



Experts of Academic Excellence Research Centre
مركز خبراء التميز الأكاديمي للبحوث والدراسات



International Conference on New Trends in Education: Teaching, Learning and Technology

Istanbul, Turkey

August 04-05, 2018



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

**First International Conference on New Trends in Education: Teaching,
learning and Technology**

August 04-05, 2018

Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Turkey

ETLT - 2018

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Disclaimer

These abstracts are provided to all the honourable participants who have submitted their papers and are registered in our conference. Committee has made all the possible efforts to ensure precise/accurate replication of abstracts however if any inaccuracies found in the studies, event organisers will not be liable. Thank You.

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Preface

“Experts of Academic Excellence Research Centre” is one of the most distinguished professional and academic societies for scholars from various scientific fields. Our members constitute an international homogeneous group of distinguished scientists, mentors, students and practitioners who have precious knowledge of creation and innovation. Our mission and vision serve as the framework for our Roadmap to excellence. The road starts with our mission, which is represented in exploration of new research insights and an interactive platform for enhancing creativity and innovation. Alongside, it continues with our vision, which is to promote innovation and enhance excellence through research and development. Our core values are to ensure long term improvement in knowledge and inspiring creative thinking. Our strategic objective is to contribute brilliance in scientific research and innovation.

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Chair's Welcome

Experts of Academic Excellence Research Centre serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides a good opportunity for the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honourable scientific review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Lets break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Lets contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you

Prof. Dr. Mohammad

Conference Chair Person

Program at a Glance

DAY 1st Saturday (August 04, 2018)

Welcome Reception & Registration

09:00 am 09:20 am

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| 09:20 am 09:30 am | Opening Ceremony |
| 09:30 am 09:40 am | Welcome Remarks Dr. Mohammad Conference Chair |
| 09:40 am 10:30 am | Grand Networking & Session Tea Break |

DAY 01 Saturday (August 04, 2018) - Theme: Engineering & Applied Sciences

Session 1 (10:30 am 01:00 pm)

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| CAET-AUG-115 | Effects of Process Variables on Water-Uptake Capacity of Commercial Polymeric Hydrogels | Naif A. Darwish |
| CAET-AUG-117 | The Application of Tree-based ML algorithm in Steel Plates Faults Identification | Jiahui Chen |
| CAET-AUG-119 | Towards Designing High-Performance RESTful Multi-media Web Services on FPGA | Al-Canaan, Amer |
| CAET-AUG-123 | Personal Health Records In Support Of Anticipatory Care | Ohoud Alyemny, Stuart Anderson |

Theme: Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| IST-188-103M | Study on Undergraduate Womens Cosmetic Surgery Addiction Tendency | Kim, Young A |
| IST-188-104M | The Effect of Fetal Movement Counting on Pregnancy Outcomes | Masoumeh De-laram |

Theme: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|
| ETLT-8-108 | A Review of Parliamentary Websites in the 36 States House of Assembly in Nigeria | Abdulsalam Mustafa |
| ETLT-8-109 | The Role Of Innovation In Company Bottom-Line: A Multi-Industry Comparison | Prof. Dr. Muammer Ozer |
| ETLT-8-115 | A Study of the Effects of Repetition Feedback on Students Learning of Lexical Items | Dr. Sara Kashefian Naeeni |

DAY 01 Saturday- August 04, 2018) - Theme: Business, Economic, Social Sciences and Humanities

Session 1 (10:30 am 1:00 pm)

| | | |
|----------------------|--|---|
| BMLSH-AUG-101 | ETA: Rural Resources and Economic Management Program to Attain Milenium Development Goals | Abimanyu Aulia Akbar |
| BMLSH-AUG-116 | The Globalization Has Negative Effects On Language. Although, It Has Positive Effects On Food | Mohamed Alhadi Khalil |
| ETLT-8-101 | Smart Decentralization of Innovation Policies, from the Beginning of Decentralized Laws and Administrative and Constitutional Systems to the need for Quality Decentralization | Counselor Mo-hieddin Mahmoud Al Shehimi |

Lunch Break (1:00 pm 2:00 pm)

List of Conference Attendees

The following scholars/ practitioners/educationists who dont have any paper presentation, however they will attend the conference as delegates & observers.

| No | Official ID | Name | Affiliation Details |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | CAET-AUG-121A | Mohammad J. Alkan-dari | Public Authority for Applied Education and Training, Kuwait |
| 2 | IST-188-105MA | Hussain Abdalaal H Al-abdalaal | Anesthesiology & Intensive Care Department in University Hospital of Malm, Sweden |
| 3 | ETLT-8-104A | Dr. Hisham Bani-Salameh | King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, KSA |
| 4 | IST-188-106MA | Dr. Mohamed Elsaeid Suliman | King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia |

DAY 02 Sunday (August 05, 2018)

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.



*First International Conference on New Trends in Education:
Teaching, learning and Technology*

**THEME: BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES &
HUMANITIES**

Smart Decentralization of Innovation Policies, from the Beginning of Decentralized Laws and Administrative and Constitutional Systems to the need for Quality Decentralization

Counselor Mohieddin Mahmoud Al Shehimi

Certified Training Adviser Expert and legal and Strategic Consultant in the Organization for Arab Administrative Development (ARADO), Researcher at the IGLUS Center, Lausanne, Switzerland, for Innovative Governance of Large Urban Systems
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This research, which is considered as a central theme of decentralization, is considered as a focal point and a realistic rule that is urgent for the organization of society, institutions and the state, based on the need for it as a means of reaching it through which a structured, innovative society respects rights and freedoms. To a structure and a quiet mass that can develop autonomously. This paper combines legal, political and administrative study, highlighting the importance of supporting intelligent innovation policies. The beginning of the study was by acknowledging the urgent need today for the so-called smart life, where we began to hear intelligent assemblies and smart cities, which follow the criteria and apply very well-organized standards at all levels at the political level transparency. Legal, educational, and environmental standards that have become a priority for life as this land suffers from large pollution and the process of climate change. The world needs these days and periods to support, support and help, and this assistance can only come from us, the sons of this land, to whom we must be loyal, to preserve and try to save a better life for our future generations. Saving is not just saving and gathering. Money, but all that relates to what we need to continue. This research deals with a very important subject, as it is among the diary of the humanitarian newsletter, which carries with it the greatest strategic things for the nominal saving in our lives, which is saving the best life and forming and organizing the appropriate systems to achieve balance, dividing the search into paragraphs between the legal from The basis of decentralization, political how to apply it and the plans for its implementation, and strategic and economic nationalism such as social and demographic conditions, education policies and how to support and weight, and economic dilemmas and any possibility to design appropriate engineering and the launch of the wheel of a bundle of packages and Through which we must reach our primary goal, which is to create a balanced and non-extreme environment in terms of flexibility of life and continuity The term Smart Cities has become widespread on a daily basis because of our urgent need for it through the decentralization system, decentralization as a basis and the introduction of a comprehensive administrative and regulatory system.

In this research, I tried to connect the relationship and to connect it, between the need for this intelligent life through the decentralization process, and I relied on it to start by defining the decentralization in a classic way. It was developed with the development of the requirements of life and the transformation of many items from basic perfection to To the fundamental theme of innovative decentralization of the various aspects governing society, in power, law, politics and economics, especially the policies of innovation that invaded the world and changed it into the so-called digital world .

Keywords: Smart Decentralization, Innovation Policies, Quality Decentralization.

A Review of Parliamentary Websites in the 36 States House of Assembly in Nigeria

Abdulsalam S. Mustafa

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This study investigates the contents of official parliamentary websites in the 36 State Houses of Assembly of Nigeria. Parliaments represent the interests of citizens and therefore remain critical to democracy and good governance. So, for effective citizens engagement; ensuring online process; and enhancing internal process, parliaments leverage on Information Communication Technology (ICT), globally. The methodologies used include manual test based on categories and key sub-factors; website structure; social media tools; management and dissemination of legislative information; constituency activities reporting; interactivity and enhanced web tools. It also used desk research to determine technical challenges for the implementation of e-parliament. The findings reveal that 36% of the state assemblies have official websites. Only 5 are fully functional, and just 5 state legislatures effectively utilize interactivity tools to re-engage the citizens. The study finds that 57% of the state legislatures utilize social media tools such as facebook and twitter. The study concludes that to enhance citizens engagement, state legislatures need to provide a relatively open, more responsive, accessible and interactive websites while utilizing social medial tools.

Keywords: Citizens Participation, Legislature, Social Media, State Assembly, Web Tools.

The Role of Innovation in Company Bottom-Line: A Multi-Industry Comparison

Prof. Muammer Ozer

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It is almost a common cliché that innovation is the life blood of companies in the rapidly changing and continuously evolving market conditions. Despite the fact that this has become a common belief in business circles we still do not empirically know whether this belief still holds. More importantly, we still do not know whether it is applicable across different industries. This is important because as much as companies enjoy the benefits of innovation they also suffer great investment losses (Ozer, 1999; Ozer & Vogel, 2015; Ozer & Zhang, 2015). This study fills this gap by looking at the role of innovation in company bottom-line across multi-industries.

Keywords: Innovation, Bottom-line, Investment.

A Study of the Effects of Repetition Feedback on Students Learning of Lexical Items

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Feedback is an imperative component of teaching and learning process. The present study sought to illustrate the effects of repetition feedback on students learning of lexical items. Two groups, one experimental and one control, participated in this study. The participants in experimental groups, who were 15 students in one of the language institutes in Shiraz, were provided with a collection of new vocabulary items along with applying repetition type of corrective feedback at any point of error making. On the other hand, the participants in the control group, 15 in number but equal in proficiency level to the experimental group, were exposed to the same treatment materials, but focusing on merely the traditional vocabulary teaching technique and did not receive the treatment that the aforementioned experimental group received. The statistical procedures included one-way ANOVA and the relevant data were analyzed using SPSS version 22. It was clarified that the background variable of age did not influence incidental lexical learning.

Keywords: Lexical Items, EFL, Repetition Corrective Feedback, Language Learner, Analysis of Variance.

ETA: Rural Resources and Economic Management Program to Attain Milenium Development Goals

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Almost three quarters of poor people in Southeast Asia live in rural areas. The poverty affects 1.8 million deaths occurring among rural poor families. Most of the villagers depend on the agricultural sector. Agricultural land only 40% can be planted and 20% can be irrigated. They live with limited knowledge and skills, as well inadequate access to information. If the poor families are given knowledge and skills in processing natural resources which exist, the management of agriculture and forestry will be more optimum. Then, it can improve the economy of rural communities. Programs that concentrate on rural development are indispensable for equitable development so that it can reduce economic disparities between rural and urban areas. The rural economy will not lag far from urban areas. It will be same between rural and urban areas. The program can be realized by ETA (Education, Training, Assistance). Rural community education should be improved to create educated human resources. In other hand, skill also should be improved both soft skill and hard skill. Through skills training programs, rural communities are expected to be more skilled and more competent in cultivating agriculture, plantations, and forestry. After education and training, rural communities cannot be released but should be provided assistance for them. People can consult about the problems encountered all the time. Thus, the community will feel more appreciated and more confident to increase the life targets. The results of ETA will create educated, skilled, competent, and high competitiveness rural human resources so that the poverty can be eradicated and millennium development goals can be attained.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals, Poverty, Education, Training, Assistance.

The Globalization has Negative Effects on Language. Although, It Has Positive Effects on Food

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It is clear that globalization is not a new phenomenon; it is an extension of the utilitarian system of pragmatism. It crystallized most clearly in the period of the end of the cold war between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. It analyzed the Soviet Union and the disintegration of the socialist system. To the political, military and economic fields. Circulation and expansion of the whole world, and here means the dissemination of thought, style or culture or patterns of behavior or circular expansion to the whole world. It is known by Martin Wolf Al Jabri (2015) it as a historic process of liberation from the nation-state's families to the horizon of humanity, from the strict system of planning to the market system, from the loyalty to a narrow and fanatical culture to a single global technology in which all people and nations are equal and free from intolerance to a certain ideology, Irrational science and the modesty of culture.

Keywords: Globalization, Negative Effects, Language.



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THEME: ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY & APPLIED SCIENCES

Effects of Process Variables on Water-Uptake Capacity of Commercial Polymeric Hydrogels

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Superabsorbent polymeric hydrogels are known to absorb and retain huge amount of water. Acrylic acid is one of the most frequently used reagent in preparing these hydrogels. The swelling properties of poly acrylic acid hydrogels (commercial hydrogels) and the effect of different process environment on their resulting physical/chemical properties are of paramount importance in deciding engineering applications of these absorbents. In this study, the effects of the environmental factors on the absorbency of commercial hydrogels have been examined using two-level factorial design. These factors include the amount of applied hydrogel, swelling time, pH and temperature. It has been found that the absorbency increases with the swelling time and the temperature. On the other hand, it decreases as the amount of hydrogel or the pH increases.

Keywords: Process Variables, Water-Uptake, Capacity.

The Application of Tree-based ML algorithm in Steel Plates Faults Identification

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In the production of steel plates, it is essential to detect the surface quality effectively in real time. If the faults are not identified quickly and correctly, and the production technology is not corrected in time, the production of such faulty steel plates will cause huge economic losses to the company. In the traditional manufacturing process, the manual detection methods are often used to identify these faults, which is inefficient, inaccurate and time-consuming. Steel plate fault classification can be regarded as a typical classification problem in machine learning fields, which can be conducted more efficiently, quickly and accurately with the help of efficient algorithm. Rapid classification of faults allows operators to find issues more easily and improve the production processes. We apply a series of classical machine learning algorithms based on decision trees (Decision Tree, Adaboosting, Bagging, Random Forest) to model the steel plate fault data. It is found that Bagging algorithm outperforms the other methods and achieves 96.30% and 90% accuracy on the training and testing set, respectively.

Keywords: Steel Plate Fault Classification, Machine Learning, UCI, Decision Tree, Adaboosting, Bagging, Random Forest.

Towards Designing High-Performance RESTful Multimedia Web Services on FPGA

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The pertinent characteristics of Field Programmable Arrays (FPGA), such as parallelism, low-power consumption, programmability and low cost make FPGA convenient for real-time applications, time-consuming algorithms as well as multimedia Web services (MWS). Once built on FPGA, MWS become much less vulnerable to software attacks. Although FPGA technology imply lower performance and higher dimensions compared to Application Specic Integrated Circuits (ASIC), FPGA offer the advantages of programmability, reduced design costs and time-to-market. Indeed, multimedia Web services on FPGA are becoming common due to the availability differ-ent design tools as well as open-source modules. In this article, we are particularly interested in designing multimedia Web services with high Quality of Service (QoS) that employ substantial processing and memory resources.

Keywords: Multimedia Web Services, FPGA, Quality of Service, VHDL.

Personal Health Records In Support Of Anticipatory Care

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In today's world, health and care data are held by doctors, patients, pharmacists, physician assistants, medical lab technicians, smart devices etc. In order to provide high quality health care, it is necessary to integrate an individual's health and care data into a single place. Such integration not only helps patients and doctors but also assists researchers in making significant studies. Personal Health Record (PHR) technology is a strong candidate that can be used as an integration point. Compared with other health care areas, literature shows that there is a lack of researches that benefit anticipatory care area. Thus, this study demonstrates the capacity of PHR as an integration point in supporting anticipatory care area. This paper introduces a designed prototype that uses PHR to support anticipatory care. The prototype also includes aspects from a personalized care planning process model and a shared decision making model. After testing against a patient scenario, the results demonstrate the ability of PHR to strongly support the interested stakeholders. Interested stakeholders include patients, health professionals and patients' family and friends. PHR as an integration point resulted in better planning, coordination, shared decision making and controlling of patient's health condition. The interested stakeholders would be able to make plans that evolve as the patient's health condition evolves. Any patient who needs anticipatory care can benefit from this study as it is not limited to certain diseases. In addition, this study presents fruitful results that help researchers and developers in the area in the area.

Keywords: PHR, Anticipatory Care, Care Planning.



*First International Conference on New Trends in Education:
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THEME: MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES

Study on Undergraduate Womens Cosmetic Surgery Addiction Tendency

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The purpose of this study was to explore influencing factors on cosmetic surgery addiction tendency among undergraduate women in South Korea. Methods: We collected 223 randomly sampled undergraduate women. The participants completed the Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale (ACSS), Sociocultural Attitude Toward Appearance Questionnaire (SATAQ), and Multidimensional Body-Self Relation Questionnaire (MBSRQ). The collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA and logistic regression analysis with SPSS 21.0 program. Each of variables related to cosmetic surgery addiction tendency was examined through comparison of cosmetic surgery addiction groups. Results: As a result of the study, the prevalence of stable, positive expectation, addiction risk, and addiction group were 21.1%, 35.0%, 32.7%, and 11.2%, respectively. 45.7% had at least one personal plastic surgery. Also, 102 (45.7%) subjects had at least one cosmetic surgery experience. Non-surgical cosmetic procedure experience rate was higher than surgical cosmetic procedure experience rate. The factors influencing the cosmetic surgery addiction tendency of college students were past personal cosmetic procedure experience, acceptance of cosmetic surgery, socio-cultural attitude toward appearance, and appearance evaluation. The explanatory power of these variables was 52% (Nagelkerke R² = .52). Conclusion: Through this study, the present state of cosmetic procedure experience of female college students and the personal and social factors influencing cosmetic surgery addiction were identified. Now, cosmetic surgery addiction tendency is one of the serious social and cultural problems in female college students. The results of this study can be used as a basis for identifying and preventing these socio-cultural problems.

Keywords: Addiction, Cosmetic Surgery, Regression Analysis, Republic of Korea, Plastic Surgery.

The Effect of Fetal Movement Counting on Pregnancy Outcomes

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Introduction and Aim: The counting of fetal movements by the mother, is a method used to assess the fetal well-being and this unstructured screening helps the mother to be reassured about the health of fetus. The aim of this study was to "determine the effect of fetal movement counting on pregnancy outcomes". **Material and Methods:** In a randomized controlled trial, 208 women with singleton pregnancy were randomly divided into the two groups of fetal movement counting and control. Counting fetal movements continued for 28 to 37 weeks of pregnancy and the control group received the standard antenatal care. At postpartum, pregnancy outcomes (preterm delivery, intrauterine growth retardation, mode of delivery, birth weight and Apgar score, mothers concern about reduced fetal movements and hospitalization due to it) were compared in the two groups. Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS (version 16). We used mean and standard deviation for quantitative variables and frequency and percentage for qualitative variables and a $P < 0.05$ was considered significant. **Findings:** There was not a significant difference in the mean of maternal concern ($P=0.36$), mother admission to hospital due to the decreased fetal movements ($P=0.99$), birth weight ($P=0.21$), apgar score ($P=0.51$), mean of gestational age at the time of decreased fetal movements ($P=0.49$) and mode of delivery ($P=0.69$) between the two groups. There were no cases of premature labor, intrauterine growth retardation and fetal death in the two groups. **Conclusion:** Pregnancy outcomes (preterm delivery, intrauterine growth retardation, mode of delivery, birth weight and Apgar score, mothers concern about reduced fetal movements and hospitalization due to it) were similar in the two groups of fetal movement counting and control. Further studies are needed to evaluate the effect of fetal movement counting on the major outcomes of pregnancy such as intrauterine fetal death.

Keywords: Fetal Movement Counting, Nulliparous Women, Pregnancy Outcome.

DETAILS ABOUT OUR FUTURE EVENTS

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Experts of Academic Excellence Research Centre

مركز خبراء التميز الأكاديمي للبحوث والدراسات

VISION

Our Vision is to Promote Innovation
and Enhance Excellence through
Research and Development.