

ACNAP Association of Cardiovascular Nursing & Allied Professions

Egyptian Society of Cardiology EgSC

The **Egyptian Society of Cardiology (EgSC)** is an independent, nonprofit organization aiming to reduce the burden of cardiovascular disease. As of today there is no separated nursing group.



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Prepared by: Hady Atef, Ph.D.

National ambassador of Egypt & ACNAP Advocacy Committee member





3,000+

MEMBERS

30+

EDUCATIONAL EVENTS

408*

PUBLISHED PAPERS

Mission & objectives:

- The Egyptian Society of Cardiology aims to raise the level of scientific research, efficiency and knowledge of its members through various activities. It also aims to prevent and fight the different cardiovascular diseases in our community and raise the public awareness of the burden of such diseases.
- EgSC is one of the most prestigious societies in the Middle East, It is a big society with around more than 3000 members. The EgSC is founded in 1951 by Professor Mohamed Ibrahim, It is a non-profit organization.
- The EgSC comprises 17 working groups; they all work actively to ensure the best updated practice in all subspecialties.







NURSING PROFILE



THE FACTS

Population: **80, 410, 017** (CAPMAS, 2011)

Income group: Middle-lower

Number of nurses trained: 300,000 (Nurses

Department, MOHP, 2011)

Nursing in Egypt is one of the skilled professions that has seen little change over the past 30 years. The primary challenges in nursing are centered around education, performance, accommodation, an image which is not highly appreciated and a lack of motivation due to low salaries and incentives. The existing weaknesses in the legislation of nursing in regards to nursing has left nurses with minimal social and human rights











Main activities

The Egyptian Society of Cardiology provides many activities for its members, most notably is the scientific and cultural activities. Those activities includes workshops, international conferences organization, foreign missions to international conferences and publishing research papers for its members. These activities enrich the knowledge and the exchange of experiences for all members.

EgSC promotes free annual attendance for 5 members for the ACC and the ESC congresses.

We promoted also free registeration for 2 nurses in EuroheartCare Milan 2019.







Conferences & Events

The Society keeps on organising the prestigious and the dignified annual international congress **CardioEgypt** every February where cardiologists from the entire world come together to share and exchange experiences in the field. Also The EgSC organises the academic program of the Egyptian Cardiology Congresses. These congresses are accredited by the EBACI for C.M.E. credits.



2. Challenges & barriers among our nursing community



Main barriers

- 1. Lack of fund: Most of the funds depend on sponsorships
- 2. Lack of communication between allied professionals, nurses, and the EgSC
- 3. Lack of facitilites for an optimized CR implantation
- 4. Barriers of the nurses and allied professionals to implement proper cardiovascular rehabilitation programs in Egypt → SESSION ACNAP Essentials 4 You ePosters (/Congress/ACNAP-Essentials-4-You/ACNAPEssentials-4-You-ePosters/31084-acnap-essentials-4-you-eposters)
- 5. Barriers to share properly in cardiovascular rehabilitation programs in Egypt: amongphysiotherapists cross-sectional survey (under review)



3. Involvement with ACNAP



Key areas to develop for the nursing community

- To have a cross collaboration with different NS across Europe; increasing our publications, and enrich our knowledge
- 2) Organise conjoint events
- 3) Promote better connection between our subgroup and the EgSC



- -20 attendees
- -Shared by Lynne Hinterbuchner & Marion Diebold





Barriers of the nurses and allied professionals to implement proper cardiovascular rehabilitation programs in Egypt

H.Atef¹, ¹, A.Magdy², and A.Mamdouh³

¹Cairo University, Faculty of physical therapy, Department of physical therapy for cardiovascular/respiratory disorders and geriatrics - Cairo (Egypt), ²Cairo University hospitals, Cairo, Egypt
³Deraya University, Department of physical therapy for surgery, Minia, Egypt.

Introduction

•Background: Cardiovascular rehabilitation is very comprehensive and needs a multidisciplinary team to be implemented. This implementation is very challenging in Egypt and mostly not optimal. Aim: The aim of this study was to determine nurses' and allied professionals' barriers regarding proper clinical cardiovascular rehabilitation programs implementation. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was sent online to staff of different hospitals throughout 13 cities in Egypt, and in print at National heart institute, faculties of nursing and physical therapy in Cairo and Deraya Universities. A questionnaire was developed which examined barriers to implementation of cardiovascular rehabilitation programs in Egypt. Results: Of the 281 respondents, 85.4% reported that they didn't hear about European society of cardiology (ESC) at all and don't know what an accredited program means. 72.5 % reported that they didn't work in cardiovascular rehabilitation before. 50.5% claimed that the reason behind this non-engagement is the disqualification for their role in comparison with medical one. 86.8% reported that they still need more education and training to can engage in a cardiovascular rehabilitation team. Conclusions: Urgent educational and organizational strategies are critically needed in Egypt to improve the knowledge about ESC, together with the association of cardiovascular nursing and allied professionals (ACNAP) and their contributions in the cardiovascular field; to raise the level of education of cardiovascular rurses and allied professionals will be empowered to advocate for their evidence-based role in the cardiovascular rehabilitation team.

Methods

The study used a cross-sectional survey design. Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the establishment of the lead investigator (faculty of physical therapy, Cairo University) and return of the questionnaive was taken as consent. The investigation conforms to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki (Br Med J 1964; ii: 177).

Data collection, sample and population

Data were collected by an anonymous questionnaire during the period November 2019 – march 2020. The recruitment strategy utilized a non-probability convenience sample method. There was no stratification within the sampling and therefore the sample cannot assume to represent a stratified sample of all nurses and allied health professionals working with cardiac patients. In order to insure that the sample was numerically sufficient to represent the sampling frame post hoc sample size calculation was performed, we found that we are in need for 270, questionnaire was sent to 330, after data collection, we received 281 replies.

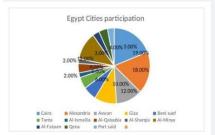
A questionnaire was developed by the researchers based on the literature and included only 4 questions in total, Whilst face validity of the questionnaire was examined by the research team, construct validity was assessed by five experts, all are academics with cardiac expertise, two clinical staff with up to 20 years CR experience, currently working in chest pain, heart failure, rehabilitation and the cardiac catheterization. They assessed both clarity and relevance and also had the opportunity to add free comments.

A total of 84% of questions, instructions or statements was returned, with 95% of respondents indicating that they were very clear or very relevant. The 15% of questions, instructions or statements that did not meet this standard and any comments presented by the reviewers, were reviewed by the research team and the survey revised accordingly.

Results

Data was gathered from nurses and physiotherapists working in different hospitals in the following 13 cities 1.Cairo 2.Alexandria 3.Aswan 4.Giza 5.Beni Suef 6.Tanta 7.Al-Ismailia 8.Al-qalyubia 9.Al-sharqia 10.Al-minya 11.Al-faiyum 12.Qena 13.Port said. Knowing that Egypt has different 26 governoratels, we can assume that this data can be considered as a representation of 50% of workforce of CVR in Egypt. In fact , we tried to gather this data from many hospitals in Egypt with special focus on the prime hospitals dealing with CVR in Egypt, the main 4 hospitals dealing with this field in Egypt are Al-Kasr Al-eini, Ain shams hospital in Cairo, Magdi Yacoub foundation In Aswan, Al-Andalusia hospital in Alexandria. Knowing that the main data collected from these hospitals can predict the generalization of these results to Egypt. (Fig. 1)

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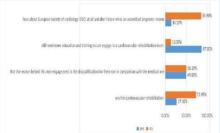


Fig.1

Fig.2

Conclusions

Urgent educational and organizational strategies are critically needed in Egypt to improve the knowledge about ESC, together with the association of cardiovascular nursing and allied professionals (ACNAP) and their contributions in the cardiovascular field; to raise the level of education of cardiovascular nurses and allied professionals to be competent, and to emphasize on the need for a multidisciplinary team. Consequently, Egyptian nurses and allied professionals will be empowered to advocate for their evidence-based role in the cardiovascular rehabilitation team

Declaration of interest (DOI)

No conflicts to declare

Get in Touch







Emails: info@egsc.org.eg / Dr Hady Atef: hady612@hotmail.com



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