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WEBCAST LIVE FROM COLOMBO, SRI LANKA



was negatively related to palliative knowledge ($\beta = -0.20, p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Findings suggest leaders should decrease nurse negative attitude in providing better care for patients and their families in the EOL.

Abstract ID: 114

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES AMONG NURSES ON ENTERAL NUTRITION THERAPY FOR THE CANCER PATIENTS ON TUBE FEEDING AT APEKSHA HOSPITAL, SRI LANKA: A PRELIMINARY RESULT.

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Introduction & Objectives: Enteral feeding is the standard of nutritional care for orally confined cancer patients and nurses play a crucial role. The aim was to assess the nurses' knowledge and practices on enteral nutrition therapy for the cancer patients on tube feeding at Apeksha Hospital, Sri Lanka.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was done using stratified random sampling to select participants in Apeksha Hospital. Validated self-administered questionnaire was used to assess knowledge and participants were individually observed for practices while administering tube feeding using a validated observational checklist. Descriptive statistics and correlation coefficient were performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 15 for analysis. Significance level was taken as $P < 0.05$.

Results: Sample size was 100. Majority were unmarried (62%) and age between 25 – 30 years

(78%). Most were females (92%) and with nursing diploma (91%). Less than half of the participants had (30%) ≥ 3 years' experience as a practice nurse. Mean knowledge score was 68.23 ± 9.73 SD and 48% had inadequate level of knowledge in enteral nutrition therapy. Mean practice score was 24.17 ± 3.14 SD and 55% were competent in enteral feeding practice. A slightly positive correlation was found between the total knowledge scores and the total practice scores of the participants ($r = 0.101$) which was not statistically significant ($P = 0.318$). A slightly negative correlation ($r = -0.007$) was found between the total practice scores and the years of experience as a nurse.

Conclusion: Knowledge of the nurses on enteral nutrition therapy and experience had a very little impact on their practices on enteral feeding at Apeksha Hospital.

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON WORKPLACES IN AGING SOCIETIES

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Introduction & Objectives: A decreasing number of working-age population in aging societies causes a shortage of employees in workplaces due to long-term care (LTC) leave for family and relatives as well as a longer working hours or overwork among those remaining in the workplaces. In order to improve above circumstances, we analyzed current social support systems in multiple countries and proposed an effective way of occupational health support for those in need.

Methods: Literatures and guidelines regarding social support on LTC in workplaces were collected and analyzed in following countries: Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, UK, and USA.

Results: European countries provided flexible social support for employees with persons in need of LTC, such as a 3-month family solidarity leave that coworkers anonymously donate their unused paid