

Global Conference on
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ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS

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NATURAL COMPOUND FROM AROMATIC PLANTS AND USAGE AS BIO-ACTIVITY PRODUCTS IN IRAN

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Botanicals and herbal preparations for medicinal usage contain various types of bioactive compounds. The benefits of aromatic plants extract, or essential oils have been used in remedy purposes since ancient time. Natural products provide unlimited opportunities for contain various types of bioactive compounds and new drug, because of the chemical diversity interest particularly in aromatic plants, usage and diamonds of different herbs has grown throughout the world. The Persian physician Avicenna (980 - 1,037 AD) that is being credited with perfecting the distillation process of essential oils found in the seeds, bark, stems, roots, flowers of plants. It gives plants their distinctive smells and provides plants with protection against disease. Iran also is very famous in producing essential oil and water extraction from national plants spatially *Rosa damacena* and *menthe spp*. All essential oil Samples were analysed by GC and GC/MS. The main constituents of oil extracted traditionally, samples were extracted by two hydro distillation method which designed by authors in Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands. were analyz and find it citronellol, cis-p-menth -2-en-1-ol and geraniol in *Rosa damecena*. These compounds and others are very popular in producing drug and effects as anti-cancer, anti-bacterial out of that and we should take care of over doses or toxicology. Iran, on herbal played a key role in connecting various cultures and civilizations. Ethno-herbal and phyto- chemical dates back to a long time ago and a number of writings regarding this issue are left by great physicians e.g. Avicenna and Rhazes. The focus of this paper is on the analytical methodologies, which include the extraction, isolation and characterization of active ingredients in herbal preparations.



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HEPATITIS A AND E OUTBREAK SURVEILLANCE DURING 2015–2017 IN KASHMIR, INDIA: IS THE WATER TO BLAME?

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Waterborne diseases, such as hepatitis A and E, are major public health concerns in most of the developing nations, indicating the need for proper outbreak prevention, surveillance, and timely management. This study presents data regarding the prevalence and epidemiological characteristics of hepatitis A and E outbreaks as well as water quality in Kashmir, India, during 2015–2017. Hepatitis outbreaks were initially investigated by rapid response teams, under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. Suspected cases were further evaluated by blood sampling to confirm the disease along with water sampling evaluation. Between 2015 and 2017, 23 disease outbreaks were recorded; among these, four outbreaks occurred in 2015, 12 in 2016 and seven in 2017. Specifically, 12 of the total outbreaks were concerned with hepatitis A infection, 10 concerned hepatitis E infection, and one involved eight cases of jaundice with neither hepatitis A virus nor hepatitis E virus detected in blood sampling. Overall, during the aforementioned period, 393 cases of hepatitis A or E were detected. Regarding water quality, which was evaluated using the most probable number method for counting coliform, 38 of 50 water samples were found to be unfit for human consumption and one source was found to be suspicious. This study of prevalence and epidemiology of hepatitis A and E along with its relationship with water quality and socioeconomic factors, such as poor hygiene and lack of access to safe water, aids towards the implementation of effective preventive sanitary measures and public health actions.



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WHY DO CHILDREN NEED CHAMOMILE

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In the embryonic period, dentin buds like seeds are planted in our upper and lower jaw. The growth of the dentate germ starts from the neonatal period. A very painful and long process in order to tolerate the resulting pain, the child takes chamomilla image. Excitement, sudden crying, abdominal pains, insomnia, anorexia, fever, cough, and diarrhoea.

There are two obvious symptoms in these children who can guide the mother to chamomile:

1. Children put fingers into the mouth
2. Children desire to be carried.

Fever, anorexia, coughing, vomiting, perspiration, tearing, and diarrhoea are other symptom of the course that cause dehydration in baby. With loss of moisture, the blood becomes concentrated and the chemical receptors of the blood are activated. In response to the message from these receptors, nervous system secretes endogenous opoid peptides. Teeth go out without paying a heavy punishment for them. Chamomile plays the role of a brain tranquillity for the child, without the need for lost of moisture. During 15 years of homeopathy treatment, we examined 1,140 children aged two months to two years, with dental symptoms. For all these children, chamomile drops were prescribed for two months. Of these, 630 came back to receive drops. They expressed their satisfaction with prescribing chamomile for their children. The study is done as a case study.



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DOCUMENTATION PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG NURSES WORKING IN JIMMA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

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Nursing documentation is an necessary component of nursing practice that has a potential to improve the patient care outcome. Poor documentation among nurses has been shown to have negative impacts on the health care quality. However; little has been explored about nursing documentation practice in the study area. The purpose of this study is to assess nursing documentation practice and connected factors among nurses working in Jimma university medical center.

Institution based cross sectional study design was employed. Data was collected using a structured self-administered questionnaire and nursing care standard checklist. Pre-taste was done among 10% of sampled nurses working in Shenen gibe Hospital. Simple random sampling technique was utilized. Data was introduced into Epidata version 3.1 and then exported to SPSS version 21 for analysis. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression was done. A p-value of less than 0.05 was used to declare statistical significance.

The study result exhibited 48.6% good nursing documentation practice. Adequacy of documenting formats, time, supervisors motivation, training and intimacy with operational standard of nursing documentation were significantly connected with practice of nursing care documentation.

To conclude with, nursing documentation practice was poor (51.4%) among nurses under the study. The institution needs to bring awareness and close monitoring and evaluation and nursing leaders should motivate the employees to increase the practice of documentation and benefit the necessary documenting materials.



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EAR INFECTIONS AND THEIR COMPLICATIONS IN EASTERN OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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Lack of otolaryngology services in our area may be a key cause of a high ear, nose and throat (ENT) disease complications rate. Poor management of ear infections can lead to many complications. The aim of this survey was to determine the epidemiological characteristics of ear infections and their complications in patients presenting to health facilities in Butembo city. We done a retrospective cross-sectional chat review survey carried out from January 2017 to December 2017. Overall 2865 patients consulted for an ENT problem, 714 presented with ear infections (24.9% of all ENT patients seen) and had completed data. There were 438 men and 276 women with an average age of 26 years old. The most affected age group was children aged between 0 and 10 years with 30.01% prevalence. The prevalence was highest in rural (29.8%). Otitis media predominated (85.6% of all ear infections). Otitis externa and interna were represented with a frequency of 13.35% and 1.05% respectively. The most common complication was chronic otitis (41.7%). We concluded by seeing that ear infections remain a serious public health problem because of their incidence and complications associated to a high morbidity. Early and detailed consultation by an otolaryngologist might be a solution to this high rate of their complications in our area.



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