

خلاصه نتایج طرح های پژوهشی:

مطالعه تطبیقی آموزش پرستاری در سه کشور خاورمیانه

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یافته‌ها: برنامه آموزش پرستاری در هر سه کشور دارای مشابهت‌های زیادی می‌باشد. تفاوت‌هایی در محتوی آموزشی دوره کارشناسی مشاهده گردید. در سطح کارشناسی ارشد، تفاوت‌هایی در شرایط پذیرش دانشجو وجود داشت و در سطح دکتری تفاوت‌هایی در گرایش‌های این دوره مشاهده گردید.

نتیجه‌گیری: با توجه به نتایج مطالعه حاضر پیشنهاد می‌گردد جهت بهبود کیفیت هر چه بیشتر آموزش پرستاری و به منظور رفع کاستی‌ها و نقایص آن و همچنین با در نظر گرفتن نیازهای پیچیده و در حال تغییر جامعه، مواردی مانند گزینش دانشجو، محتوی برنامه درسی دوره کارشناسی و گرایش‌های تحصیلات تکمیلی؛ مورد بازبینی و اصلاحات جدی قرارگیرد.

Lived Experience of Women Suffering from Breast Cancer about Meaning of Life: Evidence from Society of Iranian Women

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Findings: Two themes and ten categories have appeared. Seven categories in the “development in the process of life” theme include: feeling the change in the life routine, achieving a better recognition of the life value, having life satisfaction despite the illness, hoping for and accepting that the illness will end, trying to cope with the illness, tolerating the pain and suffering from illness, worrying about future of the children, in the “the attempt to promote spiritual well-being” themes three categories: personal belief, spiritual contentment, and religious acts.

Burn self-stigma: A hybrid concept analysis

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Results: We assigned all our findings into three content areas (i.e. antecedents, properties and consequences), which are dimensions of self-stigma. In final analytical phase antecedent, properties and consequences of the concept were formed in one (society's misconception about burns), three (negative definition of self, emotional responses, and behavioral responses), and three (negative individual effects, negative social effects, and negative familial effects) categories, respectively. Based on these categories and their corresponding sub-categories, a comprehensive definition of the concept was presented.

Non-pharmacological interventions for anxiety in burn patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

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Results: 20 studies were eligible for quantitative synthesis. Compared to routine care, Music (4 Randomized Clinical Trials (RCTs), Standardized Mean Difference (SMD) = -2.00, 95 % Confidence Interval (CI) = -3.21 to -0.79), massage (4 RCTs, SMD = -1.84, 95 % CI = -2.77 to -0.91), hypnosis (2 RCTs, SMD = -1.06, 95 % CI = -2.90 to 0.78), relaxation (2 RCTs, SMD = -0.77, 95 % CI = -1.52 to -0.02), transcranial direct current stimulation (1 RCT, SMD = -1.92, 95 % CI = -2.54 to -1.30), and therapeutic touch practices (1 RCT, SMD = -0.45 95 % CI = -0.86 to -0.04), were associated with a significant effect on the anxiety of burn patients. Aromatherapy interventions and virtual reality showed no evidence of a reduction in the anxiety. A large amount of heterogeneity exist among trials. Risk of bias varied across studies. Only one study reported on safety issues.

Relationship between patient safety culture and job burnout in Iranian nurses: Assessing the mediating role of second victim experience using structural equation modelling

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Results: Safety culture was significantly associated with second victim experience and burnout ($p < .01$). Second victim experience had a partial mediating role on the relationship between safety culture and burnout ($p < .01$). The mediating model including major variables showed satisfactory fitness ($\chi^2/df = 2.11, p < .01$, Comparative Fit Index = 0.94, root-mean-square error of approximation = 0.062).

Second Victim Experience and Support Tool: Persian translation and psychometric characteristics evaluation

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Results: The Persian version of the scale consists of 29 items and 9 subscales. Confirmatory factor analysis illustrated that the scale reflects a foolproof construct validity. Cronbach α coefficients revealed the reliability of the scale (0.68–0.88).

Society, family, and individual characteristics as double-edged swords in the social reintegration of Iranian female survivors from unintentional severe burns: a qualitative study of enablers and barriers

Masumeh Hemmati Maslakkpak¹, Fardin Ajoudani^{2*}, Mojgan Lotfi³ and Vahid Alinejad⁴

Results: Thirteen subcategories and six categories were emerged. Categories and subcategories of enablers content area were as follows: positive impact of society on SR (normal treatment of society, instrumental support), positive impact of family on SR (magnifying personal abilities assets, empathy and emotional support), and positive impact of personal characteristics on SR (coping with others stares, right to have a normal social life). Categories and subcategories of Barriers content area were as follows: negative impact of society on SR (being questioned in public, incorrect judgment about intent of burns, burns as a contagious disease), negative impact of family on SR (embarrassment of appearing in public with the survivor, family mistrust), and negative impact of intra-personal factors on SR (exaggeration of the post-burn changes, being over-sensitive to the others looks). From the deep interpretation of the data two overarching themes were emerged: "acceptance of the new normal by the society and the individual" and "being encompassed by misconceptions and mistreatments".

Comparative study of nursing education in three Middle East countries

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Results: The nursing education program in all three countries has many similarities. Differences were observed in the content of curriculum in the undergraduate course. At the master's level, there were differences in the admission criteria, and at the doctoral level, there were in the branches of this course.
