



2nd Annual Scientific Conference
April, 29th, 2024
AIN: FNC



*Artificial Intelligence in Nursing:
The Future of Nursing Care*

الذكاء الاصطناعي في التمريض : مستقبل الرعاية التمريضية

Under the Auspices of
Prof. Mohamed Ayman Ashour
Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Prof. Essam El Din Sadeq Farhat
President of Minia University

Prof. Safaa M. Abdel Rahman
Dean of the Faculty of Nursing
Conference Head

Prof. Hoda Abdel-Azim Mohammed
Vice Dean of Post Graduate and Research Affairs
Conference Rapporteur

Assist. Prof. Jehan Abd El-Rahem Mohamed
Coordinator of Internship Program
Conference Coordinator

Faculty of Nursing - Minia University
April 2024



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Welcomed to the Second Annual Scientific Conference of Nursing. We looking forward to spend a nice time and enjoy in Minia with scientific profits. The world pay an attention to improve the quality of nursing filed in the light of artificial intelligence (AI) because the nursing is the base of community health and health is one of the vital life aspects. I hope to all a good scientific sessions and pleasant stay in Minia city and save arrival to back home.

Thank you



Prof.\ Essam El Din Sadeq Farhat
President of Minia University



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Dear
Doctors,
Colleagues,
Guests,
and Students

This is the Second Annual Scientific Conference “Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: The Future of Nursing Care” hosted by Faculty of Nursing – Minia University. It’s very exciting and perfect time to come together to share, learn, and improve the performance of nurses in the light of artificial intelligence (AI) and maintaining sustainable environment. On behalf of the faculty of nursing, I wishing you work to broaden your knowledge and share your experiences.

With Dedication and Professionalism

Thank you



Professor\ Safaa M. Abdel Rahman
Dean of Faculty of Nursing

Conference Head



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Dear Colleague

Welcome to Second Annual Scientific Conference of Faculty of Nursing - Minia University, which titled as “Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: The Future of Nursing Care”. The postgraduate studies and research aspires to find suitable postgraduate programs by following up on the requirements of the labour market. Also, undertook the process of developing scientific research in the faculty by creating an appropriate research environment.

Thank you



Professor\ Hoda Abdel-Azim Mohammed
Vice Dean for Post Graduates and Research
Studies

Conference Rapporteur



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Dear Colleague

In a great pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the Second Annual Scientific Conference of Faculty of Nursing; Minia University “Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: The Future of Nursing Care”. On behalf at the coordinating the conference activities; we hope that you enjoy your time and wish the conference sessions be beneficial. We would like also, to draw your attention that all are cordially minted to spend pleasant time during the conference period through the student’ activities show and our recreational part.

Thank you



Assistant Professor
Jehan Abd El-Rahem Mohamed
Assistant professor of Medical and
Surgical Nursing Department
Coordinator of Internship Program

Conference Coordinator



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كلية التمريض – جامعة المنيا

كلية التمريض هي إحدى كليات جامعة المنيا وتقع داخل الحرم الجامعي. تأسست كلية التمريض بجامعة المنيا بالقرار الجمهوري رقم (١٨٤) لسنة (١٩٩٥) بأسم المعهد العالي للتمريض التابع لكلية الطب. ثم صدر القرار الجمهوري رقم (٢٠٠) لسنة (٢٠٠٠) بتحويلها إلى كلية التمريض. بدأت الدراسة بها في العام الجامعي ٩٨/٩٧. وقد صدر القرار رقم (٢١١) لسنة ١٩٩٧م. بتطبيق اللائحة الداخلية لكلية التمريض بجامعة الإسكندرية على المعهد العالي للتمريض بجامعة المنيا، ثم صدر القرار الوزاري رقم (١٠٥٣) بتاريخ ٢٠٠٨/٦/٥ بشأن اصدار اللائحة الداخلية لكلية التمريض جامعة المنيا (في مرحلة البكالوريوس)، وكذلك تم اصدار القرار الوزاري رقم (٤٢٠) بتاريخ ٢٠١٤/٢/١١ بشأن تحديث اللائحة الداخلية لكلية التمريض جامعة المنيا (في مرحلة البكالوريوس). وتم اعتماد الكلية من الهيئة القومية لضمان الجودة والاعتماد بتاريخ ٢٥/٩/٢٠١٩.

وفي مرحلة الدراسات العليا صدر القرار الوزاري رقم (٢٠٠٦) بتاريخ ٢٠١٣/٨/١ بشأن اصدار اللائحة الداخلية لكلية التمريض جامعة المنيا في مرحلة الدراسات العليا (نظام الساعات المعتمدة). و تقدم الكلية ٩ برامج ماجستير و ٩ برامج دكتوراة في التخصصات الآتية: تمريض الباطني والجراحي، تمريض المسنين، تمريض الحالات الحرجة والطوارئ، تمريض صحة الام وحديث الولادة، تمريض الأطفال، التمريض النفسي والصحة النفسية، إدارة التمريض، تمريض صحة المجتمع، و تعليم التمريض. كما تقدم الكلية العديد من برامج الدبلومة مثل (تمريض البالغين، التمريض النفسي والصحة النفسية، تمريض الصحة المهنية، تمريض المسنين، تمريض الحالات الحرجة والطوارئ، رعاية مرضي الحروق، تمريض مرضي الغسيل الكلوي، تمريض مرضي الأورام، تمريض الحالات الحرجة للأطفال والمبتسرين، تمريض صحة الأم، تمريض حديثي الولادة، تمريض العمليات الجراحية، تمريض الأطفال، تمريض المدمنين، تمريض صحة الأسرة، تمريض الصحة الدراسية، إدارة التمريض، تعليم التمريض)

وتشمل الأقسام العلمية بالكلية على (٧) اقسام عملية كالآتي: تمريض الباطني والجراحي، تمريض صحة المرأة والتوليد، تمريض الأطفال، التمريض النفسي والصحة النفسية، إدارة التمريض، صحة المجتمع وصحة الاسرة، و تعليم التمريض

اعداد اعضاء هيئة التدريس بالاقسام العلمية ٢٠٢٣ - ٢٠٢٤ (١٤٨ عضو)

واجمالي اعداد الطلاب في الكلية للعام الجامعي ٢٠٢٣ - ٢٠٢٤ (٣٥٩٥ طالب)



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Conference Committees

The Supreme Committee of the Conference

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Conference Brief

Conference Objectives

- Recognize utilization of artificial intelligence in health care
- Discuss role of artificial intelligence in nursing care, nursing education
- Identify barriers, facilitators and challenges to using artificial intelligence in nursing
- Discuss the impact of artificial intelligence on clinical accountability and patient safety
- Discuss ethical principles for artificial intelligence uses in healthcare

The Main Themes of the Conference

- Utilization of artificial intelligence in health care
- The role of artificial intelligence in nursing care, nursing education
- The barriers, facilitators and challenges to using artificial intelligence in nursing
- The impact of artificial intelligence on clinical accountability and patient safety
- Ethical principles for artificial intelligence uses in healthcare





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Conference Agenda

Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: The Future of Nursing Care Monday 29 April, 2024	
9:00 – 10:00 AM	Registration
10:00 - 11:00	National Anthem of Egypt
	Holy Quran Moataz Eid Abdel Baqi (3 rd Year Student)
	Opening Ceremony of Conference
	Prof. Hoda Abdel-Azim Mohammed Vice Dean for Post Graduate and Research Affairs, Conference rapporteur
	Prof. Safaa M. Abdel Rahman Dean of the Faculty of Nursing Conference Head
	Dr. Kawther Mahmoud Mahmoud Nursing Syndicate Head, Egypt Member of the Senate, Egypt
	Prof. Essam El Din Sadeq Farhat President of Minia University
	Honoring
11 AM – 12:00 PM	Session (1)
Chairpersons: Prof. Safaa M. Abdel-Rahman, Prof. Hoda Abdel-Azim Mohammed, Prof. Yosria Elsayed, Prof. Jehan Sayyed,	
11:00 – 11:10 AM	Artificial Intelligence in Early Detection of Disease Prof. Yosria EL-Sayed Hossein
11:10 – 11:20 AM	Ethical Principle for Artificial Intelligence Uses in Health Care. Assist. Prof. Sanaa Mahmoud Ahmed Hassane.
11:20 – 11:30 AM	Effect of Using Mobile Games on patients with Acute Stroke During Cognitive Rehabilitation at ICU Assist. Prof. Marwa Mohammad Abdelbaky
11. 30 - 11:40 AM	Innovative Teaching Strategies. Assist. Prof. Ola Mohamed Ibrahim
11:40 – 11:50 AM	Application of AI Based Technologies in Health Care Assist. Prof. Aml Sabra Abubakr
11:50 - 12:00 PM	Discussion



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Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: The Future of Nursing Care Monday 29 April, 2024	
12:00 - 1:00 PM	Session (2)
Chairpersons: Prof. Awatef Abdelrazik, Prof. Azza Mohammed Mohammed Hafez, Prof. Ekbal A. Emam, Prof. Inshrah Roshdy,	
12:00 - 12: 10 P.M	Forms of Implementing Artificial Intelligence in Nursing Assist. Prof. Ekhlass Mohamed Ibrahim Eltomy
12:10 – 12:20 P.M	AI in Health Care: Its Benefits, Risks and Challenges. Lect. Bedour Adel Mohamed
12:20 – 12:30 PM	What Role Could AI Play in Mental Health Care Lect. Sherifa Rabea Mohamed
12:30 – 12:40 PM	A New Health Care Paradigm, Power of Digital Health. Assist. Prof. Naglaa Mohammed Amein
12:40 – 12:50 PM	Automated Time Management Enablers (ATMEs and Self- Regulated Learning) Lect. Abeer Abdallah Ali
12:50 – 1:00 PM	Discussion
1:00 – 2:00 PM	Students' Creative Activities Show
	Recreation and Break
2:00 - 3:00 PM	Session (3)
Chairpersons: Prof. Eman Sayed Masoud Sayed, Prof. Lobna M. Gamal, Assist. Prof. Sanaa M. Aref, Assist. Prof. Amany Anter, Assist. Prof. Jehan Abd Elrahem, Assist. Prof. Mona Thabet	
2:00 – 2:10 PM	New Trends in Maternity and New Born Health Nursing Assist. Prof. Mona Ahmed Abd-Elhamed Ali
2:10 - 2:20 PM	Artificial Intelligence, and Health Care Administration. Assist. Lect. Samar Hussien Khalaf Allah
2:20 - 2:30 PM	Remote Health Care Management. Assist. Lect. Mohamed Fathy Rasheed
2:30 - 2:40 PM	Evaluation of Mobile Application of Pelvic Floor Exercise on Pregnant Women Awareness and Maternal Outcomes. Mariana Raft Khaleel Samouel (Postgraduate Student)
2:40 - 2:50 PM	Application AI in Pediatric Nursing Amr Abdelsattar Gamal (Undergraduate Student)
2:50 – 3:00 PM	Discussion
3:00 – 3:30 PM	Closing Sessions & Recommendations



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Conference's Chairperson, Speakers and Scientific Committee

<p>Prof. Safaa Mohamed Abdel Rahman Conference Head (Chairperson) Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Minia University Professor and Head of Nursing Administration Department</p>	
<p>Prof. Hoda Abd-Elazim Mohammed Conference General Rapporteur (Chairperson) Vice Dean for Post Graduates and Research Studies, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University Professor of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing</p>	
<p>Prof. Yosria EL-Sayed Hossein Hanfy (Speaker & Chairperson) Vice Dean for Vice Dean for Community Service and Environmental Development, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University Professor and Head of Community Health Nursing Department</p>	
<p>Prof. Azza Mohammed Mohammed Hafez (Chairperson) Dean of Higher Technological Institute for Nursing, Minia Former Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University Professor of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Prof. Awatef Abd El-Razek Mohamed (Chairperson) Former Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University Professor of Community Health Nursing.</p>	



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<p>Prof. Wafaa Abdelazeem El-Hosany Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Suez Canal University Professor of Nursing Administration</p>	
<p>Prof. Entisar Mohamed Younis Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Sphinx University Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University</p>	
<p>Prof. Fatma Rushdy Mohammed Vice Dean for Student and Education Affairs, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University</p>	
<p>Prof. Nahed Shawkat Abo El-Magd Manager of Quality Unit, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University</p>	



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<p>Prof. Kawther Gaber Tolba Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Alexandria University</p>	
<p>Prof. Magda Mohamed Ahmed Professor and Head of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University</p>	
<p>Prof. Manal Farouk Mostafa Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Badr University in Assiut Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University</p>	
<p>Prof. Ghada Abdelraman Mahmoud Vice Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Sphinx University Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University</p>	
<p>Prof. Ikram Ibraheem Mohammed Vice Dean for Post Graduates and Research Studies, Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University Professor of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing</p>	
<p>Prof. Ekbal Abdelraheem Emam (Chairperson) Professor and Head of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Sanaa Mohamed Aref Mahmoud (Chairperson) Former Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University Assistant Professor of Nursing Administration</p>	



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<p>Prof. Sahar Ahmed Abood (Chairperson) Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Prof. Inshrah Roshdy Mohammed (Chairperson) Professor and Head of Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Prof. Eman Sayed Masoud Sayed (Chairperson) Professor and Head of Paediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Prof. Eman Sayed Ahmed Vice Dean for Student and Education Affairs, Faculty of Nursing, Badr University in Assiut Professor of Paediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University</p>	
<p>Prof. Lobna Mohamed Gamal (Chairperson) Director of Nursing Technical Institute, Minia University Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Gehan Ahmed Gmal Elden Vice Dean for Student and Education Affairs, Nursing Technical Institute, Minia University Assistant Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Amany Anter Mohamed Aly (Chairperson) Assistant Professor and Head of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	



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<p>Assist. Prof. Jehan Abd El-Rahem Mohamed (Conference Coordinator) (Chairperson) Coordinator of Internship Program, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University Executive Director of Alumni Unit Assistant Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Sanaa Mahmoud Ahmed Hassane (Speaker) Assistant Professor of Paediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Ola Mousa (Speaker) Assistant Professor of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Marwa Mohammad Abdelbaky (Speaker) Assistant Professor Medical- Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University, Egypt</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Naglaa Mohammed Amein Ghanem (Speaker) Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Rasha Mohamed Nagib Ali Assistant Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Ebtsam Ahmed Mohamed Bashandy Assistant Professor of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	



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<p>Assist. Prof. Mona Thabet Abd-Elbaset Manager of Quality Unit, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University. Assistant Professor and Head of Nursing Education Department.</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Ekhlass Mohamed Ibrahim Eltomy (Speaker) Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Mona Ahmed Abd El – Hamed (Speaker) Assistant Professor of Woman health and obstetric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Prof. Aml Sabra Abubakr (Speaker) Assistant Professor Medical- Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University, Egypt</p>	
<p>Lect. Bedour Adel Mohamed Ibrahim (Speaker) Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Lect. Zeinab Mohamed Hassan Abou-Zeid Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Lect. Sheriefa Rabea Mohamed (Speaker) Lecturer at Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	



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<p>Lect. Tahany Shaban Mohamed (Speaker) Lecturer at Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Lect. Abeer Abdallah Ali Hassan (Speaker) Lecturer in nursing administration department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Lect. Yahia Mohamed Sayed Osman Lecturer of Paediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Lect. Samar Hussien Khalaf Allah (Speaker) Assistant Lecturer in nursing administration department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Assist. Lect. Mohamed Fathy Rasheed Mehany (Speaker) Assistant Lecturer in nursing administration department, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	
<p>Mariana Raft Khaleel Samouel (Speaker) Clinical Preceptor, Woman health and obstetric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University (Postgraduate Student)</p>	
<p>Amr Abdelsattar Gamal (Speaker) Undergraduate Student, 2nd year, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University</p>	



Talks





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Artificial intelligence in early detection of disease

Prof. Yosria EL-Sayed Hossein Hanfy¹

1. Professor of Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing- Minia University
Vice Dean for Vice Dean for Community Service and Environmental Development, Faculty of Nursing,
Minia University
Head of Community Health Nursing Department

Artificial intelligence (AI) is having a profound impact on the field of healthcare, and one of the most promising areas of application is in the early detection of diseases: AI can be used to analyze large amounts of, medical data such as, electronic health records, genomic data, and imaging data, detect to earlier diagnosis and treatment: AI can help to When treatment is most effective Detects disease earlier

This can improve patient outcomes and reduce mortality rates: AI can help improve patient outcomes by providing more accurate diagnosis and personalized treatment plans.



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Ethical principles for artificial intelligence uses in healthcare

Sanaa Mahmoud Ahmed Hassan¹

1. Assistant professor of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing- Minia University

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a term applied to a machine or software and refers to its capability of simulating intelligent human behavior, instantaneous calculations, problem-solving, and evaluation of new data based on previously assessed data. AI applications in healthcare have literally changed the medical field, including imaging and electronic medical records (EMR), laboratory diagnosis, treatment, augmenting the intelligence of the physicians, new drug discovery, providing preventive and precision medicine, biological extensive data analysis, speeding up processes, data storage and access for health organizations. However, this field of science faces various ethical and legal challenges.



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A new Healthcare Paradigm: The Power of Digital Health

Dr. Naglaa Mohammed Amein Ghanem¹

1. Assistant professor of Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing- Minia University

Artificial Intelligence refers to the use of computer technology to imitate intelligent human behavior, such as decision-making, pattern recognition and problem-solving in the context of nursing care, artificial intelligence refers to the use of advanced technologies and algorithms to enhance patient care, improve efficiency, and support decision-making processes, Egypt has achieved significant progress in building the Information Society. However, telemedicine projects in Egypt still face common information technology problems and challenges that hinder the wide-scale adoption of e health systems. On 29 November 2015, a new initiative to make use of mobile technology to control diabetes mellitus was launched in Egypt. This is a national application of the global initiative “Be Healthy Be Mobile”, also known as “mobile health” (m Health). Digital health or digital healthcare is a broad, multidisciplinary concept that includes concepts from an intersection between information technology and healthcare.



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Effect of Using Mobile Games on Patients with Acute Stroke during Cognitive Rehabilitation at the Intensive Care Unit

Fayza Ahmed Abdou¹, Marwa Mohammad Abd Elbaky², Naglaa Ahmed Ahmed³

1. Assistant Professor Critical Care Nursing and Emergency, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt
2. Assistant Professor Medical- Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Minia University, Egypt
3. Assistant Professor Critical Care Nursing and Emergency, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt

Background: Using mobile games during the rehabilitation phase of patients with acute stroke will have a progressive influence on cognitive and memory impairment, which will reduce costs and enrich their prognosis. The **aim** of the study to evaluate the effect of using mobile games on patients with acute stroke during cognitive rehabilitation at the intensive care unit. **Design:** A quasi-experimental research design (pretest and posttest research designs). **Setting:** The study was conducted at the neurological intensive care unit at Assiut University Hospital, Egypt. **Methods:** Fifty patients with acute stroke were chosen randomly; they ranged in age from 18 to 60 years old, were able to write and read, and had recently been diagnosed with an ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke. **Tools:** Two tools were used, the general patient's assessment questionnaire and the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MOCA), to assess the acute stroke patients' cognitive abilities before and after the application of mobile games. **Results:** More than half of patients with acute stroke had mild cognitive impairment (58%) before application of mobile games, and the majority of them had normal cognitive ability after application of mobile games (100%). There were statistical significance differences in cognitive assessment between patients before and after the mobile game application (P value = 0.001**). **Conclusion:** Patients with acute stroke had better cognitive and memory functions after playing mobile games. **Recommendations:** Incorporating brain games into the rehabilitation protocol to improve cognitive function in patients with acute stroke at the ICU will produce significant results and shorten the length of stay.

Keywords: Mobile games – patient- acute stroke - cognitive rehabilitation- intensive care unit



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Forms of implementing artificial intelligence in medical fields

Dr. Ekhlash Mohamed Ibrahim Eltomy¹

1. Assistant professor of Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing- Minia University

Artificial intelligence simplifies the lives of patients, nurses, doctors and hospital administrators by performing tasks that are typically done by humans, but in less time and at a fraction of the cost. AI in healthcare shows up in a number of ways, such as finding new links between genetic codes, powering surgery-assisting robots, automating administrative tasks, personalizing treatment options and much more. AI in healthcare refers to the use of machine learning, natural language processing, deep learning and other AI technologies to enhance the experiences of both healthcare professionals and patients. The data-processing and predictive capabilities of AI enable health professionals to better manage their resources and take a more proactive approach to various aspects of healthcare.

With these technologies, doctors can then make quicker and more accurate diagnoses, health administrators can locate electronic health records faster and patients can receive timelier and more personalized treatments. AI can be applied in improving medical diagnosis, speeding up drug discovery, transforming patient experience, managing healthcare data and performing robotic surgery



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Innovative Teaching Strategies

Ola Mousa¹

1. Assistant professor of Women Health and Obstetric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing- Minia University

Background The teaching process continues to undergo a paradigm shift from traditional modes of teaching and learning to learner-centered ones that address learners' 21st-century skill requirements. As a result of this shift, educators are expected to possess innovative teaching skills that will enable them to participate actively in the learning process. That is why, to a large extent, the quality of teaching and learning is based on the competency of the teacher, which is measured in terms of theoretical and practical knowledge and pedagogical skills in utilizing new and emerging technologies in education. Consequently, innovative pedagogy is seen as a proactive approach to integrating teaching strategies and methods into classroom learning. The goal is to ensure that learners are fully responsible for their learning and are actively committed to achieving their goals. The teacher also acts as a facilitator to help students achieve their learning goals. **Aim:** During this session, teachers will learn about innovative teaching strategies, from both a theoretical and clinical standpoint. **Conclusion:** Through innovative teaching techniques, technical college students will be motivated to learn, their skills will be enhanced, and their performance will be increased. The purpose is to motivate them to learn, enhance their skills, and increase their performance in college.



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Application of Artificial Intelligence- Based Technologies in Health Care

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Artificial intelligence (AI) has made significant advancements in the healthcare industry, with various applications ranging from diagnosis to treatment. AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of medical data to identify patterns and trends that may be difficult for humans to detect. This can lead to more accurate and timely diagnoses, as well as personalized treatment plans based on an individual's unique characteristics. In addition, AI tools can help healthcare providers streamline administrative tasks, such as scheduling appointments and managing patient records. This allows doctors and nurses to spend more time focusing on patient care rather than paperwork. AI can also be used to improve patient outcomes through predictive analytics, which can forecast disease progression and identify high-risk patients who may benefit from early intervention. This proactive approach to healthcare can ultimately save lives and reduce healthcare costs. Overall, AI has the potential to revolutionize the healthcare industry by improving efficiency, accuracy, and patient outcomes



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New Trends in Maternity and Newborn Health Nursing

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To attain excellence in maternity and midwifery nursing, the nurses need to stay on top of the latest trends in nursing, by applying innovation in research, education, practices, and women's health services based on high quality and advanced technology.



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Role of AI in Healthcare: Its Benefits, Ethics, Risks and Challenges.

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. This allows them to perform tasks that typically require human cognitive abilities such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving and decision-making .

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool that is revolutionizing the healthcare industry. With its ability to process vast amounts of data, extract meaningful insights, and make predictions, AI is transforming healthcare delivery, improving patient outcomes and enhancing the efficiency of healthcare systems. AI would play a vital role in not only Egypt's healthcare sector or Africa but across the world .

Artificial intelligence is making its mark in the modern healthcare industry as it provides complete support to healthcare experts, nurses and other professionals with several patient care and administrative functions .

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly entering health care and serving major roles, from automating drudgery and routine tasks in medical practice to managing patients and medical resources. As developers create AI systems to take on these tasks, several risks and challenges emerge, including the risk of injuries to patients from AI system errors, the risk to patient privacy of data acquisition and AI inference, and more.



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Automated Time Management Enablers (ATMEs) and Self-Regulated Learning

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Effective time management is essential for us all, whether students or anyone else. Many factors affect how well and in what ways students manage their time. As a faculty staff, we can assist our learners to better manage their time, whether in direct instructional sessions or in online learning environment. Self-regulated learning is the self-directed process in which learners plan, monitor, evaluate and reflect on their learning using relevant enablers and strategies. ATME is an automated adaptive time management enabling system used to guide students in managing their time more effectively through visual reinforcement, adaptive release, learning monitors and learning motivators



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What Role Could Artificial Intelligence Play in Mental Health Care?

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a wide branch of computer science that uses computer-based machinery that can accomplish sophisticated tasks. As an ever-evolving technology, Artificial Intelligence (AI) via the Internet can be used on a day-to-day basis to seek information, seek health resources, and acquire social support in mental health. The usage of mobile platforms to deliver services is improving mental health, promoting wellness, and is becoming a suitable way to bridge gaps in mental and other types of health care.

Artificial intelligence in mental health care refers to the use of AI technologies, such as machine learning and natural language processing, to improve the diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of mental health conditions.

AI is helping clinicians and researchers to understand, detect and diagnose mental health disorders better. The following examples elucidate this:

- AI algorithms can analyse language use patterns to detect signs of mental health disorders like depression and anxiety. By processing natural language inputs, AI can identify changes in speaking and writing habits – a crucial determinant of mental health.
- Social media platforms are using AI to detect and respond to posts that indicate potential mental health crises, such as suicidal ideation.
- AI-enhanced brain imaging is helping in the accurate diagnosis of complex mental health disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder



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Artificial Intelligence and Healthcare Administration

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly becoming a pivotal element in healthcare, particularly in nursing administration. AI technologies offer the potential to enhance decision-making, streamline administrative tasks, and improve overall patient care. The integration of AI into nursing administration is transforming the landscape of healthcare management. AI's role in nursing administration extends to the analysis of large datasets to predict patient outcomes, personalize care plans, and manage staffing needs. However, the implementation of AI comes with challenges, including ensuring data quality, addressing privacy concerns, and fostering trust among healthcare professionals. Moreover, there is a need for enrich our information about AI to equip nurses with the necessary AI expertise to lead and participate in digital health initiatives



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Remote Health Care Management

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Remote health care management is a modern healthcare delivery method where medical services are provided via digital platforms, allowing patients to receive care without the need for physical presence. It's particularly beneficial for those in remote locations or when in-person visits are not feasible. It enables virtual consultations, remote patient monitoring, and electronic data sharing, improving access to care.

Remote health care management, also known as telehealth, uses technology to deliver medical care and services from a distance. Telehealth has been instrumental during emergencies like the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring continuous care while maintaining safety protocols. Also, it has become increasingly important for managing chronic conditions. It represents a shift towards more accessible, cost-effective, and patient-centered health care delivery.

Despite its benefits, challenges remain such as the need for quality network services, patient and provider acceptance, and regulatory barriers. However, its role in healthcare continues to grow, providing a complementary method to traditional in-person care



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Designing, Implementing & Evaluating of Mobile Application of Kegel Exercise on Pregnant Women's Awareness & Maternal Outcomes Protocol

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Various life stages, such as pregnancy, the postpartum period, and menopause, can induce changes in women's pelvic floor muscles, resulting in decreased strength, support, and sphincter function and, as a result, pelvic floor disorders. So, Kegel exercise or pelvic floor muscles exercise (PFME) is an essential exercise among pregnant women. It shortens the duration of the second stage of labor, reduce severe perineal lacerations, and shorten the painful experience of the postpartum period. Recent researches proved that pelvic floor exercise (PFE) are 7 times more likely to improve and or cure PFD than those without treatment.

Pelvic floor muscle apps have shown their effectiveness in self-management pregnancy and improving healthcare delivery. And may be used for self-empowering among pregnant women. So, What about mobile application? It was downloaded via mobile phone (Interactive Android) home educational material application (Marian Kegel) which prepared in Arabic & English language literature review. Included:

- Evaluation knowledge and practice.
- How to exercise pelvic floor muscles by educational video and instructions in text.
- A vibration and sound alert system for participants to exercise their pelvic floor muscles for a specified period of time. (exercise every day, 3 rounds a day, 5–10 min per round).
- A pelvic floor exercise recording system. The researcher accessed the application records to determine how often the protocol program was activated.

NOTE: -This app was developed from a user centered design, adopting the Kegel exercise techniques from an evidence-based Kegel exercise programmed using educational video. it has been validated and has undergone expert usability testing.



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Application AI in pediatric nursing

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In recent years, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into various healthcare domains has revolutionized patient care, diagnosis, and treatment strategies. Among these domains, pediatric nursing stands as a critical area where AI holds immense potential to enhance clinical outcomes and streamline healthcare delivery. As caregivers for the most vulnerable patient population, pediatric nurses face unique challenges that necessitate innovative solutions



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Nurses' knowledge and practices towards children with glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

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Background: glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency is widely recognized as the prevailing human genetic disorder on a global scale, affecting approximately less than 400 million individuals who possess a mutation leading to the deficiency of this enzyme. This condition is predominantly prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions. **Aim:** Assess Nurses' knowledge and practices towards children with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. **Study design:** A descriptive research design was utilized in the present study. **Setting:** This study was conducted at the therapeutic unit of Minia Regional Blood Transfusion Center, Maser Elhora Hospital, Minia University Hospital for Obstetrics and Pediatrics. **Subject:** A convenient sample includes 65 nurses working at the selected sitting. **Tools:** Two tools were utilized in this study; the **first was an interviewing structured questionnaire sheet containing two parts: Part 1:** demographic characteristics of the studied nurses. **Part II:** Nurses' knowledge questionnaire and the **second tool** was the nurses' practice checklist regarding caring for children with G6PD. **Results:** Over one-third of the nurses had good knowledge, and more than half of nurses had satisfactory practice for caring for children with G6PD deficiency. Also, more than half of them had unsatisfactory practice related to health education and the majority of them didn't practice physical assessment on admission. There is no correlation between the total score of studied nurses' knowledge and practice. **Conclusion:** More than one-third of nurses had good knowledge about G6PD deficiency, and satisfactory practices. **Recommendations:** The role of the nurse regarding the care of children with G6PD deficiency is very important, so nursing education and in-service training programs regarding G6PD among children should be done and equipped with the necessary educational facilities and materials necessary to upgrade the knowledge and skills of the nurse regarding the care of children with G6PD.

Keywords: Children, Glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, Knowledge, Nurses Practices



2nd Annual Scientific Conference
April, 29th, 2024
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Relation between Resilience and Mental Health Recovery among Psychiatric Patients

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Background: In the field of mental health, resilience and recovery have long been considered relevant variables; high level of resilience may prevent the development of an illness and help to promote recovery. **Aim:** the current study aimed to assess the relation between resilience and mental health recovery among psychiatric patients. **Research design:** A descriptive correlational research design was utilized. **Sample:** This study was conducted on 128 patients at New Minia Hospital for Mental Health and Addiction Treatment. **Tools:** Three data collection tools were applied; Structured Interview Questionnaire, Connor-Davidson Resilience scale and Mental Health Recovery Measure. **Results:** the presented study revealed that, less than two thirds (65.6%) of the patients had a low resilience level and less than three quarters (74.3%) of them had a low recovery level. **Conclusion:** There was a positive correlation between patients' resilience and mental health recovery. **Recommendations:** Psycho-educational training programs for patients to improve resilience and mental health recovery are highly recommended.

Keywords: Resilience, Mental Health Recovery, Psychiatric Patients



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Effect of Psycho educational Program on Positive and Negative Symptoms among Schizophrenic Patients

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Background: A severe mental condition that alters perceptions, thinking, and behavior is schizophrenia. Although they might vary from person to person, the symptoms often fall into three main categories: 1st positive, 2nd negative, as well as 3rd cognitive. **Aim:** The study aimed to evaluate the effect of psycho-educational program on positive and negative symptoms among schizophrenic patients. **Study design:** A quasi-experimental research design was used to achieve the aim of the study. **Setting:** This study had been conducted at Minia Psychiatric Health and Addiction Treatment Hospital. **Subject:** A purposive sample of 40 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia had been included in the study as a study group and 40 patients as control group. **Tools:** Two tools were utilized in this study; the **first tool** is an interviewing questionnaire to collect socio-demographic and clinical data questionnaire and the **second tool** is Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS): is a rating scale used to assess the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. **Results:** Less than fifth of studied patients had low positive and negative syndrome comparing to all of them at post-test and the majority at follow up. **Conclusion:** There was a significant improvement in the studied patient positive and negative symptoms in post psycho-educational program comparing to pre-psycho-educational. **Recommendations:** Continuous provision of psycho-educational program should be developed in all psychiatric departments and social contexts to improve learning skills, maintaining the improvement in their social functioning among patients with schizophrenia and decrease positive and negative symptoms.

Keywords: Positive Symptoms, Negative Symptoms, Psycho-educational, Schizophrenic Patients



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Assessment of Knowledge, Attitudes and prevalence of postpartum depression among new mothers in Minia City

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Background: Postpartum depression is a serious health issue for new mothers and has negative consequences on both the mothers and the children and it constitutes a significant public health problem worldwide. **Aim:** To assess knowledge, attitudes and prevalence of postpartum depression among new mothers in Minia City. **Design of the research:** A descriptive cross-sectional research design. **Setting:** The research was carried out at vaccination clinics at primary health care centers located in Minia City, Egypt. **Subjects:** convenient sample of 290 new mothers who were within six months after giving birth and attended primary healthcare centers for vaccination of their babies were included. **Tools:** Tool I: A structured interview questionnaire (Socio Demographic Data and Obstetric history), Tool II: Structured questionnaire on new mothers' knowledge regarding postpartum depression, Tool III: Structured questionnaire on new mothers' attitudes towards postpartum depression, Tool IV: Edinburgh postnatal depression scale (EPDS). **Results:** This research revealed that (51%) of studied new mothers had a low level of knowledge regarding postpartum depression and (78.3%) of them had negative attitudes towards postpartum depression. The prevalence of postpartum depression was (56.2%) **Conclusion:** Poor knowledge and negative attitudes towards postpartum depression were widespread, and postpartum depression was an existing problem among the study population. **Recommendations:** Health education and screening for postpartum depression should be incorporated into the antenatal and postnatal care by governmental policies, as this will promote awareness and early recognition of postpartum depression.

Keywords: Postpartum Depression, Knowledge, Attitudes, Prevalence



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Effect of Acupressure on Nausea and Vomiting among Children with Leukemia

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Background: One non-pharmacological technique that has been successful in lowering the frequency of vomiting in children with leukemia is acupressure. **Aim:** This study aimed to evaluate the effect of acupressure on nausea and vomiting among children with leukemia. **Method:** A quasi-experimental (pretest/posttest) research design was used. **Setting:** The study will be conducted at Minia Oncology Centre. **Sample:** (80 children) were randomly assigned to either study or control groups at the Minia Oncology Centre over the period of 6 months period. **Tools:** One tool was used to collect data including two parts (I) A demographic as well as clinical data interview questionnaire. Part (II) Rhodes scale for Nausea as well as Vomiting. **Results:** In comparison to the control group, the applying of acupressure in children with acute leukemia undergoing chemotherapy resulted in a highly statistically significant reduction (P.value 0.0001) in the frequency, distress, and severity of nausea as well as in the duration, frequency, as well as severity of vomiting through forty eight hours of the start administration of chemotherapy. **Conclusion:** Acupressure must be performed as a supportive nursing intervention to minimize Chemotherapy-induced nausea as well as vomiting (CINV) in children with leukemia. **Recommendations:** Acupressure may be suggested as a useful, nonpharmacologic treatment for nausea and vomiting brought on by leukemia-related chemotherapy.

Keywords: Acupressure, Children, Leukemia, Nausea and Vomiting



2nd Annual Scientific Conference
April, 29th, 2024
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**Self- Reported of Professional Nurses Regarding Factors Affecting
Their Performance at Minia Selected District Hospitals**

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Background: The performance of professional nurses is crucial for ensuring quality healthcare delivery. Understanding the factors that influence nurses' performance is essential for healthcare organizations to optimize their workforce and improve patient outcomes. **Aim of the study:** The current study aimed to assess factor's affecting the performance of professional nurses at Minia Selected District Hospital. **Research design:** A descriptive comparative research design was used to achieve the aim of the study. **Setting:** The study was conducted at Samalout Hospital and Al –Fekria Hospital, in Minia City, Egypt. **Subjects:** All staff nurses who working in Samalout Hospital their total numbers 220 nurses& staff nurses in Al –Fekria Hospital their total numbers180 nurses. **Tools of data collection: Part (I):** questions to gather participant socio-demographic data, as age, sex, marital status, qualification, work experience& residence **Part II:** Factors affecting performance self-rating scale. **Part (III):** work engagement scale as a factor affecting performance. **Results:** The study revealed that 1st ranking factor affecting performance in both two hospitals are knowledge and skills followed by work space and environment, staff development is the third factor and ended by organizational mission and goals , the highest percentage of staff nurses had moderate effect regarding total work engagement factor. **Conclusion:** The present study findings concluded that there were factors negatively affect nurses' performance as organizational mission and goals, remuneration, benefits and recognition, commitment and satisfaction, staffing and work schedule and leadership styles. **Recommendations:** The nurse managers make periodic orientation program for new nurses to know the goals, policies, objectives, mission effective leadership styles, and regulation of the organization and provide equal distribution of work schedules.

Keywords: Professional nurses, Factors affecting nurses performance, Nurses performance



2nd Annual Scientific Conference
April, 29th, 2024
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Assessment of Awareness and Psychological Status of Vitiligo Patients in Selected Dermatological Hospitals at Minia City

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Background Vitiligo is one of the most common skin diseases in the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the number of people suffering from vitiligo is growing year by year and vitiligo becomes worldwide problem. **Aim:** to assess the awareness and psychological status of vitiligo patients in selected dermatological hospitals at Minia city. **Research design:** descriptive cross-sectional design was used to conduct this stud. **Sample:** convenient sample 130 patients suffering from vitiligo disease was used in this study through three months. **Setting:** The study was conducted at two places at Western Dermatology and leprosy clinic and Dermatology outpatient clinics at Minia University hospital that works at all days except Friday. **Data collection:** Data was collected through: four tools. **Tool I:** a structured interview questionnaire sheet about the vitiligo patients consist of two parts: part one: socio-demographic, part two: medical data, **Tool II:** patient knowledge about vitiligo disease, **Tool III:** patient's attitude toward vitiligo disease and **Tool IV:** psychosocial status associated with Vitiligo. **Results:** 26.2% of the studied vitiligo patients have poor level of knowledge and 36.9% of them have fair and good knowledge level equally. 63.1% of the studied vitiligo patients have positive attitude and 36.9% have negative attitude, while 37.7% of them have poor psychological status. **Conclusion:** there is no significant relation between vitiligo disease and socio-demographic characteristics and there is no significant relation between socio-demographic and participants' knowledge. **Recommendations:** Designing and conducting a national level mass campaign of health education for the general public. Future studies should be planned to improve awareness and psychological status of vitiligo patients

Keywords: Vitiligo Disease, Patients, Psychosocial Status, awareness

Posters



Artificial intelligence in Nursing

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Artificial intelligence In nursing

WHAT IS AI?
 (Artificial) Non-human
 +
 (Intelligence) Ability to understand, think, and learn

Is the study of how to make computer do the things which at present human can do better.

Nursing AI tools

- Clinical decision support
- Mobile health and sensor-based technologies
- Voice assistants and robotics

STEPS
 S: Satisfaction
 T: Treatment

benefits of AI

- E: Electronic secure data
- P: Patient engagement
- S: Savings

3 Types of Artificial Intelligence

- Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)**
 Stage-I
 Machine Learning
 • Operates on the given and solves the problem
 Siri, Alexa, ChatGPT
- Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)**
 Stage-II
 Machine Intelligence
 • Helps to a computer that is as smart as a human in all the things
- Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI)**
 Stage-III
 Machine Consciousness
 • An intellect that is much smarter than the best human brains at practically every thing

Application of AI in Nursing

- Decision-making
- Diagnosis
- Early detection
- End-of-life care
- Healthy living
- Research
- Preparation
- Treatment

ETHICAL
 Regulation, Privacy, Mitigation of Bias, Transparency, Relevance

LEGAL
 Governance, Confidentiality, Liability, Accuracy, Decision Making

Legal & Ethical Considerations in AI

Security, Human rights, Cognitive Services, Accountability, Transparency, Inclusion, Planning

PREPARED BY
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 2024

Fostering Excellence in Nursing Administration: Collaborative Strategies for Success in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

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<p style="text-align: center;">The 2nd Annual Scientific Conference Entitled Artificial Intelligence in Nursing : The Future of Nursing Care</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Fostering Excellence in Nursing Administration: Collaborative Strategies for Success in the Age of Artificial Intelligence"</p> <p>In today's rapidly evolving healthcare landscape, nursing administration plays a pivotal role in ensuring the delivery of high-quality patient care. As advancements in technology, particularly artificial intelligence (AI) including electronic health records, predictive analytics, and robotic process automation, continue to reshape healthcare practices, nursing administrators are faced with the challenge of adapting to these changes while maintaining excellence in their roles.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CDSS</p> <p>CDSS leverage AI algorithms to assist nurses and other healthcare professionals in making evidence-based decisions. They analyze patient data, suggest diagnoses, recommend treatments, and provide alerts for potential adverse events. For example, CDSS can help identify drug interactions, predict patient deterioration, and recommend appropriate interventions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Task Management</p> <p>AI-driven optimized schedulers oversee tasks and assign them to the relevant nurses, including logistic robots and nurses, improving upon current task management systems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Predictive Analytics Process</p> <p>AI models analyze historical patient data to predict future outcomes. Nurses can use these predictions to proactively manage patient care. Examples include predicting readmission risk, identifying sepsis early, and forecasting patient length of stay.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Data-driven Performance Improvement</p> <p>Leverage AI-driven analytics tools to analyze healthcare data and identify opportunities for performance improvement. Nursing administrators can use insights derived from data analysis to implement targeted interventions, measure outcomes, and drive continuous quality improvement initiatives across nursing departments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sentiment Analysis</p> <p>Utilize sentiment analysis algorithms to analyze patient feedback and satisfaction surveys. Nursing administrators can gain valuable insights into patient perceptions, identify areas for improvement, and tailor service delivery to meet patient needs and preferences, ultimately enhancing the patient experience and loyalty.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Collaborative AI Platforms</p> <p>Partner with healthcare technology vendors and AI experts to co-create collaborative AI platforms tailored to nursing administration needs. These platforms can facilitate data sharing, knowledge exchange, and interdisciplinary collaboration among nursing staff, administrators, and other healthcare stakeholders, fostering innovation and driving collective intelligence in nursing administration practices.</p>
<p>Prepared by</p> <p>Assistant Professors of Nursing Administration</p>	<p>Rasha Mohamed Nagib Ali</p> <p>Ebtsam Ahmed Mohamed Bashandy</p> <p>Mona thabet Abdel Baset</p>	

Artificial intelligence and its application in Community Health Nursing services

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Artificial Intelligence and its Applications in Community Health Nursing Services

Definition of Artificial Intelligence - AI
 Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, primarily computer systems. It encompasses a wide range of techniques and approaches aimed at enabling machines to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence such as perception, reasoning, learning, and decision-making

Areas of AI Use and Their Impact on Individual, Family, and Community Health

- Diagnostic Assistance
- Personalized Treatment Planning
- Remote Monitoring and Telemedicine
- Health Behavior Analysis and Intervention
- Drug Discovery and Development
- Public Health Surveillance and Disease Monitoring

Key concepts within AI

01 MACHINE LEARNING 02 DEEP LEARNING 03 NEURAL NETWORKS 04 COLLABORATIVE FILTERING 05 PREDICTIVE INTELLIGENCE

Applications of AI in Health and Nursing

Virtual Nursing Assistants, Medical Image Analysis, Personalized Medical Diagnosis, Drug Discovery, Patient Care, Medical Research, Health Monitoring, Clinical Decision Support, Health Behavior Analysis, Health Promotion, Disease Prevention, Health Education, Health Communication, Health Equity, Health Access, Health Quality, Health Outcomes, Health Equity, Health Access, Health Quality, Health Outcomes.

AI role in health promotion and education

Early detection of ailments, Help in treatment, Associated Care, Checking health through Wearable, Improve decision making, Expanded access to Medical Services, Giving a superior experience, End of Life Care.

Ethical and Legal Considerations of AI in Community Health

Ethical Considerations For Medical AI

- Data Bias
- Privacy Issues
- Transparency and Accountability
- Reliability and Trust

AI and Information Technology in Community Health Services

- Remote Monitoring and Telehealth
- Predictive Analytics for Public Health
- Health Information Systems and Electronic Health Records
- Mobile Health (m Health) Applications
- Community Health Education and Outreach
- Geospatial Analysis for Resource Allocation
- Chronic Disease Management and Care Coordination

Importance of AI in Community Health Settings

- Improving Access to Care
- Enhancing Efficiency and Productivity
- Personalizing Patient Care
- Facilitating Early Detection and Prevention
- Supporting Decision-Making and Clinical Decision Support
- Reducing Healthcare Costs
- Empowering Patients and Caregivers

Edited By
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Department Head
 Prof. Yosria El-Sayed Hossein
 Community Health Nursing Department

Creative Students' Activities Show





2nd Annual Scientific Conference
April, 29th, 2024
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