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مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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قسم

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



Assessment of Nurses' Compliance during Caring of Neonates with Convulsions

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of
Master Degree in **Pediatric Nursing**

By

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2022*

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ABG	Arterial Blood Gases
AEDs	Anti_Epileptic Drugs
AGA	Appropriate for Gestational Age
BGL.....	Blood Glucose Level
BPO.....	Broncho Pulmonary Dysplasia
BZDS.....	Benzo diaZepines
CBC.....	Complete Blood Count
CBG	Cappillary Blood Count
CNS.....	Central Nervous System
CPAP.....	Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
CPR.....	Cardio Pulmonary Resusitation
CSF	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
CT.....	Computed Tomography
EEG	Electro Encephalography
ELBW.....	Extremely Low Birth Weight
ETT	Endotracheal Tube
FRC	Functional Residual Capacity
GA.....	Gestational Age
GABA.....	Gamma Aminobutyric Acid
GD.....	Gestational Diabetes
HIE	Hypoxic_Ischemic Encephalopathy
HRN.....	High Risk Neonate
IDM.....	Infant of Diabetic Mother
IEM	Inborn Errors Metabolism
IM.....	Intramuscular
IUGR.....	Intra Uterin Growth Restriction
IV	Intravenous
IVH	Intra Ventricular Hemorrhage
MAP	Mean Airway Pressure
MRI.....	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MSAF.....	Meconium Stained Amniotic Fluid
NANDA.....	North American Nursing Diagnosis Association

List of Abbreviations *cont...*

Abb.	Full term
N-CPAP	Nasal Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
NICUs	Neonatal Intensive Care Unites
NJ	Neonatal Jaundice
NP	Nursing Process
NR	Neonatal Resuscitation
NS	Neonatal Seizures
PEEP	Peak End Expiratory Pressure
PIP	Peak Inspiratory Pressure
PNA	Perinatal Asphyxia
PTBs	Preterm Births
PU	Pulmonary Surfactant
RDS	Respiratory Distress Syndrome
SGA	Small for Gestational Age
SIDS	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
TORCH	Toxoplasmosis, Other infection, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, Herps
TSB	Total Serum Bilirubin
US	Ultrasound
VDRL	Venereal Disease Research
VT	Ventricular Tachycardia
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Back ground: Neonatal convulsions are one of the most serious neurological emergencies in neonates, which require immediate intervention. Management of neonatal convulsions in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) is challenging.

Aim of the study: the study aimed to assess of nurses' compliance during caring of neonates with convulsions at NICU. **Research design:** Descriptive design was utilized to conduct this study. **Settings:** The study was conducted at Neonatal Intensive Care Units at Pediatric Hospital and Maternity and Gynecological Hospital affiliated to Ain Shams University. **Subjects:** a convenient sample of 60 nurses and 60 neonates with convulsions at the previously mentioned settings over a six month periods. **Tools:** (I) Structure Questionnaire Format to assess nurse's demographic data and their knowledge regarding care of neonates with convulsions. (II) Observational checklist to assess nurses' practice regarding care of neonates with convulsions. **Results:** This study revealed that the mean age of the studied nurses was (28.85 ± 5.85) years, more than one third of the studied nurses had poor knowledge regarding to care of neonates with convulsions and nearly two thirds of them had competent level of practice regarding care of neonates with convulsions. There were significant positive correlation between nurses' total knowledge and their total practice. **Conclusion:** Based on the study findings, there was highly statistically significant relation between the studied nurses' performance and their years of experience, nurses' performance and their age and educational level there was no statistically significant relation between nurses' performance and their job title. There is a positive correlation between nurse's total knowledge and their practice. **Recommendations:** Providing continuous educational programs for care of neonates with convulsions.

Keywords: Convulsions, Compliance, Neonates, Nurses Knowledge, Practice.

INTRODUCTION

High Risk Neonates (HRNs) is defined as any neonate at risk sustaining medical, developmental or physiological problem. High risk neonate is susceptible to morbidity and mortality because of dysmaturity, immaturity, physical disorders or complications during or after birth (*Silva et al., 2017*).

Neonatal convulsion is a serious neurological emergency in the neonatal period. It is defined as paroxysmal alteration of neurologic function, including behavioral, motor, and/or autonomic function. Neonatal convulsion in the first week of life is associated with significant mortality and neuro-developmental disability (*Agarwal & Fox 2018*).

Worldwide, the incidence of convulsions in term neonates constitutes about 3 /1000 live births while, the incidence is even higher in preterm neonates, it constitutes about 57/ 1000 live births. Most (80%) of neonatal convulsions occur in the first 1–2 days to the first week of life (*Knežević, 2019*).

The most common causes of neonatal convulsions include hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE), intracranial hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, cerebral malformation, meningitis, septicemia, hypoglycemia, hypocalcaemia, hypomagnesaemia, hypo-/hypernatremia, inborn errors of