



Oral Presentation

Room 5



CLINICAL EFFICACY OBSERVATION ON 66 CASES OF STROKE SEQUELAE TREATED BY NINE NEEDLE ACUPUNCTURE IN HUANGDI NEIJING

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Abstract

Objective: To observe the clinical efficacy of nine needle acupuncture in the Huangdi Neijing on stroke sequelae.

Methods: Three-step therapy was used (Step 1: Collateral puncture and blood-letting; Step 2: Acupuncture at local acupoints; Step 3: Acupuncture at five Shu acupoints by the acupoint opening method of midnight-midday ebb flow day-prescription of acupoints with filiform needles) to treat stroke sequelae, and the improvement of neurological deficit, the improvement of activities of daily living and the improvement of TCM syndrome scores before and after treatment were observed to evaluate the overall clinical efficacy.

Results: After treatment, the patients had significantly decreased neurological deficit score ($P < 0.01$), significantly increased score of activities of daily living ($P < 0.01$), and significantly decreased TCM syndrome score ($P < 0.01$), with the total clinical efficacy rate of 98.48%. No adverse reactions were found during the treatment and after the treatment.

Conclusion: Nine needle acupuncture in the Huangdi Neijing is safe and effective in treating stroke sequela, worth of popularizing for application.

Keywords: Huangdi Neijing, nine needles, stroke sequelae, efficacy



EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE PHONE-APPLICATION-BASED SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG CHINESE CAREGIVERS FOR PATIENTS POST STROKE: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Abstract

Background: Caregivers for post stroke unpreparedness to perform the caregiving to their stroke survivors contributed to negative mental health consequences like caregiver burden and depression.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the effects of Mobile phone- Application-Based Social Support among caregivers for post stroke survivors on caregiver burden and depression.

Methodology: A single-center, randomized controlled trial, parallel groups with an experimental and a control group was performed. The study randomly assigned 80 caregivers for post stroke survivors to receive either the intervention (n=40) or the routine care practice (n=40). The intervention consisted of informational, emotional, instrumental, and appraisal support combined with a trajectory framework, with five sessions through the WeChat platform, implemented from admission to two months after discharge. Data were collected using the Chinese version of the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI-C) immediately after the program's end and the Chinese version of the patient health questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9-C) at baseline and one month post-program.

Results: After immediately receiving the program, the experimental group had significantly lower mean scores for caregiver burden than that of the control group ($t=6.200$, $P<.001$); at one-month post-intervention, the mean score of depression of the experimental group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($t=4.789$, $P=.000$) and markedly lower than that of the baseline ($t=-4.037$, $P=0.002$).

Conclusion: This study's findings provide new knowledge about a trajectory-based support program for stroke caregivers that nurses can use to decrease caregiver burden and depression by improving care preparedness. It is suggested that nurse administrators develop Internet-based applications to better support caregivers.

Keywords: Caregiver preparedness, Caregiver burden, Depression stroke randomized controlled trial, Mobile health, Social support



EVALUATING THE CPGS FOR NEUROGENIC BLADDER IN NURSING

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Abstract

Background: High-quality Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) can standardize medical practice, reduce healthcare costs, improve healthcare quality, and improve patient health outcomes. The quality of current CPGs is variable, and the methodology for developing some CPGs lacks basic rigor and scientific rigor. And after a systematic search there is currently a lack of studies evaluating CPGs and summarizing recommendations for neurogenic bladder (NB) care.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the quality of CPGs in NB in the nursing field by using a reliable CPGs quality assessment and guidance tool to screen the quality of CPGs.

Methodology: A comprehensive and systematic search was conducted for CPGs published in NB from the establishment of the database to October 2023, and the quality evaluation of methodology and recommendations for CPGs related to nursing was performed by using the Appraisal of guidelines for research and evaluation II (AGREE II), and the quality evaluation of recommendations was performed using the Appraisal of guidelines research and evaluation Recommendations Excellence (AGREE-REX).

Results: A total of 19 CPGs were included, with a total of 15 CPGs reporting evidence level grading and 12 CPGs reporting recommendation level grading. the overall quality of CPGs methodology and recommendations was poor.

Discussion: The overall quality of CPGs in the field of NB needs to be improved, and more in-depth research and timely updating of CPGs are necessary to improve the utility of CPGs and reduce the discrepancy between CPGs and practice.

Keywords: Neurogenic bladder, Clinical practice guidelines, Evidence-based care, Guideline evaluation, AGREE II, AGREE REX



RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HEALTHCARE WORKERS' FACTORS AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE PROMOTION FOR PATIENTS WITH NON-COMMUNICABLE CHRONIC DISEASES

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Abstract

Background: Healthcare workers are vital in promoting medication adherence among patients with non-communicable chronic diseases, as it directly affects treatment effectiveness and overall health outcomes. Identifying factors influencing healthcare workers' practices is essential for improving healthcare delivery and optimizing patient outcomes.

Objective: This research aimed to investigate the relationship between healthcare workers' personal factors and their practices of medication adherence promotion for non-communicable chronic disease patients.

Methods: This sample included 76 healthcare workers recruited with convenient sampling from chronic disease clinics of government primary and secondary care agencies. Data was collected through an online questionnaire. Personal factors were collected using checklists and open-ended questionnaires. Medication adherence was collected using the Medication Adherence Promotion Practice Questionnaire rating scale with a content validity index (CVI) of 1.00 and Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.97. Relationships among genders, relevant training coded as received or never received training, and medication adherence promotion practice were analyzed using the Point biserial correlation analysis. Pearson's product-moment correlation was used to examine the relationships between age, experience relation to promoting medication adherence and medication adherence promotion practice.

Results: The study found that healthcare workers generally exhibited a high level of medication adherence promotion practice for chronic disease patients (Mean = 3.07, S.D. = 0.62), with females showing more involvement in promoting medication 'Take' aspect ($r_{pb} = -.23$, $p < .05$). Additionally, receiving relevant training showed a positive relationship with every aspect of medication adherence promotion, including 'Take' ($r_{pb} = .31$, $p < .01$), 'Fill' ($r_{pb} = .31$, $p < .01$), 'Monitor' ($r_{pb} = .28$, $p < .05$), 'Sustain' ($r_{pb} = .27$, $p < .05$), 'Understand' and 'Organize' ($r_{pb} = .26$, $p < .05$, both). However, age and work experience did not appear to impact medication adherence promotion practice.

Conclusion: The study found a relationship between gender and relevant training in medication adherence promotion. However, the finding emphasizes the importance of training healthcare workers as it is significantly related to many aspects of medication adherence promotion. This finding suggests healthcare administrators to launch a program training to enhance their effectiveness in promoting medication adherence in patients with non-communicable chronic diseases.

Keywords: Medication Adherence Promotion, Healthcare Worker, Non-Communicable Chronic Diseases.



THE EFFECT OF ASTAXANTHIN NUTRITIONAL NURSING ON FATIGUE IN DIABETES MELLITUS: A NURSING PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Background: Patients with diabetes are more prone to fatigue due to factors like inflammation, depression, and poor glycemic control. Astaxanthin, known for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, shows promise in alleviating diabetic fatigue, as demonstrated in animal experiments.

Objective: Creation of a type 2 diabetes mouse model provided 12 weeks of astaxanthin nutritional care to study its impact on diabetic fatigue. Examination of the effect of how gut microbiota-related mechanisms impact and mediate the effects of nutritional care on symptom relief.

Methodology: A mouse model of type 2 diabetes was established by 60% high-fat diet and fasting intraperitoneal injection of low-dose streptozotocin. A mouse running-stage exhaustion experiment was performed on eligible type 2 diabetic mice to assess the fatigue status of the mice. A 12-week nutritional intervention with astaxanthin was added to the diet at doses of 0.01% and 0.02%, respectively, was carried out to compare the trends of key indicators of fatigue before and after the nutritional intervention and between the different groups. The intestinal flora was analyzed by 16S rRNA sequencing to reveal the correlation between the intestinal flora and fatigue and renal function indicators after astaxanthin intervention.

Result: The fasting blood glucose ($p < 0.01$), blood insulin ($p = 0.009$), and insulin resistance index ($p = 0.002$) of the mice in the diabetes model group were significantly higher than those in the normal control group. Astaxanthin nutritional care significantly reduced serum LPS (by 22.70% and 29.88%, respectively) and TMAO (by 33.82% and 28.57%, respectively), and the difference was statistically significant. Gut flora diversity can be modulated to influence fatigue status and renal function by increasing beneficial genera and suppressing the abundance of harmful genera.

Discussion: The study revealed an increase of beneficial genera and inhibition of the abundance of harmful genera effectively alleviating diabetic fatigue.

Keywords: Astaxanthin, Nutrition nursing intervention, Diabetes fatigue, Gut flora



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AORTIC DECLAMPING TEMPERATURE AND VENTRICULAR TACHYARRHYTHMIAS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING MITRAL VALVE SURGERY

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Abstract

Background: One technique for stopping the heart in mitral valve surgery is reducing the patient's body temperature, which is done at the aortic clamping stage. Moments before aortic declamping, the body temperature is raised again. Conditions that the perfusion nurse must observe include changes in the heart rhythm during aortic declamping to prevent life-threatening arrhythmias and avoid further complications or fatal events.

Objective: This study aimed to identify the relationship between temperature during aortic declamping and the incidence of ventricular tachyarrhythmias in patients undergoing mitral valve surgery.

Methodology: A cross-sectional design with correlative analysis was used. A sample selection was carried out using a non-probability purposive sampling technique. An observation process was carried out between March and May 2023 at the National Cardiovascular Center Harapan Kita, and 104 respondents participated. A perfusionist documentation form was used as part of the data collection process for this study.

Results: The finding showed that the temperature during aortic declamping significantly affects the incidence of ventricular tachyarrhythmias ($p < .001$ at $\alpha = 0.05$ for the chi-square test). The final modeling of logistic regression testing showed that a temperature of $\geq 35.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ during aortic declamping contributes 9.1% to the incidence of ventricular tachyarrhythmias in patients undergoing mitral valve surgery.

Discussion: It was concluded that temperatures of $\geq 35.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ can have a more preventative effect on ventricular tachyarrhythmias during aortic declamping. This will benefit patient recovery, the quality of nursing care, and the research field.

Keywords: aortic declamping, cardiopulmonary bypass, mitral valve surgery, temperature management, ventricular tachyarrhythmia



THE USE OF ACTION RESEARCH IN COPD DISEASE: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) has high morbidity and mortality rates, posing significant challenges to healthcare systems and patients. Action research, although effective in solving complex problems, is less explored in COPD research.

Objectives: To analyze current action research directions and content for COPD patients, understand the types and effectiveness of action research applied, and provide references for future studies.

Methodology: Nine databases, including five English and four Chinese, were systematically searched for peer-reviewed literature published from 2013 to 2023. Ten studies were included in the final analysis, utilizing the PRISMA framework and PRISMA-ScR review form.

Results: Action research in COPD, despite its limited number of studies, has demonstrated significant potential. It focuses on models of pulmonary rehabilitation and the uses of modern electronic devices, with research sites predominantly in hospitals. The studies involve nurses, patients, healthcare workers, and carers, with few conducted in community settings or patients' homes. However, the potential of action research in improving self-health management, facilitating e-health tools, and enhancing patient care is undeniable.

Discussion: This scoping review supports the feasibility of action research in COPD and encourages further high-quality studies, especially those incorporating individuals with comorbidities, to enhance the overall impact on patients' quality of life and disease management. It underscores the importance of future research expanding settings to include community and home environments, a crucial step to better address patients' needs.

Keywords: COPD, Action Research