



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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CONFERENCE VENUE

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Bogusława Gosiewska-Turek MA

PhD, English Language and Literature, Opole University, Language editor in Journal of Education Culture and Society, Wrocław, and Androgogy, Poland

Topic: Special Educational Needs in Inclusive Foreign Language Classroom-implications and limitations

Bogusława Gosiewska-Turek MA is graduated from Silesian University with MA degree in law and from Higher Philological School in Wrocław with MA degree in English (English language teaching specialty). She is interested in glottodidactics, namely affective factors in foreign language learning, teaching English to special educational needs students, teaching methods and approaches and neurobiological aspects in education. Her area of study concerns multisensory second language instruction applied to dyslexic students and its impact on their self-efficacy.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Tamar Mchedlishvili

Art History and Theory, Faculty of Humanities, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Topic: Art as a medium of expression, Georgian avant-garde art in the end of XX century

Tamar Mchedlishvili is doing art historians doctorate degree at Tbilisi State University. Her Dissertation topic is about Georgian avant-garde art of 80-90s of the twentieth century. The results of the research have been presented in many international conferences and symposiums. Since the 2013 year, she has taken part in different artistic events. In 2014 “New collective for art” was established, where eleven women artists including her, work on the different social problem. In 2012 she has received a scholarship from Tbilisi Center of Contemporary Art and graduated in the direction of informal master’s degree in media art and continued working there as a coordinator of contemporary art residency. As an artist she also participated in a variety of projects: Festival “Detour-art et sexism”, Paris, France. Kiev’s Artistic Week, Ukraine. Second International Triennial of Tbilisi, Georgia. Fest I Nova, Fe Via Le G15, A RT V. La Garikula, Georgia. Now she is a founder of Contemporary Art Studio “not Museum”. Not Museum, a Contemporary Art Studio, is a free space that offers children, teens and students an alternative educational program to learn art history, master fine arts, applied arts and invites them to engage in scheduled art projects, seminars and activities.

PRESENTERS

<p>Yilin Xu ERCICRLSH1922051</p>	<p>Statins Use in Diabetes Patients as Primary Prevention and Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Levels</p> <p>Yilin Xu Ningbo Xiaoshi High School, Ningbo, Zhejiang, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Few data are available on the use of statins among the type 2 diabetes patients for primary prevention after publication of the American Diabetes Association guidelines in 2008. The American Diabetes Association (ADA) standards of care for diabetes state that statin therapy should be initiated in individuals with diabetes and other cardiovascular risk factors with a target LDL cholesterol of 100 mg/dl.</p> <p>Objective: To determine statin use in diabetes patients as primary prevention and its impact on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) control among US individuals in year 2011-2012.</p> <p>Methods: Diabetes patients were first identified among participants of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2011-2012. Patients were excluded if they had any cardiovascular events including congestive heart failure, heart failure, and stroke before as statin usually recommend for secondary prevention among these patients. Statin use was obtained from review of participants' drug containers. LDL-C control (yes) were defined as <100 mg/dl. A logistic regression was conducted first to understand the characteristics associated with statin use as primary prevention among diabetes patients. A secondary logistic regression was done to examine the effect of statin on LDL-C control. Finally a linear regression model was used to look at the impact of statin on LDL-C as a continuous variable. Full Sample 2 Year Interview Weight (WTINT2YR) was applied for all the analysis</p>
<p>Ruizhe Qu ERCICRLSH1922052</p>	<p>Predicting the Risk of Diabetic Retinopathy using Big Data in Healthcare</p> <p>Ruizhe Qu The Kiski School, Saltsburg, PA, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of new cases of legal blindness in the U.S. In patients with DM, metabolic control as measured by HbA1c and disease duration account for only 11% of the risk of retinopathy, leaving 89% to other factors, e.g., age, sex, socioeconomic status, and comorbid systemic arterial hypertension. In this study, we used logistic regression to build a predictive model for risk of diabetic retinopathy.</p> <p>A total of 757 patients data was used in this study. Participants with a diabetes diagnosis and a known retinopathy status (yes/no) were included. Patients who were younger than 18 years old at any time in the survey year were excluded. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Logistic regression model was built using training sample. The independent variables include age, gender, race, marital status, education level, income level, household size, HbA1c, diabetes disease duration, hypertension, and insulin use, and other anti-diabetic drug use. We used these two models to predict the risk of diabetic retinopathy in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability.</p> <p>A total of 757 patients were recruited and 21.5 % had retinopathy. A random sample of 400 was chosen as the testing sample and the rest was used as the training sample. In the training sample, 22.1% were patients with retinopathy, and 45.1% were male. In the testing sample, 21.0% were patients with retinopathy, and 49.5% were male. In the training sample, male is 2.10 times more likely (Odds ratio (OR)=2.095, 95% Confidence Interval (CI): 1.183-3.759) to be diabetes patients with retinopathy complication. The likelihood is 3.01 (OR=3.056, 95% CI: 1.686-5.630) times higher for patients with current insulin use compared to those who were not using insulin. The Area Under the Curve (AUC) is about 0.75 for training sample according to above logistic regression, meaning that a randomly selected individual from the positive group has a test value larger than that for a</p>

	<p>randomly chosen individual from the negative group 75 percent of the time. After logistic regression and network analysis were conducted in the training sample, we used the outputs from both models to predict the likelihood in the testing sample (N=400). The areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves were 0.72 for the logistic model.</p> <p>In this study, we built a logistic regression model for risk of diabetic retinopathy. This study suggests that it is possible to develop a reproducible and transportable predictive instrument for diabetes patients with retinopathy complication.</p>
<p>Milano Carlitos ERCICRLSH1922053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Diverse Attachment between Humans and Robots</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Althea Casilla Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sophia Gamboa Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Matthew Gois Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bryan Macalanda Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Milano Magsaysay Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cristen Tolentino Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando P. Oringo Althea Casilla</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Robotics throughout the years, it has become a foundation that continues to opens doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society. Therefore it is a must to understand the capabilities of both humans and robots creating a co-operative relationship between them that can strengthen the bond. The main goal of our study is to be able to spread awareness on how robots or automatons can give us an advantage in life, how it can assist us in the things we need to do, especially towards the minority: those who have special needs that can possibly be catered by robots. The theoretical framework is based on how a robot's behavior can be evaluated by comparing it to another entity which is also capable of social interaction, which, in this case, are PWDs. The process we used for Data Procedures are using Coding, Thematization and Triangulation. With the data gathered by the researchers, functions and applications of robotics among people with disability were analyzed. The Human Robot Interaction among the perspective of PWD's such as its relationship and challenges of integration were also effective as it gives them a keen understanding that this could also benefit and help them whether, physically and mentally. We researchers conclude that the process of the interview conducted gave an opportunity to discover and understand the certain aspects concerning the PWD's. With this, it serves as a foundation that continues to develop and open doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society.</p>
<p>Yingfan Liu ERCICRLSH1922054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Study of Satisfaction with HealthCare Service</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yingfan Liu St. Anne's-Belfield School, VA, 2132 Ivy Rd, Charlottesville, VA 22903, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of satisfying with the health care you received in the past 12 months in 2017 2) build a predictive model for satisfying with the health care you received in the past 12 months using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p>

Method: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in 2017 was used. All the participants were randomly assigned into two groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample to predict the satisfaction with healthcare service: artificial neural network and logistic regression. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) was compared for these two models for their discriminating capability.

Results: About 71.7% of 23866 adults were satisfied with healthcare service in the past 12 months, about 71.5% among the female and 72.1% among the male.

According to the logistic regression, the older adults were more likely to satisfy with the health care you received in the past 12 months. The non-Hispanic adults were more likely to satisfy with the health care you received in the past 12 months than Hispanic adults. Married people were more likely to satisfy. The Midwest and the south was more satisfied and the west was less satisfied than the northeast. Compared to people who were not employed but looking, people who were employed or not employed and not looking were more satisfied. Patients with hypertension or heart attack were less likely to satisfy and people who experienced rejections from clinical offices because of their insurance coverage were less likely to satisfy.

According to this neural network, the most important predictors was service rejection because of insurance coverage, age, cancer diagnosis and Midwest region.

For training sample, the ROC was 0.58 for the Logistic regression and 0.62 for the artificial neural network. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.58 for the Logistic regression and 0.56 for the artificial neural network.

Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for satisfying with the health care you received in the past 12 months in 2017 e.g., age, existing conditions, healthcare service rejection experience. We built a predictive model using artificial neural network as well as logistic regression to provide a tool for satisfaction prediction.

Wang Tianxin
ERCICRLSH1922055

Development of a Model to Predict the Risk Factors for Heart Disease
Wang Tianxin
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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of heart disease, 2) build a predictive model for heart disease using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.

Methods: A public database was used for this study. This dataset focuses on the prediction of indicators/diagnosis of heart disease. The features cover demographic information, habits, and historic medical records.

All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of heart disease in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.

Results: About 54.5% (n=165) of 303 were patients with heart disease; 75% of the 96 female people and 45% of the 207 male people with heart disease. The male is 82.8% (1-0.172) less likely to have heart disease than the female. Patients with chest pain were 136% (2.363-1) more likely to have heart disease than the patients without chest pain. The chance to have a heart disease increased by 2% when the maximum heart rate achieved increased by 1. Patients who had exercise induced angina were 62.5% (1-0.375) less likely to have heart disease. Patients who had ST depression induced by exercise were 41.7% (1-0.583) less likely to have heart disease. The chance to have heart disease decreased by 53.9% when the number of major vessels (0-3) colored by fluoroscopy increased by 1. Patients without thalassemia were less likely to have heart disease.



Introduction to Public Health

Isaac Obour
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Abstract

<p>Isaac Obour ERCICRLSH1922064</p>	<p>The most important function of public health associations is encouraged to improve, guard and encourage the health of all individuals, regardless of their life conditions. This study will contribute to information about the position of national public health relations in policy encouragement/influence, illustrating on their support activities and achievements, the challenges countenanced and the lessons learned.</p> <p>Disease Management: Under disease management, we discuss the present, emerging and potential risks and challenges recounting to the communicable and non-communicable health problems, epidemiology and health endorsement. Right now, the World is confronting a twofold load of both transmittable and non-transferable diseases as in while commonness of transferable ailments is still high i.e. malaria related fever at 33% and diarrhea at 18.5% in the under-five-children and 11.6% predominance of HIV around those matured 16 to 50 years, the dangers identifying with non-transferable diseases are additionally high. A later study demonstrated that no less than one in four men smoke tobacco, one in five individuals drink liquor exorbitantly and no less than one in four ladies is overweight. It likewise demonstrated that a third (33.9%) of the grown-up populace matured 24–65 years had raised circulating strain or were on anti-hypertensive solution, 5.6% had raised fasting blood glucose or were on pharmaceuticals and 7.8% had raised cholesterol. The pervasiveness of diabetes was assessed at 5.6%, while wounds, other than street movement collisions, were at 8.9%. The predominance of cardiovascular diseases was 8.9% and that of asthma was 5.3%. The pervasiveness of street movement collisions was assessed at 3.7%. In the struggle in opposition to HIV, stigma and self-satisfaction are amongst the most insidious opponents. To struggle 2 main obstructions to HIV preclusion—stigma linked with the infection and self-satisfaction about the outbreak. Added than 1 million Americans obtain an infection associated with health care during the itinerary of their therapeutic care, which report for millions of dollars in surplus health care costs. One billion individuals are disabled, disfigured or killed by parasitic diseases globally and hundreds in the United States are contaminated. (Kumwenda, n.d)</p>
<p>Simon Kyeremeh Sabi ERCICRLSH1922065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Role and Responsibilities of Nurses in Hospitals and Healthcare</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Simon Kyeremeh Sabi Ghana Health Service, St. Theresa's Hospital, Techiman, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In healthcare system like a doctor, nurses also play an integral role in serving the care to patients. As per the doctor's instructions, nurses managing the caseloads of patients with intense care need and guides them. In recent years, the nursing profession is not considered good but nowadays it is one of the demandable profession requires lots of dedication to work. In our recent articles, we write about the main role of a nurse is to maintain a report of the patient about their health recovery so that doctors can treat or diagnose them. Most of the people do not appreciate the nurse's responsibilities, they thought they are just doctor's assistants. To guide these types of people here we are going to explain the role and responsibilities of the nurse in healthcare.</p>
<p>Kristina Elersic Filipic ERCICRLSH1922069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lab-On-A Chip Self Diagnostic Possibilities and Perspectives</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kristina Elersic Filipic Czech Technical University in Prague, Jugoslavskych partyzanu 1580/3, 160 00 Prague 6 – Dejvice, Czech Republic</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>New scientific discoveries are bringing non-invasive analysis directly in to easy to use daily live. Methods for doctors working in the field are highly favourable in order to help patients that can not rich highly specialised diagnostic labs on time. Very expensive and long lasting methodology of testing several diseases will soon be transformed to a lab-on-a-chip diagnostics, where you could make them on the spot. The machine to read your result is your personal handy. The data on your device is valuable and you can decide, whom you trust to share.</p> <p>However, there are several obstacles that needs to be solved namely: I) separation techniques with specific reactions; II) sensitivity and III) reproducibility.</p> <p>Keywords: Diagnostic, Chip, Self-Care, Sensors</p>



Dr. Ganapathy
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Excessive Gestational Weight Retention and Weight Gain In Postpartum- Perception of Women

Dr. Ganapathy Thilagavathy

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Abstract

Context: Childbearing women are the second victims for a significant gestational weight retention and weight gain. The gestational weight retention and weight gain in the postpartal period may primarily contribute to the development of overweight and obesity in midlife and postmenopausal period. Being overweight and obese prior to conception has important implications for long-term persistent weight changes. Although the scientific literature about this subject is growing, what women perceive as reasons for their gestational weight retention, excessive weight gain and their inability to lose weight postpartum, is not yet explored in Indian population. There may be unique reasons to weight management in this period. At a practical level, understanding the holistic perception of women would address the barriers to healthy weight management and move us forward in devising primary preventive strategies to optimize healthy weight management.

Aim: To explore what women perceive as reasons for their excessive gestational weight retention and weight gain in postpartum period.

Methods: Following the approval of this cross sectional study protocol by ethical committee, purposive sampling was used to select women from diversified culture with different needs and views to explore their perceptions on various reasons for postpartal gestational weight retention and gain. Low risk postpartal women during the first year of postpartum, with BMI of $>25\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ were included. Women with any associated medical, surgical, gynecological, psychological risk factors were excluded. For a significance level of 5%, a statistical power of 80%, and a minimum effect size of 0.5, the minimum sample size calculated was 168 postpartum women. Taking into consideration of missing data and noncompliance by 20 %, $n=200$ women were recruited. Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 21.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp).

Results: Of the $n=200$ postnatal women who agreed to participate in the study, $n=15$ of them were excluded from the study as $n=06$ of them withdrew from the study due to time constraints, $n=09$ had missing values. Final analyses consisted of $n=185$ postpartal women in less than a year of postpartum with BMI $>25\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$. The participants were between 23 to 37 years old, with mean age of 25.2 ± 5.13 years.

Participants perceived that lowered physical activity sedentary life style behavior (98.92%), sleep deprivation and stress(97.84%) , lack of knowledge (97.29%), misconceptions that breast feeding automatically leads to weight loss (96.76%), and high caloric intake (97.29%) as reasons for gestational weight retention and gain in the postpartum period. Misconceptions that weight gain is predetermined by genetic factors (95.68%) , lack of support (93.51%) and the use of eating for physical and psychological comfort (82%) were also claimed as reasons for weight gain in the postpartum period.

Conclusion: Obstetric health care personnel should identify women who are susceptible to substantial postpartum weight retention, to becoming obese, or to increased central adiposity after pregnancy. Intensive preventive measures should be devised to raise awareness on risks associated with unhealthy gestational weight retention and weight gain in the postpartal period.

Keywords: Postnatal Women, Overweight, Obesity



Heba Shafik

Relationship between Perceived Stress, Psychological Wellbeing and Emotional Competence among Baccalaureate Nursing Students: an Egyptian Sample

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Abstract

Nursing education is acknowledged as one of the stressful and emotionally demanding profession. Stress among nursing students is an inevitable issue that might lead to poor psychological wellbeing. Having a good emotional competence helps university nursing students to decrease their stress and enhance their psychological well-being. Aim: this study was aimed to determine the relationship between the perceived stress, psychological wellbeing and emotional competence among baccalaureate nursing students. Design: A descriptive correlational research design was used in this study. Baccalaureate nursing students who were enrolled at Psychiatric Nursing and Mental Health course were the study subjects. Their number amounted 135 students. Four tools were used namely; Bio-socio demographic data structured interview schedule, Ryff's Psychological Wellbeing (RPWB) scale, The Emotional Skills/Competence questionnaire and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). Results: showed a positive significant relation between the students' psychological well-being and their Emotional competence and there is a negative significant correlation between them and students' perceived stress. It can be concluded that high level of emotional skills/competence and psychological well-being indicate lower level of perceived stress among the studied nursing students. Implementation of emotional hygiene program, to teach the nursing students to care for their own emotions and didn't leave them injured or untreated is recommended.

Key words: Stress, Psychological Well-Being, Emotional Competence, Nursing Students



Claudia Londono
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Analysis of Adaptation and Response Strategies In Socio-Ecological Systems Against the Economic Development Processes that Arose Between 1980 and 2017 In the Ranchería River Basin, La Guajira Colombia

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Abstract

The department of La Guajira is one of the most remote regions of Colombia; the natural wealth of the region, it's contributions to the national accounts for it's important mining activity, contrast with the alarming poverty figures and the high morbidity and mortality rates of the indigenous population, which represents 40.5% of the total population of that department. (Censo DANE, 1985). In this region, different activities of the coal complex 'El Cerrejón' have been developing since the beginning of the 80s; the mine is located in the central area of the department. In a similar vein, along the basin, industrial, agricultural and livestock sector activities have been developed on both banks of the river using water from the basin as part of the production functions of their goods and services. This work summarizes several years of research developed in the region, and presents a set of indicators proposed to evaluate the impact generated by the transformations in the productive systems after the intervention of a mega project of development of foreign capital advanced since 1984. The research gathers results of four fundamental axes developed with data from secondary and primary sources during 4 years of work: 1. socio-economic indicators with conventional statistical methods; 2. multitemporal analysis of soil cover transformations using geographic information systems and LANSAT image vectorization in four periods of time; 3. the economic valuation of the benefits derived from the productive sectors; and 4. unsatisfied demand for water with analysis obtained using the WEAP method.

Keywords: Socioecological Systems, Economic Valuation, Impact Evaluation, Hydric Balance



Energy Consumption and Economic Growth: Testimony of Selected Sub-Saharan Africa Countries

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Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to examine the causal relationship between energy consumption and economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa using panel data techniques. An annual data on energy

<p>Quarcoo Alfred ERCICRLSH1922077</p>	<p>consumption and real GDP per capita spanning from 1990 to 2016 from the WDI database was used. The results of the ADF unit root test shows that the series for all countries are not stationary at levels. However, the log of economic growth in Benin and Congo become stationary after taking the differences of the data, and log of energy consumption become stationary for all countries and LGR in Kenya and Zimbabwe were found to be stationary after taking the second differences of the panel series. The findings of the Johansen cointegration test demonstrate that the variables LEC and LGR are not co-integrated for the cases of Kenya and Zimbabwe, so no long-run relationship between the variables were established in any country. The Granger causality test indicates that there is a unidirectional causality running from energy use to economic growth in Kenya and no causal linkage between EC and GR in Benin, Congo and Zimbabwe.</p>
<p>Amponsah Clinton Kwabena ERCICRLSH1922078</p>	<p>The Nexus Between Trade Openness and Economic Growth: A Case Study of Selected SSA Countries</p> <p>Amponsah Clinton Kwabena School of Finance and Economics, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, PR China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study purposed to determine the long run relationship between trade openness and economic growth in selected SSA countries covering the period between 1990 and 2016. The study will fused investment, exchange rates and inflation as the additional variables. To test for stationarity of the data, the cross sectional augments Dickey-Fuller (CADF) (Dickey and Fuller, 1981), the Phillips and Perron (1988) were used. The Mean Group estimator was employed in this study to examine the long run relationship between the variables. The findings of the study suggested existence of a long run relationship among the variables for the selected countries. The results further showed that trade openness has a positive impact on economic growth and significant at the 1% level in Ghana, Ethiopia, South Africa and Botswana while in Nigeria trade openness has a negative but insignificant effect on economic growth. These results imply that different policy measures should be put into place for each of these countries.</p>
 <p>Maxmiria Holanda ERCICRLSH1922057</p>	<p>Teacher Training in Health Education: A Cross-Cultural Study between Brazil and Spain</p> <p>Maxmiria Holanda Department of Community Health and Post Grade Public Health, Federal University of Ceara, Fortaleza, Brazil</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This work has the objective to analyse the graduation study plans from Pedagogy about education for health for the future teachers, brazilian and spanish. The methodology was a transversal, descriptive, analytic and comparative study, with a quantitative approach in a convenient stratificated sample of 118 students, 69 spanish and 49 brazilian. As main result it was identified that health and health education conceptions of future brazilian and spanish teachers differ from what actual international organisms define, and from the institution orientations from each country. Actual discussions about those concepts seems to not to reach the daily routine from school, not even reach the teachers in formation. It's noticed that a lack of theoretical and practical works in teachers formation that allow them the extension and strengthening of health notions, necessities for the vision that the school as a space of health inclusion and promotion. Thus this work explicit the urgent necessity of implementation of a new obligatory discipline about education in health in universities curriculum, in order to guide the teachers formation for the development of health education competencies. This formation must be deeper than that just the comprehension of isolated health dimensions; should adress the health subject in a golbal, complex and systemic way.</p> <p>Keywords: Education, Health, Education In Health, Teacher, School, Health Promotion</p>
<p>Tesfaye Dagne Weldemarium ERCICRLSH1922082</p>	<p>Organizational Commitment and Associated Factors Among Nurses Working In Jimma University Medical Center, South West Ethiopia</p> <p>Lemi Seyoum</p> <p>FikruTafese</p> <p>Tesfaye Dagne Weldemarium</p>

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Abstract

Background: The level of staff perception of organizational commitment reflects an employee's loyalty to the organization. This indirectly indicates organizational success and wellbeing. However, there is the scarcity of information about perceived organizational commitment and its associated factors among nurses working at Jimma university medical center.

LISTENERS

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ERCICRLSH1922081**

Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra>

- 2019 – 23rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 November, Singapore
- 2019 – 24th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Dubai
- 2019 – 25th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Sydney
- 2019 – 26th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 December, Bali
- 2019 – 27th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 December, Bangkok
- 2019 – 28th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 December, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 20-21 February, Dubai
- 2020 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 06-07 March, Melbourne
- 2020 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 28-29 March, Singapore
- 2020 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 03-04 April, Tokyo
- 2020 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 April, London
- 2020 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Berlin

- 2020 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 May, Seoul
- 2020 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 05-06 June, Prague
- 2020 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 June, Singapore
- 2020 – 11th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 10-11 June, Paris
- 2020 – 12th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 July, Bangkok
- 2020 – 13th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 July, Bali
- 2020 – 16th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 September, Barcelona

