

3rd NATIONAL NURSING RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM 2019

Theme:
Health for all: Networking, Connecting and Sharing Knowledge



24th - 25th APRIL, 2019

- Auditorium Kompleks E, Presint 1, Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

POSTER PRESENTATION

Schedule of Poster Presentation

24 APRIL, 2019 (WEDNESDAY)

AM SESSION

Session P1	1100-1115	Presenter: Anita Binti Hussain Title: Effectiveness Of The Jom Kurus Program On Body Mass Index (BMI), Percentage Of Body Fat And Waist Circumference Among Obese Staff In Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Session P2	1115-1130	Presenter: Nur Najaa Aimi binti Ramli Title: Knowledge, Attitude And Practices And Reluctance Towards Pap Smear Screening Among Nurses In Bera District Health Office.
Session P3	1130-1145	Presenter: Roslina Binti Mat Nawi Title: The Effectiveness Of Patient Education In Dialysis Preparatory Clinic (DPC) In Hospital Bentong For Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Patients Stage 5 Opting For Renal Replacement Therapy Besides Haemodialysis
Session P4	1145-1200	Presenter: Ammar Rafidah Bt Saptu Title: Knowledge On Eclampsia Management Among Nurses In Sabah Women And Children Hospital Kota Kinabalu
Session P5	1200-1215	Presenter: Noraina Binti Harun Title: Knowledge Regarding Factors Affecting Practice Of Family Planning Among Multipara In Hospital Pekan.
Session P6	1215-1230	Presenter: RoZIAH Bt Abdullah Title: A Survey On The Knowledge Of Gestational Weight Gain Among Pregnant Mother
Session P7	1230-1245	Presenter: Norsidah Binti Mohamad Title: Knowledge And Practice Of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Health Care Workers In Public Hospital, Selangor
Session P8	1245-1300	Presenter: Rashidah Binti Ramli Title: Reducing The Incidence Of Contaminate Breast Pump Kit In Postnatal Ward At Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu.

1300-1400: Lunch break/Prayer/ Poster viewing

PM SESSION

Session P9	1415-1430	Presenter: Mazrina Binti Ahmad Subaker Title: Knowledge And Attitudes On The Prevention Of Risk Nosocomial Infection Among Healthcare Provider In Hospital Melaka
Session P10	1430-1445	Presenter: Nor Adilla Binti Shukri Apandi Title: Nutritional Awareness That Increases Risk Of Obesity Among Nurses In Surgical Ward, Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kelantan
Session P11	1445-1500	Presenter: Nor'ain Binti Ab Wahab Title: Stress Among Adolescents: Findings From Nation-Wide Study NHMS 2017
Session P12	1500-1515	Presenter: Rustina Binti Hussin Title: Effectiveness Of Verification Of Medication In Reducing Medication Errors
Session P13	1515-1530	Presenter: Siti Hajar Binti Muda Title: The Outcome Evaluation Of An Early Pregnancy Assessment Unit (EPAU) In The Management Of Early Pregnancy Complications.
Session P14	1530-1545	Presenter: Rafi'ah Binti Othman Title: Factor Causing Of Patient Fall At Government Hospital In Johor Bahru.
Session P15	1545-1600	Presenter: Siti Sara Binti Majid Title: Knowledge On Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), HPV Vaccination And Cervical Cancer Among Nursing Student In ILKKM Kuala Terengganu: A Cross-Sectional Study
Session P16	1600-1615	Presenter: Sharmela Binti Saad Title: Nurses' Lived-Experiences In Intensive Care Unit (ICU) At Sultan Abdul Halim Hospital (HSAH): A Phenomenological Study
Session P17	1615-1630	Presenter: Juliana Binti Kamarudin Title: Nurses Knowledge And Practice Regarding Prevention Of Surgical Site Infection In Public Hospital
Session P18	1630-1645	Presenter: Siti Munirah Binti Mohd Yunan Title: Why Prolonged Stay At Recovery Bay?
Session P19	1645-1700	Presenter: Hasimah Bt Hamzah Title: Evaluation Of Knowledge, Attitude And Practice (KAP) On Low Back Pain (LBP) In Hospital Kemaman, 2012: Causes And Outcomes
	1715-1730	Refreshment & Adjourn



Name Anita Binti Hussain (U41), Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Kedah. **Title** Effectiveness of the Jom Kurus Program on Body Mass Index (BMI), Percentage of Body Fat and Waist Circumference Among Obese Staff in Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar, Kedah. **Authors & Affiliations** Anita H., Nurul Wahida O., Nordin I. A., Hamidah A.

Introduction The “Jom Kurus” is a program designed for the staff who have BMI $\geq 30\text{kg/m}^2$ as categorized as obesity class 1, to reduce their BMI through lifestyle modification such as healthy diet and exercise. This 3 months program has been receiving a great response from the staff. The aim of this study was to evaluate its effectiveness on reducing BMI, fat percentage and waist circumference of the participants. **Methodology** This was a longitudinal study of 4 sessions of the “Jom Kurus” program undertaken from 2015 to 2017. For all sessions, the changes in BMI and body fat percentage of the participants were measured. In the last session, the changes in a of parameters, including waist circumference, fasting blood glucoses level, systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) were also measured. **Results** A total of 131 participants were recruited in the program, with a mean age of 39.02 (SD=6.6). The results pre and post showed that weight (pre=84.70, post=78.80, $P=0.001$), BMI (pre=34.57, post=32.86, $P=0.001$), fat percentage (pre=48.86, post=44.37, $P=0.001$), waist circumference (pre=39.02, post=36.3, $P=0.001$), DBP (pre=84.11, post=78.59, $P=0.001$) and SBP (pre=132.00, post=127.00, $P=0.032$) were significantly reduced following the program. **Discussion/ Conclusion** The “Jom Kurus” program was confirmed to be effective in reducing the BMI and improving the overall health status of the hospital staff. The findings suggest that program should be held regularly in order to encourage the hospital staff engaging in healthy lifestyle.



Name Nur Najaa Aimi Binti Ramli (U29), Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Bera, Pahang. **Title** Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Reluctance Towards Pap Smear Screening Among Nurses In Bera District Health Office, Pahang. **Authors & Affiliations** Nor Marina Shafiain, Nur Najaa Aimi Ramli, Azuwa Hj Arif, Rohaya Yusof, Faridah Jalani, Tiew Kee Fong, Wan Nadirah Wan Chik & Mohd Fazeli Sazali

Introduction This study was conducted to identify the level of knowledge about cervical cancer, attitudes, practices and reluctance towards pap smear screening among nurses in Bera district. **Methodology** Cross Sectional Study. **Results** The results showed that nurses in Bera District Health Office, Pahang have highest level of knowledge towards pap smear screening which is 96.5% (110) and others 3.5% (4) in moderate knowledge. Level of attitude and practices towards pap smear among nurses in Bera describe by 100% of them will promoting pap smear to other staff and patient in the community, 57% Acquired pap smear by schedule and 57% are treating pap smear in other agencies. However there are many reluctance factors of pap smear among nurses in Bera. Family support is the most reluctance factor of pap smear screening among nurses in Bera that is 95.7% of respondents agreed in this study. The second reluctance factor of pap smear screening is shy that is 86.9%. Fear also being a reluctance factor of pap smear screening that is 56.2% followed by pain 21.1%, no abnormal sign 18.5% and 14.1% agreed past experience are the reluctance factors of pap smear among nurses in Bera. **Discussion/ Conclusion** Sociodemographic status and the level of knowledge did not affect the practice of pap smear screening. However, respondents' refusal of the pap smear screening should be taken into consideration and positive actions are taken to encourage the nurse to do the pap smear on schedule and adopt a healthy way of life.



Name Roslina Binti Mat Nawi (U32 -KUP), Hospital Bentong, Pahang. **Title** The Effectiveness Of Patient Education In Piloting Dialysis Preparatory Clinic (DPC) In Hospital Bentong For Chronic Kidney Disease Patients Stage 5 Opting For Renal Replacement Therapy Besides Hemodialysis. **Authors & Affiliations** Mat Nawi R.

Introduction Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT) is important for patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) stage 5. The right kidney option very beneficial for patients and family members. Education for patient with CKD must started early for the good treatment outcomes. **Methodology** Retrospective study to obtain from the clinics database and patients records between 2016 until 2018 and was analyzed using SPSS version 21. Results 217 patients were attending DPC from 2016-2018. **Result** Results showed only 31.8% patients still undecided and 68.2% patient had their own decision include 33.6% (PD), 23% (HD), 11.1% (conservative) and 0.5% (Renal transplant). **Discussion/ Conclusion** Dialysis Preparatory Clinic education program can provide effective knowledge and help many CKD stage 5 patients for early and good kidney option for the good outcomes.



Name Ammar Rafidah Binti Saptu (U29), Hospital Queen Elizabeth, Kota Kinabalu , Sabah. **Title** Knowledge on Eclampsia Management among Nurses in Sabah Women and Children Hospital, Kota Kinabalu (SWACH). **Authors & Affiliations** Ammar Rafidah Binti Saptu & Hospital Queen Elizabeth Kota Kinabalu

Introduction: Eclampsia affects 5 to 10% of all pregnancies and contributes to 10 to 15% of maternal deaths worldwide. Estimated case fatality rate due to Eclampsia is 14 times higher in developing country compared to developed countries. Eclampsia is a potentially fatal disorder of pregnant women that has been prevalent since the time of Hippocrates: it remains an important cause of maternal mortality throughout the world, accounting for about 50,000 deaths worldwide. This study aim to assess the level of nurses knowledge regarding management of Eclampsia. **Methodology** This descriptive cross sectional study was carried out from April 2017 to June 2017. A total of 60 nurses were selected purposively during the period of the study, the data was collected using self-administered .Questionnaire adapted from previous research and data was analyzed using SPSS version 22.0. **Results** Mean age group of study 38.98 (6.58). Respondents aged between 31-40 years with (n 31) 51.7%, more than 40 years old (n 24) 40.0% followed by aged between 20 to 30 years (n 5) 8.3%. Frequency distributions of working at Labour Room (n 40) 66.7%, Ward 1 K (n 13) 21.7% followed with Patient Assessment Center (PAC) (n 7) 11.7%. (n 46) 78.3% respondents have good level of knowledge. (n 14) 21.7% respondent have average level of knowledge. **Discussion/ Conclusion** : Majority the nurses in SWACH have an adequate knowledge Eclampsia is very important to reduce incidence of and how to manage the Eclampsia or pre-Eclampsia which led to maternal mortality and morbidity



Name Noraina Binti Harun (U41), Hospital Pekan, Pahang. **Title** Knowledge Regarding Factors Affecting Practice Of Family Planning Among Multipara In Hospital Pekan. **Authors & Affiliations** Harun N., Abd Aziz N. , Abd Aziz N.A., Mohd Kassim N., Johar R., Ahmad N.H. & Samad M.

Introduction Family planning is keys for reducing unintended pregnancies and their health consequences and is associated with improvements in economic outcomes. Promoting family planning contributes to reduce the global maternal mortality, reducing preventable death of newborns in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). The aim of the study was to evaluate knowledge regarding factors affecting practice of contraception among multipara patient in Hospital Pekan. **Methodology** Cross-sectional study involving 200 multipara patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. A set of questionnaire related to factors affecting family planning practices was adapted. **Results** 83.0% respondents have high knowledge on wife's attitude on practicing family planning while 22.0% respondents have high knowledge on communication on practice of family planning. There were significant associations between husband's level of education, monthly income and information providers on wife's attitude towards practicing family planning. There were also significant associations between husband's occupation and monthly income on communication affect practice of family planning. Pearson correlation showed significant between wife attitude and communication on practice of family planning with and $p = 0.000$. **Discussion/ Conclusion** There was high awareness of contraceptive methods among multiparous women leading to highly practice of family planning methods. Husband's socio demographic and successful inter-spousal communication was found to be significant influence on practice of family planning among multipara women. It directly contribute to women's attitudes on family planning directly could improve practice of family planning.



Name Roziah bt Abdullah (U29), Klinik Kesihatan Bandar Botanik, PKD Klang, Selangor.
Title A Survey On The Knowledge Of Gestational Weight Gain Among Pregnant Mother.
Authors & Affiliations Roziah A., Siti Hazirah I., Sarvambigai M., Aimah Wati T. & Mazliza A.

Introduction Gestational weight gain (GWG) is weight gained between conception and birth of infant. Expected weight gain from 1-20 weeks pregnancy is 0.5kg/month and above 20 weeks 0.5kg/weeks (WHO, 2014). Expected gestational weight gain should not exceed 12.5kg. Excessive weight gain is associated with gestational diabetes, hypertension, caesarean section, macrosomia, and stillbirth. Low birth weight leads to preterm delivery. Diet or exercise interventions, or both, may reduce excessive gestational weight gain (GWG) but inconclusive. **Methodology** A descriptive cross sectional study design with convenient sampling. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to 110 pregnant women who attended for antenatal checkup. Data was analyzed using SPSS 21.0. Descriptive and inferential statistic was analyzed based on research objective. **Results** Majority of the respondents (80.9%) were aware of appropriate weight gain being 12.5kg during pregnancy compared to 19.1% who only know about weight gain. 88% agreed to stop eating after 8:00 pm to manage weight compared to 12% who disagreed with stop eating after 8:00 pm. **Discussion/Conclusion** This study showed that majority of the pregnant mothers lack knowledge and its impact on gestational weight gain. The IOM gestational weight gain guidelines provide clinicians with a basis for practice. Health care providers who care for pregnant women should determine a woman's BMI at the initial prenatal visit. It is important to discuss appropriate weight gain, diet, and exercise at the initial visit and continue throughout the pregnancy. Educational interventions are needed to upgrade parents' knowledge especially in rural areas.



Name Norsidah Binti Mohamamad (U32), Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang, Selangor. **Title** Knowledge and Practice of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Health Care Workers in Public Hospital, Selangor. **Authors & Affiliations** Mohamamad N., Nordin N. A., Abdul Khalid S. R., Kasran K., Sabri S., Othman R. & Mohd Arif S.

Introduction Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) is the most communicable disease killer worldwide, transmitted via airborne particles called droplet nuclei. The major risks for Health care workers (HCW) is working in close proximity with patients infected with PTB. Therefore, it is important for them to ensure good knowledge and safe practices to prevent the infections from wide spreading. The aim of this study is to assess TB infection control (TBIC) knowledge and safe practices among HCW (nurses and doctors) in Medical Department. **Methodology** A descriptive cross-sectional study using stratified random sampling technique. 271 self-structured questionnaires (3 point Likert scale) were distributed to nurses and doctors at Medical Department. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 with descriptive (frequency and percentage) and inferential (T- Test and ANOVA). **Results** A total of 248 participants responded, 98% achieved good knowledge on TBIC and 95% participants achieved good practices on TBIC. Respondents with an experience of caring for PTB patients were significantly associated with good knowledge on TBIC ($p=0.016$, t value=2.43, $df=246$, mean difference=1.2, 95% CI 0.23-2.17). The finding indicates the knowledge on TBIC were high among participants with Degree qualification compared to Diploma holders ($p=0.003$, f value=5.81, $df=2$, mean difference=0.92, 95% CI 0.26-1.58). **Discussion/ Conclusion** Level of knowledge and safe practices on TBIC among HCW workers were relatively good. Respondents with experience caring for PTB patients were found to be more knowledgeable on TBIC than those with no experience. In addition, respondents with higher qualification showed more knowledgeable. Therefore it is essential for doctors and nurses to strengthen their knowledge and ensure safe practices while caring for PTB patients.



Name Rashidah Binti Ramli (U44), Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu.
Title Reducing the Incidence of Contaminate Breast Pump Kit in Postnatal Ward at Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu. **Authors & Affiliations** Siti Hajar Muda S.H., Ramli R., Wan Jusoh N. A., Ibrahim S. Z., Wan Lokman N. H. & Hussain N.

Introduction One source of contaminated milk especially Expressed Breast Milk (EBM) is from contaminate breast pump kit. So we had done this study to identify the incidence of contaminate breast pump kit in our setting and to identify contributing factors for contaminate breast pump. So that plan and remedial measure can be done.

Methodology cross sectional study that was conducted at Postnatal Wards, HSNZ. 4 phases were involved in this study which are pre-remedial phase, implementing phase, evaluation phase and post remedial phase. A data collection form was used to collect the data. Breast pump kit that available in postnatal ward was observed within 9 weeks. **Result** Contaminated breast pump kit reduce from 9 cases to 0 cases. We managed to reduce the ABNA to 60% in phase 1 and 100% in phase 2. After the remedial measures, the main changes were the development of standard flow chart on how to decontaminate breast pump kit and adopted the existing bottle washer machine in Bilik Cucian Botol. The knowledge on process of decontamination practice were markedly increase; good (9.4%), moderate (87.5%) and poor (3.1%). **Discussion/**

Conclusion Although breast pump kit is not classified as medical devices, a standard cleaning procedures must be available. A legal requirement must be set up by authority for manufacturers to provide detailed instructions on their decontamination process.



Name : Mazrina Binti Ahmad Subaker (U32), Hospital Melaka. **Title** Knowledge And Attitudes On The Prevention Of Risk Nosocomial Infection Among Healthcare Provider In Hospital Melaka. **Authors & Affiliations** Ahmad Subaker Mazrina

Introduction Nosocomial infection defined as infection acquired during hospitalization in healthcare facility especially the long staying in hospital. Nosocomial infection is an infection occur 48 hours or more after hospitalization or within 3 days after discharge from hospital. The nosocomial infection can caused prolonged stay of hospitalization and increased morbidity and mortality. The rate of nosocomial infection is high in Hospital Melaka, thus commence this study is to identify the knowledge and attitudes on the prevention of risk nosocomial infection among healthcare provider in Hospital Melaka.

Methodology Cross sectional study was conducted. All 152 healthcare providers were included in the study. Self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. Data were entered in to SPSS version 20 for analysis. **Results** The majority of respondent 93.4% were 26 years old to 30 years old, 86.2% were females, 82.9% were Malay, 90.8% of them have a Diploma, 95.4% were attended a course of infection control and 62.5% were more 5 years' experience. The current study revealed that majority respondent (> 90%) had good level of knowledge in prevention of nosocomial infection. **Discussion/Conclusion** The level of knowledge and practice in preventing nosocomial infection among the healthcare providers in medical department is good, however its need monitoring and updating the knowledge and attitudes among the healthcare providers through continuing educational programs to reduce the nosocomial infection rate.



Name Nor Adilla Binti Shukri Apandi (U29), Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu, Kelantan. **Title** Nutritional Awareness that Increases Risk of Obesity Among Nurses in Surgical Ward, Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kelantan. **Authors & Affiliations** Nor Adilla .S, Nor Marini I.

Introduction Nurses plays essential role in providing health education to the community. Nurses should have a good identify including body image that describes a healthcare professional who always preserve and maintain their health to an optimal level. Hence, various factors of awareness associated with the level of balanced nutritional awareness have been identified in addressing the risk of obesity. **Methodology** This is a descriptive quantitative design using the questionnaire and was conducted at Surgical Ward from August to November 2017. This study use random samples involved 52 nurses (n = 52) who agreed to participate voluntarily and fulfilled the sample criteria. The questionnaire consisted of three parts. Part A consisted on demographic data. Part B consisted questions on factors affecting nutritional status that increases the risk of obesity. Part C consisted simple question about balanced nutritional status awareness **Results** The results revealed that the level of awareness on nutritional status was at **moderate** level with 24 (46.2%), 15 (28.8%) had **low** awareness level and only 13 (25%) out of 52 of studied sample had high awareness level. While environmental factors are the most dominant factors affecting the intake of balanced nutrition in their daily lives with a mean value of 3.480 and standard deviation of 0.854. **Discussion/ Conclusion** Based on findings of this study, it can be concluded that nurses who are working in surgical ward had **moderate** awareness regarding balanced nutritional intake and the risk of obesity can still be controlled. Nursing management can also provide various initiative programs such as to monitor body mass index (BMI) rates, guidance in healthy dietary selection and concise exercise activities in order to maintain ideal weight among nurses.



Name Nor'ain Binti Ab Wahab (U32), Institute For Public Health, National Institute Of Health , Selangor. **Title** Stress Among Adolescents: Findings From Nation-Wide Study NHMS 2017. **Authors & Affiliations** Nor'ain A.B, W. Noor Ani A., Rasidah J., Mohamad Aznuddin A. R., Nik Adilah S., Chan Y.Y., Fazly Azry A.A., Rajini S.& Norazizah I.W.

Introduction Stress comprises physical, mental or emotional factors that cause bodily or mental tension. Stress among adolescents is one of predictors of depression in mental health problem in Malaysia. This sub-analysis of The National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS): Adolescent Health 2017 aimed to determine the prevalence and distribution of stress among secondary school students in Malaysia and its associated factors. **Methodology** A cross sectional study was conducted among school-going adolescents aged 13-17 years in Malaysia using the self administrated Depression, Anxiety & Stress Scale (DASS-21). The sampling frame used was from the list provided by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Rural and Regional Development. Descriptive analysis was done using SPSS version 20. **Results** The prevalence of stress was highest in Selangor at 12.5% (95% CI:10.36-15.05), urban areas 10.3% (95% CI: 9.32-11.27), females 10.3% (95% CI:9.46-11.17), Indian ethnicity 15.3% (95% CI:12.91-18.12), and respondents whose parents were separated 14.9% (95% CI:11.2-19.65). Among those who used marijuana, smoked cigarettes and drank at least 1 drink containing alcohol on one or more days during the past 30 days, was 26.8% (95% CI:22.91-30.98), 13.7% (95% CI: 12.0-15.68) and 17.4% (95% CI:15.50-19.46) had stress symptoms respectively. **Discussion/ Conclusion** The prevalence of stress was surprisingly slightly lower in the NHMS 2017 (13.7%) compared to NHMS 2012 (14.2%). Intervention programmers should be conducted to increase awareness and knowledge and of stress among adolescents in Malaysia in view of many recent cases of abuse and bullying, including suicides and deaths.



Name Rustina Binti Hussin (U32), Hospital Melaka, Melaka. **Title** Effectiveness Of Medication Verification In Reducing Medication Errors. **Authors & Affiliations** Rustina Binti Hussin

Introduction Medication errors remain one of the most common causes of harm to patients and contribute to adverse events that compromise patient safety and place a large financial burden on health systems (Roughead *et al* 2013). Furthermore the medication rate is quite high in pediatric ward of Hospital Melaka , therefore, trigger us to conduct this study. **Methodology** Quantitative, descriptive cross sectional study design, non-probability purposive sampling. The sample size involved (n=119) nurses from pediatric medical ward (Aras1-4), Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU), and Special Care Nursery Ward (SCN). The data were collected and analyzed using SPSS version 23. **Results** Data entry and statistical analysis were done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 23.0). Pediatric nurses have adequate information (knowledge) regarding medication errors (100%), and realize about remedial prevention strategy of medication errors (100%), attended continuous professional development related to medication errors (100%). Made use of a medication errors notification system (form) (100%). Nurses were reported if occurs any errors and cited potential blaming of nurses in case of adverse outcome for the patients (100%). With regard to avoidance medication errors nurses most commonly cited the need for effective verification (100%). **Discussion/Conclusion** This is the first study to address the pediatric nurse perspective regarding medication errors. The results agreed that the need for effective verification concerning safe medication administration. Pediatric nurses have a key role monitoring, notifying, and avoiding medication errors. The perspective pediatric nurses regarding medication errors is therefore an important foundation point for developing strategies to avoid medication errors.



Name Siti Hajar Binti Muda (U44), Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu. **Title** The Outcome Evaluation Of An Early Pregnancy Assessment Unit (EPAU) In The Management Of Early Pregnancy Complications. **Authors & Affiliations** Siti Hajar M., Muhammad Hafiz I. & Nasuha Y.

Introduction The EPAU provides service for complications associated with early pregnancy, including the diagnosis and management of miscarriage, ectopic pregnancies and other common early pregnancy-related problems. We conducted this study to assess the effect of EPAU establishment in the management of early pregnancy complications. **Methodology** A retrospective study which all patients evaluated in the EPAU between 1st January until 31st December 2016 were included in this review. A chart review was performed to evaluate the demographics, presenting complaints, ultrasound result and the diagnoses and plans that was made after their initial encounters in EPAU. Data on bed occupancy rate (BOR), unplanned readmission rate and percentage of Daycare ERPOC was being reviewed to compare the effect after the establishment of EPAU. **Results** 593 patients were evaluated. They ranged in age from 17 to 47 years old. 53.6% were self-presented and 21.4% were referred from Health Clinic. Patients presented with 1 or more conditions, including vaginal bleeding (75.7%), pain (15.3%), no fetal echo (8.1%) and others. Women left their first EPAU encounters with missed miscarriage (42.5%), threatened miscarriage (18.2%), viable pregnancy (11.1%), and others. Establishment of EPAU was reduced BOR gynecology ward from 68.8% to 63.8% and unplanned readmission rate from 13% to 2.5%. Daycare ERPOC increased from 37% to 82%. **Discussion/ Conclusion** EPAU is an efficient service and has significant value in the management of early pregnancy complications. It has the potential to alleviate patient anxiety, reduce readmission to gynecology ward and maintain continuity of care.



Name Rafi'ah Binti Othman (U32), Hospital Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru , Johor. **Title** Factor Causing Of Patient Fall At Government Hospital In Johor Bahru. **Authors & Affiliations** Rafi'ah Binti Othman

Introduction Fall is defined as an event which results in a person coming to rest inadvertently on the ground or floor or other lower level. Fall-related injuries may be fatal or non-fatal though most are non-fatal, WHO, 2018. To reduce case of fall 10% reduction is one of the goals in Malaysian Patient Safety Goals 2013. However, statistic of patient fall increase every year at Hospital from year 2014 to Jun 2018. On 2014 there are 10 cases of patient fall, on 2015 there are 10 cases of fall, and 2016 there are 11 cases of fall, on 2017 there are 12 cases of fall and 23 cases of fall from January to June 2018. Patients who experience an in-hospital fall have significantly longer hospital stays and higher costs. Programs need to target the prevention of all falls, not just the reduction of fall-related injuries. Renata T Morello, 2015. It is important factor causing of patient fall should be analysed because the risk of falling increases with the number of risk factors. Risk can be reduced by modifying even a few contributing factors. **Methodology** Retrospective data from incident reporting system. **Results** Most of patient fall were elderly patients more than 65 years old at about 15 cases. From the 15 cases, there were 73.33% male elderly patients with weak condition involved in the incident and most of them are Chinese patients with no care taker to assist them. Most of the elderly fall while trying to get down from the bed.. **Discussion/Conclusion** Patients with elderly age patient fall at the bedside while getting down from bed because of their weak condition and fall at the toilet while bathing or toileting.



Name Siti Sara Binti Majid (U32 KUP), Institut Latihan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia Kuala Terengganu (Kejururawatan). **Title** Knowledge on Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), HPV Vaccination and Cervical Cancer among Nursing Student in ILKMM Kuala Terengganu: A Survey Research. **Authors & Affiliations** Siti Hajar Muda, Siti Sara Majid, Noorazila Abu Kasim, Suzana Harun, Norshuhaida Salleh & Nor Aidah Man

Introduction Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is one of the main causes of cervical cancer among women, however this can be prevented with HPV Vaccination. This study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding HPV, HPV Vaccination and cervical cancer among nursing student at ILKMM Kuala Terengganu. **Methodology** This is a survey research that involves 74 nursing students and a self-administered questionnaire was distributed among the participants. **Results** 94.6% students were vaccinated with HPV vaccine. 94.6% students correctly believed cervical cancer was not the most common cancer among females and 77% believed that HPV is identified in more than 50% cases. 95.9% the respondents knew that HPV is transmitted sexually and only 32.4% knew that HPV can cause anal cancer. However, only 5.4% knew it can affect both males and females. More than 90% of the participants were aware that a vaccine can prevent cervical cancer. 89.2% was able to provide correct answer on the free vaccination program the by government. **Discussion/ Conclusion** Having correct knowledge and awareness about a disease is the first step to developing a positive approach towards the disease. All health professionals should have adequate knowledge about HPV, HPV vaccine and cervical cancer in order to be able to spread awareness to the general public.



Name Sharmela Binti Saad (U44), Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Kedah. **Title** Nurses' Lived-Experiences In Intensive Care Unit (ICU) At Sultan Abdul Halim Hospital (HSAH): A Phenomenological Study. **Authors & Affiliations** Sharmela S., Asma Nabilah S., Nur Syuhaida M., Atieqah A., Nor Intan Saniah S.

Introduction In order to define adequately the critical care nurses' experiences in the caring of critically ill patients in the ICU, it can be explored through the qualitative manner where it is involving with discovering of true feeling of the nurses' themselves. The purpose of the study is to explore the lived-experiences of the nurses' in the caring of the critically ill patients in the Intensive Care Unit. **Methodology** Intensive Care Unit of Sultan Abdul Halim Hospital had been selected for the research study site. A total of 6 participants were included in the study with the years of working experiences started from 10 to 16 years. A semi structured open-ended questionnaires were developed and the participants were interviewed face to face based on the topic of interest for example "What is your experiences working in the ICU?" Data gathered were analyses using thematic analysis and NVivo 12 software. **Results** Critical care nurses participating in this study often managed complex, unstable with life-threatening conditioned. NVivo 12 word analysis (word cloud) showed that 'patient' was the central of focus followed by 'ICU' and 'need' expressed by the ICU nurses which often described by them. Five major themes emerged related to the true experience and were described such as general experience, differentiation of experiences, effect of job performances, communication and interactions as well as technology and resource utilization following the thematic analysis. **Discussion/ Conclusion** The findings indicate the complexity of the experiences that express by the nurse's which will contribute the valuable experience to share with others. Hence, it creates a meaningful opportunity to explore the important matters related to the significance as ICU nurse in the present setting.



Name Juliana Binti Kamarudin (U32), Hospital Sultanah Aminah Johor Bahru, Johor.
Title Knowledge And Practice Regarding Prevention of Surgical Site Infection Among Registered Nurses At A Public Hospital. **Authors & Affiliations** Juliana K.

Introduction The aim of this study was to explore the knowledge and practice regarding prevention of surgical site infection in public hospital. Prevention of surgical site infection (SSI) is one of the important responsibility for nurses. Good knowledge and practice of the nurses in prevention is important. The study was done in one of the public hospital in Johor, Malaysia. A total of 70 registered nurses was involved. The population comprised of nurses working at various surgical department. **Methodology** The study was using quantitative research design. A convenience sampling was used. 70 nurses who were working at surgical wards and was willing participate in the study. Questionnaires were distributed to all the respondents. Questionnaires were divided into three sections A, B and C. Section A consist questions regarding demographic characteristic of the respondents. Section B was a multiple choice questionnaires consists 25 questions and asking about knowledge regarding prevention of SSI. Section C consists of 25 questions about practices regarding prevention of SSI. All knowledge and practice responds were based on a Likert scale with options for 'never practice', 'seldom practice', 'sometimes practice', and 'always practice' (Institutional Review Board, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand). **Results** During the main study, n=70 questionnaires were distributed and all participants completed the questionnaires. The finding revealed that majority of participants had a high knowledge and practice regarding SSIs. The total scoring for high were 87.2 % followed moderate scoring were 12.9 % (Adopted by McDonald, 2002). **Discussion/Conclusion** Based on the findings of the current study, it can be concluded that, despite performing well in knowledge and showing a positive attitude towards infection prevention and control, nurses had satisfactory practice levels regarding infection prevention and control, exposing the patients to infection-related diseases. Their knowledge and practices were at a high level including identifying best method for pre-operative shaving, recognizing best time for pre-operative hair removal, understanding prevention of infection for patients with immunodeficiency disorder, recognizing best agent for pre-operative shaving, assessing patient's body mass index to monitor nutritional status and advising patient to shower before surgery with antimicrobial agen



Name Siti Munirah Binti Mohd Yunan (U29), Dewan Bedah, Institut Kanser Negara.
Title Why Prolonged Stay At Recovery Bay? **Authors & Affiliations** Ahmad Ridzuan Bin Jaafar, Siti Munirah Binti Mohd Yunan, Suzila Binti Semeri , Reesha A/P Nanjon

Introduction Length of stay at recovery is often used as a measure of patient's time for recovering from anesthesia but it may be confounded by many factors. Practically in HRPB, length of stay at recovery room varies depending on the pain for postoperative, duration of surgery, type of surgery and anesthesia you received, but generally this process takes ½ hours or until patient regained conscious from anesthesia. Patient numbers and acuity is constantly changing in the recovery room, which result in delays in discharging patient to the nursing unit or ward, eventually it may develop congestion within the recovery room **Methodology** This study used a cross sectional design to determine the factors influencing the long stay at recovery room. The estimated sample for this study is 40 respondents. To estimate the 25% of dropout, a total of 50 respondents is required for this study. A data collection form was used to collect the data from the subject who have undergone the surgery at General Operation Theater, Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun during the study period **Results** The end of this study, 58% of respondent having pain score more than 4 is the main factors that contribute long stay at recovery room. **Discussion/ Conclusion** Pain score more than 4 is the main factors that contribute long stay at recovery room.



Name Hasimah Bt Hamzah (U32), Hospital Kemaman, Terengganu. **Title** Evaluation of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) on Low Back Pain (LBP) in Hospital Kemaman, 2012: Causes and Outcomes. **Authors & Affiliations** Hasimah H., Norlian I. & Norashikim M.

Introduction Globally, LBP comprises a significant occupational hazard in nursing profession. In Labour Room, Antenatal and Postnatal Ward, lifting heavy things such as moving the patient from bed, long suturing of episiotomy or vaginal wall tear, twisting and assuming some positions for conduct the baby can contribute it. They do not practice the body mechanic and no one take this problem in consideration in the past and present in Kemaman. **Methodology** The study consisted of 100 nurses in Labour Room, Antenatal and Postnatal Ward except Matron, Nurse Manager, maternity leave or taking long leave. The self-constructed, self administered questionnaire based on inclusion and exclusion criteria were used. The questionnaires were distributed in Malay and English language to avoid misunderstanding. Data analysis was performed by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) Version 19.0. Different statistical procedures were used for data analysis including crosstabulation, percentages and mean. Analysis of the n=100, there are significant difference and no significant difference between KAP among nurses. **Results** A total of 100 nurses, (39%) Jururawat Masyarakat, (86%) know about LBP but only (29%) practice the proper body mechanic on duty. The prevalence of pain (97%) and (66%) not sure moving the ward. Only (15%) attended the CNE/CME and (53%) not sure to take leave for sick. The level of LBP show that mean SD for KAP of respondents were 6.65, 35.72, and 32.97. ANOVA shown the comparison between KAP, there were no significant difference ($P>0.05$) between attitude and practice, among knowledge of LBP. The Socio-demographics such as grade, BMI, duty, age and pain, there were significant difference and pain score, marital status / those with children, work and service, there were no significant difference among KAP of LBP. **Discussion/Conclusion** The work related LBP was high which might affect work quality, productivity and the quality of nurse's life. The physical and patient care factors are without doubt the most important contributors to LBP. It is an integral part of the job that cannot be avoided and must therefore be adjusted to become safe for both the patient and nurse. It is equally important that nurses understand and are aware of the risk factors. If not, they cannot make provision for safe working and handling practices which will prevent LBP from developing.