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As, Cd, Pb and Hg in commercially-available canned sardines

John G Shiber

Kentucky Community & Technical College System (KCTCS), USA

Seventeen canned sardine samples, originating from six countries and sold commercially in eastern Kentucky-USA were analyzed for trace elements. Total arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) and lead (Pb) were determined by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS), and mercury (Hg) by thermal decomposition amalgamation and AAS, according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidelines. Reported in $\mu\text{g/g}$ (wet) the metal levels found were: As 0.49-1.87 (mean: 1.06), Cd <0.01-0.07 (mean: 0.03), Pb <0.06 to 0.27 (mean: 0.11) and Hg was either less than the lower reporting level of 0.09 $\mu\text{g/g}$ or not detected. Hg and Pb concentrations are well below Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) guidelines for fish in general, but no guidelines exist for these elements in canned fish specifically and there are none at all for Cd or As in any kind of fish. Health risks associated with chronic, long-term ingestion of As at low concentrations in drinking water has been linked to certain cancers, cardiovascular and other health problems that are prevalent in this Central Appalachian region of the USA. The role of As in human disease via food, however, has only recently been scrutinized, and maximum allowable limits for this element in fish is now being reviewed. Since small pelagics may soon become commercially important seafood of choice in the face of diminishing populations of large species, further, more extensive studies of this nature are recommended.

Biography

John G Shiber is Professor of Biology in the Division of Nursing, Biology & Allied Health in the KCTCS. He has done advanced study in marine environmental science at University of Houston and holds a PhD in Biology from Purdue University. Much of his technical research has been devoted to heavy metals in coastal biota, sediment, drinking water, and food, with more than 45 scientific publications to his credit. He is also well-published in areas of education, environment, and health.

jshiber@peoplepc.com

The relationship between psychological empowerment of head nurses and nursing outcomes perceived by registered nurses in general hospital in health service network 10, Thailand

Kirataya Intaraksa¹ and Wanchanok Juntachum²

¹Mukdaharn Hospital, Thailand

²Khon Kaen University, Thailand

This descriptive research aimed to identify the relationship between psychological empowerment of head nurses and nursing outcomes perceived by registered nurses in general hospital in health service network 10. The population was registered nurses that worked at inpatient ward more than 6 months and did not work as nursing administrators. There were 197 nurses from random sampling. Data were collected by sending the questionnaire to coordinators in each general hospital in health service network 10. The questionnaires of psychological empowerment and nursing outcome were approved for content validity by five experts and tested their reliabilities by Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients which were 0.85 and 0.86, respectively. The statistics employed in data analysis were percentage, means, standard deviation and Pearson's Correlation. The research findings were that the overall psychological empowerment of head nurses was at a high level ($=3.58$, S.D = 0.94) and nursing outcomes perceived by registered nurses was at a high level ($=3.89$, S.D = 0.80). The psychological empowerment of head nurses perceived by registered nurses in general hospital in health service network 10 had a positive statistically significant with nursing outcomes at .01 level ($r=0.441$).

Biography

Kirataya Intaraksa is a head nurse of an Orthopaedic Ward at Mukdaharn Hospital, Mukdaharn province, Thailand. She graduated Master Degree in Nursing Administration at Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, Thailand in 2013. She has done a lot of projects of nursing care quality improvement.

s.s6242@gmail.com