

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

ملاحظات: لا يوجد

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Effect of an Intervention Educational Program on Improving Nursing Care for Pediatric Patients with Orthopedic Problems

Thesis

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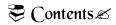
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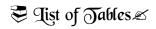


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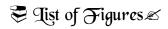
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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Name of abbreviations
ABC's	Airway, Breathing and Circulation
AT	Anterior Tibialis
CBC	Complete Blood Counts
CPT	Chest Physiotherapy
CT	Computed Tomography
ES	Ewing's Sarcoma
ESR	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
GRP	Glass Reinforced Plastic
JIA	Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis
JRA	Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis
LDH	Lactate Dehydrogenase
NMR	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
OS	Osteosarcoma
PNET	Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumors
RICE	Rest, Ice, Compression, and Elevation
SSIs	Surgical Site Infections
TPN	Tatal Parental Nutration
TSS	Toxic Shock Syndrome
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

Pediatric orthopedics is a subspecialty of medicine that deals with the prevention and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders and correcting deformities by different methods an attempt to provide and maintain a consistently high standard of care. Aim of The study: The present study was aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and practices regarding care of pediatric patients with orthopedic problems, design, implement & evaluate the effect of the intervention educational program on nurses' knowledge and practices regarding care of pediatric patients with orthopedic problems **Design**: A quasi experimental study was utilized. **Settings** the study was conducted at orthopedic departments at Ain-Shams University Hospital, Benha University Hospital, and Benha Educational Hospital which is affiliated to the Ministry of Health. Subjects: A convenient sample of nurses (number = 45) who work in the previous mentioned settings. **Tools** of data collection: Interview questionnaire sheet was used to assess nurses' knowledge regarding orthopedic problems in pediatric and observational checklist to assess nurses' practice regarding care of pediatric patients with orthopedic problems. **Results**: The present study indicated that, the majority of nurses had unsatisfactory knowledge and incompetent practices preprogram intervention. While the majority of them had satisfactory knowledge and competent practices post program intervention respectively also, there was positive correlation between total level of knowledge and total level of practices in pre/ post program intervention and at follow up Conclusion: It was concluded that, there were statistically significant improvements of nurses' knowledge and practices post program intervention concerning with the effect of educational intervention program regarding care of pediatric patients with orthopedic problems. Recommendation: It was recommended that, continues educational program for nurses to update their knowledge and practices regarding care of pediatric patients with orthopedic problems.

Key words: orthopedics problems, pediatric, orthopedic nurses, educational program

Introduction

The specialty of pediatric orthopedics involves a vast array of primary and secondary musculoskeletal problems influenced by growth and development. Skeletal growth is most rapid during infancy and adolescence, so assessing growth and development is an integral part of the physical examination for children. However the bones of children are more resilient, tend to bend may cause deform before breaking. The blood supply to bone in children is rich, therefore healing occurs more quickly additionally periosteum is thick, and osteogenic activity is high. But epiphyseal plate fractures in children can disrupt the growth of bones and rapid growth of the skeletal frame of children can cause deformities (Golden and Abrams, 2014).

Musculoskeletal disorders occur as a congenital malformation or a genetic disorder that is present from birth until late childhood. Other disorders are causes by serious underlying condition such as infection, inflammation, nutrition, malignancy and injuries or trauma. Infants and young children have resilient soft tissue, so sprains and strains are less common in this age group. But older school age children and adolescents often participate