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About Articles in This Issue

For efficiency and accuracy, as artificial intelligence (AI) has permeated all spheres of life, nursing cannot, and must not stay behind. AI has enormous potential to revolutionise patient care, improve decision-making, and optimise clinical workflows. In the article **Harnessing AI in Nursing: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis**, using databases like PubMed, Scopus, and CINAHL, *Pratibha Thakur & Somendra Singh Kashyap* assess the evidence on AI applications in nursing with focus on effectiveness, challenges, and outcomes aligned with AI technologies, and show that AI reduced nurse workload in specific settings, led to increased job satisfaction and tended to improve patient care and optimise workflows though challenges remain in its integration.

Lead encephalopathy, resembling symptoms of autoimmune encephalitis, can cause significant damage to central nervous system dysfunctionality. Sporadic reports of lead encephalopathy, a rare but serious neurological complication, is linked to occupational or cultural practices. The condition remains under recognised in adults, and poses diagnostic and therapeutic dilemma. *Prajeesh P Prakash et al* present the case of 41-year-old female beautician from Kerala, living with **Metal Lead Encephalopathy**, and how it was managed with chelation therapy, supportive neurocritical care, and occupational counselling to avoid further exposure.

Women in India face distinct health challenges due to limited access to education, economic disparities and gender inequality. Diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, renal disease, and stroke aggravate their problems and impinge upon compliance with the therapeutic regimen, crucial for controlling the viral load, reducing the risk of transmission, and improving health outcomes. Compliance also affects health-related quality of life, long-term HIV care, and management. In their study of 200 women (100 with HIV and 100 without HIV), *Deepa et al* assess the **level of compliance with therapeutic regimens and health-related quality of life among women ageing with and without HIV**, and explore associations between demographic and clinical variables.

The article **psychological and physiological effects of online gaming among students** by *Ishtaq Ahmad Rather et al* deplores how a universally growing simple internet online gaming hobby can turn our young ones to a serious addiction. In a study of 200 school-going adolescents in Kashmir, using standardised scales (IGDS9-SF, DASS-21) and a self-structured tool, authors conclude that prolonged gaming can lead to multiple issues like sleep disruption, reduced physical activity, eye strain, impaired cognitive development, loss of emotional control, and worst, addictive behaviour. Prevention strategies like awareness programmes together with counselling can help reduce students' involvement with this pernicious habit.

Globally, the incidence of dementia is rising (from about 57.4 million people in 2019 to an estimated 152.8 million by 2050). Of these, 60 percent live in low and middle-income countries. In India about 7.4 percent (8.8 million) of oldsters have dementia. As care takers, nurses need adequate knowledge and positive attitudes towards dementia patients. In a study, **Knowledge and Attitude of Nurses on Dementia** in Shillong (Meghalaya), *Ophelia M Kharmujai & Graceful D Lyngdoh* assess and estimate the level of knowledge of 389 nurses from 10 hospitals regarding dementia and examine the association between knowledge of nurses regarding dementia and socio-demographic variables.

Of the estimated 13. 4 million babies born pre-term yearly worldwide, 3.5 million are in India. In India, about 13 percent of all babies born are premature. Globally around a million die from complications, many suffer breathing and feeding issues, often extending to adulthood. In their study **Knowledge on Pre-term Delivery among Pregnant Women**, at a maternal & child health centre in Kozhikode (Kerala), *Liji John & Sreedevi J* assess the knowledge on pre-term delivery among 350 pregnant women, and find an association between knowledge on pre-term delivery with age, education, occupation, occupation of husband and history of pre-term delivery.

Art therapy is a known to benefit individuals of all ages to reduce anxiety & stress, enhance self-esteem and emotional resilience, improve cognitive functions and self-awareness etc. using painting, drawing, or sculpting. *Jyoti Kaushik & Bindu S Kumar* assess the **effect of art therapy on stress among school children** in Bengaluru (Karnataka). The Authors demonstrate that art therapy is an effective, feasible, and non-pharmacological intervention for reducing stress in children engaged in online learning, highlighting its benefits for integration in school health programmes and community at large.

Assessing knowledge of women attending Gynae OPD in Maharashtra regarding **screening for cervical cancer**, a major health concern, especially in low- and middle-income countries *Shilpi Sarkar et al* find a lack of awareness about cervical cancer and low screening participation. Although effective screening tools are available yet barriers such as financial constraints, cultural beliefs, and inadequate health education hinder wider participation in screening programmes. India's cervical cancer mortality rate underscores the urgent need for widespread awareness and effective screening programmes. Enhanced educational campaigns and healthcare initiatives are essential to improve awareness and participation in screening programmes.

Evelyn P Kannan
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