Results

The results of this study are present in 9 parts as shown in tables from 1 to 28 and 8 figures to cover the following items.

Part (I): General characteristics of the study sample (Table 1 and Figure 1,2).

Part (II): Nurses' knowledge about urinary system and important of kidney (table 2).

Part (III): Nurses' knowledge about nephrotic syndrome (table 3,4,5).

Part (IV): Children's needs according to degree of nephrotic syndrome (table 6,7 and figure 3).

Part (V): Patient's problem (table 8).

Part (VI): Factors affecting daily living activities (table 9).

Part (VII): Nurses' knowledge about treatment program (in/out patient) (table 10 : 18 and figure 4:8).

Part (VIII): Assessment of nurses' skills (table 19 : 25).

Part (IX): Relation between characteristics of the study sample and their knowledge and skills (table 26: 28).

Part (I): General characteristics of the study sample.

Table (1): Number and precentage distribution of nurses' according to their socio-demographic characteristic

Nursing characteristics	No	%
1- Age / year:		
> 20	13	13.0
20	34	34.0
30	34	34.0
40+	19	19.0
Mean SD 29.8 ± 8.9		
2- Level of education		
B.Sc. Nursing	33	33.0
Institute of nursing	13	13.0
Nursing school and specialty	4	4.0
Secondary nursing school	50	50.0
3- Occupation		
* Head of dept.	2	2.0
* Head of unit	37	37.0
* Bed side nurse	61	61.0
4- Experience/ years		
< 1	10	10.0
1-	15	15.0
3-	36	36.0
5+	39	39.0
Mean SD 5.8 ± 1.4		

Table (1) showed that the mean age of nurses was 29.8 ± 8.9 years. Regarding the level of education, it was found that 50% of nurses were technical secondary school. In this table also it is found that 61% of nurses were staff nurses and 39% of them had more than 5 years of experience with the mean of 5.8 ± 4.1 years.

Figure 1: Distribution of Nurses' working times in the unit.

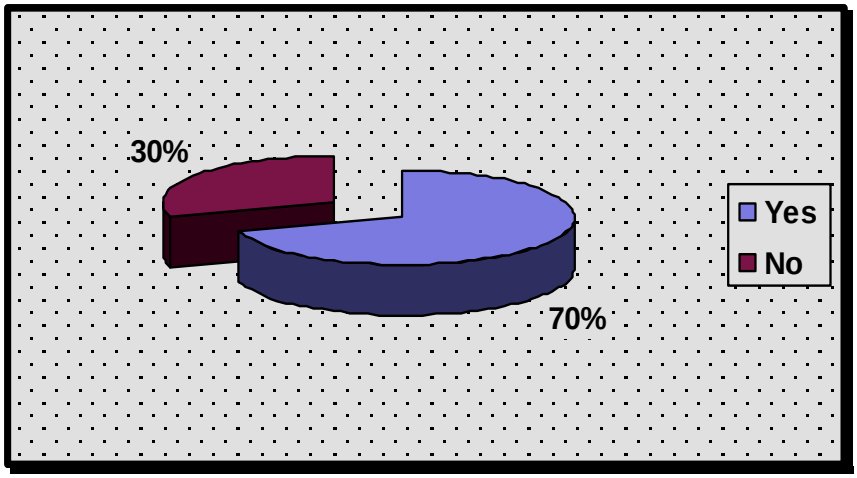

Figure (1) showed that 70% of nurses' work all time in the unit and 30% of nurses coming from anther department.

Figure 2: Distribution of nurses' by their previous training course.

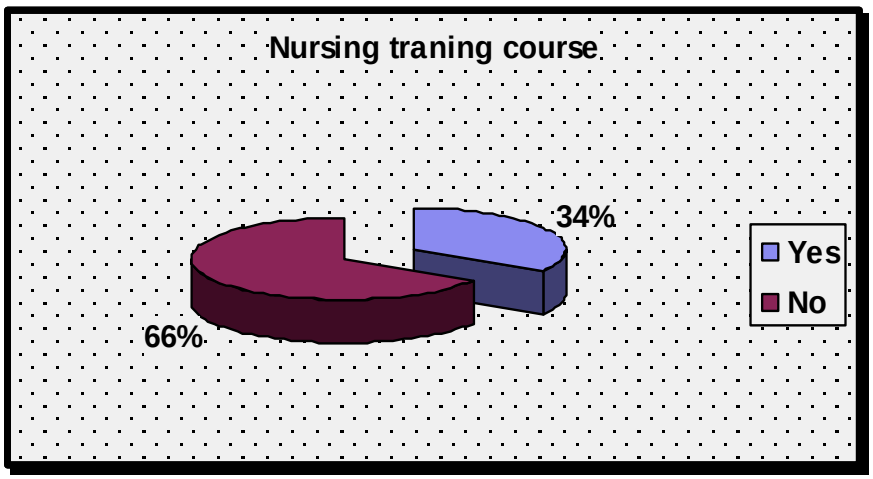

Figure (2) illustrated that 66% nurses hadn't previous training course.

Part (II): Nursing knowledge about urinary system.

Table (2): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about urinary system

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Structure of urinary system				
Both kidneys	10	10.0	32.7	< 0.001
Both uterus	9	9.0		
Bladder	11	11.0		
Outer organ	6	6.0		
Do not know	64	64.0		
Function of urinary system				
Urine excretion	32	32.0	32.2	< 0.001
Elimination of waste and salt	8	8.0		
Don't know	60	60.0		
Function of kidney				
Production of hormone	11	11.0	11.01	> 0.05
Blood filtration	25	25.0		
Excretion of salt	26	26.0		
Don't know	38	38.0		

Statistical significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

Table (2) showed that the highest percentage 60% of nurses had not knowledge about importance of urinary system. While 8% of them their knowledge about function of urinary system were elimination of waste and salt. Regarding structure of urinary system 64% of nurses had not any knowledge about it and only 6% of them their answer is outer organs. Further more 11% of nurses had knowledge about importance of kidney is production of hormones. While 38% of them don't know function of kidney. Statistical highly significant difference was found in function and structure of urinary system.

Part (III): Nursing knowledge about nephrotic syndrome.

Table (3): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about nephrotic syndrome

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Definition of NS				
Complete	20	20.0	29.5	< 0.01
Incomplete	71	71.0		
Don't know	9	9.0		
Causes of NS				
Idiopathic	16	16.0	27.41	> 0.05
Hereditary	18	18.0		
Congenital	20	20.0		
Glomerulonephritis	22	22.0		
Don't know	24	24.0		
Symptoms of NS				
Oliguria, oedema	42	42.0	26.04	> 0.05
Anorexia and vomiting	10	10.0		
Haematuria and respiratory distress	22	22.0		
Don't know	26	26.0		

Table (3) showed that 71% of nurse had incomplete knowledge about definition of nephrotic syndrome but 9% of them don't know what nephrotic syndrome means, while 24% of nurses don't know causes of nephrotic syndrome and about 16% of them had knowledge about causes of nephrotic syndrome as being idiopathic. Regarding the symptoms of nephrotic syndrome about 42% of nurses were oliguria and oedema, while 2% of them their knowledge about symptoms of nephrotic syndrome were haematuria and respiratory distress. Statistical significant difference was found in definition of nephrotic syndrome.

Table (4): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about nephrotic syndromes types

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Types of NS				
Primary	15	15.0	11.07	< 0.001
Secondary	12	12.0		
Don't know	73	73.0		

Table (4): This table showed that 73% of nurses had not any knowledge about types of nephrotic syndrome. While 12% of them their knowledge about types of nephrotic syndrome were secondary nephrotic syndrome. Statistical highly significant difference was found.

Table (5): Distribution of nurses' knowledge about complication of nephrotic syndrome

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	**%**		
Complications				
Infection	9	9.0	45.21	< 0.001
Thrombosis	4	4.0		
Acute renal failure	60	60.0		
Don't know	27	27.0		

Table (5): showed that 60% and 4% of nurses their knowledge about complication of nephrotic syndrome were acute renal failure and thrombosis. Statistical highly significant difference was found.

Part (IV): Patients needs.

Table (6): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about patients' needs

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Patients needs				
Dietary system	26	26.0	29.7	> 0.05
Good health care	8	8.0		
Health education	5	5.0		
Follow up	14	14.0		
Sportal system	5	5.0		
Infection control	1	1.0		
Don't know	41	41.0		

Table (6) showed that the 41% of nurses had not knowledge about nephrotic syndrome children needs, while 26%, 14%, 8%, 5%, and 1% of them their knowledge about nephrotic syndrome childrens' needs to dietary system, follow up, good health care, sportal system and infection control. Statistical insignificant difference was found.

Figure 3: Distribution of nurses' knowledge about diet regimen of nephrotic syndrome children.

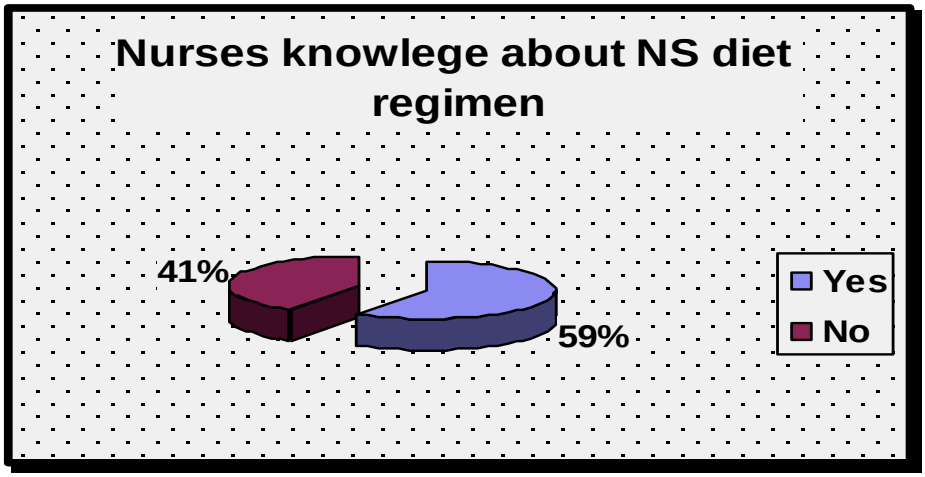

Figure (3) showed that 59% of nurses knew diet regimen of nephrotic syndrome children.

Table (7): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about diet regimen of nephrotic syndrome children

Items	Total No 59		X^2	P
	No	%		
Diet regimen				
Decrease salt	12	20.4	11.05	< 0.001
Decrease fat	9	16.1		
Decrease fluid	11	19.6		
Increase protein	12	20.4		
All of above	13	23.1		

Table (7): This table showed that 23.1% of nurses stated that the content of diet which must contain (decreased salt, decreased fat, decreased fluid and increased protein) Statistical highly significant difference was found.

Part (V): Patients problems

Table (8): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about nephrotic syndrome childrens' problems

Problems	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Anemia	19	19.0	20.7	> 0.05
Growth delayed	12	12.0		
Infection	10	10.0		
Delayed education	1	1.0		
School absence	1	1.0		
Difficult of treatment	24	24.0		
Don't know	33	33.0		

Table (8) showed that 33% of nurses had not knowledge about nephrotic syndrome childrens' problems, while 1% of them t heir knowledge of nephrotic syndrome children problems were delayed education and school absence. Satistical insignificant difference was found.

Part (VI): Factors affecting daily living activities.

Table (9): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about effective factors of daily activity of children with nephrotic syndrome

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Effective factors				
Afraid making sport or activity	17	17.0	39.09	> 0.05
Low self steem	1	1.0		
Afraid of any interaction with others	2	2.0		
Attending school	5	5.0		
Nutrition	10	10.0		
Taking treatment	31	31.0		
Don't know	34	34.0		

Table (9) showed that the 34% of nurses had not knowledge about effective factors of daily activity of children with nephrotic syndrome and while about 1% of them their knowledge about effective factors of daily activity of children with nephrotic syndrome were low self steem. Satistical insignificant difference was found.

Part (VII): Knowledge of nurse about program of treatment.

Table (10): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about child treatment protocol with nephrotic syndrome

Nurses' Knowledge about Treatment	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Complete	23	23.0	17.96	> 0.05
Incomplete	69	69.0		
Does not know	8	8.0		

Table (10) showed that the highest percentage 69% of nurses had incomplete knowledge about patient treatment system while 23% of them had complete knowledge of patient treatment with nephrotic syndrome and it showed that 8% of them had not any knowledge about it. Satistical insignificant difference was found.

Table (11): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about child prognosis with nephrotic syndrome.

Nurses' Knowledge about Prognosis	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Complete	22	22.0	6.36	>0.05
Incomplete	57	57.0		
Don't Know	21	21.0		

Table (11) showed that the 57% of nurses reported that prognosis of nephrotic syndrome was in complete while 21% of them hadn't any knowledge about prognosis of nephrotic syndrome children assured the complete cure. Satistical insignificant difference was found.

Table (12): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about their role to deal with stress of family

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Good	54	54.0	-	-
Average	26	26.0		
Poor	20	20.0		

Table (12) showed that 54% of nurses had good knowledge about their role to deal with stress of family of nephrotic syndrome child. While 20% of them had poor knowledge about their role to deal with stress of family of nephrotic syndrome children.

Figure 4: Distribution of nurses' knowledge about their role of steriod treatment for children.

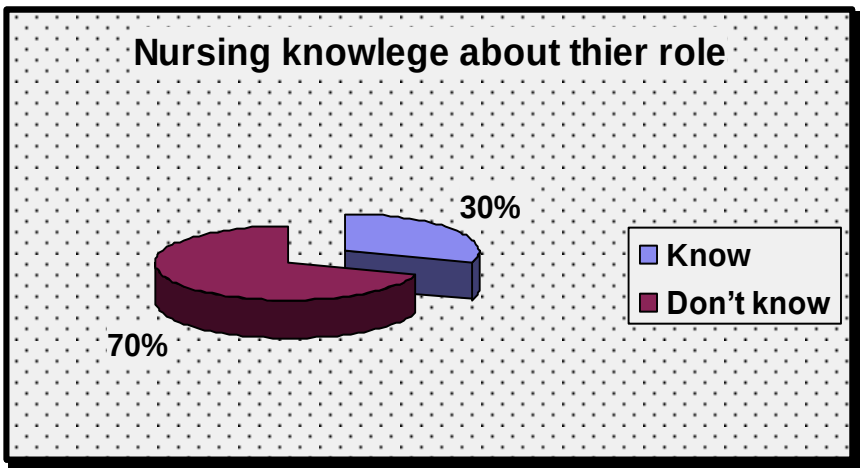

Figure (4) showed that 70% of nurses hadn't knowledge about giving steriod treatment for children.

Figure 5: Distribution of nurses' knowledge regarding their role to teach mothers about treatment program.

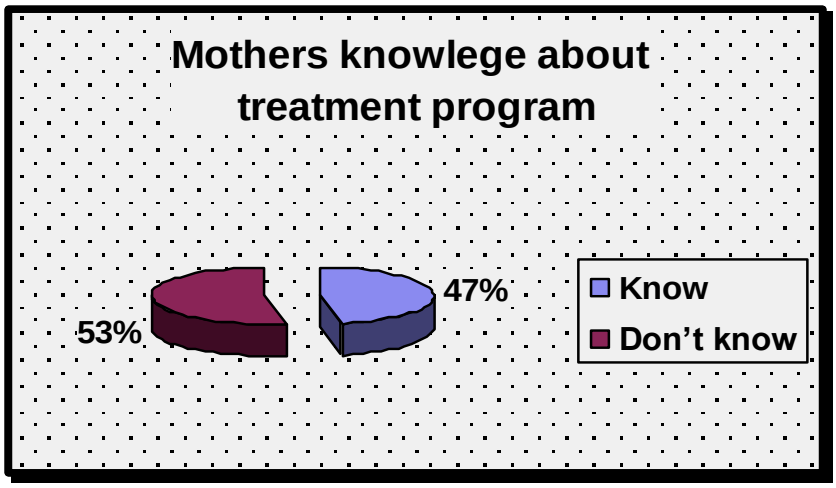

Figure (5) showed that 53% of nurses hadn't knowledge about their role to teach mothers about treatment program.

Table (13): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about advices to nephrotic syndrome children to deal with problems

Advices	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Dietary system	47	47.0	16.6	> 0.05
Specific health care	8	8.0		
Health teaching about disease and treatment	15	15.0		
Sport system and activity	3	3.0		
Infection control	2	2.0		
All of above	13	13.0		
Don’t know	13	13.0		

Table (13) this table showed that 47%, 15%, 8%, 3%, and 2% of nurses reported that advices of nephrotic syndrome children were dietary system, health teaching, about disease and treatment, specific health care, sport system and activity and infection syndrome while 13% of them reported complete answer but 13% of them had not knowledge about nephrotic children advices to deal with problems.

Figure 6: Distribution of nurses' knowledge about nursing recommendation of nephrotic syndrom children.

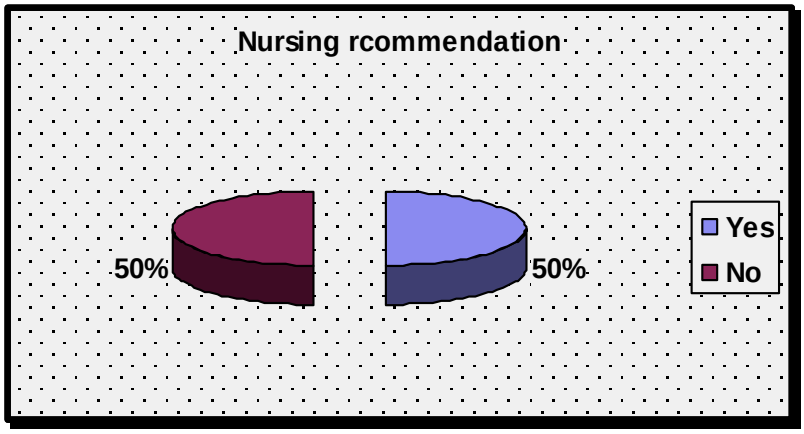

Figure (6) showed that 50% of nurses knew nursing recommendation of nephrotic syndrome children.

Table (14): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about nursing recommendation of nephrotic syndrome children

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Recommendation	**No. 50 (100%)**			
Follow up	18	36.0	10.5	> 0.05
Follow of treatment	17	34.0		
Infection prevention	10	20.0		
Monthly analysis and follow up with doctor	5	10.0		

Table (14) This table showed 36% and 34% of nurses recommended to follow up and take treatment daily, while 20% and 10% of them recommended infection prevention, monthly analysis and follow up with doctor to deal with any newly problems. Statistical insignificant difference was found.

Table (15): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about nursing observation of nephrotic syndrome

children

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Vital events				
Complete	30	30.0	-	-
Incomplete	70	70.0		
Monthly analysis			21.7	> 0.05
Complete	25	25.0		
Incomplete	73	73.0		
Don't know	2	2.0		

Table (15) showed that 70% and 73% of nurses had incomplete knowledge about vital events and monthly analysis needed for nephrotic children, while 30% of them had complete knowledge about vital events and also about 2% had not knowledge of monthly analysis. Satistical insignificant difference was found.

Table (16): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about healthy system during treatment period in hospital and home

Items	Total No 100			
	No	%		
Personal hygiene			17.75	> 0.05
Complete	17	17.0		
Incomplete	73	73.0		
Don't know	10	10.0		
Psychological needs	8	8.0	16.4	> 0.05
Complete	35	35.0		
Incomplete	59	59.0		
Don't know	6	6.0		
Children following correct dietary system				
Yes	13	13.0	0.89	> 0.05
No	77	77.0		
Don’t know	10	10.0		
Causes of not following correct dietary system	No = 77			
Complete	23	29.9	27.21	< 0.05
Incomplete	53	68.9		
Don't know	1	1.3		
Activity and play				
Complete	60	60.0	14.81	< 0.001
Incomplete	35	35.0		
Don't know	5	5.0		
Causes of incomplete activity	No = 35			
Complete	7	20.0	4.96	> 0.05
Incomplete	21	60.0		
Don't know	7	20.0		

Table (16) showed that 73% and 59% of nurses had incomplete knowledge about personal hygiene and psychological needs. Furthermore 77% of them answered the patient don’t following dietary system and 68.9% of them had incomplete knowledge about causes of don’t following correct dietary system. While 60% of the sample answered by complete patient inter in playing and movement and 60% of nurses did not had complete knowledge about causes of incomplete engaged in playing and activity. Statistical significant difference was found in activity, play and causes incomplete activity.

Figure 7: Distribution of nurses' knowledge about difficulties during teaching treatment system.

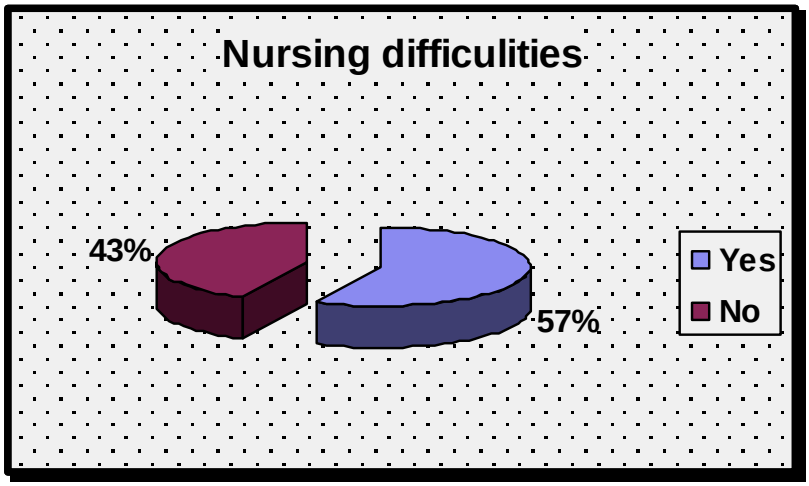

Figure (7) showed that 57% of nurses had difficulties during teaching treatment system.

Table (17): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about difficulties during teaching of treatment system

Difficulties during teaching of treatment	Total No 57		X^2	P
	No	%		
Difficult of treatment program	15	26.3	25.5	< 0.05
Treatment is expensive	11	19.3		
Lack of family understanding	9	15.8		
Child dose not take treatment	10	17.5		
Don't know	12	21.1		

Table (17) showed that 26.3% and 15.8% of nurses knowledge about difficulties during teaching treatment system were difficulty of treatment program and lack of family understanding. Statistical significant difference was found.

Figure 8: Didstribution of nurses' knowledge about meeting of relapsed patient.

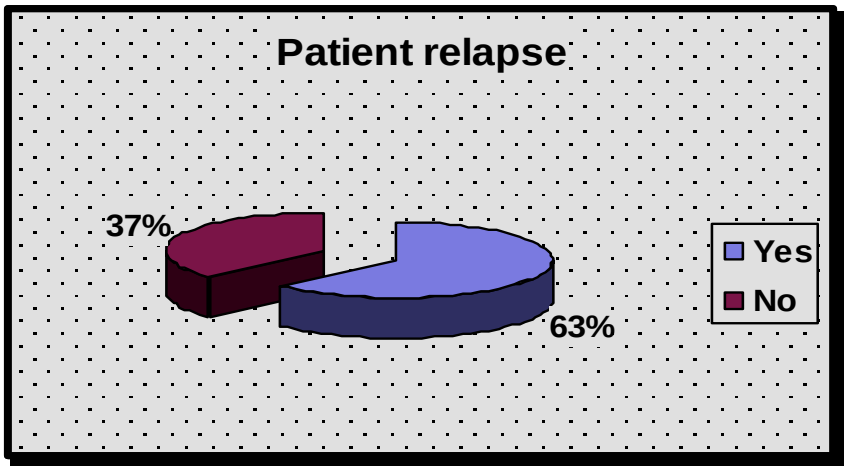

Figure (8) showed that 63% of nurses had met patient with relapse.

Table (18): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' knowledge about patient relapse

Items	Total No 100		X^2	P
	No	%		
Definition			22.4	< 0.001
Correct	0	0		
Incorrect	98	98.0		
Don't know	2	2.0		
Causes of relapse	No = 63		19.48	> 0.05
Complete	2	2.0		
Incomplete	30	30		
Don't know	68	68.0		

Table (18) showed that 98% of nurses had incorrect knowledge about definition of relapse and 30% of them had incomplete knowledge about causes of relapse. While 68% of nurses hadn't knowledge about causes of relapse with statistical significant difference was found in definition of relapse.

Part (VIII): Assessment of nurses "skills"

Table (19): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' skills regarding measuring of vital signs.

Skills items	Total No. 100 (100%)and scoring system					
	Competent=2		Incompetent=1		Not done=0	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Measuring of temperature						
Washing hands	25	25.0	75	75.0	0	0.0
Correct measuring	30	30.0	70	70.0	0	0.0
Disinfect after use	10	10.0	90	90.0	0	0.0
Recording	35	35.0	65	65.0	0	0.0
Measuring of heart rate:						
Correct position	90	90.0	10	10.0	0	0.0
Correct time	15	15.0	85	85.0	0	0.0
Recording	68	68.0	32	32.0	0	0.0
Measuring of respiratory rate:						
Correct count	20	20.0	80	80.0	0	0.0
Recording	35	35.0	65	65.0	0	0.0
Measuring of blood pressure:						
Correct position	63	63.0	37	37.0	0	0.0
Correct measuring	75	75.0	25	25.0	0	0.0
Recording	90	90.0	10	10.0	0	0.0
Store equipment	35	35.0	65	65.0	0	0.0

Table (19) showed that 90% and 80% of nurses were incompetent as regards, disinfect thermometer after measuring of temperature and correct count of heart rate. While 90% of them were competent as regard correct position in respiratory rate and recording of blood pressure, but also it is found 10%, 15%, 20% and 35% of them had competent in disinfect thermometer, correct time of measuring of heart rate, correct count respiratory rate and store equipment of blood pressure.

Table (20): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' skills regarding measuring daily weight

Skills items	Total No. 100 (100%)and scoring system					
	Competent=2		Incompetent=1		Not done=0	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Correct measure	30	30.0	60	60.0	0	0.0
Recording	45	45.0	55	55.0	0	0.0

Table (20) showed that 60% and 55% of nurses were incompetent as regards correct measure and recording weight respectively, while 45% and 30% of them were competent as regards measuring and recording child's weight.

Table (21): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' skills regarding degree oedema assessment

Skills items	Total No. 100 (100%) and scoring system					
	Competent=2		Incompetent=1		Not done=0	
	No	%	No	%		
Hand washing	40	40.0	60	60.0	0	0.0
Correct assessment level of oedema	10	10.0	90	90.0	0	0.0
Recording	30	30.0	70	70.0	0	0.0

Table (21) showed that 90%, 70% and 60% of nurses were incompetent as regards correct assessment recording degree of oedema respectively but also 10% and 30% of nurses were competent in correct assessment and recording .

Table (22): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' skills regarding urine analysis (for albumin)

Skills items	Total No. 100 (100%) and scoring system					
	Competent=2		Incompetent=1		Not done=0	
	No	%	No	%		
Prepare equipment	10	10.0	90	90.0	0	0.0
Check file	54	54.0	46	46.0	0	0.0
Check dipstick	30	30.0	70	70.0	0	0.0
Ask child to void sample	60	60.0	40	40.0	0	0.0
Observe color	5	5.0	95	95.0	0	0.0
Recording	30	30.0	70	70.0	0	0.0

Table (22) showed that 90%, 70%, 95% and 70% of nurses were incompetent as regards prepare equipment, check dipstick, observe colour and recording result of urine analysis respectively, while 54% and 60% of nurses were competent in checking file during urine analysis and ask child to void sample. While 10% and 5% of them were competent in preparing equipment and observing colour.

Table (23): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' skills regarding daily intake and output chart.

Skills items	Total No. 100 (100%) and scoring system					
	Competent=2		Incompetent=1		Not done=0	
	No	%	No	%		
Washing hands	25	25.0	75	75.0	0	0
Correct collect	35	35.0	65	64.0	0	0.0
Discarded after use	20	20.0	80	80.0	0	0.0
Recording	34	34.0	66	66.0	0	0.0

Table (23) showed that 80% and 75% of nurses were incompetent as regards discarded after use and washing hand of daily intake and output chart respectively. While 20% of them were competent as regards discarded after use.

Table (24): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' total skills about care of children with nephrotic syndrome

Items	Total No., 100 (100) %	
	No	%
Competent	5	5.0
Incompetent	95	95.0
Not done	0	0
Total	100	100%

Table (24) show that the majority (95%) of nurses were incompetent in giving care of children with nephrotic syndrome. While 5% of them were competent.

Table (25): Number and percentage distribution of nurses' total knowledge nephrotic syndrome

Items	Total No., 100 (100) %	
	No	%
Complete	6	6.0
Incomplete	34	34.0
Don't know	60	60.0
Total	100	100.0

Table (25) showed that the total knowledge about nephrotic syndrome, showed that 60% of nurses hadn’t knowledge about nephrotic syndrome. While 6% of them had complete knowledge about nephrotic syndrome.

Table (26): Relation between nurses' knowledge and skills

Knowledge	Skills					Total		X^2	P value
	Competent=2		Incompetent=1		Not done=0				
	No	%	No	%		No	%		
Complete	2	40.0	4	4.2	0	6	6.0	14.35	< 0.001
Incomplete	3	60.0	31	32.6	0	34	34.0		
Don't know	0	0	60	63.2	0	60	60.0		
Total	5	100.0	95	100.0	0	100	100.0		

Statistical significant difference ($P < 0.001$).

Table (26) showed that there was statistical highly significant difference X^2 14.35, $P < 0.001$ between nurses' knowledge and their skills regarding care of children with nephrotic syndrome, where 63.2% of nurses who had not knowledge scored incompetent skills In addition, 32.6% of nurses who had incomplete knowledge their skills was also incompetent.

Table (27): Relation between nurses' knowledge and their characteristics

Nurses' characteristics	Knowledge						Total		X2	P value
	Complete=2		Incomplete=1		Does not know=0					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Age in years:										
< 20	0	0	4	11.8	9	15.0	13	13.0	6.5	> 0.05
20 - 30 yrs	3	50.0	8	23.5	23	38.3	34	34.0		
30 - 40yrs	3	50.0	15	44.1	16	26.7	34	34.0		
40 + yrs	0	0	7	20.6	12	20.0	19	19.9		
Level of education										
B.Sc. Ng.	4	66.7	15	44.1	14	23.3	33	33.0	13.5	< 0.05
Technical Ng. Institute	2	33.3	5	14.7	6	10.0	13	13.0		
Secondary Ng. School with specialty	0	0	1	2.9	3	5.0	4	4.0		
Secondary Ng. School	0	0	13	38.2	37	61.7	50	50.0		
Occupation:										
Head of dep.	1	16.7	1	2.9	0	0	2	2.0	21.8	< 0.001
Head nurse	5	83.3	17	50.0	15	25.0	37	37.0		
Staff nurse	0	0	16	47.1	45	75.0	61	61.0		
Years of experience										
< one year	0	0	2	5.9	8	13.3	10	10.0	10.92	> 0.05
1 - yrs	3	50.0	7	20.6	5	8.3	15	15.0		
3 - yrs	2	33.3	10	29.4	24	40.0	36	36.0		
More than 5 yrs	1	16.7	15	44.1	23	38.4	39	39.0		
Training course	N=34									
ICU	1	16.7	6	37.5	6	50.0	13	13.0	4.86	> 0.05
CCU	1	16.7	4	25.0	2	16.7	7	7.0		
First aid	1	16.7	4	25.0	2	16.7	7	7.0		
Hemodialysis	3	50.1	2	12.5	2	16.8	7	7.0		

Significant at $P < 0.05$

Table (27) showed that there was a statistical insignificant difference between nurses' knowledge to their age, years of experience and training course X^2 6.5, P value > 0.05, X^2 10.92, P value > 0.05 and X^2 4.86 P value > 0.05. Regarding the nurses occupation and level of education were statistical significant difference (X^2 13.5, P value < 0.05) and (X^2 21.8, P value < 0.001).

Table (28): Relation between nurses' skills and their characteristics

Nurses' characteristics	Skills						Total		X^2	P value
	Competent		Incompetent		Not done					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Age in years:										
< 20	0	0	13	13.7	0	0.0	13	13.0	2.79	> 0.05
20 - yrs	3	60.0	31	32.6	0	0.0	34	34.0		
30 - yrs	2	40.0	32	33.7	0	0.0	34	34.0		
40 + yrs	0	0	19	20.0	0	0.0	19	19.0		
Level of education										
B.Sc. Ng.	4	80.0	29	30.5	0	0.0	33	33.0	6.56	> 0.05
Technical Ng. Institute	1	20.0	12	12.6	0	0.0	13	13.0		
Secondary Ng. School with specialty	0	0	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.0		
Secondary Ng. School	0	0	50	52.6	0	0.0	50	50.0		
Occupation:										
Head of dep.	1	20.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	2.0	8.92	< 0.001
Head nurse	2	40.0	35	36.8	0	0.0	37	37.0		
Staff nurse	2	40.0	59	62.1	0	0.0	61	61.0		
Years of experience										
< one year	1	20.0	9	9.5	0	0.0	10	10.0	1.13	> 0.05
1 - yrs	1	20.0	14	14.7	0	0.0	15	15.0		
3 - yrs	2	40.0	34	35.8	0	0.0	36	36.0		
More than 5 yrs	1	20.0	38	40.0	0	0.0	39	39.0		
Training course	N = 34									
ICU	3	60.0	10	34.5	0	0.0	13	13.0	2.79	> 0.05
CCU	1	20.0	6	20.7	0	0.0	7	7.0		
First aid	0	0	10	34.5	0	0.0	10	10.0		
Hemodialysis	1	20.0	3	10.3	0	0.0	4	4.0		

Highly Significant at $P < 0.001$

Table (28) showed that there was a statistical insignificant difference between nurses' skills to their age, level of education , years of experience and training course X^2 , P value > 0.05 , X^2 6.56, P value > 0.05, X^2 1.13, P value > 0.05 and X^2 2.79, P value > 0.05. Regarding the nurses occupation there was a statistical highly significant X^2 8.92, P value < 0.001.