



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة بغداد
كلية التمريض

وقائع
المؤتمر الطلابي الأول لمشاريع بحوث التخرج

تحت شعار

مستقبل التمريض: مشاريع الطلبة وأثرها في الرعاية التمريضية

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منهاج المؤتمر الطلابي الأول لمشاريع بحوث التخرج

الأربعاء الموافق ١٨ / ٦ / ٢٠٢٥

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٨:٠٠ - ١٠:٠٠	جلسات جانبية لمناقشة البحوث
١٠:٣٠ - ١٠:٠٠	التسجيل في المؤتمر
١٠:٣٠ - ١٠:٠٠	- الافتتاح بتلاوة آيات من القرآن الكريم. - تلاوة سورة الفاتحة على ارواح شهداء العراق. - النشيد الوطني.
١٠:٤٥ - ١٠:٥٠	كلمة السيد رئيس جامعة بغداد المحترم
١٠:٥٥ - ١٠:٥٠	كلمة السيد عميد الكلية المحترم
١١:٠٥ - ١١:٠٠	فيلم وثائقي عن كلية التمريض
١١:٢٠ - ١١:٠٠	كلمات المتحدثون الرئيسيون: - ا.م.د. صادق عبد الحسين حسن - ا.م.د. عذراء حسين شوق
١١:٤٠ - ١١:٢٠	الورش العلمية: - ا.م.د. محمد باقر عباس الجبوري - ا.م.د. سيروان جعفر باقي
١٢:٢٠ - ١١:٤٠	توزيع جوائز وشهادات الباحثين.
١٢:٢٠ - ١٢:٢٠	توصيات المؤتمر
١٢:٣٠	ختام المؤتمر ووجبة غداء

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رؤية ورسالة وأهداف الكلية

الرؤية : التميز والريادة في التعليم التمريضي والبحث العلمي وخدمة وتوعية المجتمع وفق رؤية جامعة بغداد ، وأن تحتل كلية التمريض موقع الريادة بين كليات التمريض في الجامعات العراقية وتنافس نظيراتها في الجامعات العربية.

الرسالة : تعمل كلية التمريض في جامعة بغداد بكل جد ومثابرة على إعداد ملاكات تمريضية تمتلك المؤهلات العلمية للعمل في القطاع (العام والخاص) ولها القدرة على تقديم الرعاية التمريضية الشاملة: الوقائية والعلاجية والتأهيلية للفرد والأسرة والمجتمع، وذلك من خلال تقديم برامج أكاديمية تتناسب مع رسالة جامعة بغداد في العمل على إعداد ملاكات من الخريجين قادرة على تحمل المسؤولية في بناء وتطوير المجتمع العراقي.

الأهداف :

- إن كلية التمريض تسعى إلى تحقيق رؤيتها من خلال الأهداف التالية:
1. اعداد ملاكات تمريضية مؤهلة ومدرّبة بشكل علمي معتمد على احدث التكنولوجيا التقنية.
 2. تنمية قدرات الخريجين من خلال اعتماد أسلوب التعليم الذاتي وتجاوز وحل المشكلات
 3. اجراء البحوث العلمية وتطوير دافع العمل التمريضي في المؤسسات الصحية.
 4. تمكين الخريجين من المشاركة في المجتمع ونشر الوعي الصحي بين افراده.
 5. متابعة الإجراءات التمريضية حسب قواعد السلوك المهني.
 6. تنمية الفهم الواسع لدى الطلبة بما يخص الوصف الوظيفي والتحليل الوظيفي.
 7. تمكين الطلبة من فهم النظريات التمريضية ومبادئ العلوم التمريضية وتطبيقها عند تقديم الرعاية التمريضية وإدارة شؤون التمريض.
 8. توجيه إمكانيات الطلبة نحو الشروع بإنجاز البحوث العلمية التطبيقية ذات العلاقة بموضوعات الرعاية التمريضية.



Research Abstracts

First Scientific Session: Adult Nursing and Basic Science

This session will be moderated by the esteemed discussion committee:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
1. Prof. Dr. Widad Kamil Mohammed	Chairperson
2. Assist. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Baqer Abbas	Member
3. Assist. Prof. Dr. Salwa Ghazi Turki	Member
4. Instructor Dr. Ban Hussein Hamed	Member

Hall: Museum Hall, College of Nursing

Schedule Time: 08:00 – 10:00 am

1.1. Nursing Students' Perceptions about Artificial Intelligence in Education: A Qualitative Study

Sarah Ibrahim Hassan, Banan Mohammed Adnan, Anfal Ziad Mohammed,
Ayat Mohammed Gagar

Supervised by Assist. Prof Dr. Serwan Jafar Bakey
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Adult Nursing Department

Background: Artificial Intelligence becomes a vital issue in all aspects of the life, significantly in education. Incorporating Artificial Intelligence in Nursing Education plays a significant role in improving the quality and effectiveness of the education process.

Objective: This study aimed to determine Nursing students' perceptions about artificial intelligence in education by using thematic analysis approach.

Research Methods: A qualitative descriptive study was carried out in order to achieve the study objective. The study was initiated from November 14th, 2024, through May 15th, 2025. A non - probability (convenient) sample of (20) students from College of Nursing/ University of Baghdad was selected. The data have been collected through direct interview and the use of eight open ended questions. The data collection process has been performed from February 15th, 2025 until March 1st, 2025. Data were transcribed verbatim and analysed by using qualitative content analysis.

Results: Results of the study revealed that mean age of the study sample was 20.5 with SD 1.8, 60 percent of the study sample were males, and 60 percent using phone in Artificial Intelligence. The most used Artificial Intelligence program among selected students was Chat GPT. Results of the qualitative part presented two emerged themes. The first theme was nursing students' perception about using Artificial intelligence in education. This theme has two emerged subthemes including source of knowing Artificial intelligence and using artificial intelligence in education. The second theme was nursing students' perceptions about effect of using Artificial intelligence in education, which has four subthemes, including positive effect, negative effect, effect on critical thinking, and advices to use artificial intelligence.

Conclusions: The study concluded that nursing students have positive and negative perceptions about using Artificial intelligence in nursing education. Artificial intelligence should not be considered as the main way for education.

Recommendations: The study recommended to do further research projects to measure the effect of artificial intelligence on several universities to determine the exact effect of this approach in education. In addition, training sessions are essential to improve qualifications of both students and faculty members about using artificial intelligence in nursing education.

Key words: *nursing students' perception, artificial intelligence, qualitative study.*

1.2. Teacher's Knowledge Regarding Learning Disabilities among Pupil's at Elementary Schools

Narmeen Kazem Jawad, Mariam Kazem Hamid, Firas HuwaitamTabl, Hajar Qasim Hamid, Noor Alhuda Mohammed, Fares Faleh Hassan, Mustafa Aqil Hussein, Sarah Mohammed Khalaf, Zainab Jalil Jassim, Hawraa Alaa Hussein

Supervised by Assistant Instructor Hameed Barid Kaem
Al-Hadi University, College of Nursing

Background: Learning disabilities refers to a heterogeneous group of disorders manifested by significant difficulties in the acquisition and use of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning or mathematical abilities.

Objective: The purpose of the study is to assess the teacher's knowledge towards Learning disabilities at Primary Schools in Baghdad City.

Research Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study design using a Purposive sample of (N=125) teachers working at Primary Schools in Baghdad City through the period from 1st of November 2022 to 29th of April 2023. A questionnaire was created for this purpose. It's composed of (2) parts. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version (26) used for the analysis of the data. Appropriate statistical tests were used accordingly

Results: The study findings indicate shows total knowledge results is shows total knowledge results is 63% (79) of them on at poor level, while 25% (31) most of them on accept level, but 13% (15) of them at good level .

Conclusions: Most Teachers poor level knowledge towards Learning disabilities at Primary Schools in Baghdad City

Recommendations: Teachers should express various personal habits and actions that help promote health as well as understand the importance of accessing reliable health information.

Keywords: *Teacher's Knowledge, Learning Disabilities, Elementary Schools*

1.3. Measuring the Self-Efficacy about Self-Care among Students at Baghdad University Campus

Baqir Mohammad Hasan, Fatima Kazem Mazloun, Zina Adeldakhl, Mushtaq Rasheed Othman

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Alaa Jawad Kadhim

University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Adult Nursing Department

Objective: To assess the level of self-efficacy about self-care among students at Baghdad University campus.

Research Methods: This descriptive study was conducted at the University of Baghdad, specifically targeting students at the College of Nursing and the College of Education/Ibn-Rushed. Data was collected from a non-probability (purposive) sample of 255 students between February 19th and March 27th, 2025, using Arabic and English version of a 10-item self-care self-efficacy scale administered through interviews. The study period spanned from December 30th, 2024, to May 21st, 2025. Descriptive statistical analysis procedures (frequencies, percentages) and the mean of score were used in analyzing data using the SPSS version 16.

Results: The study results reveal the following characteristics of the participants: the average age was approximately 20.7 years (with a standard deviation of 2.72 years), and the majority were female (72.2%). Most students (62%) were enrolled in Ibn-Rushed College of Education, with the largest proportion (36.1%) being in their first year. Regarding socioeconomic status, most participants (67.5%) reported a middle income. Furthermore, the findings indicate that the students generally demonstrated a moderate level of self-efficacy in their ability to practice self-care. Specifically, a large majority (68.2%) expressed being somewhat confident, while nearly a third (31.4%) reported being extremely confident in their self-care capabilities.

Conclusions: Self-efficacy regarding self-care, the students generally showed a moderate level. Most students felt somewhat confident in their self-care abilities, while a substantial portion reported being extremely confident.

Key word: *Self-efficacy, Students' Self-care, Arabic and English Scale.*

1.4. Nursing students` Attitude Concerning Clinical Training in Pediatric Hospitals

Athraa Waleed Khalid, Doha Alaa Saleh, Fatima Haider Mahmoud, Nabaa Mohammed Majeed

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Adraa Hussein Shawq
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Pediatric Nursing Department

Objectives: This study aims to assess nursing students' attitude toward training in pediatric clinical setting.

Research Methods: A describe design was selected to collect the data from nursing students in clinical environment. The study has been carried at College of Nursing \ University of Baghdad. The non-probability sample (convenient) of (150) students were participated in the study. The data were collected by a reliable scale to assess students` attitude in clinical pediatric environment. The validity of the instrument determined by a panel of experts. The data were collected by self-administrative method. The data are analyzed by SPSS version 23.

Results: The result of the study showed, (60%) of the nursing students showed neutral attitude in clinical training at pediatric hospitals. Most of students were from age group 19-23 years with mean $M \pm SD$ (21.2 ± 34). Most of them were female, and most of them at the fourth stage of nursing college. Majority of them were trained in pediatric hospitals, and majority of them have regular training. High percentage of students, their evaluation degree in the training was very good.

Conclusion: The study concluded that, nursing students have a balance attitude about training in pediatric hospitals.

Recommendations: The study recommend to improve the students' attitudes by preparing students for clinical learning and greater interest and motivation. Use new strategies to change students' attitudes for the better, and provide a positive role in training.

Keywords: *Nursing Students; Attitude; Clinical Training; Pediatric Hospitals*

1.5. Nurse- Midwives' Knowledge concerning Postpartum Depression at Al- Emam Ali General Hospital

Enas Fajr Abd, Amal Abdulrahman Rabe', Ahmed Hashim Jafar, Zaid Mohammed Raheel, Ahmed Thuaini Mahali, Ahmed Talib Ubaid, Mohammed Jameel Abd, Bassim Jasim Sabr, Abdullah Othman Kadhim, Niran Farhan Hussein

Supervised by Dr. Ahrar Muhsen Rasheed
Al-Hadi University, College of Nursing

Background: For most women, pregnancy is a momentous life event accompanied by marked psychological and physiological changes, which increase their vulnerability to the onset or recurrence of mental disorders, among these disorders, antenatal depression constitutes a major health challenge for pregnant women.

Objectives: To assess the Nurse-midwives' knowledge concerning post-partum depression in Al- Emam Ali General Hospital.

Research Methods: A descriptive analytical study was carried out through a "non- probability" purposive sample consist of (58) Nurse-midwives' which are selected from Al- Emam Ali General Hospital in Babylon city. The data have been collected from 14th Jan through Jan 21th 2025 by interviewing approach, the questionnaire comprised of two main parts: demographic variables, Nurse-Midwives' Knowledge concerning Post-Partum depression. The validity of the questionnaire has been determined through a panel of experts in the specialist fields.

Results: The study findings have indicated that the highest percentage (41.4%) of the nurse- midwives age were (22-26) years old; (37.9%) of the study sample has secondary nursing school; (72.4%) of them were married; (51.7 %) of them were 7 years & more of service in hospital; (77.6%) of them had training course of postpartum depression; Most of the sample have low level of knowledge about postpartum depression while moderate level of knowledge with some items.

Conclusions: Majority of Nurse-Midwives have low level of knowledge for most of items while moderate level of knowledge with some items about postpartum depression after delivery.

Recommendations: the study recommended that periodic suitable training programs on postpartum depression. should be developed for healthcare professionals especially for nurse-midwives who are the first point of contact during antenatal, labor and post-natal period.

Keywords: Nurse- Midwives' Knowledge, Postpartum Depression.

1.6. Determination of Text Neck Syndrome among Baghdad University's Students

Baneen Ali Hassan, Bahaa Hussein Sulaiman, Haydar Hamad Mutasher, Sura Imad Hassan

Supervised by Instructor. Dr. Shaymaa Mohammed Hussein
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Adult Nursing Department,

Objective: Assess the text neck syndrome among students was the main study objective. Neck pain has become an increasingly concerning health issue, contributing to a substantial economic burden, disability, and discomfort across various age groups.

Research Methods: A descriptive study design was conducted during November 13th, 2024 to May 14th, 2025. A purposive (non- probability) sample of 202 university students were selected. Data were collected through the use of the questionnaire format by recording the data from students' interview. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive and inferential statistical approaches by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 27.0.

Results: The results showed the ages were young adult with a mean (21.36) years, the most sample were males, and most of them were from a medical specialty. The majority have smart devices; the highest percent were used them for more than five hours daily. More than half participants were used smartphone for a different purpose. The equal percentages were obtained regarding suffer or not from neck pain due to smart phone addiction.

Conclusion: It was shown that the assessment of text neck syndrome among the students was moderate, and the level of students' risk for smartphone addiction at most for more than half of them were moderate.

Recommendations: The study recommended a certain essential measures in the daily life such as: a prolonged use of phone avoidance, manage a rest time adequately, a proper body posture while using the digitals to decrease the stress on heads and neck also on the upper extremity during swiping or typing. Also, reducing the heavy weight phone holding and any other devices in one hand for long time duration.

Keywords: *Text neck pain, student.*

1.7. Assessment of Nurse's knowledge's about Monkeypox Virus

Sahar Saeed Abbas, Zained Haitham Hasab Allah, Sabaa Qahtan Abed Allah, Buthina Mobder Mohammed

Supervised by Assistant Instructor. Zahraa Hussein Ali
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Adult Nursing Department,

Objectives: Assessing nurses' knowledge of monkeypox virus, and find out the relationship between nurses' knowledge about monkeypox virus and their demographic characteristics (age, sex, and level of education).

Research Methods: The study relied in across_ sectional, quantitative, descriptive research design. The study carried out from November. 1st, 2024 up to April 1st, 2025. This study was conducted on to nurses working on the medical wards of both Baghdad Teaching Hospital and AlImamain Al-Kadhimiya Hospital. The sample size of nurses working in medical wards is 150, and according to the equation that was conducted for the purpose of obtaining the sample size, the sample size was 100 nurses working in medical wards, and the type of the sample was non-probability (convenience).

Result: Most of the participants in this study with age were between (20-29) years (74%). Most of them were female (52%), married (52%), nurses who graduated from the institute of nursing (56%), those with (1-5) years of experience in nursing (58%), those with no training courses (76%). Nurses' knowledge about general information about monkeypox virus were within totals mean moderate knowledge regarding monkeypox virus.

Conclusion: Nurses' knowledge toward mode of translation were within low score. There was no significant relationship between the nurses' knowledge and demographic characteristics (sex, Marital Status, Education Level) except (age, years of experience, Have you participated in a training course on monkey pox?), significant relationship between nurses' knowledge and demographic characteristics.

Recommendation: Providing educational programs for all nurses to improve their knowledge about monkeypox virus. Training courses should be provided to these nurses to increase their knowledge about monkeypox virus. Nurses should also be well-versed in the protocols and guidelines for the care of permanent monkeypox virus and receive regular training to stay updated on best practice.

Keywords: *Assessment, Nurse's Knowledge, Monkey pox Virus*

Second Scientific Session: Pediatric Nursing and Maternal and Neonatal Nursing

This session will be moderated by the esteemed discussion committee:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
1. Prof. Dr. Khitam Mutashar Hattab	Chairperson
2. Assist. Prof. Dr. Asmahan Qasim Mohammed	Member
3. Assist. Prof. Dr. Rajaa Tariq Hassan	Member

Hall: Continuous Education Hall, College of Nursing

Schedule Time: 08:00 – 10:00 am

2.1. The Relation of Neonatal Jaundice with Women's Status during Pregnancy

Mustafa Jamal Abd Alabas, Ahmed Aziz Wagaan, Ro`aa Adnan Hussien, Zahraa Khalid Suhail

Supervised by Prof. Dr. Rabe'a Mohsan Ali

University of Kut, College of Nursing, Maternal and Neonate Nursing Department

Background: Neonatal jaundice is a prevalent condition that affects a significant number of newborns worldwide. Its occurrence is influenced by various maternal, neonatal, and environmental factors, especially during the antenatal and perinatal periods. Understanding the contributing factors is crucial for early identification and management.

Objectives: To identify the association between maternal socio-demographic characteristics and neonatal jaundice, and to explore the role of antenatal care, medication use, and lifestyle factors during pregnancy in relation to neonatal jaundice.

Research Methods: A descriptive study was conducted from November 3rd, 2024, to April 30th, 2025, in three hospitals in Wasit Governorate, Iraq (Al-Shahid Dr. Fairoz, Al-Zahraa Teaching, and Al-Karamah Hospitals). A non-probability sample of 60 postpartum mothers whose neonates were receiving treatment for jaundice participated. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire composed of ten parts covering demographic data, reproductive history, maternal health, neonatal conditions, and environmental factors. Validity was ensured by expert review.

Results: The results showed a high prevalence of cesarean deliveries (55%) and a predominance of urban residency (93.3%) among participants. Several factors, including phototherapy, family history, and maternal medication during pregnancy—were found to be associated with neonatal jaundice.

Conclusions: The study concluded that neonatal jaundice is significantly influenced by maternal socio-demographic characteristics, delivery method, and antenatal factors such as medication use. Urban residency and cesarean delivery were dominant among the sample.

Recommendations: It is recommended to strengthen prenatal counseling, improve early neonatal screening, and raise awareness among mothers regarding medication use during pregnancy. Health professionals should emphasize education on risk factors and promote exclusive breastfeeding to reduce the incidence of neonatal jaundice.

Keywords: Neonatal Jaundice, Women, Pregnancy

2.2. Nurse's Knowledge About Continuous Positive Airway Pressure CPAP Machines in Neonatal Intensive Care Units in Baghdad Teaching Hospitals

Karar Shaker Mohsen

Supervised by Prof. Dr. Afifa Reda Aziz

Al-Bayan University, College of Nursing

Background: Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) is a non-invasive respiratory support method widely used in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit to assist neonates, particularly those born prematurely or with respiratory distress.

Objectives: To determine nurse's knowledge of continuous positive airway pressure machine in neonatal intensive care units and to find out the association between nurse's knowledge of continuous positive airway pressure machine (CPAP) and their socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, marital status, Level of Education, etc.).

Research Methods: A descriptive study design to assess nurse's knowledge about continuous positive airway pressure machine in neonatal intensive care unit. A simple random sampling method, Non-probability is chosen for the present study. The study sample consists of (74) nurses all of them working in the Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU). Additionally, a pilot study was conducted with (5) nurses to evaluate the reliability and validity of the research instruments and ensure the feasibility of the questionnaire.

Conclusions: This study evaluated NICU nurses' knowledge of Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP). Results showed that knowledge levels were significantly associated with education level, participation in nursing workshops, and the number of workshops attended. This highlights the positive impact of ongoing professional education on nurses' understanding of CPAP, including its functions, indications, contraindications, and complications. In contrast, no significant correlations were found with age, sex, marital status, work years, or NICU experience.

Recommendations: Enhance Continuing Education: Implement regular and structured CPAP training programs for NICU nurses to maintain current knowledge and skills. Mandatory In-Service Training: Require participation in nursing sessions, particularly for NICU staff, to improve competence in CPAP management. Increase Training Frequency: Encourage repeated exposure to CPAP training to reinforce knowledge. Standardize CPAP Protocols: Develop and integrate standardized CPAP care protocols into educational materials for consistent practice.

Keyword: Nurse's Knowledge, Continuous Positive Airway Pressure, Neonatal Intensive Care Units

2.3. Assessment of Post - Abortion Women's Attitude Regarding Using of Family Planning Methods in Baghdad City Hospitals

Noor Alzahraa Kahtan Kareem, Sherien Haitham Ghailan, Manar Raad Kati

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Aqdas Dawood Salman

University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Maternal and Neonatal Nursing Department

Background: Post-abortion family planning is a crucial aspect of reproductive health that aims to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal morbidity. Understanding women's attitudes post-abortion toward contraception is essential to improve care services and support informed decision-making.

Objective: To assess the attitudes of post-abortion women toward using family planning methods in Baghdad teaching hospitals.

Methodology: A descriptive study was conducted on a non-probability (purposive) sample of 100 post-abortion women in the obstetric and gynecological departments of three Baghdad teaching hospitals: Al-Yarmouk, Al-Alwiya, and Baghdad Teaching Hospital. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire designed by the researcher after reviewing related literature and validated by experts. The study was conducted from January 9th, 2025 to February 13th, 2025. The questionnaire included two parts: demographic and reproductive data, and attitudes toward family planning. Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 16 and Excel software through descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The findings showed that the majority of women were aged 15–25 years and resided in urban areas. Most participants were housewives, had secondary school education While 82% had used family planning methods previously, only 59% were willing to use them post-abortion. Oral contraceptives were the most preferred method. A considerable proportion (43%) expressed refusal to use contraception after abortion. The overall attitude was moderately negative, though misconceptions and lack of knowledge persisted. No significant association was found between attitudes and socio-demographic or reproductive variables.

Conclusion: The study concluded that most women have a negative or hesitant attitude toward using family planning methods post-abortion. There is a need for enhanced education and counseling through media and healthcare providers, especially nurses, to improve awareness and acceptance of post-abortion contraception.

keywords: Post - Abortion Women's, Attitude, Family.

2.4. Assessment of Pregnant Women Information about Hyperemesis Gravidarum

Lamia Abdel Karim Juda, Zainab Mohammed Najm , Duha Ahmed Nafi, Tuqa Hussein Ali.

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Nuha Adel Ibrahim
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Maternal and Neonatal Nursing
Department

Background: Hyperemesis gravidarum is a severe complication of pregnancy characterized by prolonged nausea and vomiting, leading to dehydration, malnutrition and decreased quality of life in affected women

Objectives: To assess pregnant women's knowledge about hyperemesis gravidarum.

Research Methods: A descriptive study design was implemented in the second health care center, Diyala Health Department, the study was conducted from January 1, 2025 to April 1, 2025, the study subjects consisted of 100 pregnant women in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Results: Demographic Characteristics: 41% of participants were in the age group of 36-46 years. 53% were unemployed, and 32% held a university degree. 50% of the families were of the nuclear type (non- extended). Knowledge about the Condition: 90% of the participants were aware that hyperemesis gravidarum causes dehydration and weight loss .Only 27% were knowledgeable about the accompanying biochemical changes (such as thyroid disorders). The domain of "disease complications and coping mechanisms" had the highest mean score at 11.3. Relationship between Education and Knowledge: A strong positive correlation was found between the educational level of pregnant women and their knowledge about the condition ($p \leq 0.05$).

Conclusion: Participants demonstrated moderate knowledge overall, but had significant gaps concerning HG complications and management. Significant gaps (11-13%) were observed in knowledge of biochemical changes (e.g., TSH suppression), despite 90% recognizing common symptoms like vomiting and dehydration

Recommendations: The publication of these results calls for the implementation of structured prenatal educational sessions targeting pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum to improve care and enhance its quality through counseling and nursing intervention.

Keywords: *Hyperemesis Gravidarum, pregnancy women knowledge, assessment.*

2.5. Diabetes Self- Care Activities of Pregnant Women with Gestational Diabetes at Maternity Hospitals

Tebaa Methaq Shoker, Wasan Qabeel Abas, Meryem Karim Abass

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatima Fadel Benyian

University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Maternal and Neonatal Nursing Department

Objectives: To Assess Self-Care Activities of Gestational Diabetes for pregnant women. To find out the association between Self-Care Activities with women's demographic and reproductive variables.

Research Methods: Descriptive study was conducted between December 2024 and April 2025 at the maternity hospitals in Baghdad city. Non-probability (purposive sample) was used to collect the data from (100) pregnant women. A questionnaire was adopted and prepared by the students based on the previous studies. Content validity was used by a panel of (8) experts. The Arabic version of the adapted tool revealed adequate content validity, satisfactory internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.74$), and test-retest reliability (Pearson correlation coefficient = .67).

Results: The highest percentage (29%) of women's age is (20-29) years. Graduated from primary school (24%). The highest percentage of them (64%) have previous family history of diabetes. The majority of women have poor diabetes self- care activities except for glucose monitoring was good to half of them (50%). There are highly statistically significant differences between pregnant women's Diabetes Self-Care Activities/ Blood Sugar Testing subdomain with women's educational level, occupation, HbA1C, gravidity, and parity at p. value (0.000). Also, there are significant association with family history of gestational diabetes, gestational age at gestational diabetes diagnosis, routine prenatal care visits.

Conclusion: This study shows that the majority of women have poor diabetes self- care activities except for glucose monitoring subdomain was good. There are also highly statistically significant differences between self-care activities and demographic, reproductive health, and gestational diabetes data.

Recommendations: Nurses play essential role in providing knowledge, improving skills, or adherence to diabetes self-care activities of the pregnant women, that could impact maternal and neonatal health outcomes.

Keywords: *Self-Care Activities, Diabetes, Gestational Diabetes, Pregnant Women, Maternity Hospitals.*

2.6. Mother`s Information about Effect of Baby Walker on Child Development at Primary Health Care Centers

Zainab Adnan Ghanem, Abeer Emad Ali, Zahraa Hamoud Wahab, Hadeel Emad Ali,

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Asmahan Qasim Mohammed
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Pediatric Nursing Department

Objective(s): To determine the level of mother's information about effect of baby walker on child development and to find out relationship between sociodemographic characteristic of mother's and level of mother's Information about effect of baby walker on child development.

Research Methods: A descriptive study was conducted on 100 mothers from Baghdad Al-Karkh Health Directorate, (AlRahmaniyah Health Center , Al-Salihiyah Health Center) and Baghdad AlRusafa Health Directorate, (Bab Al-Muadham Model , Sheikh Omar Model Health Center). who have children aged between 6 to 18 months. The study started from the period of November 10, 2024, to April 15, 2025, in order to assess the level of mother's information about the effect of baby walkers on child development. using a constructed questionnaire. Data were analyzed with SPSS version(27).

Results: Most mothers were housewives aged 34–38. Baby walkers were mainly used for entertainment and calming. 62% of children used walkers after 12 months. Mothers showed moderate knowledge, especially about motor development risks.

Conclusion: The study showed that mothers' information about the effects of baby walkers on child development was varied; information of accident risks was high, while it was moderate regarding the impact on the child's movement and physical structure. This indicates a lack of information in these areas. Overall, the mothers' level of information was fair.

Recommendations: The study recommends increasing mothers' awareness of baby walker risks, encouraging natural walking without devices, and promoting health education through media and health centers. Further studies with larger, diverse samples are suggested.

Keywords: *Mother, student, Baby Walker*

Third Scientific Session: Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, Community Health Nursing and Fundamentals of Nursing

This session will be moderated by the esteemed discussion committee:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
1. Assist. Prof. Dr. Iman Hussein Alwan	Chairperson
2. Assist. Prof. Dr. Raad Kareem Faraj	Member
3. Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayad Majid Mossa	Member
4. Instructor Dr. Mohammed Baqir Habeeb	Member

Hall: Central Nursing Skills Laboratory Hall, College of Nursing

Schedule Time: 08:00 – 10:00 am

3.1. Assessment of Nursing College Students' Anxiety & Stress levels related to Final Evaluation Exam

Zahraa Jasb Ajil, Sura Salem Ajil, Hawraa saad Lazem, Mohammed Haitham , Ameer Qusay Jawad, Haider Fadel Jedi, Wasan Haitham Abbass, Haider Ali Mohsen, Ahmed Taher Jumaa

Supervised by Prof. Dr. Iqbal Ghanem Ali
Baghdad College of Medical Sciences, Department of Nursing

Background: Examination is a part of any education system across the globe. The anxiety associated with examination can be termed as Examination anxiety which is considered a situation-specific trait which predisposes the students to respond with increasing anxiety to an exam.

Objectives: this study aims to: assess the examination anxiety and stress in III- and IV-year BSc (N) students levels related to Final Evaluation exam .

Research Methods: a cross-sectional descriptive study design to assess the levels of anxiety and stress among nursing students in relation to final evaluation exams. The study was conducted at two institutions: Baghdad College of Medical Sciences and the University of Baghdad, College of Nursing. A purposive sample of 99 students from the third and fourth academic years from both setting was selected based on availability during the data collection period, which extended from October 19th, 2024, to January 25th, 2025).

Results: The findings revealed that the majority of students were between the ages of 18–25 (71%), female (69%), and single (81%). Most participants were in their fourth stage of study (54%), lived in urban areas (92%), and attended morning classes (80%). a significant proportion of third- and fourth-year nursing students experienced varying levels of anxiety and stress during final evaluation exam. However, in general they show minor to moderate level of anxiety and stress the students of the Baghdad College of Medical Sciences are more stressed than the students of the University of Baghdad College of Nursing (52.54% - 42.5%) respectively. Also, students reported difficulty concentrating before exams, over (36%) expressed worry about forgetting studied material during the exam. Around (22%) admitted to losing focus during the test and failing to recall known information.

Conclusions: Exam anxiety and stress negatively affect nursing students' academic performance; main causes include workload, time pressure, poor preparation, and exam difficulty.

Recommendations: improve time management, offer psychological support, reform assessment methods, create a calm exam environment, provide stress education, and use technology for stress relief.

Key words: Assessment, Nursing College Students', Anxiety, Stress level, Final Evaluation exam

3.2. QT Interval Correction in Complicated and Non-Complicated Acute Myocardial Infarction: A comparative study

Maryam Ali Rasool; Zainab Jassim Qahtan ;Zina Turki Aboud; Zainab Mohammed Sahib

Supervised by Prof. Dr. Hakemia Shakir Hassan
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Fundamental of Nursing Department

Background: In developed countries, sudden cardiac death is a major cause of cardiovascular mortality. Prolongation of the QTc interval has been associated with ventricular arrhythmias, but in most population-based studies no consistent association was found between QTc prolongation and total or cardiovascular mortality. Only very few of these studies specifically addressed sudden cardiac death.

Objectives: To assess the QT interval in complicated and non-complicated acute myocardial infarction and to identify the difference in QT correction interval with regard to complicated and non-complicated acute myocardial infarction.

Research Methods: A comparative study. A total of 50 patients diagnosed with acute myocardial infarction were divided into those with complicated and non-complicated admitted to the Coronary Care Unit of Baghdad teaching hospital during the period from 13th of November 2024 to 20th of May 2025. The duration and dispersion of the QT interval, corrected QT interval, and QRS complex were measured in the first electrocardiogram performed at the hospital.

Results: There is significant differences between complicated myocardial infarction and non-complicated myocardial infarction groups related to the ORS duration and QTc.

Conclusions: The study concluded that that the QTc interval can be used as a useful risk marker for identifying high-risk patients with Acute myocardial infarction

Recommendations: It is recommended to that abnormal QTc prolongation has significant potential for use in enhancing risk stratification as well as future prevention of sudden cardiac death However, before this potential can be exploited, it would be important to understand the etiology of QTc prolongation among patients with Coronary Artery disease.

Keywords: *QT Interval Correction, Non-Complicated Acute Myocardial Infarction, Complicated Acute Myocardial Infarction*

3.3. Assessment of Nurse's Knowledge toward Sudden Infant Death Syndrome in Al-Sader Teaching Hospital

Abdullah Hameed Kadhim, Lilian Ameer Qais, Alaa Kadhim Abdullah, Marwa Hazem Fahd , Aqeel Malih Shtewi, Nuha Jamil Kadhim, Ghufraan Khalil Ibrahim, Shawqi Hatem Kadim ,

Supervised by Assist. Instructor Noor Kareem Harfash
Al-Israa University of Baghdad, College of Nursing

Background: Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is a sudden, unrelated death that affects infants between 28 days and up to a year without any clear cause.

Objectives: The study aims to assess nurses' understanding of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and determine the correlation between their demographic characteristics and the cause of SIDS.

Research Methods: This study used a descriptive research design and was conducted in a neonatal intensive care unit at Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, for the period from December 15th, 2024 to December 19th, 2024. A non-probability purposive sample of 50 nurses was selected. The study used constructed questionnaire to collect socio-demographic data and information (12) items about SIDS. The questionnaire was validated and reliable by a panel of (5) experts, who reviewed the format for content clarity, relevancy, and adequacy. The reliability of the questionnaire was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha (0.84). The data was analyzed using descriptive statistical data analysis and inferential statistical methods, with all procedures tested at $P \leq 0.05$. Nurses who participated in the pilot study were excluded from the total study sample. The data analyses measures included descriptive and inferential measures.

Results: The study reveals that 84% of pediatric hospital nurses are female, have less than five years of experience, and have limited knowledge about sudden infant syndrome. The majority have a moderate understanding, with a significant correlation between knowledge and educational participation.

Conclusion: The study revealed that most pediatric nurses, despite their young age, have a diploma and less than five years of experience, highlighting the need for targeted training and interventions.

Recommendation: In-service training programs are recommended to improve nurses' knowledge and practice on SIDS and safe sleep recommendations, with standardized checklists, pamphlets, and further studies.

Keyword: Nurse's, Knowledge, Infant Death.

3.4. The Relationship between Social Media Addiction and Communication Skills among Students in the University of Baghdad

Istabraq M. Daham, Jannat M. Hashim, Sara S. Fahad, Sahar N.Rasan

Supervised by Prof. Dr. Qahtan Qassim Mohammed
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Psychiatric and Mental Health
Nursing Department

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the levels of social media addiction and communication skills among students at the University of Baghdad. It also sought to determine the correlation between social media addiction and communication skills and to identify associations between communication skills and students' sociodemographic characteristics (gender, academic grade, study type, and college specialty).

Research Methods: A quantitative design, correlational study was used and an assessment approach has been applied for the purpose of achieving the earlier stated objective. The study was initiated from November 22, 2024 to April 1, 2025. A convenient (non-probability) sample of 200 undergraduate students from four colleges at University of Baghdad which were selected by simple random sampling. Data were collected through the use of the questionnaire and the process of the self-administrative report as means for data collection. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive and inferential statistical approaches by using statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 26.0.

Results: The study found that higher proportion of students (57%) exhibited a moderate level of social media addiction ($M \pm SD = 17.66 \pm 4.965$), and 92% showed a moderate level of communication skills ($M \pm SD = 95.32 \pm 11.118$). A small but statistically significant positive correlation was found between social media addiction and communication skills ($r = 0.176$, $p = 0.013$). No statistically significant associations were found between communication skills and any of the sociodemographic variables.

Conclusions: The study concludes that students at the University of Baghdad generally show moderate levels of both social media addiction and communication skills. A slight positive correlation suggests that increased use of social media may be mildly associated with better communication skills, although the effect is minimal. Sociodemographic factors do not appear to significantly influence communication skills in this population.

Recommendations: The study recommended developing intervention program to help students manage their social media use and implementing training program to enhance communication skills across all student groups.

Keywords: *Social Media, Communication Skills, Students*

3.5. Analyzing the Quality of Life and Mental Illness Stigma among Students at the University of Baghdad

Ali Mohammed Younis, Abdullah Mohammed Jasem, Qasim Ammar ismail
Mohammed Qais Ali,

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Iman Hussein Alwan
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Psychiatric and Mental Health
Nursing Department

Background: Mental illness is a global health concern, with stigma acting as a significant barrier to treatment. University students, facing academic and social pressures, are particularly vulnerable to mental health challenges yet often avoid seeking help due to stigma. This study examines the factors influencing mental illness stigma among students at the University of Baghdad.

Objectives: To assess the level of mental illness stigma among students & to identify factors influencing mental illness stigma.

Research Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional design was employed. Data were collected via an online and direct questionnaire from 303 students, covering socio-demographics, stigma levels (15-item scale), and quality of life (25-item scale). Statistical analysis included descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis H, and regression tests. The study was conducted in tow collage: (1) university of Baghdad collage of nursing, (2) university of Baghdad College of Islamic Sciences.

Results: 86.5% of students exhibited moderate stigma levels (mean = 45.50). The highest percentage of participants marital status was single (91.7%), The highest percentage of participants regarding sex were female (61.7%), The majority of participants reported no family history of mental illness (83.2%), The assessment that was done on the participants indicate that a significant majority of students (86.5%) exhibited moderate levels of mental illness stigma, The assessment that was done on the participants reveal a significant negative influence of psychological factors on mental illness stigma among students at the University of Baghdad.

Conclusions: Moderate mental illness stigma persists among students, driven by psychological factors and social perceptions.

Recommendations: it include university-based awareness programs and counselling services to reduce stigma and promote mental health support.

Keywords: *Mental Illness, Stigma, University Students*

3.6. Nurses' Practices Regarding Postpartum Care of Women with Gestational Diabetes

Shahaad Saleh Hadi Mahdi*Hanan Shalal Muteb* Khatam Mansoor Hamed*
Fatima Muslim Ahmed*,

Supervised by Assist. Prof. Dr. Sarab Nasr Fadhil
University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Community Health Nursing
Department

Background: Postpartum care for women with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is a critical aspect of maternal health, helping to prevent future complications such as type 2 diabetes. Nurses play a key role in delivering evidence-based care during this period.

Objectives: The study aimed to evaluate nurses' practices regarding postpartum care for women with GDM and to determine the relationship between these practices and socio-demographic characteristics such as age, education level, and years of experience.

Research Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted between November 1st, 2024 and March 1st, 2025 in five maternity teaching hospitals in Baghdad. A purposive sample of 70 nurses working in labor wards was selected. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire consisting of two parts: socio-demographic data and postpartum care practices related to GDM. Validity was ensured through expert review, and reliability was confirmed with Cronbach's alpha of 0.77. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 26.0.

Results: Findings showed a generally low level of postpartum care practices among nurses, particularly in follow-up and patient education. A significant association was found between practice levels and both self-learning sources and department of work, while age, education, and experience were not statistically significant factors.

Conclusions: There is a notable deficiency in postpartum care practices for women with GDM among nurses, despite the high use of self-directed learning.

Recommendations: The study recommends continuous training for nurses on postpartum care for GDM, promoting the use of reliable educational resources, developing standard patient education protocols, enhancing teamwork among healthcare providers, and using digital tools to support follow-up care.

Keywords: *Practices, Postpartum Care, Gestational Diabetes*

3.7. The Impact of Regular Physical Exercise on Psychological Wellbeing among Nursing Students at University of Baghdad

Katham Falah Hasan, Athraa Ali Younis, Shahad Qahtan Muzail, Nabaa Hussain Ali,

Supervised by Assistant lecturer: Ahmed Qayssar Jasim

University of Baghdad, College of Nursing, Psychiatric and Mental Health
Nursing Department

Objective: To assess the physical exercise status and level of psychological wellbeing among students. To determine the impact of physical exercise on psychological wellbeing of students.

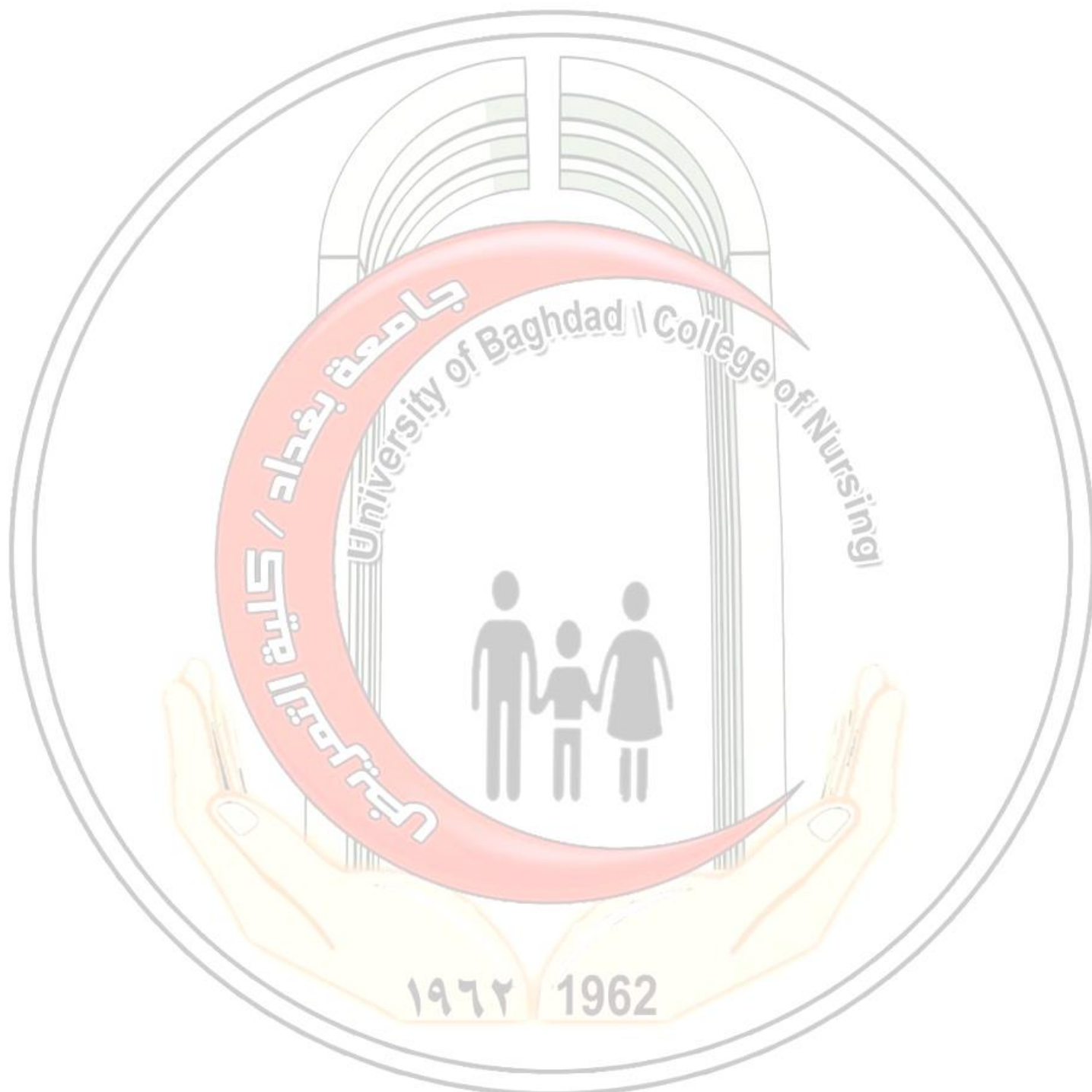
Research Methods: A descriptive correlational study used the assessment approach was carried out through the period of the 1st of January 2025 to 15th of March 2025. Statistical analysis Instrument of the study consisted of two parts. The first part contains information regarding demographic characteristics such as (age, gender, and residency). The second part is to measure the variables under investigation in this study, two standardized instruments were employed: Ryff's Psychological Wellbeing Scale and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) – Short Form. To ascertain whether or not the study's objectives were met, the present study's data were analyzed using the Spearman correlation coefficient, Frequencies & Percentages, Means, Standard deviations. This study was conducted at the College of Nursing, University of Baghdad, located in Baghdad, Iraq.

Result: the most (70.4%) were young adult with a mean 23.50 years. the most (56.8%) were female. the assessment of level of psychological wellbeing among Baghdad university's nursing students was moderate, with a mean of 4.24 (Min - Max 1 - 6). The levels of nursing students' psychological wellbeing at most (54.8%) were moderate with mean 76.37 (Min- Max 18 - 108).

Conclusion: Nursing students at the University of Baghdad exhibit a moderate level of physical activity and psychological well-being. Psychological well-being significantly varies by age and academic stage, with older and postgraduate students demonstrating higher levels of wellbeing.

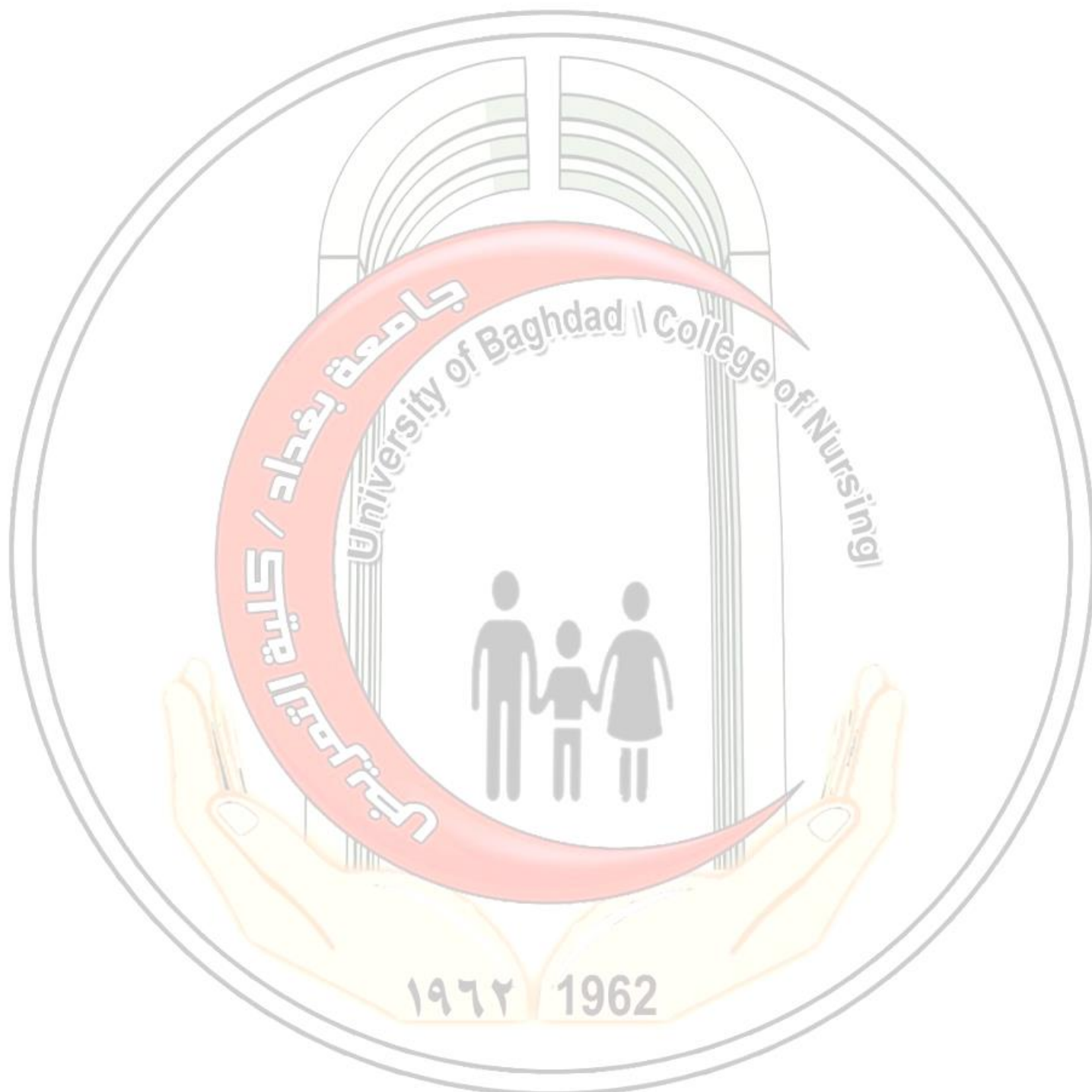
Recommendation: Integrate physical activity promotion programs within the university curriculum, targeting all students. Develop mental health support services tailored to the needs of younger and undergraduate students. Conduct longitudinal studies to further explore causal relationships between physical activity and psychological well-being.

Keywords: *Impact, Regular Physical Exercise, Psychological Wellbeing, Nursing Students*



Conference Activities held at Great Hall of College of Nursing

Keynote Speakers:
1. Dr. Sadeq Abd Alhussien Hasan
Building BSN Competence through Thoughtful Capstone Project Design and Execution
2. Dr. Adraa Hussein Shawq
Nursing Research and its Impact on Quality of Nursing Care
Scientific Workshops:
1. AI in Nursing Care: Opportunities and Challenges
Dr. Mohammed Baqer Al-Jubouri
2. Artificial Intelligence in Nursing Education
Dr. Serwan Jafar Bakey





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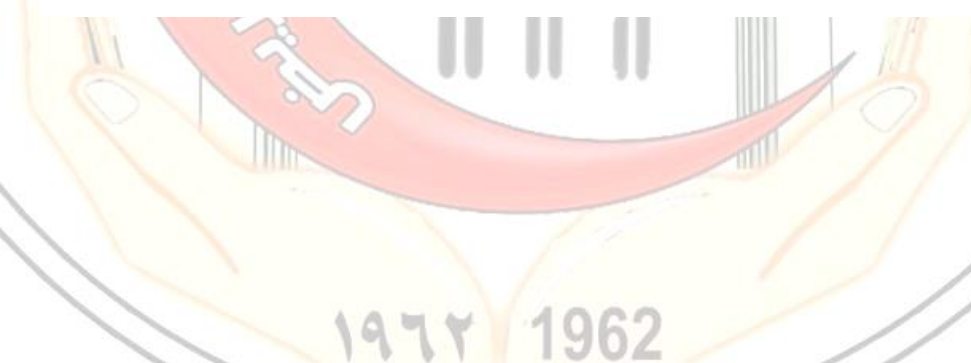
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