ATTITUDES OF POLISH NURSES TOWARDS REPRESENTATIVES OF CERTAIN RELIGIONS



Beverley Ewens, Vivien Kemp, Amanda Towell-Barnard & Lisa Whitehead

 School of Nursing and Midwifery, Edith Cowan University, 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, WA, 6027, Australia
Beverley Ewens, Vivien Kemp, Amanda Towell-Barnard & Lisa Whitehead

Abstract: (600 Limit)

The health and socioeconomic impacts of obesity on individuals and health care systems can be significant. In young and middle aged adults, obesity is associated with lower educational attainment, development of comorbidities including cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders and some cancers, increase in disability and overall reduction in life expectancy. Obesity of any classification can increase the complexity of clinical care including mobilization, skin care and perioperative management. The increasing number of hospital admissions of people living with Class III obesity and the associated complexity of caring for them, increases demands on health care facilities as well as presenting unique challenges in relation to nursing care requirements. Patients with obesity often present with comorbid conditions which also complicates their care requirements. There are particular risks to nurses when caring for patients with obesity particularly when they are acutely ill and require assistance; it is well recognized that the risks of muscular-skeletal injury in nursing staff is proportional to the weight of patients and the techniques used. However, there remains a lack of evidence which identifies effective interventions to address the issue of muscular-skeletal injuries in nurses within this context. Patients with obesity are also at risk of discomfort and injury, both physical and psychological in relation to moving and handling if this is not conducted expertly and with the appropriate equipment, knowledge and skills. It is evident that patients with obesity pose unique care challenges to those nurses who care for them, including pain management and wound management which can necessitate the need for more complex wound management strategies to promote healing and the maintenance of skin integrity. Wound management in patients with obesity is further complicated by a lack of an evidence base, which has been identified as a particular issue but also in many other aspects of care including patient centered communication, mobilization, minimization of pressure ulcers, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and respiratory care

Journal of Perioperative & Critical Intensive Care Nursing (Volume 7 Issue 5)

Biography: (200 Limits)

Beverley Ewens, Elaine C. Siegfried and Paola Mina-Osorio contributed equally to the data analysis and interpretation, and drafting and critical revision of the article. Health Economics and Outcomes Research, Medical Affairs, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, USA Full list of author information is available at the end of the article Department of Pediatrics, Division of Dermatology, Saint Louis University and Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital, St. Louis, MO, USA

About Research Topic: (200 Limit)

The initial search identified 4591 articles from six databases, following removal of duplicates, 3638 articles were screened. Thirty-five records were identified from citation searching, and of those following review at abstract level, one was sought for retrieval. All articles retrieved for full text review which were identified from the searching process, were screened by all researchers to ensure consistency in this process. Of these 41 articles, 26 were excluded for the following obesity particularly when they are acutely ill and require assistance; it is well recognized that the risks of muscular-skeletal injury in nursing staff is proportional to the weight of patients and the techniques used. However, there remains a lack of evidence which identifies effective interventions to address the issue of muscular-skeletal injuries in nurses within this context. Patients with obesity are also at risk of discomfort and injury, both physical and psychological in relation to moving and handling if this is not conducted expertly and with the

About Institution: (200 Limit)

Edith Cowan University (ECU) is an Australian public university located in Perth, Western Australia. It is named after the first woman to be elected to an Australian parliament, Edith Cowan, and is the only Australian university named after a woman. ECU is situated in Western Australia, with more than 30,000



students at undergraduate and postgraduate level, approximately 6,000 of whom are international students originating from over 100 countries outside Australia.

References: (15 to 20)

1. Zeng Y, Lin Y, Wang X, et al. Assessment of a high-avidity IgG ANAs for the diagnosis and activity prediction of systemic lupus erythematosus. Clin Rheumatol. 2020;39:2619–29.

2. 2016 ACR/ARHP annual meeting abstract supplement. Arthritis <u>Rheumatol</u> 2016; 68(S10): 1–4550.

3. Fritzler MJ, Salazar M. Diversity and origin of rheumatologic autoantibodies. Clin Microbiol Rev. 1991;4(3):256–69.

4. Zeng Y, Zhang Y, Lin Y, Wang X et al. The CXCL13 chemokine serves as a potential biomarker to diagnose systemic lupus erythematosus with disease activity. Clin Exp Med 2021; 1–9

5 Kim HA, Jeon JY, Choi GS, et al. The antichromatin antibodies can be useful as a diagnostic tool and disease activity marker of systemic lupus erythematosus in Koreans. Clin Immunol. 2008;128(2):277–83.

6.de Lema GP, Maier H, Nieto E, et al. Chemokine expression precedes inflammatory cell infiltration and chemokine receptor and cytokine expression during the initiation of murine lupus nephritis. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2001;12(7):1369–82.

7.Kulkarni O, Anders HJ. Chemokines in lupus nephritis. Front Biosci. 2008;13:3312–20.

8. Howe HS, Leung BPL. <u>Anti-cytokine</u> autoantibodies in systemic lupus erythematosus. Cells. 2019;9(1):72.

9. Richmond A, Thomas HG. Purification of melanoma growth stimulatory activity. J Cell Physiol. 1986;129(3):375–84.

10. Bechara C, Chai H, Lin PH, Yao Q, Chen C. Growth related oncogene-alpha (GRO-alpha): roles in atherosclerosis, angiogenesis and other inflammatory conditions. Med Sci Monit. 2007;13(6):RA87–90.