

Palacký University Olomouc, Faculty of Health Sciences (CZ)

University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Faculty of Health and Social Sciences (CZ)

Comenius University Bratislava, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin (SK)

Medical University of Lublin, Doctoral School at the Medical University of Lublin (PL)

University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences (HU)

University of Ostrava, Faculty of Medicine (CZ)

6th International Conference of PhD Students of Nursing Study Programs 22nd–23rd May 2025 | OLOMOUC (CZ)

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

22nd MAY 2025

8:00 – 9:00 REGISTRATION

9:00 – 9:10 OPENING CEREMONY

Venue: Faculty of Science, Palacký University Olomouc, tř. 17. listopadu 12, Olomouc

1st BLOCK

ROOM 5.007

SESSION LEADERS: Bóriková Ivana, Brabcová Iva, Dobrowolska Beata, Chloubová Ivana, Jarošová Darja, Kisvetrová Helena, Pakai Annamária Karamánné, Tomagová Martina

MODERATORS: Daniela Javornická, Zuzana Turiaková

9:10 – 9:20

THE CHOICE OF EDUCATIONAL PATH OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE PROMOTION OF THE NURSING PROFESSION

Talita Sallai, Giulia Ottonello, Elisa Roggerone, Vanessa Ferreri, Gianluca Lo Maglio, Angela Giorgeschi, Annamaria Bagnasco

University of Genoa, Italy

9:20 – 9:30

RETAINING NURSES IN SUB-SAHARA AFRICA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Evans Kasmai Kiptulon, Mohammed Elmadani, Mokaya Peter Onchuru, Anna Szóllósi, Miklós Zrínyi, Adrienn Ujváriné Siket

University of Pécs, Hungary

9:30 – 9:40

EXPERIENCES OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AS SECOND VICTIMS: THEMATIC SYNTHESIS OF QUALITATIVE STUDIES

Branislav Malý, Martina Tomagová, Katarína Žiaková

Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia

9:40 – 9:50

STIGMATIZATION OF MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NURSES: DISSERTATION PROJECT

Kornélie Kantorová, Martina Tomagová

University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

09:50 – 10:10 DISCUSSION

10:10 – 10:30 COFFEE BREAK

10:30 – 10:40

RISKS IN THE PREPARATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES BY A NURSE IN A HOSPITAL SETTING

Hana Kubešová, Valérie Tóthová

University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Czech Republic

10:40 – 10:50

PROFESSIONALIZATION OF LACTATION CONSULTANT PRACTICE

Adéla Švestková, Ľudmila Matulníková

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

10:50 – 11:00

CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE NURSING STUDENTS PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIORS SCALE (NSPBS) IN POLAND

Anna Firek, Beata Dobrowolska

Medical University of Lublin, Poland

11:00 – 11:15 DISCUSSION

11:15 – 11:30 FIRST BLOCK CLOSURE (opening of two parallel blocks)

2nd BLOCK

11:30 – 12:45

PARALLEL SESSIONS A (ROOM 5.008) – QUALITY-OF-LIFE & PHYSIOTHERAPY

SESSION LEADERS: Bóriková Ivana, Brabcová Iva, Chloubová Ivana, Tomagová Martina

MODERATORS: Eliška Vaníčková, Zuzana Turiaková

11:30 – 11:40

THE NURSE'S ROLE IN THE CARE OF A POLYTRAUMATIZED OBESE PATIENT AT A SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BRNO

Lenka Šrámková, Miroslav Kopecký

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

11:40 – 11:50

DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPY OF FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR COMPLEX

Dana Dvořáková, Petr Konečný

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

11:50 – 12:00

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A HIGH INTENSITY LASER THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PLANTAR FASCIOPATHY

Jonatan Dvořáček, Petr Konečný

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

12:00 – 12:10

GAIT AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Zuzana Turiaková, Helena Kisvetrová

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

12:10 – 12:20

SELECTION OF AN ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR MEASURING QUALITY OF LIFE ACCORDING TO IMOGENE KING'S NURSING CONCEPT

Vladimír Bergl, Kateřina Ivanová

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

12:20 – 12:45 DISCUSSION

PARALLEL SESSIONS A (ROOM 5.008) – MIDWIFERY AND NEONATOLOGY

SESSION LEADERS: Dobrowolska Beata, Jarošová Darja, Kisvetrová Helena, Pakai Annamária Karamánné

MODERATORS: Paulina Bogdańska, Daniela Javornická

11:30 – 11:40

BODY IMAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN – PRELIMINARY REPORT

Aleksandra Kołpa, Anna Anisiewicz, Angelika Doroszevska, Anna B. Pilewska-Kozak

Medical University of Lublin, Poland

11:40 – 11:50

INTERDISCIPLINARY CARE OF A NEWBORN IN A STATE OF HYPOTHERMIA – A CASE STUDY

Jagoda Gniecka, Iwona Morawik, Tomasz Blicharski

Medical University of Lublin, Poland

11:50 – 12:00

PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLE TRAINING AND BIOFEEDBACK IN PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM

Aleksandra Kołpa, Anna Anisiewicz, Angelika Doroszevska, Anna B. Pilewska-Kozak

Medical University of Lublin, Poland

12:00 – 12:10

ASPECTS OF PATIENT SAFETY IN MATERNITY CARE: QUALITATIVE STUDY

Daniela Javornická, Synnøve Mari Eidsvik Folkvord, Annelies Jaeken, Terézia Krčméryová, Helena Kisvetrová, Mary Steen

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

12:10 – 12:30 DISCUSSION

12:30 – 13:30 LUNCH BREAK

3rd BLOCK

13:30 – 15:30 WORKSHOP I (ROOM 5.007)

COMPLEX INTERVENTIONS IN HEALTHCARE: FOCUS ON PALLIATIVE CARE

This session will explore the development, implementation, and evaluation of complex interventions in healthcare, with a specific example from palliative care. Participants will gain insights into assessing the feasibility and acceptability of interventions, essential factors for their successful application in clinical practice. The session aims to provide a practical perspective on improving patient and family outcomes through tailored and effective care strategies.

Presenter: Assoc. Prof. Gianluca Catania, PhD (University of Genoa, Italy)

Dr. Gianluca Catania is an associate professor at the University of Genoa, Italy, specialising in oncology and palliative care nursing. He holds a PhD focused on complex nursing interventions aimed at improving the quality of life for advanced cancer patients. With extensive academic and clinical experience, Dr. Catania has served as principal investigator on several funded research projects, including the development of nurse-led interventions and the RN4CAST-Ped study on nursing-sensitive outcomes in paediatric care. He has authored over 90 publications in international journals.

15:30 – 15:40 CLOSING OF DAY ONE

18:00 – 20:00 SOCIAL EVENT: *“Olomouc parks and historical sites - walk” (voluntary participation according to interest)*

23rd MAY 2025

08:15 – 08:20 Day 2 opening and instructions

1st BLOCK

POSTER PRESENTATIONS (ROOM 5.007)

SESSION LEADERS: Bóriková Ivana, Brabcová Iva, Dobrowolska Beata, Chloubová Ivana, Jarošová Darja, Kisvetrová Helena, Pakai Annamária Karamánné, Tomagová Martina

MODERATORS: Peter Matejovie, Eva Baudyšová

08:20 – 08:25

EVALUATION OF PREOPERATIVE ANXIETY AND FEAR IN MEN UNDERGOING CARDIAC SURGERY USING THE APAIS, SFQ, AND VAS-A.

Eva Baudyšová, Zeleníková Renáta

University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

08:25 – 08:30

IL-18 PROMOTOR GENE POLYMORPHISM IN ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA IN ERBIL

Mohammed Qader Mustafa, Goran Q. Othman, Alizadeh Hussain

University of Pécs, Hungary

08:30 – 08:35

QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH ESOPHAGEAL ACHALASIA: A PILOT MAPPING STUDY

Alena Várady, Ivana Bóriková

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

08:35 – 08:40

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BREASTFEEDING

Lenka Vrlová, Ľudmila Matulníková

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

08:40 – 08:55 DISCUSSION

08:55 – 09:00 FIRST BLOCK CLOSING

2nd BLOCK
PARALLEL SESSION A (ROOMS 5.007) - REVIEWS

SESSION LEADERS: Bóriková Ivana, Dobrowolska Beata, Jarošová Darja, Pakai Annamária Karamánné

MODERATORS: László Szabó, Paulina Bogdańska

09:00 – 09:15

THE ROLE OF COMPASSION, COMMUNICATION AND TEAMWORK IN MISSED NURSING CARE AMONG ONCOLOGY NURSES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Paulina Bogdańska, Aysun Bayram, Beata Dobrowolska

Medical University of Lublin, Poland

09:15 – 09:30

CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE UPTAKE OF REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH IN AFRICA: SCOPING REVIEW

Dahabo Adi Galgalo, Melese Dereje Mesfin, Ákos Várnagy, Viktória Prémusz

University of Pécs, Hungary

09:30 – 09:45

MEDICALLY ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Melese Dereje Mesfin, Dahabo Adi Galgalo, Leman Atmaca, Viktória Prémusz

University of Pécs, Hungary

09:45 – 10:00 DISCUSSION

10:00 – 10:15 COFFEE BREAK

10:15 – 10:30

NURSING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE SCALE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Zuzana Tomášková, Helena Kisvetrova

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

10:30 – 10:45

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTIONS RELATED TO THE CHOICE OF INJECTION SITE

Authors: Eliška Vaníčková, Valérie Tóthová

University: University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Czech Republic

10:45 – 11:00

TECHNOLOGY-ENHANCED LEARNING IN NURSING EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW STUDY

Authors: Maha besbes, Anaam Suloh, Mohammed Qader Mustafa, Osama Hamad, Mohammed Elmadani, Godfrey Mbaabu, Orsolya Máté

University: University of Pécs, Hungary

DISCUSSION

PARALLEL SESSION B (ROOMS 5.008) –

COMPLEX TOPICS – NURSING DILEMMAS, EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

SESSION LEADERS: Brabcová Iva, Chloubová Ivana, Kisvetrová Helena, Tomagová Martina

MODERATORS: Daniela Javornická, Peter Matejovie

09:00 – 09:15

ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND PATIENT SATISFACTION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Rehana Sindho Kabooro, Hajduchová Hana

University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Czech Republic

09:15 – 09:30

ADAPTATION OF THE TOOL 'KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES SURVEY REGARDING PAIN' TO THE CZECH ENVIRONMENT

Iryna Matějková, Kateřina Ivanová

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

09:30 – 09:45

GLOBAL BURDEN OF RARE CANCERS IN 2022: INCIDENCE, MORTALITY, AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES

Evans Kasmai Kiptulon, Mohammed Elmadani, Mokaya Peter Onchuru, Anna Szöllősi, Miklós Zrínyi, Adrienn Ujváriné Siket

University of Pécs, Hungary

09:45 – 10:00 DISCUSSION

10:00 – 10:15 COFFEE BREAK

10:15 – 10:30

BIOETHICAL ASPECTS OF DEACTIVATING IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER-DEFIBRILLATORS IN TERMINALLY ILL PATIENTS

Eva Lužová, Alan Bulava

University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice, Czech Republic

10:30 – 10:45

MORAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN NON-MEDICAL HEALTH FIELDS AND THEIR VIEWS ON EUTHANASIA (CZ)

Jana Bauerová, Kateřina Ivanová

Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

10:45 – 11:00

NURSE TURNOVER WITHIN THE PROFESSION – REASONS PERCEIVED BY NURSES FOR LEAVING OR STAYING IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES: DISSERTATION PROJECT

Peter Matejovie, Martina Tomagová

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

DISCUSSION (block closing and transfer to workshop)

3rd BLOCK**WORKSHOP II (ROOM 5.007)****11:00 – 13:00**

JB I APPROACH IN EVIDENCE IMPLEMENTATION INTO PRACTICE: HOW TO START DOING WHAT IS KNOWN TO WORK

In this workshop, participants will be introduced to the concept of implementation of the best available evidence into practice (why it should matter at all), and JBI methodology and the phases of implementation projects will be explained. Some implementation projects will be presented, and participants will try to design part(s) of their own implementation project as a group activity.

Presenter: Ing. Mgr. Tereza Vrbová, Ph.D. (certified JBI Evidence Implementation Trainer)

Dr. Vrbova has a broad educational background including journalism, sociology, economy and kinanthropology. She has worked in communication, research and methodology, both in healthcare and education. She participated in the development of the first national clinical practice guidelines in the Czech Republic. Dr. Vrbova focuses on the implementation of the best available evidence into practice, guided by the methodology of JBI. Tereza lectured in several international implementation training programmes and collaborated in implementation projects.

13:00 – 13:15

CLOSING CEREMONY

ABSTRACTS

THE CHOICE OF EDUCATIONAL PATH OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE PROMOTION OF THE NURSING PROFESSION (CHOOSE STUDY)

TALITA SALLAI¹, GIULIA OTTONELLO¹, ELISA ROGGERONE¹, VANESSA FERRERI¹,
GIANLUCA LO MAGLIO¹, ANGELA GIORGESCHI¹, ANNAMARIA BAGNASCO¹

¹Department of Health Sciences, University of Genoa, Italy

Introduction: The sustainability of the nursing profession depends on understanding what drives young people to choose it. Exploring personal motivations, family influence, and societal perceptions is essential to shaping recruitment strategies.

Aim: This study investigates the factors influencing career choices among Italian high school students, with a focus on nursing.

Methods: A qualitative design using focus groups was conducted with 87 students from Northern Italian high schools between May and October 2023. Data were analysed through Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis. Ethical approval was obtained.

Results: Four themes emerged: the public image of nursing, work environment characteristics, the impact of orientation programs, and external influences such as family and media. Students expressed uncertainty about their career paths and revealed a wide range of views on nursing.

Conclusion: Understanding how students perceive nursing helps improve recruitment and retention. These findings can guide future policy and make the profession more appealing to younger generations.

Keywords: Nursing, career choice, students, motivation, recruitment, qualitative research.

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RETAINING NURSES IN SUB-SAHARA AFRICA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

EVANS KASMAI KIPTULON¹, MOHAMMED ELMADANI¹, MOKAYA PETER ONCHURU¹, ANNA SZÓLLÓSI¹, MIKLÓS ZRÍNYI¹, ADRIENN UJVÁRINÉ SIKET¹

¹ Doctoral School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pécs, Hungary

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) faces a critical nursing shortage and high brain drain, straining its healthcare systems. Despite this, systematic reviews on retention strategies are scarce. This study aimed to: (1) assess nurse retention rates; (2) evaluate retention strategies; and (3) identify barriers to retention in SSA. A systematic review and meta-analysis were conducted (August 2024) using PubMed, Medline, EMBASE, CINAHL, Scopus, and gray literature. Screening used Covidence; quality was assessed via the MMAT. Thirty-one studies were included. Pooled retention was 53% (95% CI: 38–67%; $I^2=97\%$), and Intention to Stay (ITS) was 57% (95% CI: 49–79%; $I^2=98\%$). ITS was highest in East Africa (65%), then West (63%), lowest in Southern (35%). Effective strategies include incentives, training, rural housing, facility upgrades, career growth, recognition, fair management, leadership, and collaboration. Barriers include poor funding, governance, pay, work conditions, political interference, unemployment, unmanaged mobility, and external recruitment.

Keywords: Nurses, nursing workforce, retaining nurses, Sub-Sahara Africa, systematic review and meta-analysis

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EXPERIENCES OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AS SECOND VICTIMS: THEMATIC SYNTHESIS OF QUALITATIVE STUDIES

BRANISLAV MALÝ¹, MARTINA TOMAGOVÁ¹, KATARÍNA ŽIAKOVÁ¹

¹Department of Nursing, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Introduction: Second victims are considered as any health care workers, directly or indirectly involved in an unanticipated adverse patient event, unintentional healthcare error, or patient injury and who become victimized in the sense that they are also negatively impacted.

Objective: The aim of the study was to synthesise the results of qualitative studies on the experiences of nurses and doctors as second victims.

Methods: The search for qualitative research studies was conducted in five scientific databases. The sorting was carried out according to the PRISMA recommendations. 2628 results were searched. Nine studies were included in the thematic synthesis according to Thomas and Harden (2008), which also met the methodological criteria according to CASP. The inclusion criteria were English language, presence of nurses and doctors in the research group, and acute care environment.

Results: Three analytical themes were created through synthesis: Coping with harm, Between support and loneliness, Understanding and learning from adverse events as a strategy for their prevention.

Conclusion: The identified analytical themes indicate that the experiences of nurses and doctors as second victims have a wide range of distress symptoms, using adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies. They contribute to the discussion of the survival strategies of second victims to manage this difficult period. They point to the effort to minimise the occurrence of errors.

Keywords: Second victims, nurses, doctors, acute care, traumatic event, experience

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STIGMATIZATION OF MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NURSES: DISSERTATION PROJECT

KORNÉLIE KANTOROVÁ¹, MARTINA TOMAGOVÁ²

¹ Department of Nursing and Midwifery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

² Department of Nursing, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Introduction: Stigmatization of mentally ill patients in healthcare affects nursing care quality and the therapeutic relationship. Differences in nurses' experience across somatic and psychiatric departments influence their attitudes. Understanding these factors is crucial for improving care and implementing effective destigmatization interventions.

Aim: The aim is to present a dissertation project focused on identifying stigmatizing attitudes among nurses. The partial objectives of the project include identifying the influence of nurses' knowledge of mental health on their stigmatizing attitudes and examining the impact of these attitudes on their behavior.

Methods: Design Quantitative cross-sectional study. The sample will consist of nurses working in hospital facilities in the Czech Republic. Data collection instruments: Opening Minds Scale for Healthcare Providers, Mental Health Knowledge Schedule, Reported and Intended Behaviour Scale. Using these three tools, we will identify and compare stigmatizing attitudes among different groups of nurses while also examining the relationships between their knowledge of mental health, stigmatizing attitudes, and behavior towards mentally ill patients.

Conclusion: The study will analyze differences in stigmatizing attitudes among nurses in somatic and psychiatric departments. Understanding these differences can aid in developing educational programs and destigmatization interventions to improve attitudes and patient care.

Keywords: stigmatization, mental illness, nurses, attitudes, knowledge, behavior

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RISKS IN THE PREPARATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES BY A NURSE IN A HOSPITAL SETTING

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Introduction: The preparation and administration of medicines is an essential and crucial role in health-care, with the nurse playing a key role in the overall process. The nurse is responsible for patient safety in the process of preparing and administering medicines, as medication errors may result in serious and irreversible consequences for the patient. **Objective:** The aim of this research study was to identify the risk areas involved in the preparation and administration of medications by the nurse in the hospital setting. **Methodology:** The research data was collected using a standardised Medication Administration Error Survey questionnaire, which was supplemented with a non-standardised section. The research was conducted between June and August 2023 with a total of 382 respondents included in the study. The research was conducted in selected hospitals in the Region of South Bohemia.

Results: The results of this research show the risk areas in the preparation and administration of medicines by the nurse, identify risks and reasons for medication errors in the workplace and highlight the issue of reporting potential adverse events. **Conclusion:** Patient safety is a priority for any organisation, so setting clear policies to minimise the risks associated with medication errors is essential. Continuous of nurses in this area and the monitoring of all adverse events related to medication errors is essential.

Keywords: Medicines administration, nurse, safety, patient, medication errors.

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PROFESSIONALISATION OF LACTATION CONSULTANT PRACTICE

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Introduction: The professionalization of lactation counselling is essential for improving breastfeeding support quality. Certified lactation consultants provide evidence-based care, yet inconsistent support from healthcare professionals affects mothers' breastfeeding decisions. Despite its benefits, breastfeeding rates remain low in high-income countries, possibly due to inadequate lactation counselling.

Aim: This study assesses maternal satisfaction with different types of lactation counselling and identifies which approach best aligns with a mother-centred support model to optimize lactation care.

Methods: A quantitative survey was conducted in the Czech Republic and Slovakia via a self-constructed online questionnaire. The study compared two groups: women receiving counselling from non-professional lactation counsellors and those supported by certified lactation consultants.

Results: Significant differences emerged between healthcare-trained consultants (e.g., doctors, midwives, nurses) and non-medically trained counsellors. The former provided more evidence-based information, while the latter more often recommended pacifiers, nipple shields, and herbal supplements.

Conclusion: Standardized professional lactation education enhances interdisciplinary collaboration, ensures consistent breastfeeding guidance, strengthens cooperation with maternal support groups, and reduces conflicting information.

Keywords: Keywords: Lactation Counselling, Lactation Counsellor/Consultant, Professionalization, Education and Lactation, Lactation Management

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CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE NURSING STUDENTS PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIORS SCALE (NSPBS) IN POLAND

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Introduction: Nursing, as a profession, has a deeply personal dimension. Future practitioners are guided to approach patient care with both empathy and a strong focus on the individual while maintaining the highest professional standards. It is valuable to assess the level of professional conduct among nursing students, shaped by their experiences during clinical training and academic studies, before they enter the workforce.

Aim: The aim of the study is to conduct a cultural adaptation and validation of the Nursing Students' Professional Behaviors Scale (NSPBS) by Goz F., Geckil E. to the Polish context, as well as to assess the level of professional behavior among undergraduate nursing students.

Material and Methods: A validation study was conducted, consisting of a pre-test and post-test, involving a group of 304 second- and third-year undergraduate nursing students.

Results: Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) supported a three-factor solution: Healthcare Practice, Activity Practice, and Reporting. The overall reliability of the scale was 0.93 (Cronbach's Alpha). The average score for professional behaviors among nursing students was 118.70 ± 11.45 , which is considered high.

Conclusions: The Polish version of the Nursing Students' Professional Behaviors Scale demonstrates good psychometric properties and can be used to assess the level of professional behavior among Polish students, as well as in international comparative research studies.

Keywords: professional behaviours, Nursing Students' Professional Behaviors Scale, Polish validation, undergraduate nursing student

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THE NURSE'S ROLE IN THE CARE OF A POLYTRAUMATIZED OBESE PATIENT AT A SPECIALIZED DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BRNO

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The increasing prevalence of obesity complicates the care of polytrauma patients. This pilot project focuses on the role of nurses in the care of polytraumatized obese patients hospitalized in the Trauma Centre of the University Hospital Brno. The main objective is to evaluate the one-year mortality after polytrauma in patients across Body Mass Index (BMI) categories (normal weight, overweight, obese). Secondary objectives include mapping the mechanisms of injury and determining the financial and personnel burden of care. The research uses standardized anthropometric methods, including estimation of body height from tibia length, and categorization based on BMI. The burden of nursing care will be assessed in terms of time, equipment and staffing requirements. Preliminary expectations suggest significantly increased demands on nursing care for obese trauma patients as well as systemic limitations in staffing and resources. The aim of the project is to offer insights of benefit to clinical practice, education and health insurers.

Keywords: polytrauma, obesity, nursing care, BMI, trauma center, financial burden

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DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPY OF FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR COMPLEX

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The aim of the thesis is to determine the effect of dry needling in functional temporomandibular joint disorders, to evaluate the importance of dry needling in comparison with other physiotherapy methodologies and the effect of TMK disorders on the quality of life of patients using standardized tests (SF-36, VAS) in a prospective quantitative study with a time interval of 3 weeks and 3 months.

Patients will be referred by a physician for functional impairment and diagnosed using the DC/TMD protocol and subsequently included or excluded from the study. The age range of the subjects is 20-50 years. Medical history will be taken, measurements will include interincisal distance measurements, pain scores using VAS at maximum mandibular depression, TrP pain measurement in the masseter muscles using a manometer, and a quality of life questionnaire will be used to assess the patients. Examination will continue with faceting, functional tests, active and passive movements, palpation, basic neurological examination, other appropriate tests and obtaining other relevant information as needed.

Individual exercise therapy will be utilized including exercises for the TMJ, neck and head area. In addition, one group of probands will receive dry needling treatment, which will be administered during the course of the therapy sessions in the range of one to three applications to the relevant muscles.

Descriptive data analysis and descriptive statistics will be used to process the data. ANOVA will be used to evaluate the data and data will be processed by regression analysis.

Keywords: temporomandibular joint, dry needling, functional disorders, VAS, SF-36

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A HIGH INTENSITY LASER THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH PLANTAR FASCIOPATHY

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Based on recent studies, high intensity laser therapy seems to be a promising treatment approach in patients with plantar fasciopathy. The main aim of this dissertation is to evaluate changes in pain perception and quality of life after application of high intensity laser in patients with plantar fasciopathy. A secondary aim is to objectify changes in static and dynamic loading of the foot in these patients. The study design will be a triple-blind randomized controlled trial. A purposive sampling method will be used to select the research subjects. The expected number of subjects is at least 60. Subjects will be divided into two groups – one will be treated with a high intensity laser, the other with a placebo laser. BTL-6000 high intensity laser 30 W will be used for therapy. Both groups will undergo standard kinesiotherapy. Block randomisation will be used to allocate patients to treatment arms. The standardized quality of life questionnaire SF-36, the quantitative VAS scale and objective measurements on a pedobarographic platform from TekScan will be used for the evaluation. The measurements will be carried out in 3 phases – at the start of therapy, after 3 weeks and after 3 months. The implementation period will be between 2025-2027.

Keywords: plantar fasciopathy, high intensity laser therapy, SF-36, VAS, TekScan, placebo

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GAIT AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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Introduction: Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most common neurological disorder, leading to a loss of independence.

Aim: To assess the impact of rehabilitation care on gait and stability in PD patients.

Methods: A two-phase quantitative study with purposive sampling. Participants will be individuals with idiopathic PD, Hoehn and Yahr scale stage 1-3, aged 50-80, able to walk independently, and scoring ≤ 76 on the Adenbrooke's Cognitive Examination (ACE-III). Patients with moderate to severe dementia, conditions affecting gait, psychiatric disorders, or severe sensory impairments will be excluded. The rehabilitation will last 21 days, with assessments at the beginning and end. The evaluation will include the ACE-III, Mini Balance Evaluation Systems Test, stabilometric platform measurement, 6-minute walk test, Functional Efficiency of Self-sufficiency Test, Barthel Index, and Short Form Falls Efficacy Scale. The study will take place at Sanatoria Klimkovice from 11/2024-3/2027.

Results: A better understanding of the relationship between symptoms of Parkinson's disease and their impact on patient independence.

Conclusion: To provide insights into how selected factors affect self-sufficiency in PD.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, instability, gait disturbances, independence, falls

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SELECTION OF AN ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR MEASURING QUALITY OF LIFE ACCORDING TO IMOGENE KING'S NURSING CONCEPT

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Introduction: Acute myocardial infarction can significantly affect the quality of life. King's conceptual model specifies the nurse-patient relationship, mutual information sharing, setting common goals, and adopting appropriate interventions that lead to transactions and achieving outcomes.

Aim: To determine which tools are used to assess the quality of life in patients after acute myocardial infarction.

Methods: Literature review in databases (BMČ, GoogleScholar, Pubmed, EBSCO, MEDLINE) - 40 articles found. Search criteria: survey, questionnaire, tool, quality of life, health-related quality of life, acute myocardial infarction, myocardial infarction, heart attack; language Czech and English, period 2012-2024, full text available. Duplicate articles, unrelated topics, patents, qualification theses, and articles were excluded.

Results: 23 assessment tools were found. Tools without a Czech version and those not strictly used for patients with acute myocardial infarction were excluded. The tools were analyzed concerning King's concept. Most questionnaires lacked components assessing communication.

Conclusion: For assessing the quality of life in patients with acute myocardial infarction, the tools most consistent with King's concept are: SF-8 Health Survey (8 items), SF-12 (12 items), Rand 36 (36 items), and The Short Form 36 Health Survey (36 items).

Keywords: Assessment Tool, Quality of Life, Nursing Concept, Myocardial Infarction, Literature Review

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BODY IMAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN – PRELIMINARY REPORT

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Introduction: Body image is a multidimensional concept that includes attitudes, feelings, beliefs, functions and behaviors about appearance. Pregnancy is a special time in a woman's life, during which many changes occur, both in the physical, hormonal, mental and emotional spheres. These changes can negatively affect the woman's assessment of body image.

Aim: The main aim of the study was to find out how women in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy perceive their body image.

Material and Methods: The study involved a group of about 100 women during a physiological pregnancy. The study method was a diagnostic survey, using an original questionnaire and a standardized tool: The Body Esteem Scale (BES). It is used to examine body image in terms of satisfaction with the body, its parts and functions.

Expected Results: The conducted research will show how women perceive their bodies during pregnancy. It will also supplement and update the current scientific reports on this topic. It can be used in creating childbirth education and support programs for pregnant women.

Conclusion: Body image is an important factor influencing the course of pregnancy and motherhood. Scientific studies show that body dissatisfaction can lead to attempts to improve the image, which in turn has consequences for the health of the mother and child. One of the elements that can have a positive impact on body image is appropriate prenatal education.

Keywords: body image, pregnancy, pregnant, Body Esteem Scale

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INTERDISCIPLINARY CARE OF A NEWBORN IN A STATE OF HYPOTHERMIA – A CASE STUDY

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Hypothermia is a life-threatening condition that can lead to cardiac arrest and, consequently, death. The thin skin of a child, the temperature difference between the external environment and the intrauterine environment—especially in premature newborns and those born via cesarean section—causes rapid heat loss. This leads to quick cooling of the infant, followed by hypoglycemia, metabolic acidosis, hypoxia, and ultimately, cardiac arrest.

The intentional induction of hypothermia in newborns primarily occurs during resuscitation, even in the delivery room. Slowing down metabolism helps prevent the negative effects of hypoxia.

In the described case study, the patient is a several-day-old newborn (born at approximately 32 weeks of gestation) found in a Babybox in a state of hypothermia, which was maintained in the ICU for further treatment.

Ensuring interdisciplinary care took place on multiple levels—starting with the nurse who found the baby in the Babybox, followed by the paramedics of the Emergency Medical Services, the Emergency Department staff, the Resuscitation Team, and the Intensive Care Unit personnel, and ultimately, the Neonatal Unit.

Keywords: Hypothermia, newborn, babybox

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PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLE TRAINING AND BIOFEEDBACK IN PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM

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Introduction: Pelvic floor muscle training (PFMT) is widely used to reduce urinary incontinence, rectus abdominis diastasis, and lumbopelvic pain postpartum. Biofeedback, such as electromyography (EMG) or ultrasound, may enhance PFMT by improving muscle activation awareness and precision.

Aim: This review compares studies on PFMT performed with or without biofeedback in pregnant and postpartum women.

Methods and Results: Searches were conducted in PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, Cochrane Library and Web of Science. Randomized controlled trials and quasi-experimental designs indicate PFMT alone improves continence, pelvic floor function, and pain. Adding EMG or ultrasound often leads to quicker mastery of correct contractions, better diastasis recti outcomes, and enhanced sexual function. Even a single biofeedback session can improve the firing order of pelvic floor muscles in healthy pregnant women. Combining PFMT with prenatal aerobic or stabilization exercises also reduces postpartum symptoms and supports functional recovery.

Conclusion: PFMT is a vital component of perinatal rehabilitation. Biofeedback may refine contraction patterns and accelerate benefits, though further high-quality research is needed to confirm its superiority over standard PFMT across all outcomes.

Keywords: pelvic floor muscles, biofeedback, pregnancy, postpartum, rehabilitation

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PATIENT SAFETY IN MATERNITY CARE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Introduction: Recommendations suggest that childbirth should be understood through a broader framework to reduce harm. Reflections from midwifery students on safety-related events could expand our perspective on safe practice.

Aim: To explore safety aspects of maternity care.

Methods: Thirty-five midwifery students from Belgium, Estonia, Norway, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia were recruited by a purposive sampling. Stage 1: Thirty-five written narratives collected. Stage 2: Three focus groups verified/expanded findings.

Results: Theme '*Treat me well*' linked the existence of communication gaps, dehumanised care, obstetric violence and trauma to feeling unsafe; '*Team dynamics and accountability*' highlights that unit culture, resources, and mentoring facilitate safe practice, yet specific individuals can paralyse individual or team accountability. '*Traumatised team members*' might be emotionally unavailable and inclined to defensive practices.

Conclusion: Ensuring that patients not only 'are safe' but also 'feel safe' seems relevant to the overall patient safety in maternity care. Psychologically safe environment and whistleblowing policies might mitigate the paralysing bystander effect among staff, obstetric mistreatment, violence, and trauma. Unresolved secondary trauma appears to increase interventions and reduce emotional availability. Effective recovery requires support from management, and incorporating emotional resilience training into midwifery curricula is essential.

Keywords: Safety, Midwifery, Students, Respectful care, Mentorship, Trauma

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EVALUATION OF PREOPERATIVE ANXIETY AND FEAR IN MEN UNDERGOING CARDIAC SURGERY USING THE APAIS, SFQ, AND VAS-A.

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Aim: To determine the level of fear and anxiety based on a questionnaire survey in patients before heart surgery after education by the attending staff in an inpatient cardiac surgery ward. **Introduction:** Anxiety and fear before cardiac surgery are often predictors of poorer recovery. There are validated tools in the form of questionnaires. Currently, preoperative assessment is not part of the patient's documentation.

Methods and Results: Three questionnaires were used to assess the level of fear and anxiety in male patients (n=60): the Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety and Information Scale (APAIS), the Surgical Fear Questionnaire (SFQ) and the Visual Anxiety Scale for Anxiety (VAS-A). Preoperative anxiety and fear were assessed descriptively. Despite education by specialists, higher anxiety and fear persisted in patients before cardiac surgery: APAIS with a mean total score regarding anxiety of 11.6 and need for information of 8.6; SFQ with 34.7, the greatest fears were about surgery, pain after surgery, not recovering after surgery, and unpleasant side effects of surgery; VAS-A with a mean score of 60.9. The simple VAS-A questionnaire is ideal for ascertaining the current state of anxiety and fear. The SFQ and APAIS questionnaires are more appropriate for outpatient clinics.

Conclusion: A standardized questionnaire is a suitable part of patient documentation to improve care by the healthcare team in identifying patients' fear and anxiety before surgery.

Keywords: APAIS, cardiac surgery, SFQ, preoperative fear and anxiety, VAS-A

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IL-18 PROMOTOR GENE POLYMORPHISM IN ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA IN ERBIL

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Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) is a malignant neoplasm of the hematopoietic system that primarily affects children. ALL has a complicated genetic, epigenetic, and immunological etiology. This study examined all individuals with IL-18 gene polymorphism (rs1946518) and its clinical effects. In this study, a total of 51 patients with ALL were enrolled. Diagnostic age averaged 8.7 years. From these 51 individuals, 32 were chosen for molecular study, and 10 kids were used as controls. Age, sex, and ALL subtype were recorded for 10 random Sanger-sequenced PCR products from the 32. The samples were genotyped for IL-18 gene polymorphisms using T-ARMS PCR. All controls had homozygous wild-type IL-18 gene polymorphisms, while six patients (18.75%) had heterozygous (CA) alleles and four (12.5%) had homozygous (AA) alleles. All control population had homozygous wild-type IL-18 gene polymorphisms, whereas six patients (18.75%) had heterozygous (CA) alleles and four (12.5%) had homozygous (AA) allele. The remaining 68.75% had 2 promoter polymorphism alleles. The current study found 23 SNPs, insertions, deletions, and duplications in the IL-18 gene promoter region in 10 random samples using Sanger sequencing, 11 variations included 14 sense and 9 non-sense alterations. In conclusion, DNA polymorphism analysis is crucial for understanding ALL pathophysiology and its possible influence on patient therapy.

Keywords: Acute Lymphoblastic leukemia, pediatric, Hematology, Polymorphism, mutation

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QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH ESOPHAGEAL ACHALASIA: A PILOT MAPPING STUDY

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Introduction: Esophageal achalasia (EA) is a chronic esophagus motility disorder that leads to progressive dysphagia, regurgitation, chest pain, and a reduction in quality of life (QoL). Peroral endoscopic myotomy/POEM is a minimally invasive therapeutic intervention that aims to alleviate symptoms of EA.

Aim: Map his QoL in patients with EA prior to POEM.

Methods: Validated screening questionnaires were used: Patient Assessment of Gastrointestinal Symptoms/PAGI-SYM to assess the severity of gastrointestinal symptoms (score 0–100, with higher scores indicating more severe symptoms), Patient Assessment of Gastrointestinal Disorders-QoL/PAGI-QoL to assess the impact of the disease on QoL (score 0–150, with higher scores indicating poorer QoL), and Dysphagia-Specific QoL for Achalasia/Achalasia-DSQoL to assess specific limitations related to dysphagia (score 0–31, with higher scores indicating poorer QoL). The average age of the study sample (n=24; 14 women, 10 men) was 75.3±6.8 years (range 66–89).

Results: In the sample, the average QoL scores were as follows: PAGI-SYM 41.0±18.6 (range 5–72), PAGI-QoL 58.6±28.4 (range 11–137), and Achalasia-DSQoL 24.4±4.6 (range 12–31).

Conclusions: The results indicated that the severity of the symptoms of achalasia worsens the QoL. Many people who experience a low QoL due to symptoms of achalasia are candidates for POEM. This procedure helps alleviate achalasia. Current evidence suggests that there has been a significant improvement in QoL after POEM.

Keywords: achalasia, quality of life, screening, measurement tool, intervention

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BREASTFEEDING

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Introduction: Effective breastfeeding is a complex and dynamic process influenced by multiple factors that significantly affect both the mother and the infant. Breastfeeding is considered the ideal form of nutrition for newborns and infants during the first six months of life. Accurate assessment of breastfeeding dynamics is essential for supporting the mother and optimizing the breastfeeding process.

Aim: The aim of this paper is to analyse the dynamic process of breastfeeding and identify key factors influencing its effectiveness.

Methods: Based on predefined keywords created using the PICO framework and utilizing Boolean operators, a literature search was conducted in scientific databases from September to March 2025. The search was limited to publications from 1990 onwards.

Results: The literature review identified five scientific publications that address the dynamics of breastfeeding and analyse the key factors influencing its effectiveness.

Conclusion: Effective breastfeeding is a dynamic process that includes not only physiological, but also psychological and social aspects. Its effectiveness can significantly influence the duration of breastfeeding.

Keywords: breastfeeding, effective breastfeeding, breastfeeding effectiveness, breastfeeding assessment, risk factors

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THE ROLE OF COMPASSION, COMMUNICATION AND TEAMWORK IN MISSED NURSING CARE AMONG ONCOLOGY NURSES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Missed nursing care, defined as the omission, delay, or incomplete execution of necessary patient care, is a recognized indicator of patient safety and nursing care quality. This literature review explores the role of compassion, communication, and teamwork in missed nursing care among oncology nurses. Compassion enhances patient trust and satisfaction by addressing emotional and physical needs. Effective communication ensures accurate information exchange and fosters treatment adherence, while teamwork optimizes care delivery and improves patient safety. A systematic search of five academic databases (PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL, and ProQuest) was conducted using specific inclusion criteria: empirical studies published in peer-reviewed journals, written in English, focused on the topic, involving oncology nurses, and conducted in oncology units. Out of 20 studies identified, 10 duplicates were removed, and 10 were screened. Ultimately, 4 cross-sectional studies were included in the review, highlighting the impact of these key factors on missed nursing care.

Keywords: compassion, teamwork, communication, missed nursing care, unfinished nursing care, rationing of nursing care

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CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE UPTAKE OF REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH IN AFRICA-SCOPING REVIEW

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Reproductive health challenges in Africa are profound, with high fertility rates, maternal mortality, and unmet contraceptive needs persisting across the continent. Despite global progress, sub-Saharan Africa continues to face significant barriers to effective reproductive health service uptake. This study aims to identify and analyse the major challenges hindering the effective uptake of reproductive health services in Africa and also seeks to propose strategies for improving access and utilization of these services. A scoping review was conducted. A total of 41 records was identified and after removing duplicate and applying exclusion criteria, a total of 14 papers was left for final analysis. The findings highlight significant disparities in access to reproductive health services, exacerbated by cultural and religious beliefs, gender inequity, and economic constraints. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health remains a major challenge, with high rates of child marriage and adolescent childbearing. The analysis also reveals inadequate integration of family planning into HIV prevention programs and limited access to comprehensive post-abortion care. Addressing the challenges to reproductive health uptake in Africa requires a multifaceted approach that includes enhancing education and awareness, promoting gender equality, integrating healthcare services, leveraging technology, engaging communities, increasing funding, and improving healthcare quality.

Keywords: Reproductive health, sexual health, challenges, Africa, Maternal Mortality

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MEDICALLY ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction: Infertility is a reproductive condition that is clinically characterized as the inability to conceive after at least 12 months of unprotected sexual activity. It is a growing public health concern globally, affecting about 17.5% of the adult population. Most people in developing nations cannot receive assisted reproduction. A systematic review was conducted with the aim of understanding challenges associated with medical reproductive technology in developing countries. After the protocol was registered and published with the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO), a systematic review was carried out. A comprehensive search was performed using predefined keywords across major electronic databases. Three reviewers independently examined the studies, and narrative analysis was used for data synthesis. Extensive review of databases resulted in 3097 citations; after removal of 2256 duplicates, a full-text review of 137 articles resulted in 43 studies being included for final analysis. The commonly mentioned challenge was the high costs associated with treatment, followed by accessibility and infrastructural obstacles. Policy & political, psychosocial, and traditional views were among the other hindrances. Conclusion: Affordability and accessibility were among the major challenges. The absence of supportive policies, strategies, and regulations, coupled with traditional myths, worsens the problem.

Keywords: Assisted reproductive technology, developing countries, challenges

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NURSING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE SCALE LITERATURE REVIEW

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Assessment of nursing competence is essential to ensure high standards of care, patient safety, and continued professional development. The Nursing Professional Competence (NPC) Scale, developed by Nilsson et al. (2014), is a validated instrument measuring competencies across eight domains with 88 items. Applicable to both novice and experienced nurses, the scale has been adapted for use in multiple countries, confirming its cross-cultural relevance and psychometric reliability.

This literature review investigates existing evidence on the NPC Scale. A structured search was conducted using ScienceDirect, EBSCO, and PubMed with the term „Nursing professional competence scale.“ Out of 104 initial articles, 40 duplicates were excluded, resulting in 64 records for further analysis. Articles are currently being evaluated based on abstract, methodology, and relevance.

Preliminary findings indicate the NPC Scale is a robust tool in nursing competence evaluation, widely used in research and clinical practice. The review aims to synthesize current knowledge, assess the scale's applicability, and highlight areas for future research in nurse education and competence assessment.

Keywords: nursing evaluation, professional competence, NPC scale, nursing competence assessment

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ADVERSE EFFECTS OF INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTIONS RELATED TO THE CHOICE OF INJECTION SITE

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Intramuscular injections are among the most commonly used healthcare drug administration methods. Although they are generally considered safe, their application may be associated with certain risks and adverse effects. The most frequent complications include redness at the injection site, hematoma formation, bone injury, or accidental nerve puncture.

This paper aims to present the results of an analysis of 11 studies selected from the Web of Science, PubMed, and OVID databases, focusing on the adverse effects associated with intramuscular injection administration in the context of injection site selection. The literature search was conducted between October and November 2024.

The results show that experts agree on the necessity of proper injection technique and an individualized approach to the patient, which should include careful selection of the injection site concerning anatomical differences and the individual's health status. However, there is some inconsistency in the recommendations concerning injections near the sciatic nerve, indicating the need for further research.

The analysis provides a comprehensive view of the safety issues surrounding intramuscular drug administration, emphasizing the selection of the injection site as a key factor in preventing complications. Lastly, it is essential not to overlook the role of the patient in the injection process.

Keywords: Keywords: adverse effect, technique, intramuscular injection, administration, safety

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TECHNOLOGY-ENHANCED LEARNING IN NURSING EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW STUDY

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Introduction: Nursing education is evolving and incorporating technology-enhanced learning methodologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), high-fidelity simulation (HFS), and gamification.

Aim: This systematic review aims to synthesize findings from existing literature about the effectiveness of these technologies on nursing students' educational outcomes and examine the barriers to their effective integration into nursing curricula.

Methods: A systematic search was conducted across PubMed, Embase, EBSCO, ScienceDirect, and Cochrane Library following the PRISMA guidelines. Studies published in English within the last 10 years were included if they evaluated the impact of AI, VR, HFS, or gamification on at least one learning outcome.

Results: The review included 27 studies. Technology-enhanced learning improved students' knowledge acquisition, clinical skill development, self-confidence, satisfaction, critical thinking, and student engagement. Challenges in implementation included technical and logistical difficulties, usability issues, faculty training needs, and financial constraints.

Conclusion: Technology-enhanced learning methodologies positively impact various educational outcomes for nursing students. Future research should examine ways to overcome infrastructure limitations, improve technology access, and enhance faculty preparedness to support effective adoption in resource-limited settings.

Keywords: Nursing education, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, high-fidelity simulation, gamification

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ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND PATIENT SATISFACTION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Introduction: Enhancing the role of nursing is vital for healthcare system transformation.

Aim: This study compares nursing professional competencies to foster growth, using the Patient Satisfaction with Nursing Care Quality Questionnaire (PSNCQQ) to evaluate skills and improve transparency.

Methods: A cross-sectional study analyzed data from 246 nurses by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), known-group validity, and internal consistency tests using the abbreviated 35-item Nurse Professional Competence (NPC) scale across three hospitals. Additionally, 150 adult patients hospitalized >48 hours completed the Czech PSNCQQ version.

Results: Known-group validity showed significant differences across all NPC scale factors, while CFA confirmed model acceptability. Internal consistency was strong (Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.70$ for all factors and total scale). The PSNCQQ demonstrated psychometric alignment with the NPC scale.

Conclusion: Competency assessment supports standardized nursing education in the Czech Republic. The Czech NPC short form exhibits valid construct structure and reliability, and the PSNCQQ proves a valid tool for patient satisfaction evaluation, reinforcing its utility in nursing development.

Keywords: Nurse professional competence, psychometric testing, patient satisfaction, nursing education.

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ADAPTATION OF THE TOOL 'KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES SURVEY REGARDING PAIN' TO THE CZECH ENVIRONMENT

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Aim: This project focuses on the adaptation of the „Knowledge and Attitudes Survey Regarding Pain“ (KASPR) to the Czech environment, which aims to measure nursing students' knowledge and attitudes regarding pain management.

Background: The KASPR questionnaire was developed in 1987 and has undergone several revisions since then. The current version from 2014 contains 39 questions that cover various aspects of knowledge and attitudes towards pain. Given the significant role that pain management plays in patient care, understanding nursing students' perspectives is crucial for improving educational outcomes and the quality of patient care.

Methods: The questionnaire has undergone linguistic validation. A preliminary study was carried out with nursing students from a Czech university.

Results: Feedback was also obtained from an expert in the palliative care team, who provided valuable recommendations to improve the clarity and relevance of the questions for the Czech context.

Keywords: attitude, knowledge, nurses, pain, translation

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GLOBAL BURDEN OF RARE CANCERS IN 2022: INCIDENCE, MORTALITY, AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES

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Introduction: Rare cancers, defined as those with an incidence rate below 6 cases per 100,000, collectively represent a significant global health challenge. Despite their impact, their global and regional burdens remain underexplored. Understanding these patterns is vital for targeted interventions and improving outcomes.

Methods: Data from the GLOBOCAN 2022 database were used to assess the global incidence and mortality of 24 major rare cancers, including bladder cancer, leukemia, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, esophageal cancer, and pancreatic cancer. Age-standardized rates (ASRs) were calculated, and total cases and deaths were reported across regions. Results: In 2022, rare cancers accounted for 26.7% of new cancer cases and 30% of cancer-related deaths globally. Bladder cancer had the highest incidence (ASR 5.58), followed by non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ASR 5.57) and leukemia (ASR 5.26). Europe and North America had the highest ASRs, while Asia recorded the largest number of cases. Esophageal cancer was most prevalent in Asia, whereas pancreatic cancer rates peaked in Europe. Mortality-to-incidence ratios were highest in Africa and Asia, indicating challenges in access to early detection and treatment.

Conclusion: Rare cancers pose a considerable health burden with marked regional disparities. Enhancing early detection, access to care, and tailored treatment, especially in low-resource settings, is crucial. Global collaboration is needed to reduce this burden and improve survival outcomes.

Keywords: Rare cancers, global burden, cancer incidence, cancer mortality, regional disparities, and Age-standardized incidence rate (ASIR)

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BIOETHICAL ASPECTS OF DEACTIVATING IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER-DEFIBRILLATORS IN TERMINALLY ILL PATIENTS

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Implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (ICDs) are devices used to treat cardiac arrhythmias and prevent cardiac death. Their primary function is to detect and terminate malignant arrhythmia using shock therapy. With the expansion of the indication groups of patients for implantation, it is also necessary to address this issue regarding the ageing population and multimorbidity.

The aim is to analyze the bioethical aspects of ICD deactivation in terminally ill patients. A review included PubMed, ScienceDirect, EBSCOhost, Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar databases.

The results show that deciding to deactivate an ICD is related to bioethical principles: Autonomy – Studies highlight that most patients are not sufficiently informed about the possibility of deactivating an ICD. Beneficence – It is not always clear whether active ICD shock therapy contributes to the patient's well-being in the final stages of life. Nonmaleficence – Repeated ICD shocks in dying patients can be painful and traumatic. Justice – Some studies point to the ethical dilemma associated with the availability of functioning palliative care.

The results of this study point to the need to improve communication about the possibilities of ICD deactivation and to include these topics and communication on issues related to palliative care in the education of healthcare personnel.

Keywords: Communication, Decision making, End-of-life care, Life support, Palliative care, Withdrawal of life-sustaining therapy

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MORAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN NON-MEDICAL HEALTH FIELDS AND THEIR VIEWS ON EUTHANASIA

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Introduction: Moral competence is the ability to solve problems and conflicts based on internal moral principles through reasoning and discussion. According to Lind, moral competence can be successfully tested empirically. Moral Competence Test (MCT), to measure the overall level of moral competence and consistency.

Aim: The aim was to measure the level of moral competence of non-medical students, to describe the differences between disciplines and to analyse their assessment of the euthanasia dilemma.

Methods: The test consists of two parts: the worker's dilemma and the doctor's dilemma on euthanasia. The respondents chose the most appropriate answers according to their views. The research population was non-medical students in the first year of undergraduate courses at the 1st Faculty of Medicine.

Results: The highest C-scores were achieved by students of addictology (28.3) and nursing (27.9).

Conclusion: Longitudinal research could provide new insights into the development of students' moral competence during their studies, including their views on euthanasia.

Keywords: moral competence, non-medical students, Moral Competence Test (MCT), ethical dilemma, euthanasia

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NURSE TURNOVER WITHIN THE PROFESSION – REASONS PERCEIVED BY NURSES FOR LEAVING OR STAYING IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES: DISSERTATION PROJECT

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Introduction: Nurse turnover is a serious global problem in various types of healthcare facilities. It is influenced by a variety of reasons that either promote or reduce it. It significantly affects the quality of care provided. In long-term care facilities, the issue of turnover is even more perceptible, as they employ a smaller number of nurses, who play a key role in providing care.

Aim: The aim is to determine how nurses with experience working in social service homes perceive and interpret the reasons for their turnover or retention in their positions.

Methods: A qualitative study design is planned. The research sample will be formed on the basis of a prospective sampling with two groups of participants. The first group will consist of 15 nurses with experience of turnover from a social service home and the second group of 15 nurses working in a social service home. Data collection will be carried out through in-depth semi-structured interviews with duration more than 45 minutes. Data will be managed in ATLAS.ti, and analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis.

Results: Identification and deeper understanding of the reasons why nurses leave or stay in their jobs in social service homes will form the basis for the implementation of targeted preventive measures aimed at reducing turnover and stabilizing nurses in their positions.

Project is supported by VEGA 1/0123/24: Work motivation and its impact on nurse turnover: sequential explanatory mixed-method study.

Keywords: Nurse, Turnover, Long-term Care, Reasons, Reflexive Thematic Analysis

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