

**Second Conference for Community Service and Environmental
Development
Nursing in Community Service**

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30/4/2017

Conference Hall

Faculty of Nursing

**Second Conference for Community Service and Environmental
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Welcome

Dear Colleagues

We would like to welcome each of you at the 2nd conference of Community Service and Environmental Development, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University. Under the title "Nursing in community service" and we sincerely wish our guests a very pleasant stay in addition to a fruitful participation in the conference sessions.

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Conference Agenda**

Session	Time
Registration	8:30-9.30 AM
Opening Ceremony	9.30-10.30 AM
CHAIRPERSON Prof. Dr. Wafaa Esmail Sherif Assist. Prof. Dr. Amira Ahmed	
FIRST SESSION	10.30-12.00 PM
"Role of nurses in disaster management" Prof. Abdel-Hady El-Gilany <i>Professor of Public Health , Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University</i>	10.30-10.50 AM
"Hepatitis C Virus: Situation &Action Plan for Prevention and Control in Egypt 2014-2018" Dr. Ragaa El-Masry <i>Assist. Prof. of Public Health ,Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University</i>	10.50-11.10 AM
" Common Mistakes about Psychotic Disease" Prof. Mohamed Shada <i>Prof. of Psychiatric Medicine, Head of Psychiatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University.</i>	11.10-11.40 AM
"Effect of Workplace Violence Prevention Training Program on Staff Nurses' Turnover" Dr. Wafaa Fathi Sleem <i>Assist. Prof. of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University</i>	11.40AM-12.00 PM
Coffee break	12.00:12.30 PM
Second session	12.30:1.45 PM
CHAIRPERSON Assist. Prof. Dr. Wafaa Fathi Saleem Assist. Prof. Dr. Hanan Mohamed Siliman Dr. Hala Ahmed Abd Elrahman	
"Patient Safety and Quality of Care: Literature Review" Dr. Amal Eid Abdelmoniem Shaaban <i>Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University</i>	12.30 :12.45 PM

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<p>"Child Lead and Lead-Based Safety" Dr. Magda AhamedAbd El Aziz <i>Lecturer of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University</i></p>	12.40:1.00 PM
<p>"Sexual Harassment Phenomena among Female Students at Mansoura University" Dr. Hanan Awad M Elmashad <i>Lecturer of Woman Health and Midwifery Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University,</i></p>	1.00:1.15 PM
<p>"Road Traffic Accidents: What should be Done to Minimize the Crises" Dr. Fadia A. Abdelkader <i>Lecturer of Critical Care & Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University</i></p>	1.15:1.30 PM
<p>"Occupational Hazards: The Role of Occupational Health Nurse" Dr. Eman Abd Elsamea Elguoshy <i>Lecturer of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University</i></p>	1.30:1.45 PM
<p>Closing &Recommendations</p>	1.45:2.15 PM

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**Hepatitis C Virus: Situation & Action Plan for Prevention and Control in Egypt
2014-2018**

*Ragaa El-Masry, Assistant Professor of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine,
Mansoura University*

ABSTRACT

Background: HCV is arguably the major public health challenge facing Egypt today. The virus shows evidence of continuous transmission in health care settings as well as within households. Egypt has the highest prevalence of HCV in the world, with 10% of its population 15-59 years of age being chronically infected. The chronic infection rate increases with age and goes up to more than 25% for 50-60 year-olds. Among 15-19 year-olds, 4% are chronically infected, demonstrating ongoing HCV transmission.

Objectives: This presentation will focus on and discuss different issues of HCV in Egypt including the current and the future situation. It also will display the key modes of transmission and risk factors in Egypt. Challenges and action plan for prevention & control will be discussed with special focus on surveillance and new therapy.

An estimated 150,000 new HCV infections occur each year in Egypt while morbidity and mortality are predicted to double in the coming 20 years. HCV epidemic in Egypt is thought to have originated in the past with the unsafe injections of mass anti-schistosomiasis campaign during the 1960s and 1970s and currently, contact with infected blood including unsafe injection practices is considered the primary mode of transmission. Increasing public awareness of the viral hepatitis epidemic in Egypt could empower people to demand safe medical practices. For HCV in particular, for which no vaccine is available, new treatments can clear HCV from the body and result in virologic cure. Liver transplants can improve health outcomes for persons with advanced viral hepatitis infection. The Action Plan of HCV presents robust and dynamic steps for improving the prevention, the care and treatment provided to infected persons. Some of these life-saving actions already are well underway. Other actions, representing innovations in practice, technology, and therapy, will require new strategic directions and commitment. The HCV Plan of Action will serve as the guide for MOHP and other agencies working together to combat Egypt's C virus epidemic.

Key terms: *Hepatitis C Virus, Action Plan, Prevention and Control, Egypt.*

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**Effect of Workplace Violence Prevention Training Program on Staff Nurses'
Turnover**

*Asmaa Mostafa¹, Wafaa Fathi Sleem² & Neamat Mohamed³
^{1&2} Nursing Administration, Mansoura University
³ Nursing Administration, Damanhour University*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Workplace violence is a weighty problem in the health care careers. The number of occurrences has augmented that have numerous influences on the institute and nurses such as turnover. **Aim:** the purpose of this study was to examine the effect of workplace violence prevention training program on staff nurses' turnover. **Subjects and Method:** A quasi-experimental design was used and the study was conducted on 187 staff nurses and 74 head nurses working at Mansoura Emergency Hospital, using three tools- knowledge questionnaire sheet, head nurses' perception on their activities for prevention and managing violence against nurse's sheet and turnover sheet. **Results:** There were a statistically significant improvement on head nurses knowledge and perception on their activities for prevention and managing violence against nurses after program intervention. In addition, there was a statistically significant improvement on identifying predictors of staff nurses turnover after program implementation. **Conclusion:** Implementation of training program for workplace violence prevention was associated with significant improvement in head nurses knowledge, perception about managing and preventing workplace violence against nurses and in identifying predictor's of staff nurses turnover.

Keyterms: Prevention, Staff Nurses, Training, Turnover, Workplace Violence

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Patient Safety and Quality of Care: Literature Review

Gehan EL Nabawy Ahmed¹, Amal Eid Abdelmoniem Shaaban²

¹*Lecturer of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University*

²*Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Patient safety and quality care are at the heart of the delivery of health care. Quality has been defined as ‘the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge. The definition of patient safety has a different emphasis: ‘the reduction of risk of unnecessary harm associated with healthcare to an acceptable minimum’. Safety is often included as one of the components of quality, and many quality improvement activities both improve outcomes and prevent harm. Patient safety was defined as “the prevention of harm to patients. Emphasis is placed on the system of care delivery that (1) prevents errors; (2) learns from the errors that do occur; and (3) is built on a culture of safety that involves health care professionals, organizations, and patients. Many view quality health care as the overarching umbrella under which patient safety resides. The components of quality care for the 21st century is centered on the conceptual components of quality rather than the measured indicators: quality care is safe, effective, patient centered, timely, efficient, and equitable. Thus safety is the foundation upon which all other aspects of quality care are built. In the past, we have often viewed nursing’s responsibility in patient safety in narrow aspects of patient care, while these dimensions of safety remain important within the nursing, the breadth and depth of patient safety and quality improvement are far greater. The most critical contribution of nursing to patient safety is the ability to coordinate and integrate the multiple aspects of quality within the care directly provided by nursing, and across the care delivered by others in the setting. Conclusion: patient safety is the cornerstone of high-quality health care. Moreover, patient safety and quality care are at the core of health care systems and processes and are inherently dependent upon nurses. So, nursing is the key for improving quality through patient safety.

Key terms: *Patient Safety, Quality of Care*

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Child Lead and Lead-Based Safety

*Fatma M. Amin¹ & Magda Ahamed Abd El Aziz¹, Lecturer of Pediatric Nursing
Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Worldwide lead poisoning remains problems of enormous importance for child health and development. Childhood lead poisoning is the number one environmental health hazard facing children. Lead poisoning accounts for about 0.6% of global burden of disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 8.9 percent of preschoolers are affected, making lead poisoning the foremost preventable childhood disease. The source of most lead poisoning in children now is deteriorated lead-based paint, contaminated dust or soil, and some products. Children who developed lead encephalopathy with blood lead concentrations more than 100 mg/dL. Even at low levels, lead poisoning in children causes reductions in the intelligence quotient (IQ) and attention span, reading and learning disabilities, hyperactivity, and behavior problems. There is now evidence-based guidance available for managing children with increased lead exposure. Housing stabilization and repair can interrupt exposure in most cases. The focus in childhood lead-poisoning policy, however, should shift from case identification and management to primary prevention, with a goal of safe housing for all children. Therefore the ultimate public health goal is to remove all sources of lead exposure that can pose a hazard to human health. This goal requires that initial attention be focused on identifying and controlling lead hazards-those specific conditions and surfaces that present or can present immediate lead exposures.

Key words: Child, lead, lead-based, safety

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**Sexual Harassment Phenomena among Female Students at
Mansoura University**

*Prof. Dr. Amani Shebl¹, Dr. Hanan Awad M Elmashad², Dr. Samia I Hassan²
¹Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, ²Lecturer of Woman Health and Midwifery
Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt*

ABSTRACT

Background: Sexual harassment is considered to be a hot zone where the harassed still view it a taboo. This is due to community environment, norms, culture, and values. The present study **aimed** to explore sexual harassment phenomena among female students at Mansoura University. **Study design:** An exploratory descriptive design was used in the conduction of the study. **The study setting:** was carried out in different 17 faculties at Mansoura University, Egypt. **Study subjects:** A total 1070 female students from various faculties were selected by convenient sample technique. **Tools of data collection:** A structured interviewing questionnaire was designed by the researcher. It consisted of 2 parts; part one to assess general characteristics and second part consisted of questions related to exposure to sexual harassment, types, common places, response of the female and the recommended solution from the students' point of view etc.

Results: Showed that more than one third of female exposed to sexual harassment in the first semester of academic year either verbal harassment (100%) or physical harassment (35.2%). The public transportation was the most prominent place (84.5%). Female student suffered from inability to study (58.6%) and psychological effect as fear and anxiety (93.4%). The students recommended solution to solve the problem as put strict laws for harassers (39.1%), give interest to religious education in schools and universities (38.8%) and wearing baggy clothes (35.6%). **Conclusion:** The sexual harassment was widespread problem among female that need community coordination with all sectors for eradicate it.

Key terms: sexual harassment, verbal harassment, physical harassment

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Road Traffic Accidents: What should be Done to Minimize the Crises

Fadia A. Abdelkader

*Lecturer of Critical Care & Emergency Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing,
Mansoura University*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Road traffic accidents (RTAs) have emerged as an important public health issue which needs to be tackled by a multi-disciplinary approach. The majority of Road traffic injuries (RTIs) and road traffic deaths are preventable and also causing disabilities and death, the number of fatal and disabling road accident is increasing day by day and is a real public health challenge for all the concerned agencies to prevent it. First aid training has an important place in preparation of the community to the emergency situation.

Aim: to identify the insight of stakeholders, drivers, pedestrians and health care providers as regards to lack for trained drivers on first aid measures.

Methods: Qualitative research design using phenemological study will be used in the proposed study. The opinion's of stakeholders, drivers, pedestrians and health care providers will be collected through recorded interview, the interview may last from 20 - 30 minutes. The participants' number will be decided after the research saturation is reached

Conclusion: Based on the result of the proposed study, a designated first aid training programs may be developed and collaborated with the police department of traffic sector to train truck and commercial drivers on first aid.

Key terms: *first aid, road traffic accidents, trained drivers*

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Occupational Hazards: The Role of Occupational Health Nurse

*Eman Abd Elsamea Elguoshy, Lecturer of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing,
Mansoura University*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Occupational health is one of the environmental health sciences, concerned broadly with the health effects of work and of working conditions. Physical, chemical, biological, organizational, and social variables associated with occupation may affect the physical or psychosocial wellbeing of the worker adversely or positively. Any environmental health research, when systematically conducted, must be concerned with - the general characterization of the environment, the characterization of those exposed, - the duration and intensity of exposures to various environmental factors, interactions between variables in the environment and those exposed to them, and health -related changes in the subjects exposed. Fore ex., some studies regarding prevalence and response to occupational hazards among nursing students showed that 44.3% were exposed to at least one of the occupational hazards. Exposure to psychological hazards was the highest (56.6%) followed by accidental hazards (44%), chemical hazards (43.9%), and biological hazards (39.8%), while the lowest was the physical hazards (39.3%). Needle-stick injuries when using sharp devices were reported by 45.5% of the students. About 67% were exposed to verbal or physical abuse while 43.0% were exposed to the x-rays and other types of radio-graphical procedures. Irritation of skin, eyes and nose was quite prevalent among students (48%) due to exposure to hazardous chemical substances. Although most of the participants (97.4%) were fully aware of using Personal Protective Equipment and safety regulations, only 25% were actually compliant. In conclusion, most of the nursing students were exposed to at least one of the five occupational hazards. It is important therefore to continuously encourage behavioral changes, promotion of safety measures and application of occupational health services to minimize workplace-induced injuries.

Key terms: Occupational Hazards, occupational Health Nurse.

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Role of the School Nurse in Providing School Health Services

Rabab El-Sayed Hassan El-Sayed¹ & Samar El Hoseiny Abd Elraouf²

¹(Assist. Prof. of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University)

*²(Assist. Prof. of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura
University)*

ABSTRACT

The school nurse has a crucial role in the seamless provision of comprehensive health services to children and youth. The National Association of School Nurses defines school nursing as: A specialized practice of professional nursing that advances the well-being, academic success, and lifelong achievement of students. To that end, school nurses facilitate positive student responses to normal development; promote health and safety; intervene with actual and potential health problems; provide case management services; and actively collaborate with others to build student and family capacity for adaptation, self-management, self-advocacy, and learning.

BACKGROUND

After the child's home, school represents the second most influential environment in a child's life. As more students enter schools with health problems, pediatricians face the challenge of managing their care throughout the school day. The school nurse is the health care representative on site. An understanding of the school nurse's role is essential to ensure coordinated care. There is a recognized relationship between health and learning, as there is between school nurse availability and student well-being and educational success. Students today may face family crises, homelessness, immigration, poverty, and violence, which increase both their physical and mental health needs. School nurses perform a critical role within the school health program by addressing the major health problems experienced by children. This role includes providing preventive and screening services, health education and assistance with decision-making about health, and immunization against preventable diseases. In addition, school nurses may provide interventions for acute and chronic illness, injuries and emergencies, communicable diseases, obesity, substance use and abuse, adolescent pregnancy, mental health, dental disease, nutrition, sexually transmitted infections, as well as facilitate access to Children's Health Insurance Program to help families and students enroll in state health insurance programs. Therefore, school nurses need to be physically present in schools to address these responsibilities appropriately, in order to improve student outcomes.

Key terms: *School Nurse, School Health Services, Role, Students Health problems*

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The Role of the Nurses in Emergency Preparedness

*Wafaa Wahdan Abd-Elaziz
Lecturer of Critical Care and Emergency Nursing*

Background: Nurses serve a critical role in emergency preparedness at the local, state, and national levels through planning, community and consumer education, and direct care provided during disasters. Within their institutions, they should engage in hazards assessment and planning prior to a disaster, respond during a crisis, and assist with mitigating hazards throughout the recovery phase. Moreover, the advent of emergency or disaster has posed serious challenges to the lives of many citizens in different localities and communities. This was as a result of either inadequate preparation for emergency or insufficient knowledge and skills on how to handle emergency situation by those concerned. So many lives were claimed; properties damaged and destroyed which calls for adequate and effective preparation against future occurrences by emergency rescue team members as well as healthcare professionals such as nurses. **Aim:** to explore the role of a nurse in emergency preparedness among nurses in emergency department. **Conclusion:** Disaster preparedness maximized safe condition, decreases vulnerability and minimizes risk to individuals when they are confronted by a hazard. The role of the Nurses is central to emergency preparedness as a custodian of hospital infrastructures. **Keywords:** disaster, preparedness, role, nurse, disaster nursing.

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Violence against Nurses Working in the Emergency Departments

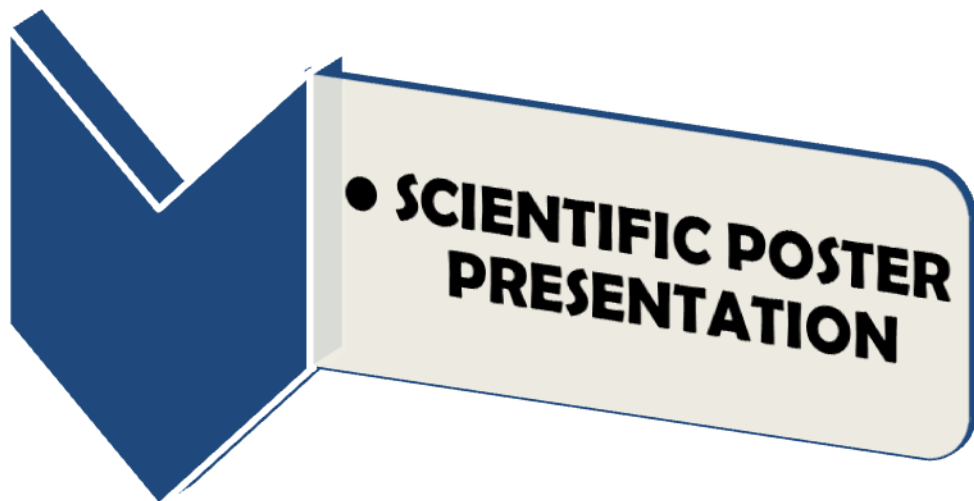
Hend Elsayed Elsayed Mansour
Lecturer in Critical Care and Emergency Nursing
Faculty of Nursing -Mansoura University

ABSTRACT

Background: Violence against nurses in the hospital emergency departments is a common concern worldwide. Emergency departments have been recognized as an environment with a highly vulnerable area for violence, and because of a lack of staff training in recognizing and defusing potentially dangerous patients, lack of violence prevention programs, lack of adequately trained security guards. Moreover, Patient pain and discomfort, as well as the tension, stress, and anger of patients, family members, and visitors, lack of privacy, and long waiting times. Efforts to prevent violence and promote workplace safety need to focus on work designs allowing for the quick egress of employees away from violent patients and visitors, establish and consistently enforce policies aimed at preventing workplace violence, and maintain positive working relationships with security officers. **Aim:** to identify the pattern and consequences of violence on nurses working in emergency departments. **Conclusion:** Emergency department nurses are continuously exposed to violence on the job can serve an integral role in all aspects of violence prevention, planning, and monitoring, provision of security systems and formulation of violence prevention policies and procedures is also needed. **Recommendations:** it is recommended that establishing workplace violence management teams and creating appropriate rules and regulations, training programs are needed to help support, teach and provide nurses with the knowledge and skills needed to manage violent situations in the workplace.

Key words: Aggression, Violence, Assaults, Threats.

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Prevention and Control of Violence in Health Care Settings
Dr. Reham Abd-Elhamed Abd-Elmawla Elsaid & Dr. Doaa Abd-Elhamed Abd-
Elmawla Elsaid
Lecturer of Medical-Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing-Mansoura
University**

Background: There are concerns that violence against health care personnel is increasing. More assaults occur in the health care and social services industries than in any other sector. Health care settings cover the broad range of places where care takes place: the home, school, factory, streets, hospitals, clinics and other health facilities. Nurses and other health care providers worldwide work in places where violence is often used as a means of dispute resolution. Health care settings are areas of high activity and emotion related to health and illness and care seeking. The prevalence of violence against nursing personnel is of great concern when comparisons are drawn with other professions. While physical assault of nursing personnel is almost exclusively perpetrated by patients, there are reported cases of abuse or violence initiated by patients' family members, other health personnel (including nurse colleagues and physicians)

Preventing violence in the work place involves management commitment and employee involvement. Together, employees and employers should initiate a worksite analysis, hazard prevention and control and safety and health training. To ensure an effective violence prevention program, management and health workers must work together to create an environment of zero-tolerance for violence. Audit teams such as “patient assault team” or “threat assessment team” can assess the risk of abuse in the workplace.

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**Nurses' Role toward Violence against Children
Josephin Atef Abd El-Magid Lawend & Amal Ahmed Elbilgahy
Lecturer of pediatric nursing, faculty of nursing, Mansoura University**

Violence and neglect against children have long been recognized as cyclical phenomena. Research indicates that this is due in part to the lack of training health professionals receive in the area of child maltreatment. If outcomes are to be improved, appropriate detection and intervention are crucial. Increases in statistics of child abuse over the last 10 years have been attributed to increased public awareness and willingness to report. Violence toward children in the home causes short- and long-term damage. Short-term effects include physical, developmental, and psychiatric damage. The long-term effects include “intergenerational transmission of violence, criminality, psychiatric disorders, and other psychosocial complications.” In addition, when violence toward children is combined with parental violence, the negative effects appear to be even more exaggerated. Nurses are in a unique and valuable position to identify abuse, neglect and families who are at risk for abuse. Children who have been harmed or who are at risk for harm are most frequently recognized by professionals who come into close or regular contact with children outside the family setting, and nurses frequently occupy such positions. The nurses should enhance coordination and integration of services needed by families. Also, they should enhance community awareness of the importance of healthy parenting practices, strengthen child protection systems and awareness-raising programmes within the existing government related services.

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كلية التمريض- جامعة المنصورة

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