
2nd World Conference on
Advanced Nursing Research

August 10, 2021 | Webinar



SPEAKERS

Advanced Nursing 2021

August 10, 2021 | Webinar

Dimensions of Pathophysiology of COVID 19 on the Body Systems and Its Implication for Investigations, Treatment, Nursing Care, and Further Studies.

Introduction: The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic is a continuing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), result in severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2). By May 27th, 2020, over 5.61 million people have been infected with COVID 19 across the globe in over 200 countries with more than 350,000 deaths. So far, more than 2.3 million people have recovered from the COVID 19 pandemic.

Objectives: To review literatures associated with various pathophysiology on the body systems identified and published so as to guide effective management of patient with COVID 19. To highlight some pathological dimensions of the systems significantly affected by COVID 19 to identify gaps for the enhancement of further studies.

Methodology: The LILACS-BIREME, SCIELO, PUBMED, ACADEMIA, SCIENCE DOMAIN databases and some textbooks were accessed for the study. Scientific papers published in English between January and May 2020 on the pathophysiology of COVID 19 were reviewed. A total of 89 reports published between 1st January 2020 to 29th May 2020 were identified and reviewed. Sixtyseven publications meeting the inclusion criterion on COVID 19 pathophysiology were selected for this review. Finally, an analysis was conducted and the papers were assessed in agreement with the study objectives.

Results and Discussion: The review has discovered different pathophysiological changes on about seven body systems namely respiratory, cardiovascular, haematological, nervous, urinary, digestive and reproductive systems.

Conclusion: There are a lot of pathophysiological dimensions that have devastating effect on the body systems which may need immediate investigations, treatment, nursing care and further studies.

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Energy Imbalances in Diabetic Patients Increasing Chances of Acquiring Hospital Infection

Introduction: In 2016, an estimated 1.6 million deaths were directly caused by diabetes. Another 2.2 million deaths were attributable to high blood glucose in 2012. Scholars from the University of London, stated that 12% of infection-related deaths were attributable to diabetes. In Traditional Chinese Medicine the physiopathology of Diabetes is linked to *Yin* deficiency with Heat retention.

Purpose: To demonstrate how diabetic patients have systemic energy imbalances, that may increase their chances of acquiring hospital infection.

Methods: Literature review and analysis of different studies linking diabetes with hospital infection both in ancient medical traditions and Western Medicine. Also, review of what have been observed and presented by the author in 27 years of practice, and several published studies.

Results: The energy imbalances leading to diabetes are part of the consequences of Heat formation. Heat formation is the same energy imbalance that can lead to the formation of the hospital infection, in an energy point of view.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that diabetic patients mostly when in taking high-concentrated medications have an increase tendency to develop hospital infection when admitted in the hospital, because the energy imbalances, leading to the diabetes are the same energy imbalances that ease the process of acquiring nosocomial infections.

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Biography

Huang Wei Ling, born in Taiwan, raised and graduated in medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she has been presenting her work worldwide, working with the approach and treatment of all diseases of all systems of the human body in a holistic way, with treatment guided through the teachings of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Hippocrates.

Inequalities in covid-19 vaccination; a call for global community concern

Introduction: Universal and global accessibility to COVID-19 vaccination is a vital tool for the reduction in the rate of infection, the severity of symptoms, the occurrence of death, and the acquiring of herd immunity. This is the major strategy in the reduction of the global socio-economic effects aimed by all counties. To bring this pandemic to an end, a large share of the world needs to be immune to the COVID-19 virus. The safest way to achieve this is with equal access and distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine through global cooperation.

Objectives: To review literatures associated with the purchase, distribution and vaccination of COVID-19 vaccines. To raise awareness globally and to promote vaccine equity among all nations whether rich or poor.

Methodology: The PUBMED, LILACS-BIREME, SCIELO, ACADEMIA, SCIENCE DOMAIN databases and some daily news outlets were accessed for the study. Scientific papers published in English between March 2020 and February 2021 on COVID 19 were reviewed. A total of 86 reports published were identified and reviewed. 28 publications meeting the inclusion criterion on COVID 19 were selected for this review. Finally, an analysis was conducted, and the papers were assessed in agreement with the study objectives.

Results and Discussion: The review discovered the huge equity gab among countries based on their economic strength, geographical location and vaccination discrimination based on race and nationality. Some alternative policy recommendations were made on ensuring global accessibility to vaccines.

Conclusion: The debate about the global plan for ensuring equal access to vaccines should include people of all race, socioeconomic, geographical, and political trend to achieve desirable success.

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New Opportunities in Sustainable Nano Materials from Agro Waste

Objective: To assess the knowledge and practice of nurses and midwives in blood transfusion at Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital.

Methodology: This study used the descriptive cross-sectional approach with a total population of 280 Nurses and Midwives from Accident and Emergency, Surgical, Medical and Obstetric and Gynaecology wards of Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital. The total number of nurses and midwives working in the hospital is 1194. The sample comprised 280 nurses and midwives working in the selected wards of the hospital.

Results: Most respondents (67.1%) had never participated in an in-service training programme on blood transfusion. Among those who had attended, 15.3% attended once, 7.1% twice, 5.1% thrice and 1.4% more than thrice. Further training needs identified by respondents included sampling (38.9%), administration of blood transfusion (35.4%), adverse reactions (46.1%) and serious hazards (35.4%). Ninety-two nurses and midwives constituting 32.4% indicated there were no written blood administration policy while 11.6% did not know of its existence. Among those who indicated there was blood administration policy, the majority (76.1%) had read the policy whereas 23.9% had never done so. Among those who said there was no blood administration policy or who had no knowledge of its existence, almost all except one (124) thought there was a need for one.

Conclusion: In conclusion, this study demonstrates a huge knowledge and training gap for blood transfusion among nurses and midwives at the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital.

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*Knowledge and Practice of Blood
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Nursing and eHealth

Nursing is a vocation whose main task today is to care for the sick and to protect healthy people. The nurse mainly takes care of the patient in the hospital and is a collaborator of the doctor in an effort to cure and recover the patient as soon as possible. The work of an outpatient nurse includes care for health and socially endangered persons, health care and education of patients at home, prevention of diseases and improvement of health in the community, and medical and administrative work with a doctor in the office; the outpatient nurse represent the framework of the patronage service. Traditionally, the work of community nurses has largely been reduced to providing health care or caring for a sick or healthy individual. In contrast to traditional nursing, public health care is increasingly directing nurses to work in the community as a whole and to work with groups of people. This does not mean diminishing the importance of working with individuals and their families, but nurses are increasingly involved in assessing the health needs of individuals and supporting family members and loved ones in developing skills and knowledge to protect their health and help others.

Keywords: Nurse, Nursing, EHR, Informatics, eHealth

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