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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



Salwa Akl



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



Salwa Akl



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة
وبالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





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***Evaluation of Training Program for School Health Nurses
in Assiut City***

THESIS

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"Community Health Nursing"*

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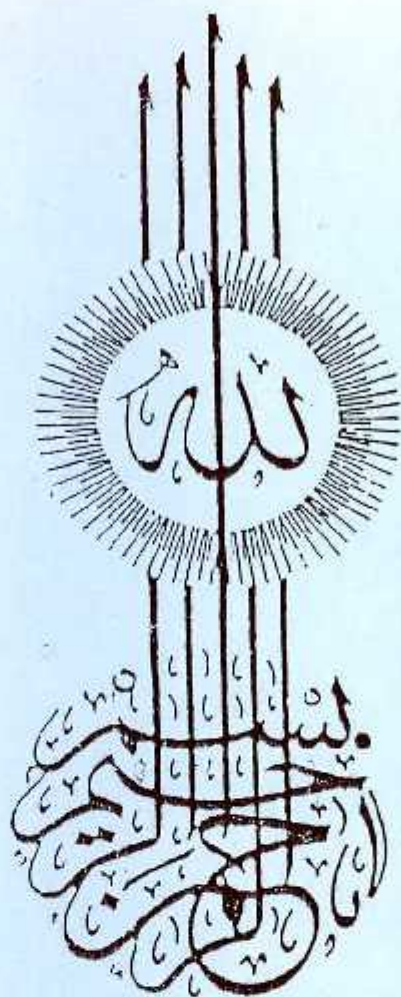
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الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا وما كنا لنهتدي لولا أن

هدانا الله

مسند بعد التفسير

سورة الاعراف الآية ٤٣

To the Pure Souls of "My Parents"

To my "Sisters and Brothers"

To my "Daughters"

To my "Husband"

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Introduction and Aim of Work

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF STUDY

1- SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

School health is an important branch of community health. According to modern concepts, *school health service* is an economical and powerful means of raising community health and more important, in future generation. The school health service is a personal health service. It has developed during the past 70 years from the narrower concept of medical examination of children to the present day broader concept of comprehensive care of the health and well-being of children through the school years (Park and Park, 1991).

The school age child lives in a rapidly expanding world. The period of life from 6 to 12 years is characterized by steady physical growth, neuromuscular refinement and rapid expansion of cognitive and social skills. This age group is confronted with health problems more complex than those of previous generation (Stanhope and Lancaster, 1988).

School health services are provided for the promotion of physical, mental and social wellbeing of children of school age. This age group includes children between 6 to 18 years who are or might be in primary, preparatory or secondary schools. They represent almost 30% of the Egyptian population (Youssef, 1990).

In the past few decades, the school age group increased in size to form more than 30% of the population of the world. However, this age

group receives low priority due to the assumption that these children are at school and the school will look after them. Also, because of the small number of deaths in this age group, so the school child mortality is neglected (El Sawy, 1981).

Children and youth all over the world are growing up today in an environment that seems to encourage risk-taking rather than health enhancing behavior (Oda, 1991).

School health promotes health by focusing on prevention, early identification and intervention, providing first aid, counseling, health instruction, and dealing with the needs of physically and developmentally challenged students (Allensworth and Kolbe, 1987). Nursing interventions involve preventing disease, lowering the risks of acute or chronic health conditions, minimizing the effects of health problems and preparing children and youth to make decisions and act in ways that positively affect their future health.

The American Association of Nurses (1990) and Stanhope and Lancaster (1996) mentioned that the purpose of school nursing is to enhance the educational process by the modification or removal of health related barriers to learning by promotion of an optimal level of wellness.

Inservice training programs, as pointed by Adams (1975), stimulate the candidates to respond to the challenge and become knowledgeable and expand their ability and gain experience in the field of specialty.

II- THE AIM OF THE STUDY

- 1- Assess the knowledge and skill of the school health nurses so as to find out areas of weakness and gaps in their knowledge and skills.
- 2- Develop, implement and evaluate an educational program for the school health nurses in Assiut city

III- JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEMS

- 1- The health of the school child is the responsibility of the parents, teachers, school health nurses, health administrators and the community as a whole. So, nursing care of the school children is emerging as a field that should be included as the number of the school children in the community has increased and with the improvement of the health status, it is expected that the child will reach to the optimal level of wellness.
- 2- The majority of school health nurses dealing with school children are lacking knowledge and skills in dealing with nursing care of school children.

STUDY HYPOTHESES

- 1- School health nurses are lacking knowledge and skills in nursing children, which can be corrected by proper educational programs.
- 2- Proper planning and implementation of an educational program can improve the competency.
- 3- If school health nurses are exposed to an effective educational program about nursing care of the school children and their views, knowledge and nursing skills will be improved.