

ملاحظات:

**Assessment of Maternity Nurse's Knowledge and
Performance Regarding Care of Pregnant
Women with Systemic lupus**

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of the
Master Degree in
Maternity and Gynecological Nursing

By

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(B.Sc. Nursing 2016)

**Faculty of Nursing
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 *Researcher Dalia Khaled*

List of Contents

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
List of Abbreviations.....	i
List of Tables.....	ii
List of Figures	iii
Abstract	iv
Introduction	1
Aim of the Study	5
Review Outlines	6
Chapter (1): Pregnancy with systemic lupus.....	7
Chapter (1): Nursing role for management of pregnant woman with systemic lupus	25
Subjects and Methods	36
Results.....	43
Discussion	62
Conclusion.....	73
Recommendations	74
Summary	75
References	80
Appendices	I
Arabic Summary	—

List of Abbreviations

<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Full-term</i>
SLE	: Systemic lupus erythematosus.
AID	: Auto-immune disorder.
ANA	: Antinuclear Antibody.
APLa	: Anti-phospholipid antibodies.
APOs	: Adverse pregnancy outcomes.
APS	: Anti-phospholipid syndrome.
CID	: Chronic inflammatory disease.
CKD	: Chronic kidney disease.
CNS	: Central nervous system.
CT	: Computerized tomography.
DNA	: Deoxyribonucleic Acid.
FHR	: Fetal heart rate.
GC	: Glucocorticoids.
IUGR	: Intrauterine growth retardation.
MCTD	: Mixed connective tissue disease.
MRI	: Magnetic resonance image.
NSAIDS	: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory.
RA	: Rheumatic arthritis.
RD	: Rheumatic disease.
ROM	: Range-of-motion.
SD	: Standard deviation.
SPF	: Sun protection factor.
SPSS	: Statistical package for social sciences.
Treg	: T-regulatory.
UVR	: Ultraviolet rays
VAS	: Visual-analogue scale.

List of Tables

<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Table (1):	Number and Distribution of the personal data among studied Sample =60	45
Table (2):	The studied sample's knowledge regarding to the care of systemic lupus during pregnancy n=60.....	47
Table (3):	The studied sample's Performance related to the care of systemic lupus during pregnancy regarding assessment part n=60.	50
Table (4):	The studied sample's performance related to the care of systemic lupus during pregnancy regarding general and specific practice n=60.....	52
Table (5):	Distribution of the studied samples' performance regarding health instruction to the care of systemic lupus during pregnancy n=60	54
Table (6):	Relation between personal data and total knowledge score regarding to care of systemic lupus during pregnancy among the studied sample n=60.....	57
Table (7):	Relation between the personal data and total performance among the studied sample n=60.....	59
Table (8):	Relation between the total knowledge and performance score regarding the care of systemic lupus during pregnancy among the studied sample n=60.....	61

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
-------------------	--------------	-----------------

Figures in Review:

Figure (1):	Skin lesion for systemic lupus erythematosus.....	14
Figure (2):	Clinical heterogeneity of SLE.....	19

Figures in Results:

Figure (1):	Distribution the sources of studied nurses information regarding to care of pregnant women systemic lupus.....	49
Figure (2):	Distribution of the total performance related to the care of systemic lupus during pregnancy among the study sample n=60	56

Assessment of Maternity Nurse's Knowledge and Performance Regarding Care of Pregnant Women with Systemic lupus.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnancy in a woman with SLE endures a high-risk situation with increased incidence of maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity. **Aim of the study:** the study aimed to evaluate the maternity nurse's knowledge and performance regarding care of pregnant women with Systemic lupus. **Study design:** Descriptive study was adopted to conduct this study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at the inpatient department, antenatal clinic, rheumatology clinic in the fayoum university hospital and El Nabawy El Mohandas hospital. **Subject:** Convenient sample technique was used to recruit all maternity nurses (60 nurses) in all pre mentioned setting. **Two tools of data collection were used;** I) A Structured interviewing questionnaire and II) An Observational Checklist. **Result:** revealed that slightly more than half of the studied nurses had poor knowledge, less than two third of studied nurses had unsatisfactory skills, there were a statistically significant difference between ages, years of experience, training course and total knowledge and total performance score regarding to care of systemic lupus during pregnancy. There was highly significant difference between total knowledge and total performance score p (0.001) **Conclusion:** there was slightly more than half of the studied nurses had poor knowledge, less than two third of studied nurses had unsatisfactory skills related to care of pregnant women with systemic lupus and highly statistically significant difference between total knowledge and total performance score. **The study recommended that;** still needed further study to evaluate the effect of instructional guidelines related to care of pregnant women with systemic lupus on maternity nurses knowledge and performance.

Keywords: Systemic lupus erythematosus, maternity nurses performance, knowledge.

Introduction

The immune system is a complex network of cells, tissues, organs, and the substances they make that helps the body fight infections and other diseases. The immune system includes white blood cells, organs and tissues of the lymph system, such as the thymus, spleen, tonsils, lymph nodes, lymph vessels, and bone marrow **(David, 2018)**.

Autoimmune disorder is an umbrella term for a variety of conditions involving a malfunction in the body's complex immune system. that's occurs when the immune system attacks self-molecules, as a result of a breakdown of immunologic tolerance to auto- reactive immune cells. So that's a significant clinical problem because of their chronic in nature, it varies greatly in the organs they affect and in their clinical manifestations, with some being limited to particular tissues and others being systemic or disseminated **(Noel McLaren, 2016)**.

Autoimmune disorders are chronic multi-system disorders, predominantly affecting on females of child-bearing age. The hormonal alterations associated with pregnancy produce immunological variations in the course of the disease. Some conditions may improve, while others remain relatively unchanged or may worsen during pregnancy. With improvements in diagnostic and treatment modalities, the survival and quality of life of these women have been improving **(Miyakis, et al., 2016)**.

There are more than 100 different types of autoimmune disorder. But the most common 14 type of these disorder is: Multiple Sclerosis-Psoriasis/psoriatic arthritis -Inflammatory bowel disease, Addison's disease, Graves' disease, Sjögren's syndrome, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Celiac disease, Type 1 diabetes, Myasthenia gravis, Autoimmune vasculitis, Pernicious anemia, Anti-phospholipid syndrome, Systemic lupus erythematosus **(Rheumatol, 2015).**

One of the most common autoimmune disorders a systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) that is a chronic inflammatory disease with multisystem involvement in which the tissues are damaged by auto-antibodies and immune complexes and primarily affects young female at childbearing age **(Hafez, 2017).**

Pregnancy with chronic disease is a challenge issue so that's importance for maternal well-being and neonatal outcomes, the chronic diseases can influence on the course of pregnancy and have lasting effects, that manifest at and after birth as low birth weight and prematurity. A pregnant woman with systemic lupus is especially at high-risk of adverse pregnancy outcome because of the long-lasting implications of these disorders on both the pregnant women and fetus **(David, Jayne, 2018).**

SLE is a complex, multifactorial and polymorphic disease; the SLE causes a serious complication affecting on majority of the body systems as: musculoskeletal ,skin and mucus membrane, renal, pulmonary, neuropsychiatric, cardiac

complication , antiphospholipid syndrome, thrombocytopenia, another complications associated with SLE including; lupus nephrosis, lupus encephalopathy, grave pneumonitis and heart failure; have a damaging effect on the body, mind and members of the family of patients, especially women during the reproductive period **(Xiangyingz, et al, 2018)**.

Nurses has a beneficial role for Management of pregnant women with of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), often depends on disease severity and disease manifestations, although hydroxychloroquine has a central role for long-term treatment in all SLE patients. The **LUMINA (Lupus in Minorities: Nature versus Nurture)** study and other trials have offered evidence of a decrease in flares and prolonged life in patients given hydroxychloroquine, making it the cornerstone of SLE management. Initiated of low-dose aspirin in all women with SLE, starting from approximately 12 weeks' gestation, to reduce the risk of preeclampsia and its sequel.

Significance of the Study

Significant of problem for individual and community, SLE is a disease that appears particularly in young people, aged between 15 and 45 years, mainly young women. 10-15 times more women than men have SLE. The black population is more commonly affected by the disease, 2-3 times more than the white population, and develop more aggressive forms. The incidence of the disease has increased significantly over the last decades, probably due to the development of diagnostic methods. **(Dragoş, et al 2018)**.

SLE is a global disease associated with an increased risk of premature labor, abortion and neonatal lupus. Annual incidence rates in the **world wide** range from 2 to 7.6 per 100,000 and prevalence ranging from 28 to 97 per 100,000. The population in **Egypt** is now exceeding 100 million and expected to reach 150 million by 2050 with an emerging demand for more healthcare services. (**Verdu, et al 2020**).

Aim of the Study

The aim of current study is to evaluate the maternity nurse's knowledge and performance regarding care of pregnant women with Systemic lupus.

This aim was attained through:

- 1- Assessing the level of maternity nurse's knowledge regarding care of pregnant women with SLE.
- 2- Assessing the level of maternity nurse's performance regarding care of pregnant women with SLE.

Research Question:

- 1- What are the levels of maternity nurse's knowledge regarding care of pregnant women with Systemic lupus?
- 2- What are the levels of maternity nurse's performance regarding care of pregnant women with Systemic lupus.

Review Outlines

Chapter: I

- **Concept of systemic lupus erythematosus.**
- **Prevalence of systemic lupus erythematosus.**
- **Effect of SLE on pregnancy.**
- **Effect of pregnancy on SLE.**
- **Etiology and risk factor for systemic lupus.**
- **Clinical manifestation of systemic lupus.**
- **Diagnostic investigation of systemic lupus.**
 - Laboratory investigation.
 - Radiology investigation.
- **Relation between SLE and pregnancy.**
- **Complication of SLE**
 - Maternal Complication of SLE.
 - Fetal Complication of SLE.
- **Medical management for SLE.**

Chapter (2):

Nursing Role management of pregnant women with systemic lupus

- **The nurse as care giver**
- **The nurse as educator**
- **The nurse as manager.**
- **The nurse as a researcher.**