1. SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES

Author: Dr. Nisreen Ezzat Abdel Karim – Miss Mirna Fawaz
Institution: BAU – Nursing Department.
Kind of research: Congress entiteled: RESOUK " 3rd EMUNI " 21 / 3 / 2011
Title: Validity Testing of a Newly Developed Infection Control Dental Standards
Abstract: Health care associated infections are a worldwide problem; they could occur in any health care setting; hospitals, community services or dentistry clinics. Since the awareness of dental staff of the procedures are required for civil protection and to prevent infection transmission, thus infection control policy for practice should be reviewed regularly and updated when necessary. It should be kept readily available, so that staff could refer to it, when needed. Aim: The present study aims to test the validity of a newly developed infection control standards for patients at the Outpatient Dental Clinics, Faculty of Dentistry, Beirut Arab University. Materials and Methods: This study is an analytic research design. This tool was developed by the researcher after a thorough review of related literature. "The BAU Dental Clinics Infection Control Standards". It included two parts; one related to structure and the other related to process. For testing its appropriateness, applicability and feasibility the developed tool was introduced to a jury of seven experts in the field of nursing and dentistry. It was also tested for content validity, inter-rater reliability and necessary modifications will be done. Results will be analyzed and tabulated. Conclusion and recommendations will be presented.
Keyword: Dental clinics, infection control, standard, validity, inter-rater reliability.

Author: Dr. Kamilia Saber
Institution: King Faysal University - KSA
Kind of research: 1st International Conference by the order of Nurses in Lebanon. 13 / 5 / 2011
Title: Perceptions of Nursing Among Newly Graduates Nurses in Two Cultures: Lebanese & Saudi Arabia.
Abstract: Nursing encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups and communities, sick or well and in all settings as defined International Council of Nursing. There are a number of definitions of nursing but few, if any, that explicitly enable a benchmark nursing statement to be identified. Newly graduates, from different cultures backgrounds (Lebanese and Saudi Arabia), may perceive nursing differently. Aim: The present study aims to identify the perceptions of nursing among 2 different groups of newly graduated nurses (Lebanese and Saudi). Materials and Methods: This study is a descriptive research design. It included all newly nurses graduates of year 2009 from Beirut Arab University, Lebanon and King Faysal University, Saudi Arabia. The 35-item Nursing Dimensions Inventory (NDI-35) was used to gather perceptions of newly graduates (Lebanese and Saudi Arabia) nurses. Data were collected by asking participants to complete and return the NDI-35 to both researchers and this was achieved in both settings (Lebanese and Saudi Arabia). It should be noted that the nurse education systems in both; Beirut Arab University, Lebanon and King Faysal University, Saudi Arabia at the time of data collection were very similar and there were no special features of the programme being studied which made it different from each other.
Data collected was coded, tabulated, and proper statistical analysis was used. Results will be analyzed and tabulated. Conclusion and Recommendations will be presented.

2. PUBLISHED RESEARCHES

Author: Prof Dr. Hend Metwally
Co-Authors: N.M. Salem-D.N.Sc., M.A. Aueda-D.N.Sc. & A.I. Ahmad-Ph.D
Title: Effect of Implementing Safety Education Program on the exposure to Agricultural Work Hazards Among Preparatory School Pupils.

Abstract: Farm labour is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among children, since they face a wide range of health and safety risks. Children have the right to be protected from unsafe or unhealthy work and work environments, and they require higher standards of protection than adults do. Personal protective equipment, when carefully selected, used and cared for, is a vital element of good practice in agricultural tasks and can minimize or eliminate a possible hazard. The study aimed to identify the Effect of implementing safety education program on the exposure to agricultural work hazards among preparatory school pupils. The study was carried out on three preparatory schools in El Mansoura rural areas where the agricultural work is the main occupation of their school pupils, all pupils who work in agriculture and enrolled in the second preparatory classes for the academic year 2006 - 2007 were listed and included in the study, the sample composed of 101 working pupils. Three tools were designed and used to collect the relevant data from the pupils. The first part includes; socio-demographic data such as; age, sex, and socioeconomic status, occupational data such as; age at start work, different types of hazards and safety measures used in the work place. Second tool is a knowledge test for pupils about child labor law, agricultural hazards, diseases, and safety measures used. The third tool is a field observation checklist, which was developed to assess the farm environment; nature of work performed by children, period of rest, availability and use of safety measures. Results of the present study revealed that working pupils who included in this study had insufficient knowledge, and practice regarding to child labor law, work hazards, and using of safety measures. The implemented safety education program showed a significant impact; as there was a remarkable increase in the pupils' knowledge about child labor law and rights, work hazards, and safety measures. After three months of implementation of the program the pupils knowledge was declined but still higher than before the program regarding the mentioned items. Furthermore; the pupils' practice, was improved regarding the exposure to work hazards, and using personal safety measures.

Key words: Child labor - Agricultural hazards - Occupational safety measures – Safety education program.
Author: F.A. Hallaj, M.M. El Geneidy & H.S. Ibrahim  
Title: Activity Patterns of Residents in Homes for the Elderly in Alexandria / Egypt.  
Abstract: To identify activity patterns of residents in homes for the elderly in Alexandria, we carried out a study on 188 elderly persons in 4 homes (2 governmental and 2 private). Participants were interviewed individually using a structured interview schedule. Each home was visited daily for 1 week in order to assess the type of activities provided and the participation. Performance of activities was affected by health status, functional ability, lifestyle pattern (including individual practices and personal choices related to health and health risk) and type of home. Private homes, having more resources available, particularly financial resources, tended to involve their residents in physical and social activities more than governmental ones. The majority of the residents tended to be inactive.

Author: Dr. John Haddad  
Journal: Cellular Immunology, 2011.  
Title: A Redox Microenvironment is Essential for MAPK - Dependent Secretion of Pro-Inflammatory Cytokines: Modulation by Glutathione (GSH / GSSG) Biosynthesis & Equilibrium in the Alveolar Epithelium  
Abstract: The characterization of oxidant (glutathione) - dependent regulation of MAPK\textsubscript{p38/RK} mediated TNF-\(\alpha\) secretion was undertaken in vitro, and the ramifications of the influence of a redox microenvironment were unraveled. Intermittent exposure of alveolar epithelial cells (FATEII) to LPS (endotoxin) transiently and temporally induced the expression of MAPK\textsubscript{p38/RK} This upregulation was associated with the activation of MAPKAP-K2, manifested by the specific phosphorylation of the downstream heat-shock protein (Hsp)-27. Selective blockading of the MAPK\textsubscript{p38/RK} pathway using the pyridinyl imidazole SB-203580 abrogated the LPS-dependent release of TNF-\(\alpha\). N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), a precursor of glutathione, reduced TNF-\(\alpha\) secretion and increased [GSH]. Conversely, L-buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine (BSO), an irreversible inhibitor of \(\gamma\)-glutamylcysteine synthetase (\(\gamma\)-GCS), the rate-limiting enzyme in the pathway mediating GSH biosynthesis, augmented the secretion of TNF-\(\alpha\) and [GSSG] accumulation. Whereas NAC abrogated the phosphorylation of MAPK\textsubscript{p38/RK}, BSO reversibly amplified this effect. Furthermore, intermittent exposure of FATEII cells to the exogenous oxidants X/XO and H2O2 upregulated the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1\(\beta\), IL-6 and TNF-\(\alpha\); this upregulation was correlated with increasing activity of key glutathione-related enzymes, closely involved with maintaining the cyclic GSH/GSSG equilibrium. These results indicate that a redox microenvironment plays a major role in regulating MAPK-dependent production of cytokines in the alveolar epithelium.

Author: Dr. Neveen Aboul Hassan  
Co-Authors: S.F. Fakhry-Nursing Administration Department-Faculty of Nursing Ain Shams University, Egypt  
Title: Causes & Types of Conflict & Resolution Strategies Among Nursing Students: A Comparative Study between Two Cultures
Abstract: To compare the causes, types, and applied conflict resolutions strategies among nursing students at Ain-Shams University in Egypt and Beirut Arab University in Lebanon. Methods: Design: This comparative cross-sectional study was conducted on a convenience sample of 202 Egyptian and 75 Lebanese nursing students during the academic year 2009 / 2010. Data collection was through a self-administered form including a questionnaire for conflict causes (Cronbach alpha coefficient=0.955) and the conflict strategies inventory (Cronbach alpha coefficient=0.829). Findings: Time pressure was the most common cause of conflict among Egyptian (42.6%) and Lebanese (42.7%) students, and the intra-person type was the most prevalent among them, 32.2% and 17.3%, respectively. Egyptians had more use of accommodating (p=0.02), collaborating (p=0.006), competing (p=0.007), and avoiding (p=0.006) strategies. The competing, compromising, and avoiding strategies had weak positive statistically significant correlations with all types of conflict in the Egyptian sample, the strongest being between compromising and inter-person type (r=0.394). Among Lebanese, a weak negative statistically significant correlation was found between competing and inter-person type (r=-0.250). Conclusion: The study provides preliminary evidence of a possible influence of culture and ethnicity on the causes and types of conflict, and the resolution strategies used. Further research is needed in this area, preferably comparing more widely different cultures. Clinical relevance: Cultural factors and ethnic differences should be considered in conflict resolution training programs, particularly in multi-ethnic communities.