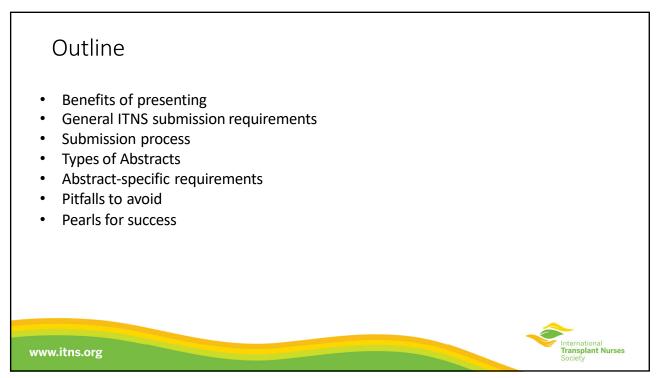


Objectives Discuss 2 reasons to present at professional meetings Discuss the 4 four types of abstracts featured at ITNS symposia Identify the required elements of 1 type of ITNS abstract State 1 pitfall to avoid when submitting an abstract Discuss 1 "pearl" when submitting an abstract



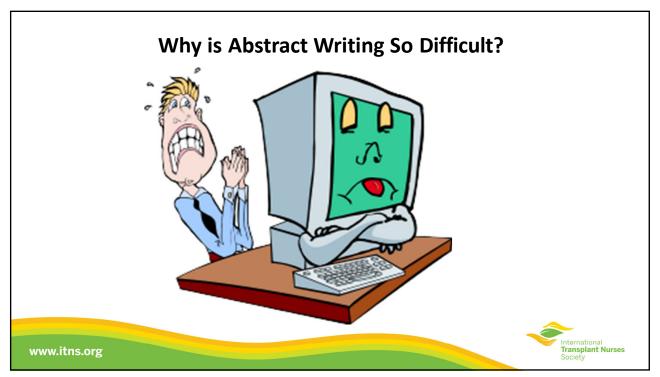
Transplant Nurses

Why Present?

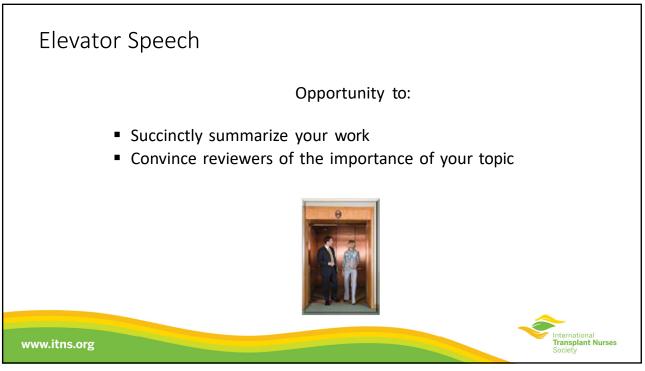
- Disseminate your findings
- Further the field of transplant nursing
- Develop your professional reputation
- Associate your name with a topic
- Network and collaborate
- Advance your career; job promotion
- Meet Magnet status requirements
- Obtain funding to attend the ITNS symposium
- Help with manuscript preparation

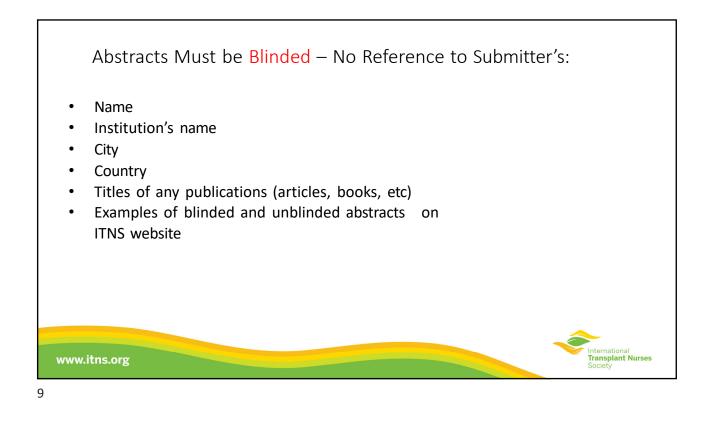
Objective 1: Discuss 2 reasons to present at professional meetings

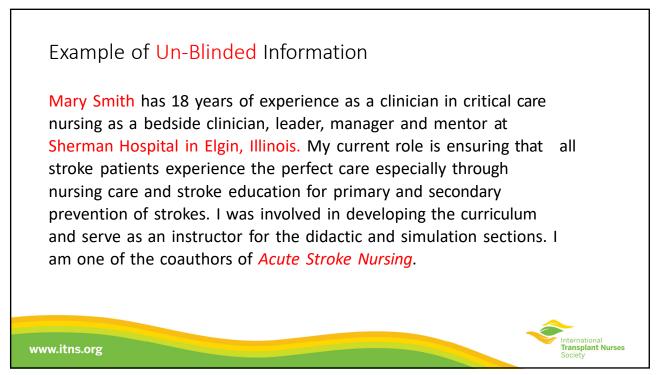
www.itns.org

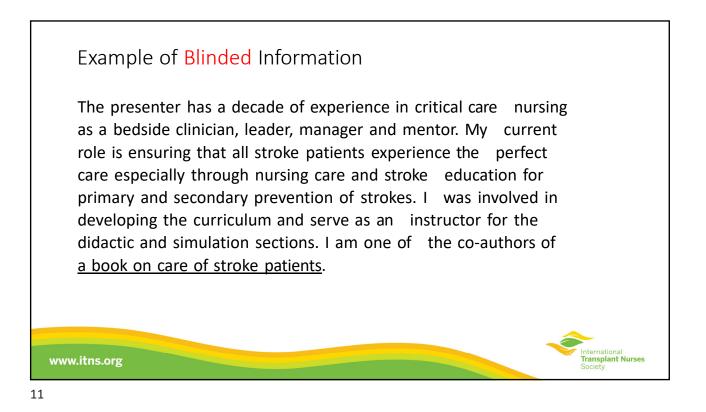


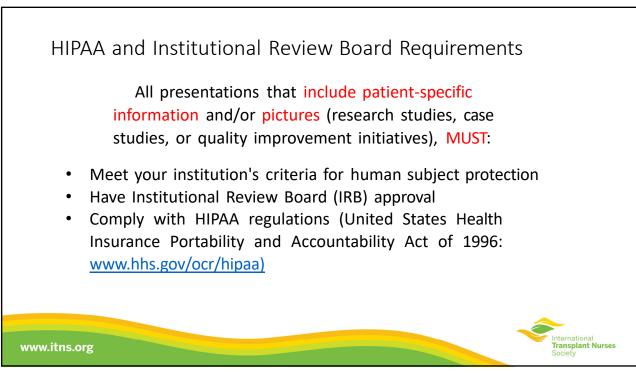


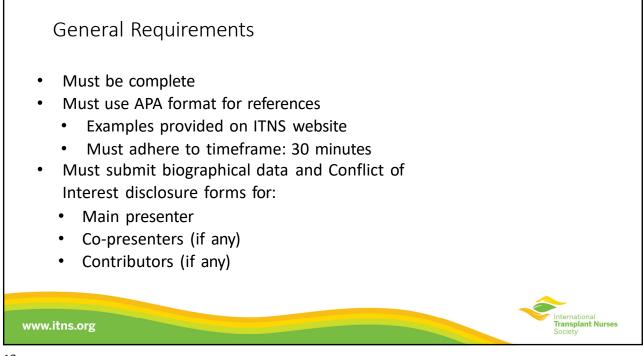






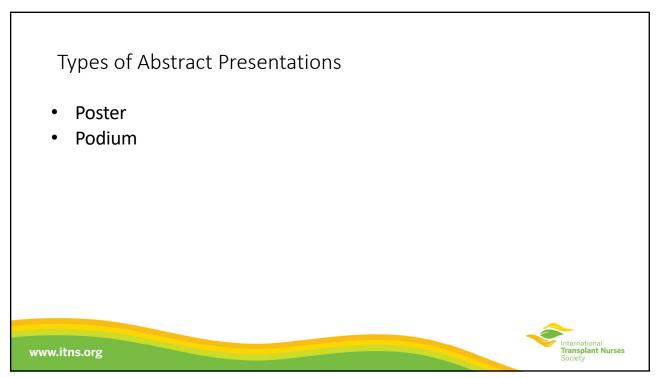


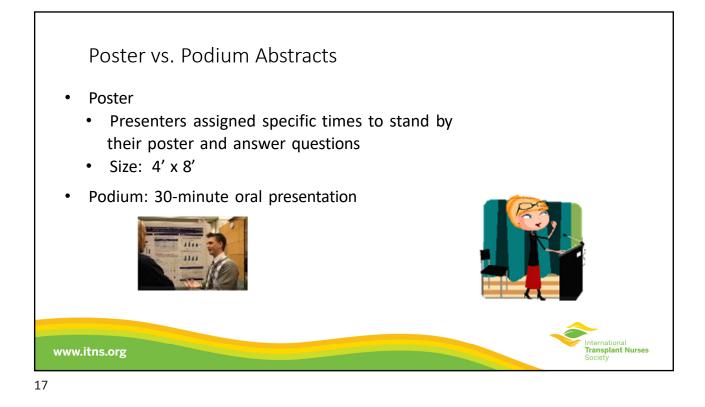


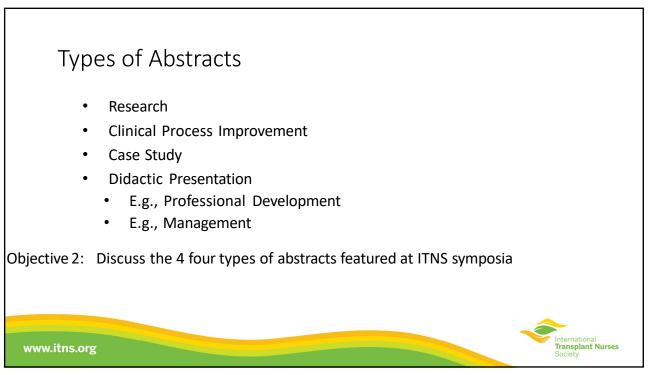


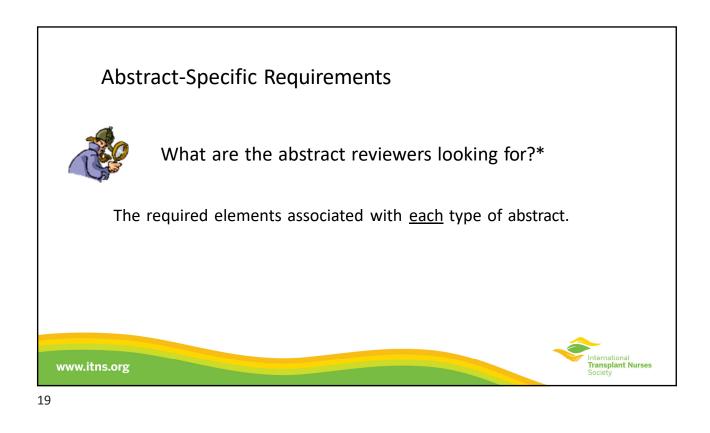
Role	Definition
Vain Presenter	Individual who submitted the abstract and who will attend the symposium to present the paper or the poster.
Co-Presenters	Individual(s) who will be attending the symposium and who will be presenting along with the main presenter.
Contributors	Individual(s) who contributed data, educational planning, or research towards the submitted abstract but will not be presenting.

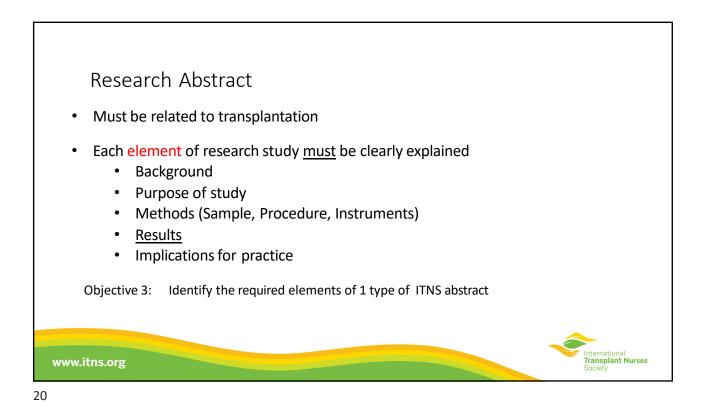
Level	Description
Beginner	New to the field, topic, or care of transplant patients
Intermediate	Worked in the field for several years; is proficien in caring for transplant patients
Advanced	Extensive transplant experience/expertise in caring for transplant patients or in advanced Practice nursing

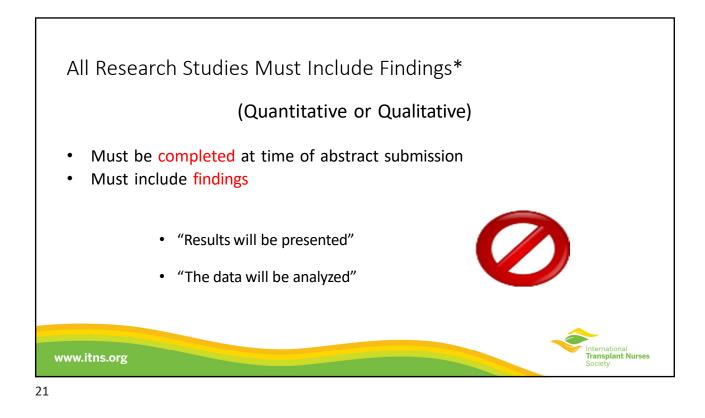


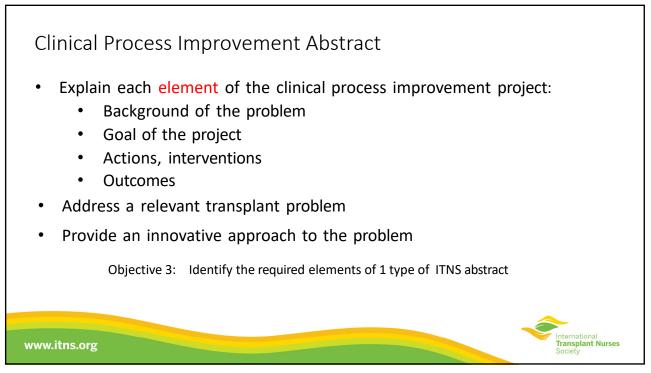


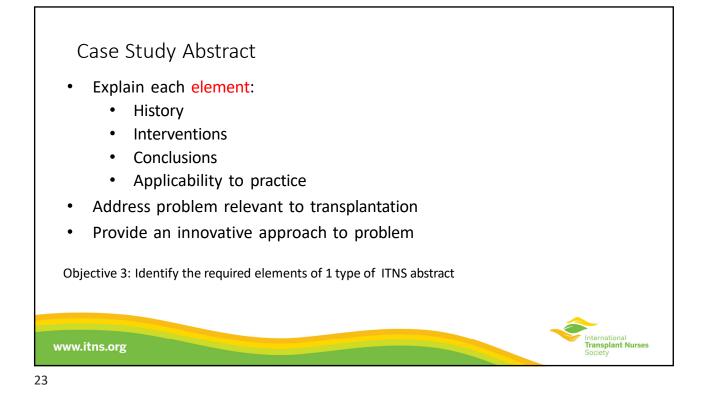


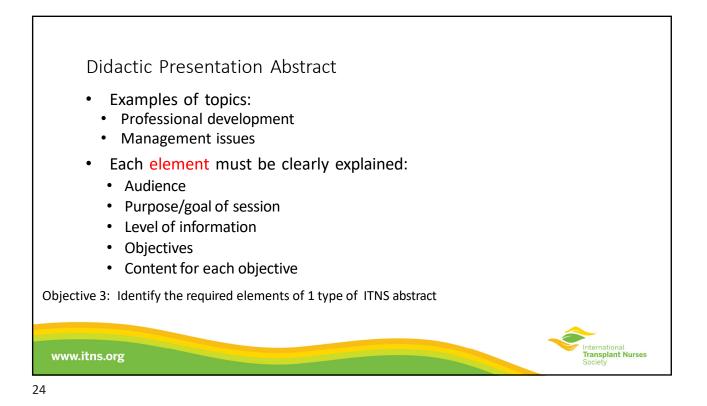


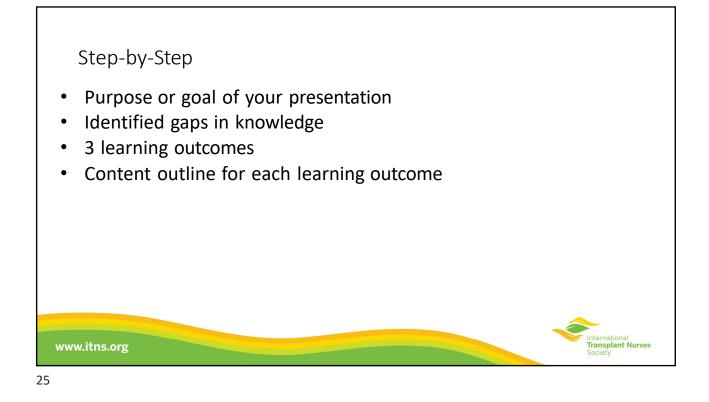








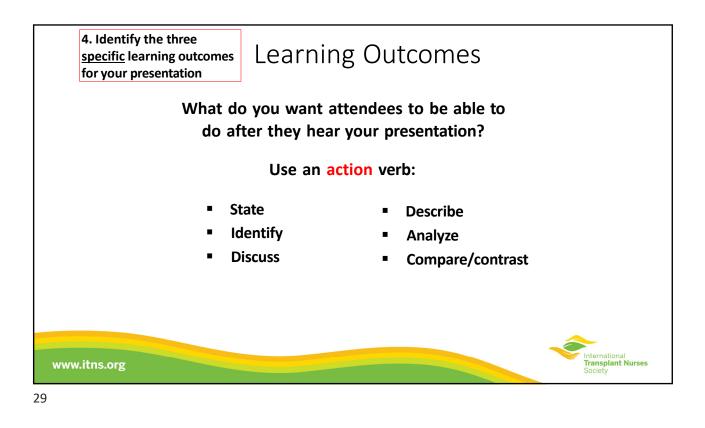


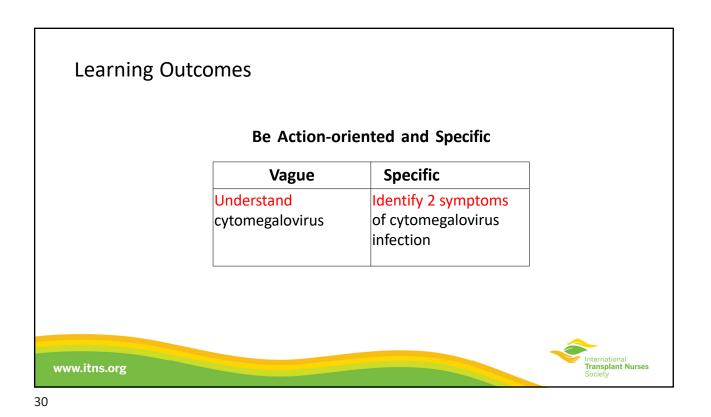


1. Purpose/Goal of Session The purpose of this sessio		Use these exact words! on is to enable the learner to		
Research	Clinical Process Improvement	Case Study	Didactic	
Identify reasons why MPA products should be avoided during pregnancy and describe the differences in pregnancy outcomes with and without MPA	Utilize evidence- based strategies to increase number of donor registrations	Understand the risk of opportunistic infections associated with immunosuppressive therapy	Identify: 4 generations currently in the nursing workforce and strategies to leverage generational attributes relative to key managerial functions	

Research	Clinical Process Improvement	Case Study	Didactic
There is a gap in knowledge regarding pregnancy outcomes and exposure to MPA.	Lack of knowledge among transplant clinicians, recipients, and family members regarding potential for transplant recipients to be included in donor registries	There is a knowledge and practice gap in treating opportunistic infections	A recent survey found that 82% of nurse managers were unaware of specific strategies to leverage generational attributes relative to key managerial functions

Following this educational activity, the learner will be able to			
Research	Clinical Process Improvement	Case Study	Didactic
Describe the differences in pregnancy outcomes of female transplant recipients with and without exposure to MPA	Identify strategies for increasing donor registrations among transplant recipients	State the clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and medical management of 6 opportunistic infections caused by the following pathogens: CMV, cryptococcus, nocardia, toxoplasma, and herpes simplex viruses	Discuss 4 generations currently in the nursing workforce and identify strategies to leverage generation- specific attributes to key managerial functions





Outco		Use action verbs		
Research	Clinical Process Improvement	Case Study	Didactic	
Discuss the existing literature regarding pregnancy exposure to MPA products	Discuss the development, administration, and results of a survey to assess transplant clinicians' and recipients' knowledge of the potential for transplant recipients to be included in donor registries	Recognize the clinical manifestations of opportunistic infections caused by the following pathogens: CMV, cryptococcus, nocardia, toxoplasma, and herpes simplex virus	Describe the 4 generations currently in the nursing workforce	

Discuss the existing literature regarding pregnancy exposure 1 MPA products	to	opportunistic infections caused by the following pathogens: CMV, cryptococcus, nocardia, toxoplasma, and HSV	the outcome!
Research	Clinical Process Improvement	Case Study	Didactic
A.Early publications B.Miscarriage rate C.Birth defects with	1.Literature review2.Knowledgesurveydevelopmentanddescription3.Survey administration4.Survey results	1.Epidemiology of viral infections 2.Clinical manifestations of: A.CMV B.Aspergillus pneumonia C.Cryptococcus meningitis D.Nocardia osteomyelitis	1.Definition of term "generation" 2.4 generations in workforce 3.Generational attributes 4.Potential sources of intergenerational conflict

Research	Clinical Process Improvement	Case Study	Didactic
Discuss the Transplant Pregnancy Registry and its methodology	Describe 2 interventions designed to increase donor registrations among transplant candidates and recipients	Identify diagnostic tests with high- predictive value for diseases caused by CMV, cryptococcus, nocardia, toxoplasma, and herpes simplex virus	and motivating/

Content Outline	Describe 2 interventions designed to increase donor registrations among transplant candidates and recipients		strategies for recruiting/retaining and motivating/managing the four generations in the nursing workforce
Research	Clinical Process Improvement	Case Study	Didactic
 Background Enrollment Data collection process Data analysis Registry participants 	 Ready-to-use toolkit Transplant Center Challenge 	 Prophylaxis and treatment regimens for: 1. CMV viremia 2. Aspergillosis 3. Cryptococcus meningitis 4. Nocardia osteomyelitis 5. Toxoplasmosis 6. Herpes simplex virus keratitis 	 Generational preferences for key workforce issues Generation-strategies for: A. Silent generation Baby boomers C. Generation X D. Generation Y



