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12th May 2018 (2pm to 5pm)
In conjunction with
International Nursing & Midwife Day 2018
Main Lecture Theatre, Level 2, extension building, PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences,
Universiti Brunei Darussalam



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3rd Nursing & Midwifery Students Research Conference 2018
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26 Syaaban 1439H/ 12 May 2018

PLANERY SESSION:

Oral presentation 1:

The Nurses' Perception towards the Practice of Continuing Nursing Education Program

Nurul Mardhiah Zainudin, Norashikin Haji Md Sofian, Pg Anak Hjh Noor Mashaslina Pg Anak Hj Hassan

PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Background: Continuing education is the process by which health professionals keep up to date with the latest knowledge and advances in health care. In nursing, the continuing education is simply known as Continuing Nursing Education (CNE). It is a good and relevant practice for nurses as CNE assist nurses to reflect on their roles and functions; show their ability in maintaining competence; provide a safe and quality patient care as well as support nurses' decision making. **Purpose:** This study was designed to explore how the nurses perceived CNE in developing their profession; improving their care services and practice. Also looking into the benefits and challenges on implementing CNE among the practice nurse and highlight the strategies that would help in making the program more effective in developing good quality nurses. **Methods:** This study explore the perception towards CNE program among paediatric nurses at the main referral hospital in Brunei Darussalam. Participants were selected using purposive sampling. In this descriptive qualitative research, semi-structured interviews were used for data collection. Data were analysed thematically; organised into

categories and themes. The research team reviewed the data to assess the accuracy of the analysis process; ensuring the research rigor and trustworthiness of the preliminary findings. Data analysis produced 187 initial codes, 5 categories, 10 subthemes, and 4 main themes. **Findings:** Eight nurses participated in this study, including one nurse manager, six staff nurses and one assistant nurse. Four main themes emerge: '*Knowledge and practice development*', '*Bridge to acquire license for practice*'; '*Well-structured CNE program*'; and '*Innovative and interactive CNE program*'. **Conclusion:** CNE program has a significant impact towards the nurses' progression in term of personal and professional development. Implementing innovative CNE program strategies are necessary in developing effective and interactive CNE program.

Keywords: Continuing Nursing Education; Nurses' Perception; Benefits of CNE; Nurses' Challenges implementing CNE Program; Strategies to improve CNE Program

Oral presentation 2:

Initiating and Sustaining Research in Nursing and Midwifery Services: Current State and Future Directions

Cathrina Haji Mohamad Sigie Al-Islam
Nursing Officer

Community Health Nursing Services, Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health

Background: The impact of research evidences on practice are essential in order to

produce quality, safe and effective patients'/clients' care. Nursing and midwifery are the most integral part of the health care system, and their contribution in evidence-based practices are crucial to the outcomes of the health care system as a whole. **Aim:** To describe the current state and future directions of research in nursing and midwifery services, ministry of health, Brunei Darussalam. **Methods:** A reflection and analysis of the current state of nursing and midwifery research and the plan for the future. **Results:** The existing research conducted in nursing and midwifery practices are in line with the department of nursing services, as well as organisational driven goals and initiatives. These researches are usually the products from nurses and midwives undertaking in-service training programmes such as at the undergraduates and graduates' degree levels. Only some research initiatives are arising from nurses and midwives in the clinical practice. Challenges had also been encountered such as lack of knowledge, lack of experts, limited financial resources, time limitation, work overload, no immediate or difficulties or challenges with application to practice, lack of monitoring and sustainability of the research initiatives. **Conclusion:** The results showed that although there are substantial research initiatives undertaken in nursing and midwifery practices, challenges in doing research are also crucial to be taken into account. More research needs to be initiated and most importantly, the culture of nursing and midwifery research in the ministry of health must be sustained.

CONCURRENT SESSION 1

Oral presentation 1:

Effectiveness of Self Instruction Module on Reproductive Health among the adolescents in India

Prema Balusamy, PhD

Principal, College of Nursing, Era University, India

Background: Reproductive Health is often overlooked yet vitally important aspect of an individual's sense of health and personal wellness. Proper information on issues related to sexual behaviour could and should be carried out by health professionals. The current study is designed to determine the effectiveness of SIM on knowledge regarding reproductive health among higher secondary school children. **Methods:** A Quasi Experimental non-equivalent control group design was used. The present study had taken up SIM on sex as an independent variable and knowledge on reproductive health (8 dimensions that is Concept on Sex, Sexual development, Family life education, Sexual abuse, Sexual deviation, STD and HIV, Sex counselling, Life style for sexual health) of school going children as dependent variable. The total numbers of 500 subjects (higher secondary school children) were divided into two groups' namely experimental group with 250 subjects (a group that gets exposed to SIM) and 250 subjects in comparison or control group (the group that does not get exposed to SIM). The collected data were analysed using percentage, mean; standard deviation paired and unpaired "t-test, Chi-square test". **Findings:** The pre-interventional level of knowledge of higher secondary school children regarding reproductive health showed that majority had inadequate knowledge in all the eight dimensions of reproductive health. The comparison between pre and post interventional score on knowledge on reproductive health in the group exposed to SIM showed that, the post interventional score was higher than the pre-interventional score. **Conclusion:** Interventions in the form of SIM acts as social vaccine to increase the knowledge on issues related to reproductive health.

Key words: Self Instruction Module, Reproductive Health, adolescents, India

Oral presentation 2: **Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders and Predictors of involuntary admission under the new Mental Health Order 2014 in Brunei**

Agong Lupat¹, Hilda Ho², Hanif Abdul Rahman¹, Munikumar Ramasamy Venkatasalu¹

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Background: In line with the international human rights law to safeguard the rights and prevent unlawful and indiscriminate detention for mentally ill patient, in 2014, Brunei has implemented the new Mental Health Order (MHO 2014), replacing the Lunacy Act 1929.

Aim: To explore socio-demographic association and the determinants of the predictors associated with involuntary admissions of patient admitted under the MHO 2014 in Brunei Darussalam. **Methods:** A national study of involuntary psychiatric admissions were retrospective analysed in Brunei Darussalam. Data were retrieved and analysed from electronic patient records (The Brunei Darussalam Healthcare Information and Management Systems (Bru-HIMS) for all psychiatric in-patient involuntary admissions between 1st November 2014 and 31st December 2016. Descriptive analysis was done to describe the socio-demographic characteristic of admission, detention order used and the diagnosis to show the determinants of involuntary admission. Chi-square test for independence was used to analyse the association between age groups, gender and patient diagnosis. **Results:** From 519 admissions, a total of 283 involuntary admission were recorded during the study period. 61% were male and 39% were female patients. Several predictors associated with involuntary admission were revealed; patients diagnosed with schizophrenia and other non-mood psychotic disorders and men below 40 years are more likely to be admitted involuntarily with a diagnosis schizophrenia and oth-

terly with a diagnosis schizophrenia and other non-mood psychotic disorders. MHO (2014), Section 8(1) and section 8(4) detention orders were more frequently used. **Conclusion:** Involuntary admission seem to be used more often in Brunei Darussalam. Age, gender and type of psychiatric diagnosis remain stronger predictors that lead to involuntary admission. Research should focus interventions to reduce use of involuntary admissions through seeking patient, family and health care professionals' perspectives on the use of detention orders under MHO 2014.

Keywords: Detention order, involuntary admission, Mental Health Law, Brunei Darussalam, predictors, prevalence

Oral presentation 3: **Exploring Overseas Nurses' Experiences in Brunei Darussalam**

Norajeerah binti Matarsad, Salmah Mohd Noor, Pg Anak Hjh Noor Mashaslina Pg Anak Hj Hassan

PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Background: Nurses are the frontiers and the largest health care workforce internationally. They are accountable in almost every aspect of patients' care. Nursing is concerned with the delivery of quality nursing care in ensuring patient safety and satisfaction. Problem: However, one of the major challenges in today's nursing profession is to provide culturally competent care to patients with different cultural background. **Aim:** To explore the experiences of overseas nurses in delivering care to patients in Brunei Darussalam. **Methods:** A qualitative focus group discussion. A purposive sample of nineteen overseas nurses were recruited from Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha hospital and Gleneagles Jerudong Park Medical Center for focus group discussion. Three focus group discussions were conducted; one focus group with 10 participants, another with 5 partici-

pants and one with 4 participants. **Findings:** Three themes were identified- 'the adventure', 'Being their way of life' and 'Journey of Coping to Care'. **Conclusion:** The overseas nurses encountered language barriers, religion and cultural differences when caring for patients with a different cultural background. However, the nurses are willing to learn the language and shows respect and greater understanding of the culture and religion to improve their care.

Keywords: Overseas registered nurses, experiences, delivering care, culturally competent care, patients care.

Oral presentation 4:

The Prevalence of Pain After Breast Cancer Surgery and Self-Pain Management Among Breast Cancer Patients

Adifah binti Idris, Jainah Musa, Asmah Husaini, Munikumar Ramasamy Venkatasalu
PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, University Brunei Darussalam

Background: Breast cancer patients often experience chronic pain after breast cancer surgery even after several years. Self-management of chronic pain remain as gold standard in avoiding complications and achieving better cancer outcomes. **Aim:** This study aims to identify the prevalence of neuropathic pain after breast cancer surgery and explore the breast cancer patients' view on self – pain management in Brunei Darussalam. **Methods:** A mixed methods design was used. At stage 1, we conducted a cross sectional survey to identify the prevalence of neuropathic pain among breast cancer patients after breast cancer surgery during their referral, follow up and active treatment visits from December 2017 to February 2018 at local national cancer specialist hospital. Data analysed with descriptive statistics. At stage 2, a qualitative approach based individual in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 participants to explore their perspective in self –

pain management. Thematic analysis was used at stage 2. **Findings:** In total, 72 survey respondents participated in stage 1. Analysis found that the prevalence of neuropathic pain was estimated at up to 10% among breast cancer patients and pain after breast cancer surgery were up to 17% in Brunei. The nature of neuropathic pain perceived to be mild, experienced more than 3 times per week and characterized mainly as 'electric shocks', 'numbness' and 'pins and needles'. At stage 2, five major themes were emerged: perspective on self – pain management, journey of pain experience after breast cancer surgery, phases of postoperative pain experience and long term of pain for several months, methods used as self – pain management, potential barriers in self – pain management and finally the influential factors toward self-pain management. **Conclusion:** In contrast to global picture, the prevalence of neuropathic pain was lesser among Brunei Breast cancer patients yet remain substantial to address it. Self-management of pain was unknown and often participants use diverse local methods of pain management. Future research should explore developing a structured educational programme for self-management of chronic pain among patient with breast cancer.

Oral presentation 5:

Nurses' Perceptions on the Role of Family towards Patient Care in Adult Medical ICU

Bong Xiao Rou, Yusrita Zolkefli, Armah Tengah
PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, University Brunei Darussalam

Background: This study has explored nurses' perceptions on the family role in patient care based on their experiences working in medical ICU and identify the challenges that may influences the nurses' decision to involve family in care and how nurses facilitate family participation in care. **Aim:** The aim of this study explores nurses' perception on the role of

the role of family in patient care at the adult medical ICU. **Methods:** A qualitative research design was used in this study. Semi-structured interview was conducted individually with 6 staff nurses working at the medical ICU at RIPAS Hospital in Brunei-Muara. The data was audio recorded, verbatim transcribed and kept anonymized. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. **Results:** Six themes emerged from the data: Three of these themes were nurses' view on family involvement in care while the other themes illustrated nurses' views on the challenges to family involvement. **Conclusion:** This study has highlighted the nature and extent of family role in patient care. The role of critical care nurses is important to identify and eliminate the challenges to engage family members in patient care. In addition, the need to have specific guideline for family involvement in ICUs is recommended for safe practice.

Keywords: critical care nurses, family role, adult medical ICU, critical care, perceptions

CONCURRENT SESSION 2

Oral presentation 1:

Meaning of Autonomy: The Midwives' Struggle

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PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Background: Autonomy in professional midwifery practice evidenced with quality maternal outcomes. Yet diverse factors influence autonomous practice, thus cause de-skill and deter midwives in providing safe and effective maternal care. **Aim:** To describe midwives' understanding of autonomy. **Methods:** A descriptive phenomenological qualitative study was conducted. Semi-structured individual face to face interview was undertaken with

face to face interview was undertaken with purposive sampling of 14 midwives working in the maternity floor of two main referral public hospitals. Phenomenological data analysis was conducted. **Results:** The midwives have difficulties and struggled to define and describe what they understand by the meaning of autonomy. There are three themes emerged from the data: (1) 'making sense of autonomy'; (2) 'autonomous midwife's attributes'; and (3) 'foundational midwifery tenet'. The first theme indicates the participants difficulty in defining autonomy. As a result of the uncertainty of the meaning of autonomy, the participants explained autonomy in association with the various attributes of an autonomous midwife which is represented by the second theme. The last theme: 'foundational midwifery tenet' presents the participants expectation of the tenets required from a midwife to enable them to be an autonomous practitioner. **Conclusion:** The results showed that 'autonomy' is a jargon term and a difficult concept to embrace in the context of Brunei. Originated from Greek term 'autonomous', it is adapted in the healthcare profession as 'autonomy' and directly translated into the standard Malay language as 'autonomi': all do not offer clear meaning of autonomy. Taking into account that midwifery has been positioned and proclaimed as an autonomous profession, hence it is fundamental for the midwife to understand the notion of 'autonomy' and being able to be autonomous.

Keywords: Midwifery autonomy, autonomous role, midwives, Brunei Darussalam.

Oral presentation 2:

Nurses and Midwives Readiness to Self-Directed Learning in Brunei Darussalam

Karpagam Chakkaravarthy¹, Mardiah Mahmud¹, Norzihan Hj Ibrahim², Munikumar Ramasamy Venkatasalu¹

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² Nursing Services, Ministry of Health, Brunei

Darussalam

Background: Working in multifaceted health care settings, nurses and midwives are constantly faced with social as well as technological challenges. Evidence suggests that adopting such ever-changing and challenging context require nurses and midwives to embrace the concept of lifelong learning through a self-directed learning approach. **Aim:** This study aims to evaluate the nurses and midwives' readiness for self-directed learning in Brunei. **Methods:** The cross sectional descriptive study was conducted on nurses and midwives working in four district government hospitals, Ministry of Health, Brunei Darussalam. 700 samples were recruited by applying convenient sampling technique to complete the self-reported quantitative survey questionnaire (Fisher's Self-directed Learning Readiness Scale). **Findings:** A total of 700 questionnaires were distributed, out of which, 616 were returned completely filled (Response rate of 88%). Majority of the participants (70.8%) had total score more than 150 indicating their high level of readiness to SDL with the mean score of 158.44 (SD=16.00). Results also reported the participant's self-management domain of SDLR mean score is 49.21(SD = 5.88) and "Desire for learning" were 50.12(SD = 5.64). Findings also highly indicate the nurses and midwives expressed high level of self-control towards readiness to self-directed learning (the mean score of self-control domain of SDLR were 59.10(SD = 7.14). In overall comparison, the mean score of SDLR domains: self-management; desire for learning and self-control were 49.21, 50.12 and 59.10 were respectively among Brunei nursing and midwifery participants. **Conclusion:** Our study conclude that Brunei nurses and midwives had high level of SDRL, in particular, they have a high desire for learning and self-control compared to self-management. Future research should focus on theoretical framework of SDL models and its impact of quality nursing practice.

Oral Presentation 3:

Patient Safety: The Importance of Reporting Medications Errors in Improving the Quality of Care in Critical Care Setting

Zuraidah Hj Hassan, Lisa Seruji, Faridah Abdul Kanna, Norlipah Md Masdi

Advanced Diploma in Critical Care Nursing students, PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Medication errors are the commonest causes of medical error in the hospital settings. It increases the hospital cost by admission and readmission, longer hospital stays and even cause death to patient. Nurses play the major role in preparing and administering medications. Medication preparation and administration errors are reported to occur more frequently in critical care settings. However, medication errors are difficult to analyse as there is lack of data of evidence or report provided. The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that contributed to reporting medication errors in critical care settings. This is useful in order to improve patient safety based on the error rates and patterns, particularly in investigating the safety of medication administration in critical care settings.

Oral Presentation 4:

Physical activities among medical-surgical nurses in RIPAS hospital: A descriptive cross-sectional study

Nuratikah Daud, Saloma Ongsang, Armah Tengah

PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Background: The recommended level of physical activity (PA) for adults is 150 minutes of moderate intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity per week or equivalent. Literatures reviewed shows that there are many nurses who are not able to achieve the recommended levels of PA despite their role in promoting this health habit to their patients. Aside from being a role model for patients,

being active can also translate to better quality of patient care and optimal work performances. **Aim:** To quantitatively investigate the level of physical activities of Bruneian medical-surgical nurses in Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study design was used. International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) was self-administered from December 2017 to February 2018 to 183 medical-surgical nurses in RIPAS Hospital. SPSS v21 was used for statistical analysis to calculate the duration and frequency of PA done and Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to find significant relations among the different PA. **Results:** 84.7% participants achieved the recommended level of PA through their work alone. For PA during leisure time, only 2.2% achieved the recommended level. There was significant positive correlation between amount of vigorous-intensity PA at work and doing moderate PA in leisure time. **Conclusion:** This research provided the baseline data on the level of PA of nurses working in adult medical and surgical wards. The data can give insights to the relevant authorities on the PA culture of the local nurses and if further intervention is needed to address the issue of physical inactivity among the local nurses.

Keywords: Physical activity, exercise, nurses' health, health promotion, nurse, nursing

Oral Presentation 5: Spiritual Coping with Stress Among Emergency and Critical Care Nurses: A Cross-sectional Study

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Background: Nurses cope with stress either positively (such as practicing relaxation and yoga) or negatively (such as isolating self or talking negatively to self). It is intriguing to explore nurses' spiritual coping in the ED and CCS, as these are among two of the highest dependency areas in nursing. **Aim:** To explore the spiritual coping with stress among the nurses in the Emergency Department (ED) and Critical Care Services (CCS) in Brunei. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study using Spiritual Coping Questionnaire (SCQ), which was translated into Malay language. The questionnaire, in both languages, were distributed to the ED and CCS nurses at the two main referral hospitals in Brunei, from January to February 2018. **Results:** Validation estimates for SCQ was satisfactory. Critical care nurses reported significantly higher positive social coping than emergency nurses. Overall, positive religious behaviour was the main spiritual coping with job stress, similarly, spiritual coping was also highly perceived as religious. Nurses with longer work experiences were significantly better in positive spiritual coping. Majority of the nurses indicated that they are in a hard situation, which might be associated with the workplaces' environment. Few nurses also practice negative spiritual coping with stress. **Conclusion:** The results showed that majority of the nurses are in hard situation. This indicated the ED and CCS as high dependency areas, requiring intense spiritual stress coping. Despite a few nurses practiced the negative spiritual coping with stress, there are fundamental needs for correcting this.

Keywords: Spiritual stress management; Stress coping; Nurses; Quantitative study; Emergency Department; Critical Care; Brunei Darussalam

Oral Presentation 6: Acute Pain Assessment Practice Among Healthcare Professionals in Brunei Medical-Surgical Healthcare Setting

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Background: Acute pain is known to cause discomfort and affecting patient physically, psychologically and socially which could delay recovery and quality of life. The number of patients required pain management in surgical and medical ward in RIPAS hospital has increased significantly from the year 2007 to 2011. Pain assessment is essential as an initial approach towards successful pain management. However, currently, in Brunei Darussalam, there is no known empirical data on acute pain assessment practice among healthcare professionals. **Aim:** the purpose of this study is to explore the attitude, practice, knowledge and understanding of acute pain assessment among healthcare professionals working in the medical-surgical units at three selected hospitals in brunei. **Methods:** a quantitative study using a self-designed questionnaire was conducted. Questionnaires were distributed to the doctors and nurses from Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital (RIPAS), Suri Seri Begawan Hospital (SSB) And the Brunei Cancer Centre (TBCC) via their ward managers. A time frame of three weeks was given to return their response. The study was approved by the Universiti Brunei Darussalam research ethics committee and ministry of health research ethics committee. Data was analysed using SPSS v.21. All the scales used were measured in proportion (percentage) and, the participants' responses were tabulated and interpreted according to the proportion relative of one item to another in each scale. **Results:** A response rate of 83% was achieved from a total of 287 distributed questionnaires. The result highlighted that pain assessment is not regularly practiced despite the knowledge on pain assessment (79%), the importance of pain as-

assessment tool (95%) and availability of the tool (87%). Although 91% reported pain management courses could enhance the knowledge and skills, conversely, only 40% had attended it. **Conclusion:** Study findings are significant in evaluating the practice of pain assessment. There is a strong need to improve the utilization and standardization of pain assessment tool throughout the clinical setting. A mandatory policy and guideline to use pain assessment tool as part of pain management should be recommended to improve the practice.

Keywords: Acute pain; pain assessment; pain assessment tools; pain assessment practice; healthcare professionals; medical-surgical inpatient settings.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Poster 1: Female Nurses' Perceptions and Experiences of Physical Activity

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Background: Obesity rate has been increasing alarmingly over the years and is currently a major public health issue globally, particularly in Brunei Darussalam. This is worrisome because obesity is known as the main contributor to many preventable causes of death, especially non-communicable diseases (NCD). The obesity rates in the nation have doubled from 12% to 27.2% in 2012. Hence, nurses are at the forefront of managing these health issues. However, nurses who are the health educator and the role model to the public are no exception from being obese themselves. **Purpose:** This study aims to explore the nurses' perceptions and understanding on physical activity among female nurses. The objectives of this study are to (1) explore the perceptions of female Bruneian nurses on physical activity, (2) explore the barriers of female Bruneian nurses to physical participa-

tion, and to (3) explore on the motivating factors of Bruneian female nurses on the continuation and sustainability of their level of physical activity. **Methods:** A qualitative method design involving 8 nurses were adopted in this study from 4 different wards/clinics. This study design focused on individual interview that is based on semi-structured interview guide which is adapted according to the Brunei context. **Result/findings:** Several barriers and enabling factors have been identified to influence nurses' physical activity behaviours. Important barriers to participating in physical activity behaviour were health problems, financial issues, having no partner, unsafe neighbourhood environment, shift works, fatigue, time constraint, stress and weather. Important factors reported to enable physical activity participation were social support and access to physical facilities and resources. **Conclusion:** The findings highlight the need to implement the strategies to overcome the barriers at the individual level as well as at the organizational and policy levels.

Keywords: nurses; obesity; physical activity; factors; barriers; motivators; perceptions.

Poster 2: Nurses' roles and perspectives towards the significance of Discharge Planning process

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Background: Discharge planning is a process that enables the patient to have smooth transitions from hospital to home and ensuring that the patient will function to the optimal level. Since nurses have a direct care for their patients during hospitalization, discharge planning has become an integral part of the care undertaken by nurses aimed to meet the patients' needs and prevent post-discharge problems. Although nurses play an important role in transitioning patients safely from ad-

mission to discharge, limited research has been addressed on the roles and outcomes of nurses working at the hospitals in Brunei during discharge planning process. **Purposes:** The purposes of this study are to identify the nurses' roles and involvements during patients' discharge planning process and to identify the nurses' views and understanding regarding the importance of discharge planning. **Methods:** A descriptive quantitative approach was applied to conduct the study. Informed consent was obtained from 40 registered staff and assistant nurses working at the first-class medical ward (ward 16), male medical wards (ward 21 and 22) and Acute Medical Unit (AMU) at the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital as well as 10 registered nurses working at female and male medical wards at the Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah (PMMPHHAMB) Hospital, Tutong. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires that are modified specifically for the purpose of this study. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was utilized to analyse the findings. **Result:** There is a significant relationship between nurses' years of working experience and mean score of role and involvement in discharge planning process. There were higher involvements among those who worked 10 years and above, as compared to those who have less than 10 years of experience. There was no discrepancy between nurses' perceptions and their actions in carrying out their duty in discharge planning.

Keywords: Discharge planning, descriptive quantitative, roles and involvements, transitioning, admission

Poster 3: Experiences of Occupational Stress among Emergency Department (ED) nurses in Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital

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Background: Occupational stress is more of a common issue faced by nurses working in the Emergency Department (ED). ED nurses are often exposed to variety types of occupational stresses that are highly demanding and challenging both physically and emotionally. Occupational stress can lead to frustration, emotional exhaustion, illness and burnout to the nurses which can cause decrease quality of patient care. **Aim:** To explore the experiences of occupational stress among ED nurses in RIPAS hospital. **Design:** Descriptive qualitative design using individual, face-to-face interview **Methods:** Six ED nurses comprising of three males and three females working in the ED in RIPAS hospital were invited as the participants using purposive sampling for a period of three weeks in January 2018. The data were analysed using thematic analysis. **Results:** Three themes: "work nature of ED and the psychosocial hazards", "work relation with the public and multidisciplinary teams" and "responses and effect of occupational stress", including nine sub-themes emerged from the data analysis. **Conclusion:** Various kinds of stress experienced by ED nurses in RIPAS Hospital were found such as work nature of ED which is challenging for new nurses, heavy workload, management of shift schedule, public reactions, working with other health care professionals such as doctors, and porters and ED environment. Both positive and negative impacts were also identified as the impact of occupational stress in this study.

Keywords: Emergency Department, Occupational stress, ED nurses, Qualitative, Individual interviews

Poster 4: Knowledge and Attitude towards Mental Illness among Nurses working in the Primary Healthcare Centres in Brunei Darussalam

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Background: Mental Health problems are one of the global burden and leading disability in the world, not excluding Brunei Darussalam. Individuals seeking help for their mental illness expect nurses as health professionals, to be cognizant of their care needs without being treated with prejudice and discrimination. Current evidence suggests that there is a growing number of patient referral to psychiatric consultations in Brunei Darussalam. To date, no studies have explored on the root of these rising issues. A way to do this it to understand the perceptions and knowledge of the healthcare front liners that is nurses that are working in the Primary Healthcare Centre or in the community settings. **Aim:** To assess the level of knowledge regarding mental illness and to explore the attitude towards mental illness and the mentally ill people, among nurses in the primary healthcare centres in the Brunei Muara district. **Methods:** A descriptive quantitative study involving 62 nurses working in the selected Primary Health Care centres in the Brunei Muara District, from the end of January to early February 2018. Pre-designed questionnaires were distributed amongst the studied population. Descriptive statistics was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software (version 21.0). **Findings:** Nurses working in the primary healthcare centres have significantly positive attitudes toward mental illness in two of the three associated attitude factors that is Authoritarianism and Social Restrictiveness, and a slight negative attitude in the benevolence domain. It was also found that nurses have fairly good knowledge but are still lacking in terms of certainty in assessing mental health problems. **Conclusion:** One particular socio-demographic factor that was found to have significant association with attitude and knowledge was the level of education. Thus,

an implication for further training and educational course to be implemented to specifically focus on targeting the healthcare front liners.

Poster 5: AIDS Awareness Program: Assessing the impact of HAPPY Program among Undergraduates of Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD)

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Hasnan Abd Kahan

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Background: Health awareness programs had been targeting schools and higher institutions to implement their intervention in giving out knowledge to the students regarding their main issues. In Brunei Darussalam, since 2007, Brunei Darussalam AIDS Council had been going from school to school and from higher institutes to another until currently carrying out their Health Awareness Program for Peer Youth (HAPPY) Program. There are minimal presence of evidence of the impact or effectiveness of the program throughout the years. **Aims:** The aim of this study will assess the impact of health education on awareness of HIV/AIDS among undergraduates of Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD). The study will be guided by following several objectives.

Methods: There were two groups (focus groups) interviewed separately in each session where a total of 11 participants (Group A of 5 participants, Group B of 6 participants) from UBD are selected for each group. One group consisted of first year students and another group was of final year students. The findings concluded that HAPPY Program managed to achieve its goal in educating the targeted population.

Keywords: *Health awareness program, schools, higher institutes, undergraduates, HIV/AIDS, impact and effectiveness, HAPPY.*

Poster 6: Ways of Coping Stress among Emergency and Critical Care Nurses: A Preliminary Study

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Background: Stress can lead to emotional exhaustion to nurses attributing to negative reactions towards their patients. Coping strategies is required for nurses to endure stressful situation; prolonged and constant stress is harmful that resulted to organisational inefficiency such as high staff turnover and absenteeism due to sickness. **Aims:** To identify ways of coping with stress practiced by Emergency and Critical Care nurses; and to determine the relationship between their ways of coping with stress and sociodemographic factors. **Methods:** A descriptive preliminary study was conducted using a pre-designed questionnaire: The Ways of Coping Scale (WCS). The original English version of the WCS were translated into the Malay language. The self-administered WCS questionnaire in combined versions (English and Malay) were distributed to all eligible subjects at the central public hospital in Brunei from January to February 2018. Results of the study was analysed descriptively using SPSS version 21. **Results:** Eighty-five nurses participated in this study. There are high scores on the planful problem solving (14.9%); positive reappraisal (14.3%); distancing (13.3%); seeking social support (12.9%); accepting responsibilities (12.9%); self-controlling (12.2%); confrontive coping (10.8%) and escape-avoidance (8.6%) scored the lowest. Marital status was proved to have significant association with "confrontive coping". As work setting exhibit a significant association with "escape-avoidance" behaviour. **Conclusion:** Emergency and Critical Care Nurses tends to cope positively with stress despite their workplaces

highly stressful. Developing future planning out of the lesson learnt from the stressful situation and taking these experiences positively are the two most common ways of coping. Although negative ways of coping with stress score was low, this should be acknowledged. This study may serve as a basis for enhancing appropriate ways of coping with stress among nurses.

Keywords: Coping skills; Critical care; Emergency; Job stress; Nurses; Brunei

Poster 7: Evaluating Patient Safety through Simulation-based Learning: A quasi-experimental study

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Background: Simulation in nursing has been in existence from the early beginning of nursing education. Despite the recommendations for use of simulation, and growing integration of simulation in nursing education, there are still limited study evaluating simulation to improve patient safety in post-operative care. **Aim:** To evaluate the simulation-based learning in ensuring patient safety in the post-operative care. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental study of a time series with pre-test and post-test design is used for this study. Twenty-eight second year nursing students from Diploma in Health Science (Nursing) participated in this study. There were three data collection tools for this study, namely pre and post-operative knowledge questionnaire, post-operative patient safety domains checklist and self-administered Attitude to Patient Safety Questionnaire (APSQ). **Results:** The participants have demonstrated very good attitude towards patient safety and simulation training. Learning through simulation had proven that it can improve the knowledge and competency of the students in ensuring patient safety in the

post-operative care. **Conclusions:** The result of this study enriches the evidences on the domains of patient safety that can be improved by simulation pedagogy. It is beyond the medication errors that had been reported from previous studies. Hence, as an integral part for the mission of improving patient safety, we recommended the emphasis of simulation learning in healthcare curriculum and also the implementation of in-situ ward simulation as a core learning and continuous professional development and educational methodology.

Keywords: Patient safety; Nursing students; Simulation-based learning; Pre and post-operative care

Poster 8: Prevalence and psychosocial determinants of burnout among oncology nurses: A descriptive cross-sectional study

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Background: Oncology nurses are nurses specializes in caring for people with cancer. It can be rewarding but it is also a physically, mentally and emotionally demanding job. Studies showed that oncology nurses have high prevalence of burnout and that it could impose serious implications in nursing practice. **Aim:** To investigate the prevalence of burnout and its psychosocial predictors among oncology nurses in Brunei. **Methods:** Descriptive cross-sectional study using the Maslach Burnout Inventory and the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire (COPSOQ II) to examine burnout and psychosocial factors among 63 oncology nurses in Brunei, respectively. **Results:** Both tools demonstrated good validation estimates except for COPSOQ II

where emotional demand, influence at work and role conflict had low internal consistency reliability. In terms of burnout, 31.7% of the participants reported high personal accomplishment, 66.7% reported high emotional exhaustion and 11.1% reported high depersonalization. In terms of psychosocial factors, participants reported high quantitative demands, emotional demand, and work-family conflict, sleeping troubles and stress. Rewards, commitment to workplace, skill discretion and quantitative demand were significant determinants of burnout among oncology nurses. **Discussion:** The psychosocial stressors were characterized by high quantitative and emotional demand, stress and sleeping troubles. There was significant correlation between burnout and psychosocial factors, in particular: Meaning of work and personal accomplishment; Commitment to workplace and emotional exhaustion; Rewards and depersonalization. Implication to practice: Burnout among nurses could jeopardize patients' safety. The results of the study inform oncology management and policymakers on improvement of psychosocial factors to ameliorate burnout. **Conclusion:** The study shows that the oncology nurses experienced high prevalence of burnout and the psychosocial stressors were characterized by high quantitative and emotional demand, stress and sleeping troubles.

Keyword: Burnout; Oncology; Oncology burnout; Nurses; prevalence; psychosocial determinants

Poster 9: Acute Pain Management Guideline: Development of a Delphi instrument

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Background: A guideline is an essential part in managing pain in inpatient settings, however, it was found that there is no guideline

guideline for acute pain management in the local health setting in Brunei Darussalam. Hence, this project is stage 1 of larger research project titled 'Pain free Hospital' that aim to improve and understand pain management practices across the Brunei Healthcare settings. **Aim:** The aim of this study is to develop a Delphi instrument to reach a systematic consensus on the guidelines for acute pain management in adult inpatient settings. **Methods:** Three focus groups were carried out to elicit information on the types of information needed to develop a guideline for the management of acute pain in a hospital healthcare setting were carried out over a period of two months. Three healthcare teams were involved; the palliative care and geriatric, pain management, critical care unit teams. Transcripts were transcribed verbatim and were analysed using a qualitative data analysis approach. **Findings:** The findings of this study are divided into three sections. Section one consists of the initial statement of recommendation of the content of the acute pain management guideline from the focus groups. Section two presents findings of further analysis of the findings shown in section one by constantly comparing them to the focus group transcripts. Finally, section three describes the development of Delphi instrument from the findings in section one and two. **Conclusions:** In this study, it is evident that there is a need for a proper acute pain management guideline that is contextual to the Brunei healthcare setting to aid healthcare professionals to manage acute pain more effectively across the hospital healthcare settings.

Keywords: acute pain management guideline, acute pain, guidelines, Brunei, pain management

Poster 10: The relationship between a healthy lifestyle and obesity among Internal Medicine and Surgical nurses in RIPAS hospital, Brunei Darussalam

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Background: The problems of obesity and Non-communicable disease (NCDs) have been increasing worldwide and Brunei Darussalam is not an exception to this trend. Nurses play an important role in promoting healthy lifestyle for the patients and they are also seen a role model for the general population. Due to the many stressors such as working long hours and in shift, their causes have effect on those nurses to adopt healthy lifestyle and thus put them at risk for obesity and ultimately developing NCDs. In Brunei Darussalam, no investigation on factors associated with healthy lifestyle and obesity has ever been conducted among nurses. **Aim:** The aim is to explore and evaluate on the relationship between a healthy lifestyle particularly on healthy eating and physical activity, and obesity among Internal medicine and Surgical nurses in RIPAS hospital, Brunei Darussalam. **Methods:** A quantitative, descriptive study approached taken in this study. Self-administered questionnaire used as data collection method. The data collection conducted on January 2018. In the questionnaire included on demographic data, anthropometric assessment, healthy diet and physical activity. A pilot study was conducted on the potential participants to ensure the questionnaire is appropriate. A sample of 130 nurses who work in Internal Medicine and Surgical wards participated in this study. This study took place in RIPAS hospital, Brunei Darussalam. **Results:** The findings show that more than half of nurses (60.8%) are overweight and obese. This study shows that there was no association healthy diet, physical activity and obesity among Internal Medicine and Surgical nurses in RIPAS hospital. The participant meets recommended WHO physical activity guideline and practice healthy diet. **Conclusion:** This study revealed on prac-

tice in healthy eating and physical activity upon BMI category of Internal medicine and surgical nurses in RIPAS hospital.

Keywords: Healthy lifestyle, Healthy eating, Physical activity, Body Mass Index, Obesity, Nurses, Nursing

Poster 11: The experience of male diabetic patient on Health maintenance and its importance

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Background: Health maintenance is one's strategy to prevent illness to maintain optimal health and prevent complications. This study focuses at men with specific health condition which i.e. Diabetes Mellitus (DM). DM is a non-modifiable non-communicable disease, is still the third cause of death in Brunei. There is still an increasing number of mortality resulting from its complication. Effective health maintenance and appropriate health screenings can help diabetic patient prevent or delay any complications caused by DM. **Aim:** This study aims to explore the health maintenance pattern of male diabetic patient, to explore how men with diabetes perceive health maintenance and to explore various strategies used to maintain their health and prevent complications. **Methods:** This study was conducted by using a semi-structured interview. Data collected were analysed thematically. **Results:** After interviewing 6 participants from the Diabetes Center, three themes were developed. The themes were; "the importance of being healthy as to adhere to roles and responsibility", "Men requiring strong reason to seek help", and "Taking care of own body". **Conclusions:** In summary, three themes were discussed which is "the importance of being healthy as to adhere to roles and responsibility", "Men requiring strong reason to seek help", and "Taking care of own body".

Therefore, it can be concluded that men's perception on their roles and responsibility as a man is the main reason for them to maintain their health. It is also found that the factors such as age, culture and level of knowledge are factors that influenced whether men seek help in order to maintain their health.

Poster 12: Nurses' Knowledge on Pain Assessment for Dementia Patients

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Background: The difficulty in detecting pain on elderly patient associated with dementia has become one of the challenges nurses has to attempt in delivering care. The changes in memory, thinking, behaviour, personality and emotions are the risks of dementia which are not obvious and often hard to recognize. The problems have increased in worldwide and it was estimated to be 71 million people by the year of 2050 in Asia Pacific region only. Ministry of health in Brunei Darussalam has also considered this problem to be one of the major issues in older people. For these reasons it is significant for the nurses to understand the need of manageable, valid and reliable tools in assessing and detecting pain effectively for dementia patients. **Purpose:** The main aim of this study is to explore nurses' knowledge on ways in assessing pain on dementia patients that can be recommended towards better patient care. **Methods:** A descriptive qualitative approach was being employed and the data source for this study has been primarily gathered through one-to-one semi structured in-depth interviews. Ethical approval was sought from the Institutes of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee (IHSREC) and from the Medical Health Ethics Committee prior commencing the study. Three female staff nurses from ward 19 and three male staff nurses from ward 21, at the Raja Isteri Pengi-

nurses from ward 21, at the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) hospital has been recruited. The purpose of the in-depth interview was to have adequate access in examining the nurses' knowledge towards pain assessment on dementia patients. In addition, the interview session has been recorded and transcribed verbatim. Following this, the data has been analysed further by using thematic analysis. **Findings:** Three main themes emerged: nurses' role; pain relief methods and challenges. Nurses in medical wards observed and learned in understanding dementia patient and their pain assessment through knowledge gained from experiences. Nurses also found underlying strategies on assessing pain which has been used and effective for period of time. Interpretation of challenges was discussed as one of the common issues arises in nursing care. **Conclusion:** Nurses were knowledgeable in handling dementia patient. Although, the existence of pain assessment tools such as pain numeric rating scale 1-10 and FLACC (face, leg, activity, cry, consolability) behavioural pain assessment scale were used, but the consistency in practicing it depends on the orders from the medical officers and patient's diagnoses. Nurses also rely on observation and interpretation practically in assessing pain for dementia patient. Thus, managing care to this particular group is perceived as a challenging task. There is also a need for the implementation of proper and appropriate pain assessment tools, specific nurses for managing dementia patient and support from family members and healthcare team.

Keywords: dementia patients, pain assessment, nurses' knowledge, cognitive impairment

Poster 13: The Perception of Nursing as a Profession among Male nurses in two main hospitals in Brunei Darussalam

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PAPRSB Institute of Health Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

Background: Worldwide, nursing is traditionally assumed as a female-dominated profession. Male are seen very uncommon in this profession. The reason why less man chooses this profession is still yet to know. **Aim:** To explore male nurses' perception on nursing as a profession. In addition, it is sought to understand the personal view of male nurses in nursing as career and factors that influencing them to choose nursing profession, challenges faced, opportunities gain and lastly the recommendation for recruitment within this profession. **Method:** Qualitative design individual, face-to-face interview were conducted on eleven (n=11) male nurses from two selected government hospitals in brunei. All sessions were recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed using thematic analysis. **Findings:** Four major themes were identified. **"choosing nursing as career"** explained how these male nurses first decide or engaged in nursing course. **"privileges of male nurses"** demonstrate the motivational factors which provide support for male nurses in nursing profession. **"gender stereotype"** narrate the insight experience and challenges that these male nurses encountered in their career. **"demand for more male nurses"** explained the need of men in nursing profession in which proposed better strategies for recruitment of future male in nursing career. **Conclusion:** This study shows the reasons men joining nurse was not seen as their direct interest. It is either because of opportunity or influenced by their significant others. Despite the on-going challenges of gender stereotype and slow recruitment among male nurses, the findings from this study showed that overall, motivational factors outnumber challenges that exist for male nurses and reported being satisfied with their career choice although the fact that nursing is still largely female dominated profession.

Keywords: Male nurses, Men in Nursing, Perception, Nursing Profession, Career Choice.

Poster 14: Nursing care of Dying Patient in Intensive Care Units according to Islamic perspectives

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Aim: To explore the critical care nurses' experiences in providing care for Muslim dying patients in intensive care units. **Objectives:** 1) Describe the nurses' experiences on providing Islamic care on dying patients, 2) To assess their knowledge on practice or dying patient according to Islamic perspectives, 3) To identify the challenges in providing Islamic care on dying patient and recommendations to improve the nursing practices in the intensive care units. **Methods:** Semi structured interviewed in face to face interviews were conducted on 8 participants of critical care nurses in Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. All sessions were recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed using inductive coding approach of thematic analysis. **Findings:** Three major themes were identified: Knowledge on Islamic perspectives on dying Muslim patient, experiences in caring for Muslim dying patient and barriers to care. The results indicated the importance of the role of nurses, family and religion in providing care. In the process of caring, the participants also experience difficulties due to lack of education, family expectations and time restrictions. **Conclusions:** The study provides opportunity for critical care nurses to reflect on their clinical practices and acknowledge the importance of delivering Islamic practices for the dying patients. A better understanding in the care of the patients according to Islamic perspectives may improve the quality of nursing care further.

Keywords: Dying patient, Intensive care, Islamic perspectives

Poster 15: Health professionals' views about sleep deprivation and its influences on patient care delivery

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Background: The implications of sleep deprivation on individuals' health can be detrimental. The individuals who deprived of sleep may experience physical and emotional problems such as gaining weight, increase blood pressure and feeling of depression. The healthcare professionals who lacked of sleep for less than seven hours per day may negatively affect their working performances. Therefore, the risk of errors and mishaps in providing patient care from these healthcare professionals may increase. However, the recommended duration for adequate length of sleep by (National Sleep Foundation, 2014) for the healthcare professionals in Brunei is still unknown. **Aim:** The aim of this research is to explore the views of healthcare professionals regarding sleep deprivation and its possible practice implications on patient care.

Method: Qualitative approached was undertaken from January to February 2018. Semi structure in depth interviews were conducted to 9 participants from multi-healthcare professionals from high dependency unit of local public hospital who work in shift duties. Audio recorded interviews were done that explore factors of sleep deprivation amongst the healthcare professionals. The audios from recorded interviews were analysed using thematic analysis approach. It was found that most of the participants agreed that back to back shift is one of the factors that can cause by being slept deprived which could give consequences such as decrease their alertness and emotional alterna-

tion and stress. Such consequences could also have an impact on the quality of care they given to their patient. The findings of this research may provide important information about quality of sleep for the healthcare professionals that can be used by the relevant policy makers to plan and promote health sleep pattern.

Keywords: sleep deprivation, sleep loss, health professionals, shift work, irregular shift and patient care delivery.

Poster 16: Pain Management in Last Days of Life in Acute Hospital: Views from Bereaved Relatives

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Background: Pain is one of the most common symptoms at the end of life. Recognising and assessing pain are essential for a successful management. Therefore, if pain is not identified, it is unlikely to be treated. Studies showed that health care professionals have little knowledge of and inadequate attitudes towards the assessment and management of pain due to a misunderstanding about pain assessment and the false belief that patients exaggerate their pain. **Problem:** Understanding families' experiences and satisfaction at end of life of a relative is important due to the need for family members to make health care decisions on residents' behalf. In Brunei, there is no research been done on bereaved relatives' experience on the pain management at last days of life. **Purpose:** To explore the views of bereaved relatives on pain management practices in acute hospital settings. **Methods:** A mixed method of two separate data collection phases. The first phase, a questionnaire is devel-

oped to explore bereaved relatives' experience on pain management during the last days of life with a targeted sample of up to 100 participants will be recruited. The second phase, one-on-one individual interviews of 15 of the surveyed participants from the first phase will be conducted. The quantitative will be analysed using SPSS software whereas the qualitative data will be analysed using grounded theory informed thematic analysis.

Challenges of the Study: It is a sensitive topic which would result in not many participants willing to participate in the study as they tend to be grieving. Portraying professionalism, showing of empathy and understanding by the research team are important.

Expected Result(s): Majority of the deceased relatives' participants express their views positively including their level of satisfaction with the hospital's pain management for their deceased relatives in their end of life. There is room for improvement for the hospital's overall pain management in last days of life.

Poster 17: Design, develop and test of vepo device on improving the patient satisfaction towards hygiene care for individuals with physical challenged: An experience-based co-design approach

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Background: Most of the hospitalized patient have a poor hygiene care. They are mainly non-compliance, with some abandoning hygiene during pre and post operation due to pain and difficulties accessing and using the toilet and other current hygiene devices. Current hygiene care done in clinical setting are using wet wipes or cotton dipped water in a basin to clean patient after defecation. However, this conventional method of

cleaning patient has its own drawbacks. **Aim:** The aim of the study is designing, developing and product testing of vepo device on simulated environment in improving the patient satisfaction towards hygiene care for individuals with physical challenged using an experience-based co-design approach. **Methods:** An experience-based co-design is use whereby this study is conducted into stages: pre-demonstration survey, demonstration of Vepo device and post-demonstration survey on the Vepo device. stage one will assess the understanding and level of safety of users on current hygiene care methods. In stage two a demonstration on using finalize prototype Vepo device on a simulated environment. Stage three will be post demonstration discussion based on their perspective during stage two. Qualitative data from the focus groups will be transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically aided by Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software such as the NVivo V11 or a simple Microsoft Word/Excel program. **Expected outcome:** This study will produce an important data for proposing new innovative hygiene care equipment to be develop to satisfy patient needs towards hygiene care provided in the ward, and home-based setting. By providing innovative hygiene care equipment it can create opportunity for the patient to be independent during hygiene care while providing the optimum quality of care and enhance the spiritual health of a patient by providing the upmost satisfaction in hygiene care and this will ease patient who needs a proper hygiene care to carry out their religious obligation.

Keywords: spiritual, hygiene care, satisfaction, immobilised, innovation, obligation

Poster 18: Patient Safety during Endotracheal Tube Intubation: A Mixed Methods Study

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Background: Endotracheal tube (ETT) intubation is the most common emergency life-saving procedure performed in the intensive care and emergency settings when breathing becomes obstructed or there is a problem involving the respiratory tract. If patient safety is not maintained, it may lead to unsuccessful or poorly execution of an ETT intubation procedure leading to complications including oesophageal intubation, hypoxemia, severe cardiovascular collapse or post-induction cardiac arrest, in serious cases. Incidences such as these would require the clinician to perform repeated conventional tracheal intubation.

Aim: The aim of the study is to explore current practices, incidence and factors influencing patient safety related to intubation during hospitalization. **Methods:** A mix method study is utilised whereby the study is conducted in two stages: a case study analysis and focus group discussion. For Stage 1, an Endotracheal intubation checklist and Post intubation complication checklist will be compared against case notes. For the quantitative data, raw data obtained from both pilot and main study will be tabulated in Microsoft Excel for open text responses and will be analysed descriptively using SPSS IBM v21. For stage 2, a focus group discussion is utilised and is exploratory. Qualitative data from focus groups will be transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically aided by Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software such as the NVivo V11 or a simple Microsoft Word/Excel program. **Expected outcome:** It is believed that the study will be able to identify complications, if present, which signifies that there is poor or lack of practicing safety precaution in the care of intubating patients or for ETT intubated patients in critical settings. With this, it is hoped that this study can benefit the health practitioners and patients in a way that

and patients in a way that highlights the importance of patient safety and the role it plays in providing the best quality of care towards patients. Furthermore, the data collection tool used can also be used to develop an assessment tool in the future that targets the highlighted issues.

Keywords: endotracheal tube, intubation, safety, complication, critical care, emergency

Poster 19: MEN'S EXPERIENCES OF BE-REAVEMENT AND IN CARING FOR THEIR PARTNERS FOLLOWING LOSS OF PREGNANCIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background: Although pregnancy is usually celebrated with joy, not all outcomes of pregnancies are successful. There may be pregnancies' losses such as through miscarriages; the born of deceased; and stillbirth babies resulting to the couples experiencing a vulnerable period of mourning and grief, termed as bereavement. Substantial literature is available on healthcare professionals' roles (including nurses/midwives) in caring for the bereaved women. However, there are limited evidences on healthcare professionals' roles in provision of care to men during the period of bereavement. **Aims:** To establish foundational knowledge that explore men's experiences of bereavement and in caring for their partners following loss of pregnancies. **Methods:** Existing research conducted internationally were explored. Combined keyword searches were performed manually and electronically for research published within the past fifteen years. The databases are: PubMed, Scopus, the

The databases are: PubMed, Scopus, the Cochrane Library and Google Scholars, using the terms: coping, support, pregnancy loss, stillbirth, roles of partner AND/OR men. **Results:** Men are challenges by the dual expectations: having to experienced bereavement; and at the same time supporting their partners during this vulnerable period. Men often experienced difficulties in expressing their own grief that unfortunately resulted to them being left out from receiving the appropriate attention and psychological support. The culture of being men, and culture in general, hugely influenced how men responded to their partners' loss of pregnancies. **Conclusion:** Men's experienced of bereavement are shaped by the socio-cultural norms surrounding masculinity. Men are viewed as strong and self-sufficient, hence, portraying emotions to others is viewed as a sign of weakness. The society (including the men themselves), placed high expectations that men must be capable to provide care for their partners following pregnancies' loss, even if the men must neglect their own needs. Future systematic literature review to acquire robust evidences is required; and explorative qualitative research to explore in-depth experiences of men during bereavement and in caring for their partners following pregnancies' loss.

Keywords: Men; bereavement; pregnancy loss; miscarriages; stillbirth; midwifery

Poster 20: Nursing and Midwifery Students' Engagement in Learning During Clinical Practice: A Literature Review

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Background: Nursing and midwifery students must be adequately prepared with clinical experiences so that when they graduated they can work safely and efficiently at the workplace. The clinical experiences can be acquired and facilitated in various ways such as through learning in the skills laboratories, simulation and actual learning in the clinical areas. **Aim:** To conduct literature reviews that explore existing research conducted internationally on nursing and midwifery students' experiences of engagement in learning during their placement in the clinical settings. **Methods:** Combine keywords search was performed on databases such as EbscoHOST and PubMed. The literature review only select paper written in the English language and published within the past ten years (2008 – 2018). Findings from the literature review is presented descriptively using thematic data analysis. **Results:** The central aim of students' clinical practice is to link what were learnt in lecture (theory) into practice. Students engaged themselves in learning during clinical practice through various means. Some of these are associated with problem-based learning and reflective practice that include: recording and analysing the student's personal experiences; providing feedback and making queries; reflection writing; bed-side teaching and learning; and case presentation. Effective mentoring and lecturers supports during the clinical practice, and having a real-life simulation learning prior actual clinical placement were evident as the best approaches to enhance students' confidence and enhance acquisition of knowledge during clinical practice. **Conclusion:** This literature review is descriptive in nature that provide a platform for further literature review using robust strategies; and serve as a baseline for conducting in-depth studies on styles of learning in clinical practice; facilitators and barriers to clinical learning; and ways to improves the current clinical teaching and learning.

Keywords: Nursing-Student; Midwifery-Student; Clinical-Practice; Clinical-Learning; Brunei Darussalam.

Poster 21: The Importance of Paediatric Glasgow Coma Scale Assessment in Improving the Quality of Care in Paediatric Settings

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Background: The GCS is an objective assessment of neurological function, is one of limited usefulness in children <2 years of age. One of the components of the GCS is the best verbal response which cannot be assessed in non – verbal small children. A modification of the original GCS was created for children too young to talk. Nurses only use AVPU in Paediatric Early Warning Score (PEWS) tool to monitor patient LOC. The impact of this proposal is the benefit of PGCS implementation in Paediatric care settings. Nurses are not aware if patient's condition is deteriorating in the Paediatric Care Settings. **Aim:** To improve nurse's knowledge in the use of PGCS in Paediatric Care Settings. **Objectives:** To introduce and implement the PGCS tool in the paediatric care setting for patients in assessing level of consciousness for neurological deficit patients. **Methods:** Using PDSA approach. **Results:** Knowledge and experience were found to be the most significant factors in determining nurses' performance of patient conscious level assessment. The result on the association between knowledge and education level shows that skill and critical thinking are important in assessing GCS. The result on association between knowledge and age group shows experiences and skill is important when assessing GCS. Barriers had been encountered such as lack of knowledge, lack of skills, time limitation, work overload, lack of monitoring and sustainability of the research initiatives. **Con-**

clusion: With the use of PGCS implementation, early deterioration can be detected thus improving patient outcomes and reduce patient mortality.