control, subjective norm, intention, PA behavior, increased knowledge, behavior, status scores regarding with PA, decreased waist/hip ratio ($p < 0.05$). No significant change was found in weight, body mass index, waist circumference ($p > 0.05$). Nurse-led TPB-PAP was effective in increasing the number of daily steps in sedentary individuals between the ages of 55-74 and increasing the PA intention, knowledge, behavior and status scores.

Keywords: Adult, Elderly, Physical activity, Pedometer, Theory of Planned Behavior

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SCREEN TIME: EVALUATION FROM AN ADDICTION PERSPECTIVE

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Background: Excessive screen time is an important risk factor for mental and physical health. In particular, it was determined that as the time spent in front of the screen increases, the probability of experiencing socio-emotional problems increases. The use of television, mobile phones and computers is a dominant force, especially in the lives of adolescents and young adult age groups. The term screen addiction is defined as pathological compulsive use of screen-based devices. While the concept of 'screen addiction' will often include accessing any (potentially addictive) activity involving a screen, the term routinely covers 'video gaming', other forms of screen use, excessive texting and social networking. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the process on the screen from the perspective of addiction.

Method: In this study, a literature search was conducted with keywords such as "internet addiction, screen dependency disorder, addiction, internet use disorder" from sciencedirect, pubmed and google scholar search engines. Studies published after November 2015 were identified through a systematic online search. Total sample size included 1465 studies, 2785 review studies were excluded, and 25 studies from other studies that were specifically related to screen addiction were included.

Results: With the effect of the pandemic in the world, the time spent in front of the screen has started to increase. In this process, in which learning current issues from social media and digital media is prioritized, media addiction has also been the subject of some researches. The fast-developing technology and the fact that the renewed social media means of transportation can be accessed almost anytime and anywhere have paved the way for screen addiction. In the researches, if the increase in the time spent in front of the screen and the orientation to social media in boredom prevent real life, if it causes disruption of daily life and responsibilities, if too much time is spent in front of the screen and if disruptions cause uneasiness; if people followed on social media are in front of real-life social relationships, real friendships are replaced by virtual friendships and followers, It is stated that if there is a constant need to share something, the individual may be a screen addict. Screen addiction can occur when screen use is so compulsive that it disrupts daily functioning. Screen addiction can lead to depression, anxiety, stress, internalization and behavioral problems, alexithymia, and hyperactivity. It has been reported that introversion, inhibition, submission, interpersonal sensitivity, obsessive-compulsive tendencies, phobic anxiety, hostility, paranoia, and low self-esteem support screen addiction. On the other hand, screen addiction can cause physical problems as well as mental problems. Eating disorders, increased consumption of unhealthy foods or sleep problems are more common.

Conclusion: As the time spent on the screen increased, it caused mental and physical problems. Clinicians should be encouraged to implement brief interventions to identify behaviors such as screen time, digital media use, and assess these behaviors for addiction.

Key words: internet addiction, screen addiction, addiction.

Login

Addiction is a psychopathological brain disease characterized by the individual's loss of control over a substance or behavior, inability to do without it, trying to spend most of his time on it, and exhibiting depressive behaviors when he is not present (Muslu & Gökçay, 2019). The term screen addiction is defined as pathological compulsive use of screen-based devices. While the concept of 'screen addiction' will often include accessing any (potentially addictive) activity involving a screen, the term routinely covers 'video game', other forms of screen use, excessive messaging and social networking (Aşut et al, 2019).

Technology Addiction- Screen Addiction

With the spread of technology, access to the internet and technological resources is increasing. Especially people who have difficulties in communicating see technology as a way to get away from social relations. The widespread use of technology has brought along addictions. Internet addiction is a rapidly growing problem faced all over the world. With the development of technology and the widespread use of the Internet, pathological findings have begun to increase. The negative use of technology and the increase in the time spent on the screen cause many health problems in children and adolescents (Tso et al, 2022).

It has been determined that the excessive use of technological communication products and the long-term use of the screen have increased the incidence of problems such as depression, anxiety, sleep problems, attention deficit, irregular eating, and physical inactivity in the child and adolescent group (Tso et al, 2022).

Screen Addiction and Obesity Relationship

Problematic internet use is a growing public health problem. Studies have shown that children or adolescents who are addicted to games are also more likely to develop obesity (Muslu & Gökçay, 2019). The duration of computer use on weekdays and weekends was significantly higher in men than in women. In addition, males have a higher potential for internet addiction and screen time than females (Filgueiras et al. 2019; Tayhan, Foreign Ayhan, 2021). Eliaçık et al showed that individuals with obesity are at greater risk for internet addiction. Individuals with problematic internet use may not be aware of how much they eat because they are constantly busy with the internet (Eliaçık et al 2016).

In a study conducted in Switzerland, a positive relationship was found between television and internet addiction and obesity. The risk of obesity increases due to the consumption of unhealthy products in front of the screen, irregular meals, lack of portion control, and consumption of ready-to-eat foods. A study found that having a TV in the bedroom is an important risk factor for obesity. It has been observed that adolescents with TV in their bedrooms spend more time in front of the screen, eat less with their families, spend less time to be active, consume more sugary drinks and consume less vegetables (Muslu & Gökçay; 2019). Food addiction, disordered eating, depressive and anxiety symptoms,

Screen Addiction Game Addiction and Sleeping Problem

In some studies, it has been stated that games played for a long time without control can cause problems such as excessive irritability, tendency to violence, social isolation, depression and loneliness in children. Individuals start to spend more time on screens for purposes such as winning instinct, desire to finish, challenge, getting away from stress or real life. The long and uncontrolled use of digital games, the constant interest of the player in the game, predispose individuals to digital game addiction (Talan and Kalınkara, 2020; Tso et al., 2022). There are studies in the literature showing that the use of technology negatively affects children's sleep. In a study, 23.2% of adolescents with psychological problems in Turkey stated that they use the Internet more than 8 hours a week (Muslu & Gökçay,2019).

Neurobiological research on gaming has found that when a player "levels up" or wins a game, more dopamine is released in certain brain regions, which reinforces behavior. Individuals who are addicted to games lose interest in their real lives. Such problematic behaviors can lead to psychosocial problems,

sleep disturbances, relationship problems, inability to focus on small tasks, and other mental health pathologies. In addition, intense stress has been associated with mood changes and a decrease in academic performance (Saqib et al, 2017; Zaman et al, 2022).

In the literature, it has been determined that excessive gaming causes negative consequences such as craving and loss of control in the individual. Potential consequences of video game use such as lack of real-life friends, stress and maladaptive coping, low psychosocial well-being and loneliness, psychosomatic problems and decreased academic achievement, loneliness, depression and anxiety, aggression, tendency to violence, distraction have been associated (von der Heiden et al., 2019). However, some studies have shown that children who spend excessive time with digital games develop a decrease in academic achievement, inadequate and irregular sleep habits, insufficient physical activity, obesity and musculoskeletal problems (Mustafaoğlu, Yasacı, 2018).

It has been determined that problematic online games cause a significant negative impact on the sleep-wake cycle, leading to insomnia and other sleep disorders. It has been determined that the increase in the time spent on online gaming and internet use leads to disruptions in the reticular activating system of the brain, causing various sleep disorders such as poor sleep quality, sleep delays, irregular sleep, shorter REM sleep and excessive daytime sleepiness. The game can also cause the release of stress hormones, especially when there is a difficult situation in the game that requires high attention and focus of the players (Fossum et al, 2014). While the decrease in sleep time increases the hormone ghrelin, it causes a decrease in the hormone leptin. In this way, increasing the time spent on the screen with game addiction, reducing energy expenditure,

Effect of Screen Addiction on Cognitive Process

Sleep problems are experienced as a result of the increase in the time spent in front of the screen. They are also more likely to show aggression, impulsive behaviors and psychiatric symptoms such as obsessive-compulsive disorder. It has been determined that children and adolescents who spend longer time in front of the screen have lower health-related quality of life. As a result of a study, examining six-year-old children; Each hour of watching TV has been associated with increased posterior narrowing and an increase of 10 mmHg in children's systolic blood pressure (Kraca et al, 2021; Lisak, 2018).

The researchers concluded that there is an association between higher smartphone use and lower intelligence. They also suggested that using the phone to solve problems may have negative effects on aging (Barr et al. 2015). Similarly, a 2016 study examined cognitive function in middle-aged adults in relation to their TV viewing habits, showing that those who watch more TV and engage in less physical activity as young adults have a slower processing speed later in life. Social and language development of children who spend a lot of time in front of the screen may be slow and they may experience attention and focus problems (Güney, Taştepe,

2020; Hoang et al, 2016; Özdiñçerler et al, 2019).

Screen use releases dopamine in the brain, which can negatively affect impulse control. Studies have shown that screen time affects the anterior cortex of the brain, similar to the effect of cocaine (Lozano-Blasco et al, 2020). Similar to drugs, screen time initiates a pleasure/reward cycle that can negatively impact your life. In a study conducted by Harvard University on Social media users, it was determined that self-disclosure on social media platforms stimulated parts of the brain affected by taking an addictive substance. The individual experiences a burst of dopamine because of social media, the brain reconfigures due to positive reinforcement. Researchers have also found that the brain's reward center is most active when an individual is talking about himself.

Its psychological effects, internalizing and externalizing behavior, depressive symptoms and suicide, and nighttime use of digital devices are associated with poor sleep (Saralioğlu et al 2022; Lissak, 2018). Long-term use of digital devices can cause obesity, dry eyes, visual disturbances, myopia, inattention and mental distress, epileptic seizures, sleep problems, blood circulation and heart disease, headaches, hand-wrist disorders, weight loss, increased musculoskeletal disorders. associated with adverse health

problems. Retinal posterior narrowing is considered a potential marker of future adverse cardiovascular events (Romo et al, 2015).

Conclusion and Recommendations

With the increase in accessibility of technology, access to every information has become easier, but the time spent in front of the screen has started to increase. As the time spent in front of the screen increases, human life begins to be negatively affected, and when examined from the perspective of addiction, it leads to many health problems. When the studies were examined, it was seen that the biggest risk factor was obesity as a result of lack of physical activity. However, screen addiction associated with being on the screen for a long time causes sleep problems and mental problems.

Screen addiction has become a public health problem of our time. It is important to increase the awareness of individuals about screen addiction. In particular, providing informative trainings to parents in terms of children's digital game addiction may be the only way to prevent the existing problem. Individuals should be supported for social activities and it should be ensured that they control the use of media.

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PATIENT SAFETY PRACTICES OF PATIENT DIAGNOSED WITH AORTIC DISSECTION IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Aortic dissection is a vascular disease that occurs as a result of the separation of the layers of the aorta. Being a high risk of mortality and complication development disease increases the importance of preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative care practices and quality. Patient safety practices are one of the most important determinants of the quality of health. National Patient Safety Foundations (NPSF) defined patient safety as the prevention of health care-related errors and the prevention or reduction of negative consequences for the patient Intensive care units are highly specialized units that serve patients with critical health conditions, and medical interventions in these areas carry a high risk Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) defined 2015 patient safety targets as correct identification of the patient, improving effective communication, improving the safety of high-risk drugs, correct side, correct procedure, securing the correct patient surgery, reducing the risks of healthcare-associated infections, and reducing the risk of injury to patients as a result of falls. In this study, it is aimed to present the preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative patient safety practices of a 62-year-old male patient who was operated for Type I aortic dissection within the framework of JCAHO patient safety objectives.

Case: The patient, who applied to the emergency department due to sudden onset of pain and loss of strength in the left arm, was diagnosed with Type I aortic dissection as a result of the examinations, was transferred to the cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit, and was taken into surgery immediately after preparations for the surgery. After a 9 hours operation, the patient was unconscious and followed up in the cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit with entubation tube, central arterial catheter, central venous catheter, peripheral venous catheter, thoracic and mediastinal drain and urinary catheter. Preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative patient safety practices of the patient are presented within the framework of JCAHO patient safety objectives.

Conclusion: Aortic dissection is a disease with a high risk of mortality and complication development, and therefore, it increases the importance of patient safety practices before, during and after surgery. Performing patient safety practices in accordance with international standards is of great importance in the success of the practices. It is recommended to increase awareness and compliance with international standards in order to increase the quality of care practices and to reduce and eliminate violations related to patient safety.

Keywords: Aort dissection, intensive care unit, patient safety, quality of health care

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Ref No: 9303

THE EFFECT OF PREOPERATIVE SKIN ANTISEPSIS WITH CHLORHEXIDINE GLUCONATE ON SURGICAL SITE INFECTIONS IN ADULT PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background: Surgical site infections (SSIs) are preventable health problems that account for 20% of healthcare-associated infections in the world and increase morbidity/mortality, length of hospital stay and cost (Berríos-Torres, 2017). One of the evidence-based practices in the prevention of SSIs is the provision of preoperative skin antisepsis, and this intervention is considered to reduce the risk of SSIs by reducing the bacterial load in the surgical area of SSI (Webster and Osborne,2015).

Objective: This systematic review, it was aimed to examine the effect of preoperative skin antisepsis with chlorhexidine gluconate on surgical site infections in adult patients.

Method: In this study, studies conducted on adult patients since 2015 were searched in Academic Google, ULAKBİM, National Thesis Center, Elsevier, Pub-Med, COHRANE databases in both English and Turkish, with the keywords "surgical site infection, chlorhexidine gluconate, preoperative skin antisepsis". Then, a total of 18 RCT and cohort research articles, two national and two international dissertations, one descriptive and three educational initiative-related research articles were reviewed, which were available and met the inclusion criteria.

Results: The results are presented SSIs rates and priority microorganisms. In cervical lymph node biopsy (n:150), it has been shown that the rate of SSIs in preoperative skin preparation decreased in the chlorhexidine-alcohol (chlorhexidine gluconate) group (16.67%) and the povidone-iodine group (44.67%) (Ullah et al., 2018). In cardiac surgery, 9% sternal wound separation was detected in 30 days in the povidone-iodine group compared to rubbing the surgical site and iodine and alcohol (Günday et al., 2020). In double-blind RCT (n:388) in Pakistan, the incidence of SSI was similar in patients who had skin cleansing with chlorhexidine and povidone-iodine (Bibi et al., 2015). In cardiac surgery in Turkey, when routine clinical practice in preoperative skin preparation (n: 96) is compared with 2% chlorhexidine solution bath, SSI rates are similar at 30 and 90 days (Karazeybek, 2017). When povidone iodine, alcoholic povidone-iodine, and alcoholic chlorhexidine gluconate were compared in a three-center RCT (n:3213), SSIs, length of hospital stay, and readmissions were not different (Ridley et al., 2022); An RCT crossover study reported similar rates at of superficial and deep SSI at 30 and 90 days, when comparing aqueous 10% povidone-iodine and aqueous 4% chlorhexidine gluconate, in adult undergoing surgical fixation for open limb fractures treatment (PREP-IT Investigators, 2022). In the SSIs, the most commonly grown microorganisms are *S.aureus* (Bibi et al., 2015); *S. epidermidis* (Günday et al., 2020) Coagulase-negative staphylococci (Karazeybek, 2017) were detected as *E. coli* in urogynecology cases (Rockefeller et al., 2021).

Conclusion and recommendations:

There are differences in methodology in RCT and cohort studies, and results in terms of CAE are conflicting, but current evidence supports the use of alcohol-based CHG and povidone-iodine solutions

for surgical site preparation of the skin. It is recommended to bundle evidence-based recommendations in larger samples, and to evaluate outcomes and cohort monitoring of mortality in subgroups of patients.

Keywords: Surgical site infection, chlorhexidine gluconate, CHG, pre-surgical antiseptic bath, preoperative skin antiseptics.

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Ref No: 2924

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF NURSING STUDIES PUBLISHED ON VIRTUAL REALITY IN WEB OF SCIENCE

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Aims: The aim of this study is to obtain information about the quantity and quality of nursing studies on virtual reality in the Web of Science (WoS) between 2018-2022 and to increase the knowledge about the current trends of the studies.

Materials and Methods: The study was planned as a descriptive bibliometric analysis study. In this study, the WoS database was used as a data collection tool and data source. 546 articles were included in the study. VOSviewer and R Studio programs were used to analyze the data. Number, percentages, number of links, and visual mapping methods were used in presenting the analysis results.

Results: Between 2018 and 2022, 546 articles related to virtual reality in the field of nursing were written by a total of 2472 authors. The total number of references used in the studies is 18479 and the number of keywords used by the authors is 1433. The average number of citations for each publication is 7.79. The growth rate of the studies was determined as 35.2%. The author with the most publications was determined as Liaw, SY, and the author with the most citations was determined as Farra, SL (n:101). The first three journals with the most publications of nursing studies related to virtual reality applications are Clinical Simulation in Nursing (n=32), Nursing Education Today (n=26), and International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health (n=25). The top three countries with the most publications are America (n: 156), Australia (n: 59), and China (n: 52). The first three countries that work in cooperation with the most are America, Australia, and England. Out of 1433 keywords used by the authors, 21 words repeated at least 10 times were determined. According to the usage of these keywords together, 5 clusters were determined: The 1th cluster consists of COVID-19, learning, nursing, nursing education, qualitative study, technology, visual simulation; 2nd cluster consists of anxiety, child, distraction, pain, stress, virtual reality; 3rd cluster consists of augmented reality, education, medical education, simulation; The 4th cluster consists of rehabilitation, stroke, and 5th clusters of dementia.

Conclusion: This study provides an overview of nursing studies on virtual reality in the last five years. The findings show that nursing studies related to virtual reality are increasing in some countries, but more research with international cooperation is needed in the field. It is thought that the research findings can be useful, especially for nurse researchers working on virtual reality.

Keywords: virtual reality, nursing, bibliometric, VOS viewer

Introduction

With the development of simulation technology, the virtual world has been discovered. It began to be used initially in the military and medical science and later in medical education (Steuer, 1992). Virtual reality is a simulated experience that uses three-dimensional screens to give the user the feeling of an immersive virtual world (Milgram & Kishino, 1994). Virtual reality provides a first-person active learning experience through the ability to interact with objects and perform a series of actions in this digital world with the perception of reality of the digital world (McCarthy & Uppot, 2019).

As advances in VR technology have taken off and become increasingly affordable, it has also begun to be used in the nursing field. In particular, VR has received increasing attention in the field of nursing education and has been used to teach many nursing concepts such as leadership, communication, decision-making, critical thinking, inclusivity, health assessment, and disaster triage (Su & Chang; Zhao et al., 2022; Zhu et al., 2022). Additionally, VR simulations have been used as a nursing intervention in patient care (Khadra et al., 2020; Steuer, 1992; Zhu et al., 2022).

The aim of this study is to obtain information about the quantity and quality of nursing research on virtual reality in the Web of Science (WoS) in the last 5 years and to increase the knowledge about the current trends of the studies.

Materials and Methods

This study was planned as a descriptive bibliometric analysis study. Bibliometrics is a quantitative analysis method that uses mathematical and statistical tools to measure the interrelationships and effects of publications in a particular research area. This method can provide a macroscopic overview of a large amount of academic literature and can be used to efficiently identify influential studies, authors, journals, organizations, and countries over time. Bibliometric research is used to identify key trends in a discipline through bibliometric mapping to visualize literature analysis and research findings (Van Eck & Waltman, 2020; Donthu et al., 2021).

Study data were retrieved from the Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) for all articles published on October 15, 2022, between 2018 and 2022. The universe of this study is nursing studies using virtual reality registered in the WoS database; The sample consisted of English-language studies registered in the WoS database between the years 2018-2022. Studies with congress presentations, letters to the editor, compilations, and book chapters were not included in the study.

In this study, the WoS database was used as a data collection tool and data source. In this study, information such as author names, article titles, journal names, publication languages, keywords determined by the author, abstract, number of cited references, number of WoScore citations to the article, publication year, and research area was evaluated.

It was searched in the WoS database as keywords (VR or “virtual reality” or “virtual simulation” or AR or “augmented reality” or MR or “mixed reality”) and (nursing or nurse*).

546 study samples that met the study criteria were included. VOSviewer program and R Studio program were used to analyze the data about the author names, article title, source title (journal name), keywords written by the author, abstract, cited reference, number of cited references, and number of WoScore citations to the article. The number of connections and visual mapping methods was used in the data of the analysis results.

Ethics committee approval was not obtained for a retrospective review of these consumed published poultry houses.

Results

Between 2018 and 2022, 546 articles related to virtual reality in the field of nursing were written by a total of 2472 authors. The growth rate of the studies was determined as 35.2%. The average number of citations for each publication is 7.79. The total number of references is 18479 and the number of keywords used by the authors is 1433. The number of authors with a single-author article is 12. The

number of co-authors per publication is 5.46. The percentage of international author collaboration is 19.78% (Table 1).

Table 1. Basic Information on Publications Between 2018 and 2022

Characteristics of the data	Findings
Time range	2018-2022
Number of Journals	265
Number of publications	546
Annual Growth rate %	35.2
Average number of citations for each publication	7.799
Number of References	18479
Keywords Plus (ID)	1067
Keywords used by authors (DE)	1433
Number of authors	2472
Single-authored publication	12
Number of Co-Authors per publication	5.46
International author collaboration %	19.78

Among the relevant years, 16 authors with at least 5 publications were identified. The author with the highest number of publications was identified as Liaw, SY, and the author with the highest number of citations was determined as Farra, SL (n:101) (Table 2).

Table 2. Top 16 Authors with the Most Publications and Their Citations

Authors	Number of Articles	Number of Citation	Total connection strength
Liaw, Sok Ying	7	74	5
Huang, Chiu-Mieh	6	17	10
Hwang, Gwo-Jen	6	37	0
Kardong-Edgren, Suzan	6	93	3
Khadra, Christelle	6	62	4
Guo, Jong-Long	6	56	9
Lange, Belinda	6	20	0
Stock, Christiane	6	41	5

Bouchard, Stephane	5	88	4
Farra, Sharon L.	5	101	0
Gilbert, Gregory E.	5	24	3
Guldager, Julie Dalgaard	5	41	5
Hsu, Hsiao-Pei	5	17	9
Lau, Tang Ching"	5	61	5
Leary, Marion	5	68	0
Stinson, Jennifer"	5	37	0

The first three journals with the most publications of nursing studies related to virtual reality applications are Clinical Simulation in Nursing (n=32), Nursing Education Today (n=26), and International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health (n=25) determined (Figure 1).

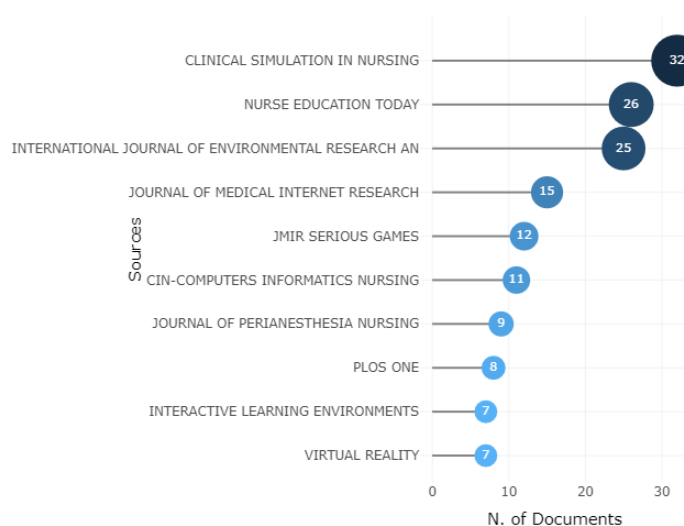


Figure 1. Top 10 Journals Most Published by Studies

The top 10 most cited publications are shown in Chart 2. The most cited study was Padilha JM's article titled "Clinical Virtual Simulation in Nursing Education: Randomized Controlled Trial" in the 2019

Journal of Medical Internet Research (Figure 2).

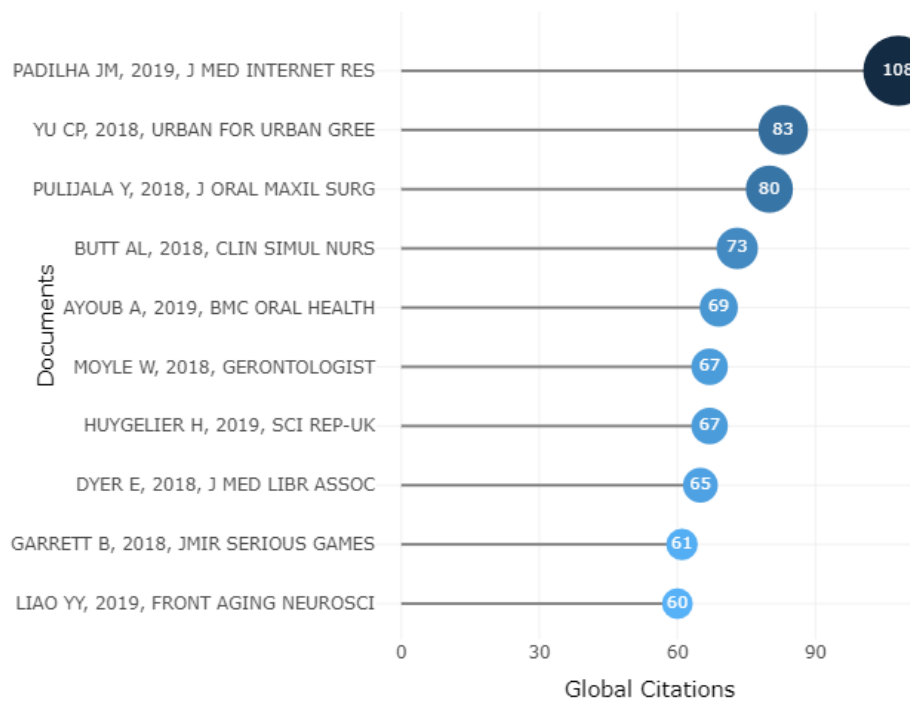


Figure 2. Top 10 Most Cited Publications

The top three institutions with the most publications on virtual reality in nursing studies are the University of Toronto (n: 35), Taipei Medical University (n: 29), and Natl Singapore University (n: 27) University (Figure 3).

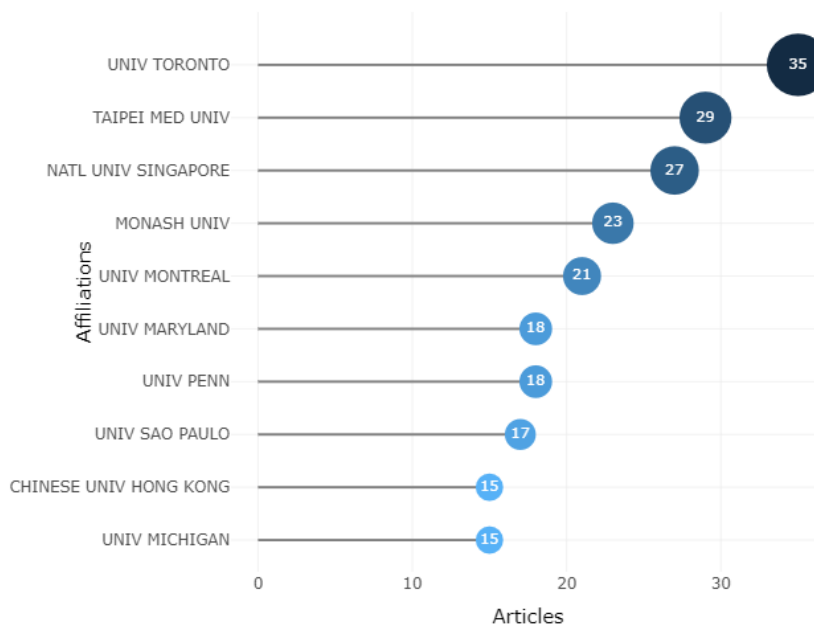


Figure 3. Top 10 Institutions with the Most Publications

It was determined that the responsible authors of the studies were from 54 countries. 23 countries with a minimum of 5 publications are shown in figure 1. The top three countries with the most publications

are America (n: 156), Australia (n: 59), and China (n: 52). The first three countries that work in cooperation with the most are America, Australia, and England. (Figure 4 and Table 3). While 42 publications on virtual reality were made in Turkey, cooperation was made with Australia in only 2 publications.

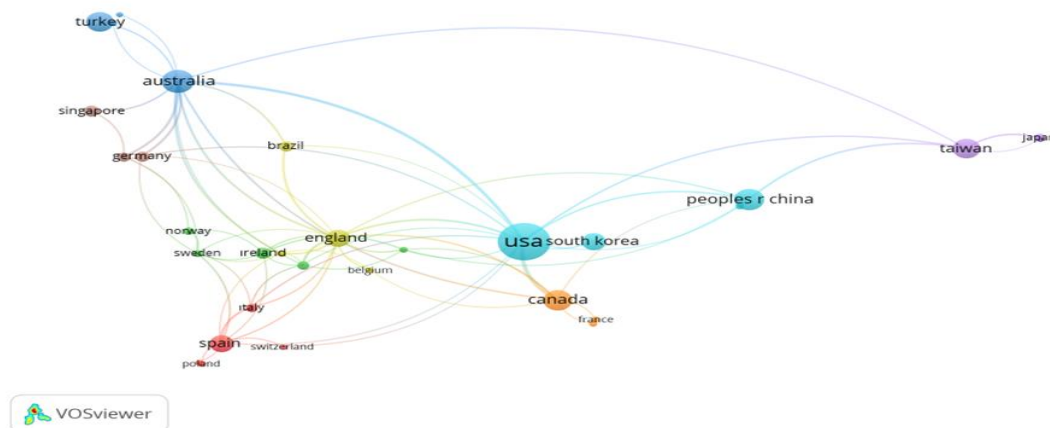


Figure 4. Countries with the Most Broadcasts

Table 3. Number of Articles and Citations by Countries

Country	Number of Articles	Number of Citation	Total connection strength
USA	156	1357	43
Australia	59	546	40
China	52	156	11
Canada	46	467	22
Taiwan	44	515	10
Türkiye	42	248	2
England	33	585	37
South Korea	32	197	2
Spain	32	145	11
Singapore	15	134	5
Ireland	14	49	9

Germany	13	131	15
Brazil	12	44	8
Denmark	11	60	15
Italy	9	153	11
Iranian	9	33	0
Switzerland	9	311	12
Japan	7	34	1
Norway	7	12	3
Holland	6	164	11
Sweden	6	6	9
North Ireland	5	72	8
France	5	34	1

The increase in the number of publications by countries over the years is given in Figure 5. It has been observed that there has been an increase in the number of publications for virtual reality applications in countries over the years.

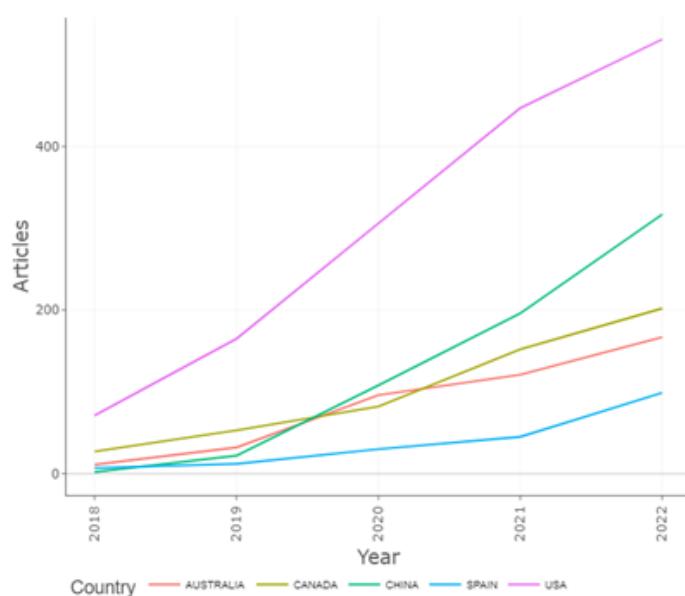


Figure 5. Distribution of Publications by Countries over the Years

Out of 1433 keywords used by the authors, 21 words repeated at least 10 times were determined (Figure 6). The first five of these words are “virtual reality” (n:291), “simulation” (n:62), “nursing” (n:39), “pain” (n:38), and “nursing education” (n:36). In Figure 6, each node (round) represents a keyword and

the size of the node grows with the frequency of keywords used. Lines between nodes show the relationship between keywords. 5 clusters were determined according to the usage of the keywords together. Those in the 1st cluster are in red and consist of 8 items (COVID-19, learning, nursing, nursing education, qualitative study, technology, visual simulation). Those in the 2nd cluster are in green and consist of 6 items (anxiety, child, distraction, pain, stress, virtual reality). The ones in the 3rd cluster are blue and 4 items (augmented reality, education, medical education, simulation) are in the 4th cluster the ones in the 4th cluster are light brown and the 2 items (rehabilitation, stroke) are in purple and 1 item (dementia) is in the 5th cluster.

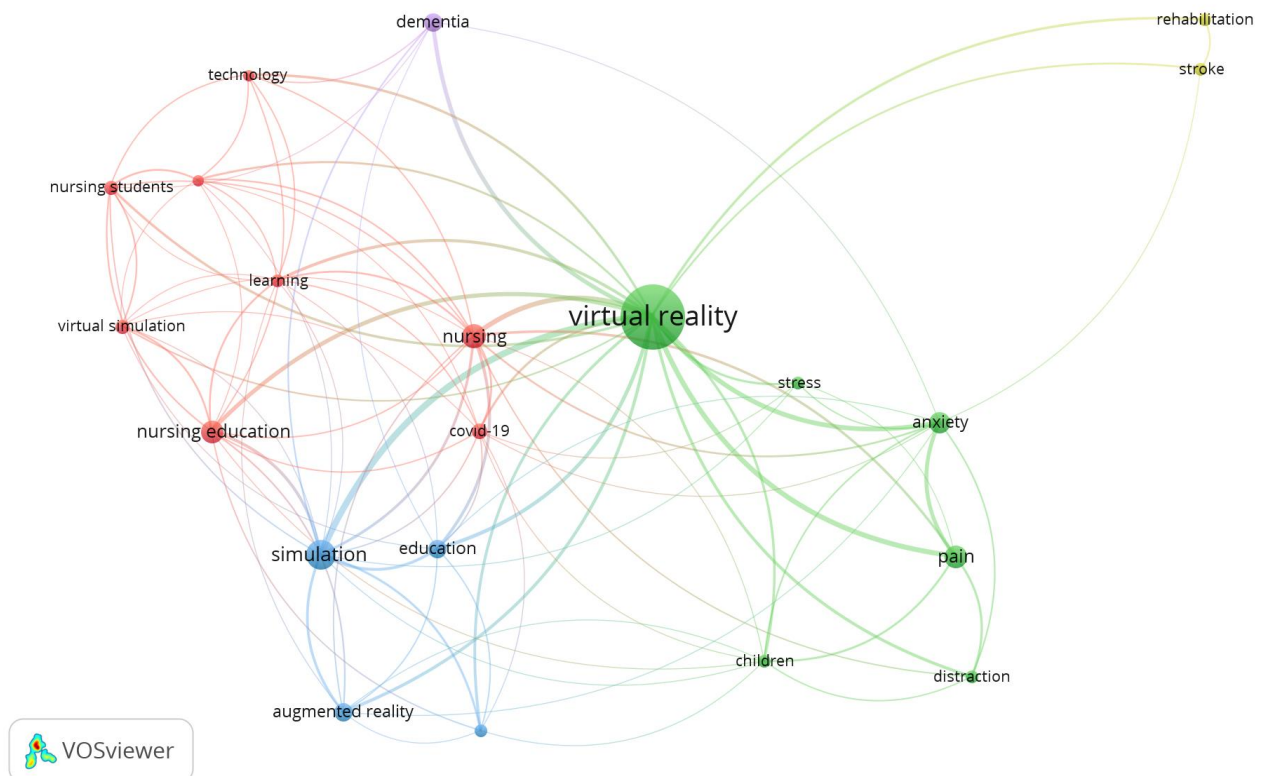


Figure 6. Most Frequently Used Keywords

The 40 most frequently used words in publication titles are given in Figure 7. The 10 most frequently used words in the titles of the publications are virtual (n:365), reality (n:301) study (n:130); trial (n:100), nursing (n:90) randomized- controlled) (n:86), training (n:79) simulation (n:75), pain (n:62), learning (n:59) determined.



Figure 7. The Most Frequently Used Words in the titles of the publications

Discussion

In this study, a bibliometric analysis of nursing studies related to virtual reality published in WOS between 2018 and 2022 was conducted. The increase in nursing publications about virtual reality draws attention to the study. In the United States, studies in the field of virtual reality in nursing are more than in other countries. There are significant differences in the number of publications between countries and it is understood that more publications are needed. In terms of cooperation intensity, the United States, England, Australia, and Canada have stronger cooperation than other countries. Although Turkey ranks 6th in publishing, there are only two international collaborations. When the studies conducted in Iran, Japan, South Korea, and France are examined, it is understood that they have weak cooperation with other countries. As a result of the clustering analysis made according to the keywords used by the authors, it is understood that virtual reality applications are mostly used in nursing education, pain and distraction in children, stroke, rehabilitation, and dementia. These findings reveal the need for studies on virtual reality applications in the management of many chronic diseases.

Conclusion

This study provides an overview of nursing studies related to virtual reality in the last five years. The findings show that nursing studies related to virtual reality are increasing in some countries, but there is a need for more studies with international cooperation in the field. It is thought that the findings of the study may be useful, especially for nurse researchers working on virtual reality.

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Ref No: 1826

THE EFFECT OF KEGEL EXERCISE ON MENSTRUATION SYMPTOM, SEVERITY OF DYSMENORRHEIC SYMPTOMS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN NURSING STUDENTS WITH PRIMARY DYSMENORRHEA: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED STUDY

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Background: Primary dysmenorrhea is chronic and recurrent menstrual pain not associated with an organic pelvic pathology, manifested by severe cramps or spasms in the pelvic region, which may be accompanied by various symptoms. And it negatively affects women's quality of life.

Objective: In this study, it was aimed to determine the effect of kegel exercise on menstruation symptoms, the severity of dysmenorrheic symptoms, and the quality of life in nursing students with primary dysmenorrhea.

Methods: The study was a single-blind randomized controlled trial. The sample size with an effect size of 0.675, an alpha level of 0.05, and 95% power was determined to be 52. The study was conducted with 89 nursing students with primary dysmenorrhea. While the experimental group was given kegel exercise training online, the control group was not given intervention. The data were collected using the Personal Information Form, The Menstrual Symptom Scale (MSS), the Severity of Dysmenorrheic Symptoms List, and the Quality of Life Scale (QLS). Chi-square, Fisher exact, t-test, and ANOVA tests were used to analyze the data. Ethical approval was received by the Gümüşhane University Ethics Committee.

Results and Conclusion: There was no statistically significant difference was found between the groups in the first, second, and third menstrual cycles test between the total mean scores of MSS ($p>0.05$). It was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the experimental group and the control group in the third menstrual cycle in menstrual pain symptoms, which is a sub-dimension of MSS ($p<0.05$) While it was determined that there was a statistically significant decrease in the severity of colic pain in the lower abdomen, nervousness, and depression in the experimental group within the group ($p<0.05$), there was no difference between the experimental and control groups ($p>0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in bloating, breast pain or tenderness, gastrointestinal disorders, and headache severity in the experimental and control group and between groups in the first, second, and third menstrual cycles ($p>0.05$). While the severity of edema in the legs showed a statistically significant increase in the control group ($p<0.05$), it did not show a statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups ($p>0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups in the other sub-dimensions, except for the pain sub-dimension, which is one of the QLS sub-dimensions ($p>0.05$). In conclusion, the study determined that kegel exercise reduces pain in primary dysmenorrhea.

Keywords: Primary dysmenorrhea, Kegel exercise, Nursing students, Exercise

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Ref No: 9989

THE EFFECT OF FEAR OF COVID-19 ON ADAPTATION TO UNIVERSITY LIFE AND ACADEMIC MOTIVATION IN NURSING STUDENTS

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Background: Academic motivation level is one of the most important indicators that affect the active participation of students in learning activities, their academic success and increase in their performance. In the pandemic process, with the transition from distance education to face-to-face education, the fear of COVID-19 experienced by nursing students and this affected their adaptation to university life and academic motivation.

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the relationship between nursing students' fear of COVID-19 and university life and academic motivation.

Methods: The research, which was planned as a descriptive and relationship-seeking study, was carried out with all (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade) nursing students in the nursing department of a health sciences faculty of a foundation university in Istanbul in the 2021-2022 academic year. The population of the study consisted of a total of 205 students studying in the nursing department of a foundation university, and the sample consisted of calculation of the number of samples whose universe is known, the number of students to be taken into the sample with 95% confidence and 5% margin of error was determined 197 students. The data were collected using the Student Information Form, The Fear of COVID-19 Scale, Adjustment to University Life Scale, Academic Motivation Scale. Institutional permission and ethics committee approval (were obtained. The analysis of the data was carried out using descriptive, comparative, correlational statistics with SPSS 25.0 package program.

Results and Conclusion: The mean age of the students was 20.39±1.23 years, %91 of them were female. 73.6% did not have COVID-19 during the training, %83.2 COVID-19 affected their education, %55.3 were in care/treatment %84.3 stated that COVID-19 affected their university adjustment, and %77.7 stated that COVID-19 affected their academic motivations. The Fear of COVID-19 mean score was 17.34±5.39, Academic Motivation Scale was 134.76±19.28. When the university adjustment scores were evaluated, it was determined that the social adjustment scores of the women were higher than the men, the academic adjustment of the 3rd grade students was higher than the 2nd and 4th grade students. As students' scores on COVID-19 increase, their adaptation to university life decreases. In addition, the determined external motivation scores of the students decrease as the COVID-19 fear score increases in the study. Although COVID-19 has lost its effect over time, it has led to the interactive use of educational technologies in nursing education. This process negatively affected students' adaptation to university and their academic motivation. For this reason, it is recommended that various courses be added to the curriculum in order to increase the adaptation and motivation of the students in order to increase their academic success in the university.

Keywords: Fear of COVID-19, Adaptation University Life, Academic Motivation, Nursing Student

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EXAMINATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL VALUES AND PERCEPTIONS OF INDIVIDUALIZED CARE

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Background: Personal values influence nursing students' development of nursing care perceptions. Individual values develop during nursing education and are aligned with professional values. At the end of this process, the student's basic nursing values develop and they can offer individualized care in the future (Aydın et al., 2022; Çulha & Acaroğlu, 2019; Luciani et al., 2020).

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the relationship between nursing students' individual values and perceptions of individualized care.

Methods: The research, which was planned as a descriptive and relationship-seeking study, was carried out with all (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade) nursing students in the nursing department of a health sciences faculty of a foundation university in Istanbul in the 2021-2022 academic year. The sample was 194 (97% of the universe) nursing students who accepted to participate in the research. Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the ethics committee (12.11.2021/39281). The data were collected using the Student Information Form, the Portrait Values Scale (PVS) (Demirutku & Tekinay, 2016), "Individualized Care Scale-A-Nurse Version (ICS-Nurse Version) (Demirel & Turan, 2021). The analysis of the data was carried out using descriptive, comparative and correlational statistics with SPSS 24.0 package program.

Results and Conclusion: Students' ICS (Nurse version) total mean score was 4.31 ± 0.79 . The mean item scores for the sub-dimensions were 4.40 ± 0.78 in the Decision Making Control, 4.32 ± 0.78 in the Clinical Situation and 4.23 ± 0.81 in the Personal Life Situation. Students' PVS total mean score was 4.93 ± 0.70 and the mean item scores for the sub-dimensions were 4.36 ± 0.95 in the Power, 4.77 ± 0.84 in the Achievement, 5.16 ± 0.71 in the Hedonism, 5.37 ± 0.56 in the Universalism, 5.05 ± 0.67 in the Benevolence, 4.38 ± 0.78 in the Tradition, 4.90 ± 0.69 in the Conformity, 5.25 ± 0.57 in the Security, 4.86 ± 0.71 in the Stimulation, 5.26 ± 0.55 in the Self-Direction. A significant positive correlation was found between the ICS (Nurse Version) subdimensions Decision Making Control, Personal Life Situation and Clinical Situation and PVS subdimensions Hedonism, Stimulation, Universalism, Benevolence and Security ($p < 0.05$). As a result, it was seen that the students' PVS sub-dimensions were Universalism at the highest level. These values emphasize equity and justice in the provision and maintenance of care. Justice and equitable distribution of resources to all individuals is the basic principle in individualized care. These results are important in terms of showing that nursing students, who are the nurses of the future, can provide individualized nursing care.

Keywords: Individualized Values, Individualized Nursing Care, Nursing Student

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THE EFFECT OF GENDER PERCEPTION ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AND HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

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Background: Gender perception is an important lifelong determinant of health in women. Women are more exposed to health risks due to negative gender perception and show traditional health-seeking behavior rather than professional health-seeking behavior.

Objective: The study was conducted to determine the effect of gender perception on women's health and health-seeking behavior in women of reproductive age.

Methods: The set of the descriptive and relationship-seeking type of study is composed of women between the ages of 18-49 who are admitted to the obstetrics and gynecology clinic at a university hospital. 260 women were included in the study. In collecting the data, the questionnaire form created by the researcher, the Gender Perception Scale (GPS), the Women's Health Questionnaire (WHQ) and the Health Search Behavior Scale (HSBS) were used. In the analysis of the data, Number, percentage, mean and standard deviation, T-test, analysis of variance (Anova), Pearson correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis were used.

Results and Conclusion: 45% of the women in the age range of 18-28 years and 75.4% were married, while 23.1% had a chronic illness. Women, on average GPS 85,62±19,70; WHQ average 44,45±17,83 (anxiety-depression of the bottom of the size 7,08±4,18; somatic symptoms, lower size 7,69±4,16; somatopsychic sub-dimensions 7,71±3,52; somatic cognitive sub-dimension 4,79±2,82; the subscale of the gastrointestinal 4,77±3,62; subscale of self-esteem 5,65±2,75; subscale of anxiety 2.09±1.60; subscale of interest 1,97±1,47; subscale sexual satisfaction 1.27±1.06, subscale of menstruation 1,72±1.07) and an average of points of HSBS 40,95±9,76 (online health-seeking behavior of sub-size 18,65±6,50; professional health seeking behavior of sub-size 11,28±3,16 and traditional health seeking behavior subscale 11,02±3,19) was found. It was determined that there was a negative and weak relationship between the total score of women's GPS and the GPS subscale of WHQ (p<0.05), and there was a positive and weak relationship between the total score of GPS and the total score of HSBS and the online health search behavior subscale scores (p<0.05). In the further analysis carried out; Age, Work, Education Level, suffering from health problems in the past month, continuous use of medication, and perception of general health status scores of women of 27% WHQ score, GPS total score had caused health problems in the last month and marital life have caused 9% change in HSBS score. Women's gender perceptions are positive, women's health status is better and health seeking behavior is increased. In terms of health, it is important for health professionals to make health calls and be suitable for health services.

Keywords: Health-Seeking Behavior, Women's Health, Gender

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THE EFFECT OF CARING NURSE-PATIENT INTERACTION LEVELS ON NURSES' HUMANISTIC PRACTICE ABILITY: A CROSS-SECTIONAL DESCRIPTIVE AND CORRELATIONAL STUDY

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Background: Nursing profession with its important place among health professions focuses on patient care. In the “Theory of Human Caring”, Jean Watson emphasized the care of the sick individual in a holistic way, including the mind-body-spirit aspects and the caregiver role of nurses. She also transformed patient care from a “treatment-centred” care process into holistic care with a mind-body-spirit healing perspective. (Cosette ve ark., 2006; Groves, 2014; Akın Korhan,2019; Wei ve ark., 2019).

Objective: The aim of this study is to examine nurses' caring nurse-patient interaction levels and humanistic practices in nursing practices and to determine the relationship between the two variables.

Methods: This cross-sectional and correlational study was conducted with 291 nurses working in two private hospitals in Istanbul between May and August 2022. Three self-report forms were used to collect the data: Personal Information Form, Caring Nurse-Patient Interaction-Short Form, and Humanistic Practice Ability of Nursing.

Results and Conclusion: It is important for nurses to have a humanistic and holistic perspective during nursing practice. Nurses who can act with this perspective during interaction Nurses' mean scores from the importance, competence and feasibility variables of the Caring Nurse-Patient Interaction (CNPI) scale were 104.33 ± 12.56 , 99.66 ± 13.99 and 96.90 ± 15.26 , respectively. The mean score from the Humanistic Practice Ability of Nursing Scale was 133.75 ± 11.75 . with the patient are expected to provide better quality care (Wei et al. 2019; Watson, 2007). The result of this study shows that nurses with humanistic practice ability affect the caring nurse-patient interaction process in a moderately positive way. Nurses' level of caring nurse-patient interaction is an important factor in increasing the level of humanistic practice ability and in the development, implementation and evaluation of humanistic care interventions. The significant mediating effect of nurse-patient interaction level will increase the quality of treatment and nursing care given to sick individuals by affecting the humanistic practice ability of nurses. Nurses should be encouraged to apply these skills through professional development programs by using strategies developed to further improve their humanistic behaviour skills.

Keywords: Humanistic practice ability, nurses, caring nurse–patient interactions, nursing care

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USE OF THE ROY ADAPTATION MODEL IN THE CARE OF ADDICTED ADOLESCENT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Introduction: Due to the restrictions made in addiction centers in the Covid-19 pandemic, addicted adolescents experience difficulties in adapting to treatment and care. Nurses' care for patients using a model brings holistic care. In this case report, the care management of the adolescent hospitalized in an alcohol and substance abuse center in the Mediterranean region for treatment during the Covid 19 pandemic was examined based on the Roy Adaptation Model (RAM). By providing nursing care to the addicted adolescent in line with the RAM, it is aimed that the adolescent adopts the process of accepting the disease and adapting to the treatment with the hospital restrictions of the pandemic period.

Case: The data were collected on the physiological adaptation, self-concept adaptation style, role and functional adaptation style and interdependence adaptation style in Roy Adaptation Model (RAM) by using observation, physical examination and communication techniques, and nursing practices were carried out. Adolescent's compliance with treatment and social environment was ensured by giving care in line with RAM.

Conclusion: In this case report, it was seen that the use of the Roy Adaptation Model was appropriate, considering that the most common problem among adolescents hospitalized for addiction treatment during the pandemic is compliance with treatment and social environment. With the hospital restrictions of the pandemic period, it was observed that the adolescents contributed to their adaptation to treatment and social environment.

Keywords: Adolescent, Addiction, Care, Covid-19 Pandemic, Roy Adaptation Model

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MULTIDIMENSIONAL EVALUATION OF COMPASSION FATIGUE AND SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS LEVELS OF INTENSIVE CARE NURSES DURING THE PANDEMIC PROCESS

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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a major impact on mental health globally, as well as being a public health problem that threatens the safety of healthcare workers. In this process, nurses caring for patients faced the risk of compassion fatigue and secondary traumatic stress (Ruiz-Fernández et al. 2020; Wang et al. 2021).

Objective: This study was aimed to evaluate in multiple dimensions; the compassion fatigue and secondary stress levels of nurses working in intensive care units during the pandemic process.

Methods: Intensive care nurses in a private hospital chain which has 17 hospitals in Turkey constituted the population of the study, which was planned in a mixed methodology (N=600). Quantitative data were collected electronically with Personal Information Form, Compassion Fatigue-Short Scale (MYKÖ) and Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale (ITSS). Quantitative data was carried out with nurses working in intensive care units and caring for patients diagnosed with COVID-19 (N=331). Qualitative data were collected with participants who agreed to participate in the focus group interview (N=8). R version 2.15.3 program was used for statistical analysis. Qualitative data analysis was performed based on the method suggested by Lundman and Graneheim (2004). Ethics committee and institutional permissions were obtained for the study. Participants were informed about the study and their consent was obtained.

Results and Conclusion: 72.5% (n=240) of the participants were female, the mean age was 25.37±4.79, 28.4% (n=94) worked in the intensive care unit for 5 years or more, and 93.4% (n=309) were in the intensive care unit. It was determined that they worked happily and 64.7% (n=214) received training on coping with stress skills. It was determined that the mean scores of the participants' MQQ and ITSQ were 59.24±24.42 and 41.62±13.51, respectively. The main themes in the qualitative dimension of the research; being a nurse in the intensive care unit (sub-theme=love), care in the pandemic (sub-theme= patient morale and motivation, communication with the patient, self-care practices), compassion (sub-theme= caring for the sufferer, post-death care), secondary trauma (sub-theme=difficulties in care, effects on social life) and coping strategies (sub-theme=growth in the middle of the crisis). As a result, it was determined that nurses experienced moderate compassion fatigue and secondary traumatic stress. Intensive care nurses need to be supported professionally in order to maintain their psychosocial well-being. For this reason, it is recommended to plan supportive interventions to reduce the compassion fatigue and secondary traumatic stress levels of intensive care nurses.

Keywords: Covid 19 Pandemic, Compassion Fatigue, Secondary Traumatic Stress, Intensive Care Nursing

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EVALUATION OF THE PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS BY SENIOR NURSING STUDENTS

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Background: It is known that the physical health of individuals using inpatient and community-based mental health services is neglected for various reasons (Martin, 2016; Murat, 2020). Lack of time, sustainability, and the need for training are stated as obstacles to the evaluation of the physical health parameters of these patients by psychiatric nurses (Knight et al. 2017; Lundström et al. 2020).

Objective: This study was conducted to examine the physical health status of patients with mental disorders by senior nursing students.

Methods: In the study, which was carried out using a descriptive-retrospective design, the clinical practice forms of 118 senior nursing students who completed the clinical practice of Mental Health and Diseases Nursing in the two private universities in the 2021-2022 academic year were examined. Clinical practice forms include patient demographics, mental and physical health examination, activities of daily living, drug information, laboratory findings, and nursing care plan.

Results and Conclusion: 75.4% (N=89) of the students were women. According to the forms, the mean age of the patients was 32.90±12.35 years, 62.7% were male (N=74), and 46.6% were diagnosed with bipolar disorder (N= 55). It was determined that the students evaluated the vital signs and height-weight of all the patients, but 73.7% of them did not evaluate the pain. In line with the daily life activities; it was determined that the most questioned area was sleeping activity, and the least questioned area was expressing sexuality activity. When the nursing diagnoses determined by the students for physical health in their nursing care plans are examined, the first diagnosis was Disturbed Sleep Pattern (48.1%), the second diagnosis was Self-Care Deficit (32.8%), and the third diagnosis was Imbalanced Nutrition: Less Than Body Requirements (20.5%). During the clinical practice of senior nursing students, there is a need to improve practical skills as well as knowledge in the evaluation of patients with mental disorders, questioning their physical health status. At the same time, it is important for students to consider all parameters in depth to provide individualized, holistic nursing care. In Kaya et al.'s qualitative study on holistic care, it was emphasized that students wanted to improve themselves with effective communication skills, enrichment of clinical case examples and group work in classroom practices, and patient interview simulation practices (Kaya et al. 2021). It is thought that the development of students' knowledge and skills will also increase their self-confidence and motivation for practice and thus contribute to the holistic evaluation of patients.

Keywords: nursing student, physical health assessment, nursing care plan

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USING THE ESCAPING ROOM GAME AS A METHOD OF TEACHING PRESSURE INJURIES TO NURSING STUDENTS: A PRETEST-POSTTEST, QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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Background: Gamification, designed for courses that include skills and theoretical knowledge in nursing education, improves students by making them more attractive and encouraging collaborative learning.

Objective: This study aims to evaluate and test the effect of the escaping room game as a method to increase the level of knowledge and positive attitude toward pressure injuries (PIs) risk factors and protective measures in undergraduate nursing students.

Methods: The study was conducted as a quasi experimental pre-posttest study in the first semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. A total of 33 nursing students participated in the study. Ethical approval was obtained from the Private Foundation University Ethics Committee to conduct this study (No: 2022.184.IRB3.085). Data were collected with the PUKAT 2.0, PIPKQ, ATPUPI, and STAI tools. The study included three stages: determining the stress, knowledge, and attitude levels with a pre-test before the PIs module, post-test one measurement after participating in the escaping room game, and posttest-2 measurement one month later

Results and Conclusion: The mean self-report of students' knowledge about PIs was 3.18 ± 1.65 , 7.21 ± 1.36 after the application, and this increase was found to be statistically significant ($t = -11.44$, $p = 0.000$). The state anxiety level mean score; was determined as 45.67 ± 9.77 when the knowledge and attitude measurements were made before the application and 39.67 ± 10.39 when the first knowledge and attitude measurements were made after the application. It was seen that the average score of the students in PUKAT 2.0 was 10.27 ± 3.45 on the pre-test, 19.64 ± 2.18 after the escaping room game, and 18.24 ± 3.37 one month later. It was seen that the mean scores of the students from the PIPKQ were 12.15 ± 2.05 in the pre-test, 20.82 ± 1.21 after the escaping room game, and 20.55 ± 1.25 one month later. It was seen that the average score of the students from the ATPUPI was 43.09 ± 3.57 on the pre-test, 50.00 ± 1.54 after the escaping room game and 46.55 ± 3.49 one month later. According to the findings, the escaping room game is a game-based approach that creates a realistic education and assessment method without creating stress for the lessons that include complex theory and complex skills that increase the attitude and knowledge level of the students.

Keywords: Pressure Injuries, Escaping Room, Game-based learning, Nursing students, Attitude Level.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERCULTURAL AND MORAL SENSITIVITY LEVELS OF NURSES WORKING IN TWO DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS

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Background: An individual with moral and intercultural sensitivity can gain the ability to empathize with people from different cultural backgrounds and to stand up to discrimination, prejudice and injustice. For this reason, it is necessary to examine the relationship between these two concepts and to investigate their effects on how nurses look at people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the moral and intercultural sensitivities of nurses and the affecting factors.

Methods: The research was carried out between October 21, 2022 and November 21, 2022 in one hospital in each of Turkey's two largest cities, Istanbul and Erzurum. A total of 93 nurses who agreed to participate in the study constituted the sample. The data of the study were collected online with the Google form using the Personal Information Form, Intercultural Sensitivity Scale and Moral Sensitivity Questionnaire. Data were analyzed in the SPSS 22.0 statistical package program. Descriptive statistics, Independent samples t test, one way ANOVA and correlation analysis were used for the analysis of the data. Ethics committee and institutional permissions were obtained to conduct the research.

Results: The average age of the participants is 27.95 and 61.3% of them reside in Istanbul. 68% of the nurses are women, 65.6% are single, 43% are associate degree graduates. While the rate of those who took ethics courses during their education was 83.9, the rate of those who took intercultural nursing courses was 35.5. Intercultural Sensitivity Scale and Moral Sensitivity Questionnaire total and sub-dimension mean scores of the participants show that nurses have high intercultural sensitivity and moral sensitivity. It was determined that there was a very weak negative correlation between the total mean scores of the Intercultural Sensitivity Scale and the Moral Sensitivity Scale. There is no significant relationship between the age of the nurses and according to the region of residence and gender. There is a statistically significant difference between the total working years and the moral sensitivity scale mean score, and this difference stems from the group with 6-10 years of working year.

Conclusion: As a result, in our study, it was determined that nurses had high cultural and moral sensitivities. It was determined that the moral sensitivity of nurses with 6-10 years of working experience was higher.

Key Words: Intercultural Sensitivity, moral sensitivity, nursing.

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DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH FLUID CONTROL AND SYMPTOM CONTROL OF DIALYSIS PATIENTS

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Background: Compliance with fluid restriction, symptom control, and participation in hemodialysis sessions are crucial for optimal and effective treatment of patients with end-stage renal disease. In the literature, it is reported that patients on hemodialysis have limited compliance with fluid control, experience many symptoms and have low quality of life. However, these variables have been evaluated separately in the literature. Studies examining both fluid restriction compliance and symptom control together are limited.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine hemodialysis patients' compliance with fluid control, the symptoms they experience and the level of being affected by these symptoms.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of hemodialysis patients at Sinop Provincial Health Directorate was conducted between January and July 2022 with 222 patients receiving treatment in dialysis units. Patient Information Form, the Fluid Control in Hemodialysis Patients Scale and the Dialysis Symptom Index were used for data collection. The posthoc power analysis of the study was calculated using the G*Power 3.1.9.7 program. The sample size was determined as 211 participants according to the regression analysis performed in the G-power statistical software with a significance level of 0.05, 99% power, 0.15 effect size. Data were evaluated using descriptive statistics (mean, percentage, frequency), Pearson correlation test and multiple linear regression analyses. Approval was obtained from the local ethics committee to conduct the study (Date/number 27.12.2021/154). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Results and Conclusion: The mean age of participants was 49.71±17.30. The Fluid Control in Hemodialysis Patients Scale was 42.30±8.04. Knowledge, behavior, and attitude subscales mean were respectively 10.05±2.95, 20.01±5.10, 12.39±3.60. The Dialysis Symptom Index mean was 60.48±18.10. The most common symptoms experienced by the patients were fatigue (74.8%), dizziness (66.7%), muscle pain (59.9%) and headache (59.9%). A significant inverse correlation between reported the Fluid Control in Hemodialysis Patients Scale Scores and Dialysis Symptom Index ($p < 0.01$). The multiple regression analysis showed that the Dialysis Symptom Index of the patients were significantly predicted the age, knowledge and behavior subscales ($F = 15.923$, $p < 0.001$). The age, knowledge and behavior subscales explained 37.9% of the Dialysis Symptom Index of patients. Patients had moderate fluid control compliance and symptom control. The most common symptoms experienced by the patients were fatigue, dizziness, muscle pain and headache. It was found that symptom severity decreased when fluid restriction control increased. Age and knowledge and behavior subscales were found to be effective in improving symptom control.

Keywords: Clinical outcomes, Hemodialysis, Symptom management, Fluid restriction.

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COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE THERAPY IN NURSING; REFLEXOLOGY PRACTICE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THESES

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Background: Reflexology is a complementary alternative treatment method that aims to improve blood circulation in the body through massage by applying pressure to the nerve endings of the organs of the reflex points in the ears, feet and hands, and recognizes that the secret of health is in blood circulation.

Objective: This study was carried out to examine the postgraduate theses on reflexology practice in the field of nursing in Turkey.

Method: The study was retrospective and descriptive. The population of the study consisted of theses reached by searching the National Thesis Center. The sample was reached by scanning with the keyword determined in accordance with the PRISMA- Checklist and the studies that met the inclusion criteria were considered. The inclusion criteria were that the title included the keyword "Reflexology", the subject was nursing, the thesis was conducted in the last 10 years (theses between 2012 and 2022) and the full text was accessible. The theses were analyzed according to the type of thesis, year of publication, sample group, research design, intervention applied and results.

Results and Conclusion: Within the scope of the study, 53 theses were accessed in the National Thesis Center between 2012 and 2022; 46 theses that met the inclusion criteria were examined. It was seen that 74% of the theses examined were doctoral theses and 26% were master's theses. When the sample group was examined, it was seen that the sample of the theses consisted of patients (n=43), nurses (n=1) and students (n=2). It was determined that 20% of the theses were designed with quasi-experimental and 80% with randomized controlled trial research design. It was determined that foot reflexology application was used in 100% of the theses (n=46). In these studies, foot reflexology application effects on; pain (n=20), constipation (n=3), sleep quality (n=8), anxiety (n=14), quality of life (n=8), fatigue (n=11), vital signs (n=8), nausea and vomiting (n=3), comfort (n=2), satisfaction (n=4), labor (n=2), depression (n=2), biochemical parameters (n=2), dyspnea (n=1), urinary symptoms (n=1), peripheral neuropathy (n=1), duration of weaning from mechanical ventilation (n=1), dysmenorrhea (n=1), colic symptoms (n=1), lactation (n=1), school success (n=1), reduction in analgesia use (n=1), effect on recovery (n=1) and work stress (n=1) were examined. According to the results, a positive effect of foot reflexology application was observed in the sample groups examined. In line with these results, it is recommended that foot reflexology practice should be reflected in nursing care practices and applied by nurses.

Keywords: Nursing, Reflexology, Nursing Theses

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF DIGITAL HEALTHY DIET AND HEALTH LITERACY WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN ADULTS

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Background: In studies, it has been observed that individuals with high health literacy awareness are better at doing physical activity and adopting healthy lifestyle behaviors.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the level of health literacy, digital health literacy and physical activity; and determinants of physical activity level.

Methods: This study is of descriptive relational type. The sample consisted of 404 individuals with the age range of 18 to 65. Personal Information Form, International Physical Activity Questionnaire – Short Form, Health Literacy Scale – Short Form, and Digital Healthy Diet Literacy Scale were used to collect data. Data were collected via online form. Number, percentage, mean and standard deviation, t-test, Anova and multi-regression analysis for independent groups were used to analyze data.

Results and Conclusion: Mean age of participants was 28.65±6.29 and 61.1% were women. The mean Physical Activity Score was 1806.50±1415.57, the mean Health Literacy Scale score was 33.68±8.48 and the mean Digital Healthy Diet Literacy Scale score was 25.03±12.99. It was determined that gender ($\beta=0.572$), level of education ($\beta=0.630$), working status ($\beta=0.573$), economical status ($\beta=0.774$), people to live with ($\beta=0.609$), perceived health ($\beta=0.580$), total health literacy score ($\beta=0.603$) and Digital Health Literacy ($\beta=0.782$) are the determinants of physical activity level ($p<0,001$). It was determined that these determinant factors could explain 57.3% of the change in physical activity level (Adjusted $R^2= 0.573$). The mean scores participants obtained from the Physical Activity Questionnaire, Digital Healthy Diet and Health Literacy Scales were moderate. Elevating the participants' awareness about health literacy might also increase their physical activity.

Keywords: physical activity, health literacy, digital health literacy, adult individual

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THE EFFECT OF NURSING STUDENTS' PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THEIR PROFESSIONAL SELF DEVELOPMENT

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Background: Student nurses' professional self development can be ensured by enhancing their social support perceptions. Thus, by promoting the attachment of student nurses, who are the future nursing workforce, to the nursing profession, the quality of care can be increased.

Objective: This study aims to identify the effect of nursing students' perceived social support on their professional self development.

Methods: This study was performed as a descriptive and cross-sectional research at a foundation university in Turkey. The data in the study were collected between 21-25 November 2022. The research sample comprised 194 students from the nursing department. The sample size was calculated with the sample size calculation formula for a known population, and hence, the minimum sample size was found as 191 (margin of error: 0.05, confidence interval: 0.95). A survey form containing the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support and the Professional Self-Concept Scale in Student Nurses was used in the data collection. The research data were analyzed with descriptive and correlational statistics in the Statistical Package for Social Science 22.0. The ethical endorsement and the institutional permission necessary for the research were received.

Results and Conclusion: The majority of the students whose mean age was 20.63±1.57 years were female and were living with their families. It was discerned that students obtained high mean scores from the Professional Self-Concept Scale in Student Nurses and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (respectively, 141.46±19.96 points and 64.73±13.25 points). A weak positive relationship between students' perceived social support and professional self concept development was identified ($p<0.05$). According to the regression analysis, students' perceived social support affected their professional self-concept development positively ($R^2: 0.035$ $p<0.05$). As a result of students' professional self development can be enhanced by increasing their perceived social support. However, there is a need to determine other factors affecting the professional self in nursing students.

Keywords: Nursing student, professionalism, self concept, social support.

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THE EFFECT OF CONTINUOUS FATHER SUPPORT ON DYADIC ADJUSTMENT, HAPPINESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

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Background: The continuous father support education program, which has certain rules, includes the father's continuous support to his wife in the postpartum period. Among the most important rules are to support the spouse in breastfeeding, to praise the mother for being a successful mother, to take care of the baby for one hour each evening for the mother to take time for herself, and not to criticize.

Objective: The study was conducted to examine the effect of continuous father support education given within 48 hours of postpartum on the marital adjustment, happiness and psychological resilience levels of mothers and fathers on the 10th postpartum day.

Methods: This research was conducted in randomized controlled experimental design. Eighty fathers were randomly assigned to the intervention (n = 40) and control groups (n = 40), data were collected from 160 couples. Pre-test data were collected from the mothers and fathers in the first 48 hours after birth, and post-test data were collected on the 10th postpartum day. Continuous father support education was applied to the intervention group and standard care was applied to the control group. Data were collected using the Revised Form of the Dyadic Adjustment Scale, the Short Form of the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, and the Brief Resilience Scale.

Results and Conclusion: The mean age of the fathers included in the study was 33.05 ± 7.43 years, the mean age of the mothers was 29.33 ± 5.98 years, and the mean duration of marriage was 5.85 ± 4.63 years. It was determined that the levels of dyadic adjustment ($p \leq 0.001$), happiness ($p \leq 0.001$) and psychological resilience ($p \leq 0.001$) of the mothers and fathers in the intervention group were statistically significant and higher than the control group. It was found that continuous father support education given to fathers within 48 hours of postpartum increased the level of dyadic adjustment, happiness and psychological resilience in both mothers and fathers.

Keywords: Adjustment, Father, Happiness, Psychological, Resilience

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, SCREEN EXPOSURE TIME AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS

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Background: Today, adolescents spend most of their free time with screens, including smartphones, tablets, games and televisions, and concerns about the effect of this screen time on psychological well-being are increasing (Kardaras, 2017; Twenge et al, 2019). Studies show that there is a relationship between increased screen time and negative health outcomes such as obesity and lack of physical activity (Chiasson et al, 2016; Dumuid et al, 2017; Poitras et al, 2017).

Objective: This study was carried out to determine the psychological well-being levels, the duration of screen exposure and physical activity levels of high school students, and to examine the relationship between students' psychological well-being levels and the duration of screen exposure and physical activity levels.

Methods: This study, which was planned as a descriptive relationship-seeking study, was conducted with 451 students studying at a high school in Istanbul between 25 October and 11 November 2022. Data were collected in the classroom environment by questionnaire method with information form, Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale and International Physical Activity Questionnaire. In the analysis of the data, t test, ANOVA, Pearson correlation test and Linear Regression test were used.

Results and Conclusion: The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale mean score of the students included in the study was determined as 45.10 ± 10.96 ; It was observed that 27.9% of the students were inactive, 48.1% were minimally active and 23.9% were very active. A negative and very weak relationship was found between the students' total screen exposure time to watch videos, TV, series on weekdays, to spend time on social media and to spend time on social media at weekends and their mental well-being scores ($p < 0.05$). The exposure time of the students who are very active to the screen for playing games was found to be significantly higher than the students who were minimally active ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that physical activity levels and duration of screen exposure had an effect on the psychological well-being score and explained 29.2% of the variance. The physical activity level of high school students, the time they are exposed to the screen to study and watch videos/tv/series on weekdays, and to spend time on social media at weekends affect their mental well-being.

Keywords: mental well-being, physical activity, high school students, screen exposure

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THE EFFECT OF NOCTURIA ETIOLOGY ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIVIDUALS OVER THE AGE OF 65

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Background: Nocturia, which is defined as having to wake up one or more times at night to urinate, is among the most common lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) affecting quality of life. The incidence of nocturia increases with advancing age. While nocturia is seen in approximately 40% of men and women in their 60s, the rate of incidence is reported to be 50% in people in their 80s. Advancing age is the primary risk factor for the development of nocturia. Age-related changes in the urinary system include decreased bladder capacity, decreased urinary flow rate, decreased ability to delay urination and kidney function, and an increase in postvoid residual volume.

Objective: This study was planned as a descriptive and correlational study aiming to investigate the effect of nocturia etiology on quality of life in individuals over 65 years of age.

Methods: The study was carried out with 102 patients aged 65 and over. Information Form, TANGO Nocturia Screening Tool, and the Short Form-36 Health Survey (SF-36) were used. The Kruskal-Wallis test was performed to compare demographic data according to etiological factors. The Mann Whitney U test was conducted for the post-hoc analysis of significant results. Data was collected after the ethics committee approval was obtained from the institution where the research would be conducted.

Results and Conclusion: It was revealed that the average daily fluid intake of the patients was 1906.86±801.39 liters, and the average number of urinations at night was 3.77±1.33. When the relationship between the number of nocturia episodes and the quality of life of the patients was examined, a negative and statistically significant difference was found between the number of nocturia episodes and the mean physical functioning (p=0.001), bodily pain (p=0.000), and role-physical (p=0.000) scores. This study revealed that the urinary tract etiological factor in the TANGO screening tool is the most dominant factor influencing the elderly with nocturia. The study further showed that the participants had a moderate level of quality of life, and the most affected quality of life sub-dimension is role-physical. In order to provide the best care, improve quality of life, and reduce nocturia-related chronic diseases, nocturia and its underlying causes should be evaluated by health professionals, and these should be a part of comprehensive geriatric diagnosis.

Keywords: Nocturia, Urology, Quality of Life, Over the Age of 65

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INVESTIGATION OF SELF-ESTEEM AND COMPASSION LEVELS OF İĞDIR UNIVERSITY CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDENTS ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES

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Background: Violence, abuse or neglect, witnessing violence at home or in the community are traumatic events that occur in childhood that can undermine children's feelings of security, stability, and connection. Previous studies have found that negative childhood experiences have a significant and lasting impact on increased anxiety. Child Developmentalists play an important role for a modern and conscious society consisting of healthy and successful individuals in every aspect.

Objective: It is thought that the results of the study may be effective in taking the necessary precautions by evaluating the results. Therefore, in this study, Iğdır University Child Development students' self-esteem and compassion levels are examined according to some variables.

Methods: The study group of the research consists of 101 students studying at the child development department of Iğdır University. Personal Information Form, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Compassion Scale were used as data collection tools. Percentage and frequency distribution, t-test and one-way analysis of variance were used in the analysis of the data. Pearson correlation test was used to confirm the relationship between self-esteem and compassion levels.

Results and Conclusion: As a result; It was seen that male students had higher self-esteem than female students, 2nd grade students had higher levels of compassion than 1st grade students, and students with nuclear families had higher levels of compassion. As the students' compassion levels increased, their self-esteem decreased.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Compassion, Child Development

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POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Ref No: 5015

BARRIERS TO ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY (ART) ADHERENCE AMONG CHILDREN

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Background: Introduction: Globally, 2.73 million children aged 0- 19 years old are infected with HIV. However only 52% of children (0–14 years old) receiving life-saving antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 2021. The goal of ART is to reduce the viral load to undetectable levels and sustain viral suppression over a long period of time. If drug doses are intermittently missed, viral mutations that confer drug resistance will emerge. Resistance might necessitate changing to another, probably more expensive drug regimen. So adherence is an important determinant of treatment outcome. But there are some barriers that may complicate children's adherence with the drug.

Aim: The aim of this review is to determine the factors that prevent adherence to antiretroviral therapy in children.

Subtitles: Barriers affecting adherence are examined in three subgroups. 1) ART -Related Barriers (Too much medication, symptoms, avoid side effects, toxicity, problems taking as medication, characteristics of the medicine). 2) Child and family- Related Barriers (Age, lack of social support, attending school, mothers' attitudes and feelings, concern about stigma, mother/child interactions, child refused, child felt sick). 3) Health workers -Related Barriers (Lack of knowledge, poor relationship with caregivers, poor communication, lack of counselling and/or teaching).

Conclusion: Effective communication methods should be used for families to understand the importance of treatment. A family-centered care approach in care can increase the adherence of children with HIV (+) to treatment and the quality of life of families. Also there is a need for research to minimize the bad taste and smells of drugs that adversely affect adherence to treatment.

Keywords: children, HIV, drug adherence, barriers

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BODY IMAGE PERCEPTION AND BULLYING IN ADOLESCENTS

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Background: Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. Adolescents begin to develop sexual attraction so that more teenagers pay attention to appearance and build body image. Adolescence is a critical period for the development of body image. Many factors affects to body image. The differences in the appearance or behavior of adolescents can be reasons for being chosen as friends or targets of victims of bullying. Bullying refers to behaviors causing pain, distress, and sorrow by one or more students towards others without an obvious motivation. It is accepted as a series of intentional, offensive, and repetitive behaviors creating negative effects on the victims.

Aim: To show relation between body image perception and peer bullying.

Subtitles: We examined body image perception and bullying in three subgroups.1) Bio- social factors(Gender, age, socio- economic status, health education) 2)Environmental factors(Media exposure, peers, school) 3) Behavioral factors(Weight control behavior, physical activity, sexual behavior, eating patterns)

Conclusion: Our recommendations are in the list below.1) Dissemination of school health nursing 2) Supporting and rehabilitating peers 3) Providing awareness training to families

Keywords: bullying, adolescent, body image

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DIGITAL SEXUAL HEALTH IN ADOLESCENTS: CONTENT ANALYSIS BASED ON GENDER AND SOCIAL NORMS

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Background: Adolescents' knowledge about sexual health practices, is one of the most important indicators of healthy sexual development. Although seeking sexual health information is common in adolescents on digital platforms, it is not accessed any study which examines what are the contents and background of the adolescents' questions.

Aim: This study aims to examine the adolescents' sexual questions which were searched on digital platforms and the reflections of the gender and social norms behind these questions.

Method: This study was conducted by using documents that include adolescents' sexual health questions. A comprehensive sample of documents was searched and abstracted. Data that were obtained from the documents were analyzed by using content analysis regarding gender and cultural norms.

Results: Adolescents' questions were shaped by the culture in which sexuality is accepted as normal for a man. Their questions are also differentiated by gender. Man mostly asked questions that present their power on the sexuality or over the women, while women's questions were about fears such as fear of loss of virginity, and fear of sexual intercourse. These questions presented pressure of gender and social norms on the women's body and their sexuality. Questions also reflected the lack of sexual knowledge of adolescents and raised concerns about their digital literacy levels during seeking sexual health information.

Conclusion: Adolescents' questions which were about sexual health had a background including gender-specific and social norms. Constructed sexual health education in a gender-equality manner needs to promote the sexual health of adolescents. In addition, digital health literacy for adolescents may be a topic that needs to be interested more.

Keywords: digital sexual health, sexuality, adolescents, gender-specific norms

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (2021) states that 20% of the world population (approximately 1.2 billion) are adolescents and this rate may increase by 2050. A significant number of adolescents around the globe are sexually active (Chandra-Mouli et al., 2017). Adolescents who have not yet completed their physiological and psychological development, start to be sexually active by feeling like adults which may cause some sexual health problems (Emre & Yakut, 2015). Today, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), unwanted pregnancies, and many sexual health problems are among the most important causes of death for adolescents worldwide (Askari et al., 2020; Leung et al., 2019). In addition, sexual health conditions affect not only the current health but also the adult lives of adolescents and even the health of their future children, leading to the intergenerational transmission of these existing risks (WHO, 2021). For all these reasons, the factors affecting the sexual health and problems of adolescents are a highly warranted topic.

Adolescents' knowledge of sexual health practices, is one of the most important indicators of healthy sexual development (Gönenç, 2022). However, it is known that adolescents have limited knowledge about sexual health and sexuality (Esin et al., 2021; Nacar, 2022). Global evidence emphasized that gender specific-norms constructed within social systems strongly affect the sexual and reproductive health of people, especially these norms deeply feeling during adolescence and influence health outcomes (Chandra-Mouli et al., 2017; John et al., 2017). Due to social and gender-specific norms, parents could not give sexual education of good quality (Gokgoz et al., 2021). Thus, adolescents mostly try to find sexual health information on digital platforms (Ibegbulam et al., 2018; Patterson et al., 2019). Sexual health information which is searched may present a clue how is the sexual knowledge, what are the needs of adolescents and also what are the reasons that adolescents want to ask these

questions. Many studies examine the contents of sexual health information that were searched on digital platforms. However, it is not reached any study interested background of information that was searched by the adolescents.

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to examine the adolescents' sexual health information which was searched on the digital platforms and the reflections of the gender and social norms behind this seeking.

METHOD

Design

The present study was conducted by using qualitative document analysis. Document analysis is used to requires systematically the examination and interpretation of data to make sense of it, form an understanding of the relevant subject, and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008; Wach & Ward, 2013). It provides the data in a cost and time-effective manner (Bowen, 2009). Document analysis was used to provide information for adolescents' questions about their sexual questions on digital platforms.

Search Strategy

A comprehensive sample of documents including adolescents' questions which are about their sexual health questions at digital platforms was identified by searching electronic databases (blogs, posts, etc.) on Google. The present study used secondary documents which include information about questions of adolescents due to having challenges to determine which post belongs to adolescents on the blogs. Therefore, especially blog posts that were shared by the experts such as psychologists, and gynecologists and published from the earliest record to April 2022 were included in the study. The terms used were "sexuality AND adolescents AND questions", "sexual health AND adolescents", "sexual questions AND adolescents", and crossreferencing in Turkish. After the search, four posts were achieved and included.

Data Abstraction

The researchers (ADD, KK) abstracted and coded the data independently. If inconsistency among the researchers occurred during the coding, the researchers discussed and determined the relevance of the documents to the research problem and purpose. In addition, they determined whether the content of the documents fits within the conceptual framework of the study after the search using titles and abstracts was performed by the authors independently. It was also assessed the authenticity, reliability, accuracy, and representativeness of the selected documents (Hodder, 2000).

Document Analysis

Document analysis includes reviewing (surface review), reading (detailing), and interpretation. This iterative process combines elements of content analysis and requires thematic analysis. Content analysis was used here. This includes the processes of translating (transcription) and categorizing the information related to the basic questions of the research (Corbin & Strauss, 2008). Therefore, the content of the blog posts was examined and categorized based on the central questions of the research. And it approached the contents by using gender and social norms.

Ethical Considerations

The study was conducted on documents.

FINDINGS

Documents were presented with "Questions shaped by the culture", "Differentiated questions by the gender", and "Reflections of questions" categories.

Questions Shaped by The Culture

Questions showed that adolescents are concerned about whether it is too early for first sexual intercourse. This concern was pointed out mostly by the man. Adolescents' concerns present effects of a culture that accept that adolescents don't have sexuality and sexuality is an issue for mostly man no

matter what age. Some of the questions were: *"When should a man have his first sexual experience?"*, *"Is it right or wrong to feel guilty after masturbation?"*

Documents presented that there were some myths which are about masturbation. Masturbation was taught as a harmful practice. Some of the questions were: *"If I masturbate, will my penis get longer, they say "if I do too much, there will be no children in my later life, there will be acne on my face" is it true?"*

Differentiated Questions by The Gender

Questions were seen differently based on the sex of adolescents. Boys asked questions that were mostly about sexual intercourse and presented man's request to be powerful in the sexuality due to the role of man in the sexuality accepted as controller or manager in the society. Some questions were: *"Is my penis short?"*, *"Does it matter whether the penis is large or small? What should be the normal size? If it is small, what should be done to make it bigger?"*, *"What if I don't get an erection? What do I do if my penis doesn't get hard?"*, *"What if I ejaculate early and cannot satisfy her? What if my partner is more experienced than me and understands that it is my first sexual experience?"* As seen in the questions, boys have concerns to satisfy their partners during their sexuality.

Many girls' questions were mostly about fear of loss of virginity and fear of pain at first sexual intercourse. Some of the questions were: *"Is the hymen penetrated in friction sexual intercourse or masturbation?"*, *"Will it hurt a lot in the first sexual intercourse, will I bleed a lot?"*, *"If I have to go to the gynecologist with my family, will it be understood that I am not a virgin?"*, *"Will my parents understand that I am having sex?"* As understood from the questions, girls try to save their virginity due to their defined role by society. And due to accepted women's sexuality by the society that sexuality is the only issue related to the marriage and it is the role of women only using to be a mother. Moreover, girls know little information about their bodies and sexuality which leads to fear of sexual intercourse.

Reflections of Questions

Questions reflected that adolescents have insufficient knowledge about sexuality, and they don't know and are aware of their body. Some questions were: *"If I masturbate frequently, will I run out of sperm?"*, *"Is it possible to get pregnant with anal sex?"* *"Will I get pregnant if I swallow semen while having oral sex?"*, *"What is masturbation? How do I know when I have an orgasm?"* Documents also pointed out that they often apply digital platforms to ask about their sexual concerns. In this condition, some concerns arise such as using reliable resources for sexual information, talking about sexuality in isolated places, etc.

Discussion

This study aims to examine the sexual health questions of adolescents which were searched on digital platforms and the reflections of gender and social norms behind these questions. Adolescents' questions present effects of culture which ignore the adolescents' sexuality, especially girls' sexuality. It is known that parents may avoid being discussed sexual issues due to sexual issues are still considered taboo (Evcili & Golbasi, 2017; Gokgoz et al., 2021). Meaning of the sexuality is constructed by the gender-specific and social norms which normalize for the men to meet sexuality at an early age and there has a suppressive and prohibitive approach to women (Avci et al., 2016). However, ignoring sexuality is the first reason for the difficulties of adolescents in their future sexual lives. In addition to health problems such as adolescent pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases as a result of a sexual act performed at an early age and with wrong information, it also brings many social and psychological problems (Çakşak, 2018). However, understanding that sexuality is a normal and necessary part of adolescents' development is one of the main points of ensuring that adolescent sexuality results in positive sexual health behavior (Forcier, 2021).

Boys asked questions that were mostly about sexual intercourse. Many questions present man's request to be power in the sexuality and over the women due to traditional masculine gender role

adherence. Gender socialization starts at birth and continues into adolescent development with messages coming from multiple forces in an adolescent's environment (Rolleri, 2013). Gender and unequal power relations within which sexual identities, beliefs, and values are built play a key role in the sexual well-being of adolescents and also later (De Meyer et al., 2014). It was stated that many reasons caused by the gender and social norms lead to erectile dysfunction in the men such as seeing sexuality as success, misinformation, and lack of sexual education (Ozturk & Uluşahin, 2016).

Many girls' questions were mostly about fear of loss of virginity and fear of pain at first sexual intercourse. Patriarchal systems are restrictive and oppressive which limit female sexuality to seek safety within heterosexual marriage rather than sexual pleasure. Any sexual variance is considered to be dangerous and a violation of social rule (Sabala & GOPAL, 2010). Fear of sexuality during the adolescent period may cause problems which are about sexual desire and orgasm of the women in their later life (Seal & Meston, 2010). Vaginismus is a common problem in women who mostly feel that they have to save their virginity due to their social norms (Özdemir et al., 2021). Girls know little information about their body and sexuality and so they have fear sexual intercourse. A significant link is pointed out between gender and sexual health information needs during adolescence and girls needed more health information (Jayasundara, 2021). Body awareness is defined as a potentially important underlying factor in interventions for sexual problems (Seal & Meston, 2020).

Questions reflected that adolescents have insufficient knowledge about sexuality, and they don't know and are aware of their body. Unfortunately, sex education in Turkey is not included in the national curriculum, and was not adopted comprehensive sexual education programs that are specific to some EU countries, associations, and institutions are carried out through sexual education projects (Çuhadaroğlu, 2017; Gokgoz et al., 2021). In the present study, some concerns arise such as using a reliable resource for sexual information, talking about sexuality in isolated places, etc. Studies also pointed out these concerns with their results which present difficulty in determining the quality of information is one of the most important problems for adolescents seeking health information (Bigdeli et al., 2016; Ibegbulam et al., 2018; Keshavarz et al., 2015). Thus, it is very important to understand the authenticity, accuracy, and validity of Internet-based information and the reliability of the information content. This might be a cause due to neither information literacy being taught in schools (Jayasundara, 2021).

Conclusion and Recommendations

The present study showed that adolescents' sexual health questions had a background including gender-specific and social norms. Questions were shaped by the culture in which sexuality is accepted as normal for a man. Adolescents' questions were different due to gender norms. Boys mostly asked questions which were about contributing to their power in the sexuality or over the women, while girls' questions were about fears such as fear of loss of virginity, and fear of sexual intercourse. These questions presented pressure of gender and social norms on the women's body and their sexuality. Questions also reflected that adolescents' lack of sexual knowledge and raised concerns about the digital literacy level of adolescents during seeking sexual health information.

Sexual health education needs to be constructed in a gender-equality manner needs to promote the sexual health of adolescents. Furthermore, there is a need for more interest in digital health literacy for adolescents. These strategies may prevent risky sexual health behaviors and promote body awareness of adolescents, especially girls. It is also a need to develop and implement strategies to provide normalization of sexuality at the societal levels not only for adolescents but also for parents. Empowerment of the adolescent girls should be a policy for the governments which provide power against the pressure of social and gender roles.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF NURSING STUDENTS' WAYS OF COPING WITH THE LEVEL OF INTERPERSONAL DEPENDENCY ON THEIR ATTITUDES TO DATING VIOLENCE

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Background: Dating violence, which can be seen widely in the romantic relationships of young people who are considered as one of the risky groups during their developmental period, is becoming a public problem.

Objective: In this study, it is aimed to investigate the effects of nursing students' interpersonal dependency level and ways of coping on dating violence attitudes.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted with 303 nursing students at a university. The data were collected in digital media using the "Personal Information Form, Dating Violence Scale (DVS)", Interpersonal Dependency Scale (IDS), Ways of Coping Scale (WCS) and ethics committee approval was obtained. The data were evaluated in SPSS 24.0 (Statistical Packet for Social Sciences for Windows) statistical program.

Results and Conclusion: It was determined that 30.7% of the participants had a dating relationship and 14.2% had a relationship period of less than one year. In the dating relationship of individuals; it was determined that 9.9% were exposed to violence, 5.0% used violence and 60.4% witnessed violence in their environment. It was determined that there was a significant difference between the total score of the participants' Dating Violence Attitude and gender, between the total score of the Interpersonal Dependency Scale and the duration of the relationship, between the total scores of the Ways of Coping Scale and gender, income status, duration of the relationship and having a lover. The results of the regression analysis for the effect of Dating Violence Attitude on Coping Ways and Interpersonal Dependency were found to be statistically significant. As a result, in the study; it was determined that nursing students did not support dating violence, as the attitude acceptance of dating violence increased, the level of interpersonal dependency increased and coping strategies decreased. In this respect, it is recommended that nursing students' awareness of dating violence be increased and coping methods should be developed. **Keywords:** dating violence , interpersonal dependency , nursing students , violence attitude , ways of coping

Keywords: dating violence, interpersonal dependency, nursing students, violence attitude, ways of coping

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