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# PROCEEDING

The 6th Padjadjaran International  
Nursing Conference

*“The Role of Nursing in advancing quality  
of care through application of conceptual models  
in areas of nursing practices and health”*

**23-24 May 2018**

**EL ROYALE HOTEL BANDUNG  
Jl. Merdeka No.2, Bandung  
West Java - INDONESIA**



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*BOOK OF ABSTRACT*

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Organized by

FACULTY OF NURSING UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN



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## Conference & Workshop Programmes

### The 6<sup>th</sup> Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference

#### Day First: Wednesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2018

Time	Activities	Person in Charge
07.30-08.30	Registration	Team
08.30-08.40	Opening ceremony	
08.40-08.55	•Art Performance Traditional Dance performance	Students of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran
08.55-09.05	•National Anthem Indonesia Raya	All audience
09.05-09.20	•Welcome remarks	Chair of The 6 <sup>th</sup> PINC 2018 Yanny Trisyani, S.Kp., MN., PhD
09.20-09.35	•Welcome remarks:	Dean, Faculty of Nursing Henny S. Mediani, MNg., PhD
09.35-09.55	•Opening remarks:	Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran Prof. Dr. med. Tri Hanggono Achmad, dr.
09.55-10.00	Do'a	
10.00-10.20	Keynote Speech:	Ministry of Health Republik Indonesia
10.20-10.30	Break	
10.30-11.15	Keynote speech: Human caring theory, how it developed and how it is being used in the world today.	Prof. Dr. Jean Watson (Watson Caring Institute, USA)
11.15-12.00	Plenary Session 1-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prof. Linda Shields MD, PH.D., FACN (AU)</li> <li>• Assoc. Prof. Aranya Chaowalit, RN, PhD (Thailand)</li> <li>• Assc. Prof. Dr. Khatijah Binti Abdullah Lim Geok Lim (Malaysia)</li> </ul>
12.00-12.20	Discussion session	Moderator
12.20-13.30	Lunch Break & Pray	
13.30-14.30	Plenary Session 1-2 :Perspective Nursing Theory in Improving Nursing Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assc. Prof. Kusman Ibrahim, MNS., Ph.D (INA)</li> <li>• Dr. Kathy Nelson, PhD, MA, RN (NZ)</li> </ul>
14.30-14.45	Discussion session	Moderator
14.50-15.35	Plenary Session 1-3 Improving Nursing Care Service Through Safe And Quality Nursing Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assc. Prof. Ravani Duggan (Taiwan)</li> <li>• Prof. Alison Hutton (AU)</li> <li>• Henny Suzana Mediani, PhD (INA)</li> </ul>
15.35-15.55	Discussion session	Moderator
15.55-16.30	Coffee Break & Pray	
16.30-17.30	Concurrent Session 1	
17.30-19.00	Breakfasting	
19.30-21.00	Gala Dinner	

**Day Second: Thursday, 24<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Person in charge</b>
07.30 – 08.30	Registration	
08.30-09.15	Plenary Session 2-1: quality of care for quality of life	1.Sandra K. Cesario, PhD, RNC, FAAN (USA) 2.Prof. Agneta Schröder, Ph.D (Sweden) 3.Prof. Suryani, MHSc., PhD (INA)
09.15-09.35	Discussion session	Moderator
09.35-09.50	Break	
09.55-10.40	Plenary Session 2-2: (Improving quality of care through nursing research)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assc. Prof. Joan Edwards (USA)</li> <li>• Assc. Prof. Esther Ching-Lan Lin (Taiwan)</li> <li>• Yanny Trisyani (INA)</li> </ul>
10.40-11.00	Discussion session	Moderator
11.10-12.10	Concurrent Session 2 and Poster Session 1	
12.10-13.10	Break and Praying	Non-Fasting participants
13.10-15.10	Workshop	
15.10-15.40	Break & Praying	
15.40-16.40	Concurrent Session 3 and Poster Session 2	
16.40-17.30	Closing	
17.30-19.00	Break Fasting	

## Welcome Speech 1. The chairperson of The 6<sup>th</sup> Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference



Guest of Honour, Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia

Guest of Honour, Rector of Padjadjaran University

Guest of Honour, The head of West Java Provincial Health Office

Guest of Honour, Director of Hasan Sadikin Hospital

Dean Faculty of Nursing Padjajaran University

Distinguished guests and speakers,

Colleagues,

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb, *Selamat Pagi*, Good Morning. On behalf of the 6<sup>th</sup> PINC 2018 committee, I am honored and delighted to welcome you to the 6th International Nursing Conference, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran. This conference theme is "The Role of Nurses in Advancing Quality of Care Through Application of Conceptual Models in Areas of Nursing Practices and Health". This conference is involving 2 keynote speakers, and 14 invited speakers from eight different universities including Universitas Padjadjaran, Texas women University, the Watson Caring Institute, University of Colorado Denver College of Nursing, Anschutz Medical Center Colorado USA, Charles Sturt University, Australia, Curtin University, Australia, New Castle University, Australia , Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, Prince Sonkla University, Thailand, National Chen Kung University, Taiwan, Malaya University, Malaysia, and *Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway*.

The conferences' participants are varied, they are from the USA, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand, England, Japan, Oman, Belgium, and Indonesia. The activities in this two days conference include plenary sessions, workshops, and concurrent oral presentations and poster sessions. In addition around 205 research articles will present in 10 parallel oral sessions, and 2 poster sessions.

As the conference chair, I believe that the success of the conference depends eventually on the Faculty of Nursing committee and colleagues who have worked in planning and organizing this conference. My profound gratitude to the Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia. Especially to the Rector, Prof. Dr med. Tri Hanggono Ahmad, dr for your guidelines and support for this conference. I also acknowledge our sponsors who have supported of the PINC 2018. Thank you for joining us at the 6<sup>th</sup> *Padjadjaran* International Nursing Conference 2016. Enjoy your participation in the PINC 2018 and memorable time visiting the Bandung West Java.

Thank you. Have a wonderful day

## Welcome Speech 2. The Dean, Faculty of Nursing - Universitas Padjadjaran



The honorable:

Minister of Health Republic Indonesia

Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran

Deans of faculties in Universitas Padjadjaran

Chairman of Indonesian Nasional Nurse Association West Java Province

Chairman of Indonesian Association of Nursing Education Institutions

Director of Dr Hasan Sadikin General Teaching Hospital

Head of West Java Provincial Health Office

Distinguished Speakers from overseas universities and all participants

Distinguished guests,

Dear Colleagues, ladies and gentlemen

Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb, *Selamat Pagi*, Good Morning, Ladies and gentlemen. Let us pray, praise and give thanks to Allah SWT for His blessing and Mercy, we are able to gather in this place in good health and conditions.

It is a great honor for me to welcome all of you to wonderful city of Bandung. On behalf of faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude for the presence of Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia, the Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran, and all the distinguished speakers, guests, and all participants attending the opening ceremony today as the gateway to the initiation to our Scientific Program.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 6<sup>th</sup> *Padjadjaran* International Nursing conference organized by the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran on the theme “The Role of Nurses in

Advancing Quality of Care through Application of Conceptual Models in Areas of Nursing Practices and Health”.

The aims of this conference are to identify the advances of nursing theories and conceptual models that can be implemented in nursing practice, inter-professional collaboration, health management and nursing education to enhance nursing care and health services. As the major challenges for the current and future nursing practices, education and management are the complexity of health problems, as well as inequity and inaccessibility of health services. These challenges can be addressed by providing a high quality of nursing care that develop base on nursing theories, evidence base nursing, and inter professional collaborations. Nurses’ capabilities in applying nursing theories and conceptual models in the practice are essential to advancing the quality of patient care.

This conference presents and accommodates ideas, experiences, and research evidences to improve the quality of nursing care and health service globally. This conference also provides a valuable opportunity for educators, researchers, and clinicians in nursing and other health-related area as from different countries to share and discuss about the current health issues and strategies to improve the quality of health services in practical settings at local, national, regional, and international levels.

This International Nursing Conference conducted in cooperation with several institutions such as Texas women University, the Watson Caring Institute, University of Colorado Denver College of Nursing, Anschutz Medical Center Colorado USA, Charles Sturt University, Australia, Curtin University, Australia, New Castle University, Australia , Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, Prince Sonkla University, Thailand, National Chen Kung University, Taiwan, Malaya University, Malaysia, and Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway.

We are very pleased to welcome Professor Jane Watson, the nursing theorist and founder of, the Watson Caring Institute to provide a keynote speech today. We extend a warm welcome to all the speakers and delegates and particularly those who have travelled from foreign countries to share the latest developments in their fields and expertise to all participants of the conference. . We hope that your attendance will be rewarded academically, that you will make new friends and that you will be fulfilled through the conference activities. We hope result of the conference will identify opportunities for future and ongoing research collaborations.

Participants of this conference are lecturers, nurses, nursing students and other health care professionals both from clinical settings and education Institutions national, regional and overseas area, hope that you will enjoy the conference and take opportunity to learn more about the latest studies and the research program.

I am aware that this conference would not be possible without hard-work of organizing and steering committee as well as other parties. Thank you to all committee members who have dedicated so much time and efforts to successfully run this PINC 2018.

Finally, I hope this conference would be beneficial to the nursing care practices and health care services in Indonesia. All best wishes for us, have a wonderful stay in Bandung.

Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Henny Suzana Mediani, SKp, MNg, PhD



### Welcoming and Opening Speech 3. The Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran



**Prof. Dr med. Tri Hanggono Ahmad, dr**

*Bismillahirrohmannirrohim*

*Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh*

First of all, let us pray, praise and give thanks to Allah SWT, the God of the Universe, because only by His blessings and His Mercy, we are activities in a good condition.

It is a great honor for me to welcome you to the remarkable the 6<sup>th</sup> Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference 2018 with theme “The Role of Nurses in Advancing Quality of Care through Application of Conceptual Models in Areas of Nursing Practices and Health”. This conference is organized by the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran. The Faculty of Nursing was established on 16 of June, 2005. I am proud of the Faculty of Nursing for their excellent effort in holding this conference.

Ladies and gentlemen, Universitas Padjadjaran, or also known as “Unpad” was established in 1957. Currently, we have sixteen Faculties and one School of Post Graduate Program that utilize multidisciplinary approach. According to QS university Ranking, Unpad is number 6 in Indonesia, and 176 in Asia, which has higher mark on academic reputation, and also employee reputation.

Unpad had stated vision as a World Class University which consist of 4 essential phases. In the first phase until the year 2011, Unpad desired to become an excellent teaching University duties. During this time, we have improved the quality in three main areas of our University d or Tri

Dharma, namely education, research and community services. We have also improved the internal management system, continuing quality improvement (CQI) for more integrative, effective and efficient organizational management. After fulfillment of this first phase, we then proceeded to the next step in the long journey.

Unpad is a self-reliant and excellent research university since 2017. During this phase, we will create a conducive atmosphere for high quality research. All facilities, funding, systems and last but not least human resources are devoted to conducting high quality research. This becomes the basis for collaboration with other parties such as universities, research institutions, government and industries. This collaboration should allow the university to become more self-reliant.

Nowadays, Universitas Padjadjaran is also preparing to be the third generation university with its role as knowledge hub in the 21st century. This is based by the fact that university has become an instrument of economic development, in line with government's perspective that considers universities as incubators of technology-based commercial activities.

The results from these research activities will become an integral part of our educational process. Recognition of Unpad in terms of research should advance Unpad to the status of a regional class university by 2021. Benchmarking with the goal of "the best becoming better" is the key. During this phase, the location and focus for quality will be in the Asia Pacific region. The culmination of the long journey of Unpad should be 2026. The quality standard will no longer be at the national or regional level, but rather the international level. We expect to get international recognition as we become a world class university.

The theme of the current conference is in line with the vision of Unpad which focus on quality in achieving World Class University status. In this conference quality of care become the focus of discussion, not only related to the role of nurses in health services but also in education. The development of higher nursing education in Indonesia is an integral part of the national education system as a response to the different challenges faced by nursing. The challenges include the increasing demand to meet the more complex national health needs and problems, global standards of nursing education and practice, the advancement of health science and technology as well as the development of nursing as a profession.

As a response to this challenge, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 1994, Universitas Padjajaran established our Baccalaureate (S1) Nursing Program that was originally managed under the Faculty of Medicine Universitas Padjajaran. The Nursing program functioned well, developing and changing as it grew. Eventually it became apparent there was a need to advance the program even further into an independent Faculty of Nursing.

Today, the nursing profession continues to rise to the challenge of the global era in which we live and the advance of science and technology especially in health sector. Consequently, it is imperative that nurses should update their knowledge and skills in order to able to adjust with the

rapid changes not be left behind. Regarding this issue, Faculty of Nursing has committed to have a vision to become a Nursing Higher Education Institution that is a center for “*Integrative and Collaborative Holistic Care Services from West Java to The World*”, that focus on developing IPE and IPCP in nursing education.

The report from the organizing committee indicates that participants coming to this conference are from various parts of Indonesia and several overseas countries. The challenges made by this Conference are very significant for the development of nursing and health service. I hope this Conference will be a very productive conference and able to reach its target according to the objectives of the conference.

Again, I hope that you enjoy your time at the 6<sup>th</sup> Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference, also enjoy the lovely atmosphere of Bandung, thank you very much.

*Wassalamu’alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh*

**Prof. Dr med. Tri Hanggono Ahmad, MD**

**Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran**

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **PLENNARY**

**KEYNOTE SPEECH**

**Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia**



**UNITARY CARING SCIENCE/HUMAN CARING THEORY:  
DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL INFLUENCE  
IN TRANSFORMING NURSING.**

Prof. Dr. Jean Watson

Watson Caring Science Institute, USA

This day's keynote presentation will focus on the development and implementation of Watson's Theory of Human Caring and its use globally. The ethical, philosophical and theoretical foundation of Unitary Caring Science will serve as a guide to a mature paradigm for nursing education, research and praxis. Unitary Caring Science as Sacred Science will differentiate between conventional science as it relates to the 'Ethic of Belonging' as ethic and ontology/epistemology/praxis –informed moral practice, for human caring and whole person, health and healing. The universals of 10 Caritas Processes® of Watson's theory will be explored in relation to caring for self/other to restore Love, Compassion, Kindness, and Heart-centered evidence for human caring. Unitary Caring Science in nursing helps to sustain human caring for humanity and Mother Earth. Experiential and intellectual experiences and examples will be offered and shared so participants can personally/professionally benefit. Exemplars will be offered to demonstrate how the theory is being implemented in professional practice models nationally/internationally.

([www.watsoncaringscience.org](http://www.watsoncaringscience.org)).

The Workshop will focus on current research and practices which demonstrate how Caritas Processes® and Caritas Ways- of –Belonging-Being-Becoming- more humane, can be enhanced through evolved micro-practices such as caring consciousness, intentionality, energetic- loving modalities, authentic human presence, and caring moments, combined with meaningful rituals. The participants will discover how these philosophical, ethical, theoretical and scientific approaches are already present in their caring moments. Transpersonal Caring Moments, will be rediscovered from nurses own experiences.

## ***PLENARY SESSION 1.1***



**Prof. Linda Shields MD, PH.D., FACN**  
Charles Sturt University, Australia (Family centered care)

When a child is admitted to hospital, children risk suffering emotional distress. The way children are cared for now evolved from care centred around the hospital and its needs, and those of health professionals, to the needs of the family. Models of care have developed specifically for paediatric care, e.g. care-by-parent, partnership-in-care and family-centred care. Family-centred care, in particular, has been widely embraced by hospitals which care for children in many countries. However, little evidence exists as to its effectiveness. Questions arise about the ethics of implementing a model for which there is little evidence. A new model has arisen – child-centred care. It suggests that when we provide care for the whole family, we lose sight of the child and his/her needs.

This paper discusses the evolution of family-centred care and then introduces the new model – “child-centred care”.



## **Ethical Approaches in Improving Nursing Care**

Assoc. Prof. Aranya Chaowalit, RN, PhD

Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Nurses are the largest group of personnel in health care system. The quality of nursing care influences the quality of health care services. Nurses, therefore, are expected from health care institutions and the society to perform high quality care to persons who need their care. Without ethical approaches, nurses cannot provide quality care to serve the real needs of individuals, groups, and communities.

Ethical approaches essential for improving nursing care quality include two levels: institutional level and individual level. Ethics mechanisms such as institutional or hospital ethics committee (IEC or HEC) and nursing ethics committee (NEC) are examples of ethical approaches at the institutional level. The main functions of institutional level are formulation and review of ethics policy, providing ethics education to its personnel, and ethics consultation for complex ethical issues/dilemmas faced by nurses and other health care personnel. Ethical approaches at the individual level emphasize the nurses' ethical behaviors in nursing practice. Nursing educational institutions play essential roles in educating and cultivating nursing students to be moral agents with moral competence. After graduation, nursing service institutions need to further enhance moral competence and ethical behaviors of their nurses. Ethical behaviors of nurses are guided by the Code of Ethics for nurse, patients' rights, ethical principles, and ethical concepts in nursing practice, etc. Examples of ethical approaches at the individual level are right-based, care-based, justice-based, and virtue-based approaches.

Ethical approaches at the institutional and individual levels are essential in improving nursing care. Nursing education and nursing service institutions must recognize the importance of continuous education and cultivation of moral behaviors of nurses in order to provide high quality nursing care.





## **Advancing theoretical nursing: Now, More than Ever**

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khatijah Binti Abdullah Lim Geok Lim**

Malaya University, Malaysia

The future of health care is causing much uncertainty partly due to the continued rise of overhead costs on an upward spiral. The nurse finds herself or himself caught in the midst of administrative decisions that involve staffing and direct care delivery decisions all the while providing quality of care to the patient. Additionally, the demands of technological advancement will directly affect the future delivery of care and how that care is delivered to those in need.

Nursing theory should provide the principles that underpin practice and help to generate further nursing knowledge. However, a lack of agreement in the professional literature on nursing theory confuses nurses and has caused many to dismiss nursing theory as irrelevant to practice. So, where does nursing theory fit in the future of nursing and what theory is most applicable to usage by the professional nurse in this changing health care market? This presentation aims to identify why nursing theory is important in practice and its purpose and role in the healthcare setting. It will conclude with an exploration on its application and centrality in nursing practice.

## ***PLENARY SESSION 1.2***



### **NURSING THEORY TO IMPROVE NURSING PRACTICE IN HEALTH CARE**

**Assoc. Prof. Kusman Ibrahim, MNS., Ph.D**

(Faculty of Nursing - Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia)

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Health care service is in a constant change to meet the demands and needs of society. Complexity of diseases and human behaviors, continued rise of health care cost, and demands of technological advancement have been affecting the delivery of health care. Nursing as the largest portion of health care service in hospital setting and the most front liner service that focus on promoting health and well-being of community is essential to contribute high quality of health care service. Improving quality of nursing practice cannot be separated from advancement knowledge as the building block of nursing science. There are three cornerstones that reciprocally interrelationship in nursing profession, they are practice, research, and theory. Nursing practice elicits questions to be answered and validated by research. Research produces new knowledge for developing theories. Theory can guide and improve quality of practice. Effective nursing practice requires the application of valid knowledge, skills, and art to care for patients. Ideally, all clinical decisions for the patients should be based on sound research-evidence. Research findings are used to develop a protocol or a clinical guide line that followed in daily nursing practice. The purpose of research is to build knowledge in a discipline through the generation of theory and or testing theory. The raising issue is, where does nursing theory fit in the future of nursing and what theory is most applicable to usage by the professional nurse in the continuously changing health care environment? In this context, the best theory is viewed from the capability to improve practice by positively influence the health outcomes and quality of life of patients and community. The professional nurse is no longer become “a master of everything” but rather has a specific focus on a particular area of specialty. Therefore, the theories that have more limited scope, less abstraction, address specific phenomena or concepts, and reflect practice, are required to respond the future challenge of the complexity of nursing and health care practice to improve quality of health care and quality of life of patients and community.



## **Nursing Theory in Improving Nursing Practice**

**Dr. Kathrine Nelson, PhD, MA, RN**

Faculty of Health, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Every day, nurses throughout the world deliver amazing care. Delivering this care requires nurses to know what nursing is, and what is important for the people and communities they care for. Adopting a theoretical approach to how nurses think and talk about nursing is key. Theories provide nurses with the tools to achieve this knowledge. They also inform the acquisition of skill sets used by nurses to improve health outcomes and health care experiences. This presentation overviews nursing theories from a macro, meso and micro and provides examples demonstrating the value of theory for nursing practice.

### ***PLEANRY SESSION 1.3***



### **An exploration of nursing staff's perceptions and experiences of the implementation of a 'Productive Ward' model of service provision in Mental Health.**

**Assc. Prof. Ravani Duggan**

(Deputy Head of School, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Australia)

#### **Abstract:**

'Releasing time to Care: The Productive Ward' (PW) was developed by the National Health Service Institute and has been implemented across the UK since 2008. The aims of the PW program are to increase the proportion of time nurses spend providing direct patient care, improve patient and staff experiences and change the ward environment to improve efficiency, patient safety and quality of care (NHSI, 2007). Despite the widespread implementation of the PW program and the inbuilt evaluations, there is little empirical research published with most reported findings being anecdotal (Wright & McSherry, 2013). The aim of this study was to explore and describe the perceptions and experiences of nursing staff of the implementation of the 'Productive Ward' (PW) model in a mental health unit within Western Australia.

The study used a qualitative exploratory design. Data were collected by means of focus group interviews with 22 nurses purposively selected from the mental health unit. Thematic analysis revealed four themes (The Context, Enablers, Barriers, Perceived Outcomes) with the related sub-themes.

The data revealed that the health facility context impacted the implementation process both positively and negatively. Staff were found to be committed to the process of implementation and saw the value of this model of care. They clearly identified strategies that were required to minimise the barriers to implementation and enhance the factors that contributed positively to the implementation process.



## **Saved Supportive Environment**

**Prof. Alison Hutton**

New Castle University, Australia

The present generation of adolescents make up a quarter of the world's population at 1.8 billion; the largest in history. Nurses are in a privileged position to conduct research to understand the health care needs of young people in both the acute and community settings. The aim of this presentation is to discuss successful data collection techniques aimed at understanding the perspective of the young person in health care.

The research methods that will be discussed are;

- Using drawings to understand the needs of young people in hospital
- Using postcards to collect data at community events to understand the young person's perception of risk
- Using interview to understand what strategies adolescents use to stay safe from alcohol related harm.

Using methods that are 'adolescent friendly' encourages young people to articulate their own health care needs and gives an insight into their health priorities. Through these understandings nurses can develop harm minimization and health promotion messages that resonate and are used by young people ultimately enhancing their health care experience.



## **A Grounded Theory Process of Managing Professional Role Tension in Nursing**

**Assoc. Prof. Henny Suzana Mediani, PhD**

Faculty of Nursing - Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia

**Background:** Role conflict and moral distress is a pervasive problem in nursing, contributing to nurses' emotional and physical health problems, loss of nurses' ethical integrity, and dissatisfaction with the work of nursing. Indonesian nurses experienced role conflict and moral distress when they were unable to provide effective pain management in hospitalized children. Effective pain management for pediatric patients remains an elusive goal in Indonesia.

**Purpose:** The aim of the study was to explore: 1) the main concerns of Indonesian nurses when caring for children in pain on children wards and 2) to develop a substantive theory that explains how Indonesian nurses attempt to resolve concerns when caring for children experiencing pain.

**Methods:** The Glaserian grounded theory study utilized purposive and theoretical sampling to recruit 37 nurses through semi-structured, in-depth interviews. Data was transcribed verbatim and analyzed through constant comparison.

**Findings:** Participants felt that they were unable to provide effective pain care and as a result they experienced professional role tensions. They understood that in order to provide effective pain care for children they needed to manage professional role tensions. Data analysis resulted in an original substantive theory explaining the process of managing professional role tensions. The nurses used four strategies in response to varied and complicated conditions that existed in their workplaces: accommodating professional role tensions, seeking support, responding to action, and reconciling moral distress. These strategies provided the nurses with both immediate and long-term

resolution where the nurse made a conscious decision to actively manage and reduce her professional role tensions.

**Conclusion:** The substantive theory of the process of managing professional role tensions has provided new insights and a unique perspective of Indonesian nurses' experiences by adding new knowledge and understanding of the issues for nurses who are caring for children in pain.

**Keywords:** Children, grounded theory, nurses' pain management, professional role tensions

***PLENARY SESSION 2.1***



**Quality of Life of Cancer Patients – Executive Summary**

**Sandra K. Cesario, PhD, RNC, FAAN**  
Texas Women University - TWU, USA

Due to advances in prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, there is a trend toward improved survival rates and increased length of life amongst those who have been diagnosed with cancer. However, longer life does not always equate to an improved quality of life. Quality of life refers to the degree of satisfaction an individual has regarding general well-being, including mental status, physical abilities, stress level, symptom burden, sexual health, and overall self-perceived health status. Satisfaction with one's own quality of life is highly individualized and should be considered when planning care for a cancer patient at the time of diagnosis, during the treatment phase, and after treatment, regardless of treatment outcome. If after-treatment care is inadequate, the patient and family may feel abandoned by the health care system. Once treatment has been completed, it is vital that people continue to receive the appropriate care and support.

Core symptoms, such as pain, nausea, sleep disturbance, shortness of breath, or fatigue, related to the cancer diagnosis or the cancer therapy, as well as mood, relationships and general enjoyment of life should be assessed with regularity. Valid and reliable metrics are available to consistently measure quality of life related to symptom burden and may be utilized to increase the effectiveness of supportive care for cancer patients and their care providers. Specific and personalized plans of care will vary based on the type of cancer, the cultural context of care, access to healthcare services, and individual needs and preferences. For some survivors, intensive clinical support will be ongoing, while others may feel confident to take control and manage their own care, seeking support only when they feel assistance is needed. To maximize outcomes and improve satisfaction, health care assistance needs to move beyond physical symptom management and extend to supportive care in the home, financial assistance, and other psycho-social domains.



## Quality in Psychiatric Care: from theoretical concepts to a measuring instrument based on patients' own experiences



**Prof. Agneta Schröder, Ph.D**

Professor at Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway, Associated Professor at University Health Care Research Center, Faculty of Medicine and Health, Örebro University, Sweden

### **Background**

There are few published instruments for evaluating the quality of psychiatric care particularly from the patient's perspective. It is also a lack of cross-cultural comparison of patients and staff perceptions of quality of care in the psychiatric care. One reason is the absence of standardized instruments. The international project Quality in Psychiatric Care (QPC) is a large research programme aiming at adapting the versions of the QPC instrument for patients and staff to different international settings.

### **Aim**

The aim of this presentation is to describe the development of the instrument Quality in Psychiatric Care (QPC) and to describe the quality of care among patients and staff as measured by this instrument in different countries in the international project Quality of Care (QPC).

### **Methods**

The QPC is a family of instruments based on a definition of quality of psychiatric care from the patients perspective. The QPC family covers six areas of psychiatric care: In-patient (QPC-IP), Forensic in-patient care (QPC-FIP), Out-patient (QPC-OP), Addiction out-patient care (QPC-AOP), Housing support (QPC-H) and Daily Activities (QPC-DA). Four of the QPC-versions are available in adapted versions for staff. Six of the versions are available in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, English, Persian, Portuguese, Spanish, Indonesian, French and Faroese.

### **Results**

So far in this international project it shows that patients and staff in different cultures and health care systems may have different views on some aspects of quality of care, but most of all that they have many views in common, particularly the low ratings on participation. The psychometric test and validations of the instrument QPC in different language and country versions will assist countries to compare quality of care, quality improvement and permits benchmarking.

### **Conclusion**

Currently there are few standardized instruments for measuring quality of care in the psychiatric care and the QPC is expected to make an important contribution to the development in this field. It can be used within the framework of the normal daily

routine to enhance the quality and to motivate staff to be continually alive to possibilities of improving the care.



## Quality of Care for Schizophrenia

**Prof. Suryani, MHSc., PhD**

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran - Indonesia

There has been a change in health services where the services no longer focus only on treatment and therapy management but rather to how people who experience illness can have a good quality of life. Do the health professionals including nurses have addressed this growing trend? Do they really address the need of the clients?

Do the clients receive a better care according to their perspectives? Do they feel that they have a good quality of life? How to measure their quality of life? Concept and theory about quality of care will be explored as well as concept and theory about quality of life. The customer's perspective about quality of life and quality of care will also be explored and discussed as well as the relationship between quality of care and quality of life. It is concluded that customer's perspective should be taken into account to enhance quality of care and to achieve a better quality of life.

**PLENARY 2.2**



**The Use of Evidence Based Practice in Nursing Education**

**Assoc. Prof. Joan Edwards**

Texas Women University - TWU, USA

Professional nursing standards at national and global levels mandate evidence-based practice (EBP) in nursing education (ANA, 2008; ICN, 2010; IOM, 2010; WHO, 2009). As the science of nursing continues to evolve, a focus has shifted from inclusion of evidence-based practice (EBP) in nursing education and practice to actual implementation of EBP. A variety of inclusion strategies are being utilized in nursing education programs around the world; nevertheless, how can we assure these strategies result in EBP competency by the time nursing graduates are entering practice? Research, including the use of evidence-based practice, can be intimidating to students and new nursing graduates with minimal experience in studying or using research. Many nursing programs currently thread EBP throughout their initial nursing programs; however, do we know if we are being successful in preparing EBP competent graduates? Student scores may indicate summative competence; however, if students do not have a self-perception of confidence, the likelihood of them actually using EBP skills may be low.

The presenter will share the findings of her recent literature review related to methodologies and active-learning strategies being used around the world today. She'll also explain how EBP is threaded throughout her nursing program curriculum. She'll describe what has worked and what has been challenging along with a current trajectory for a more in-depth study of EBP competency of their student population.

Plans will be shared that are underway in the near future for a global study of nursing student practice, attitude and competence related to EBP. There will be opportunity for interested programs to join in the study.



***Improving Quality of Care through Nursing Research:***

A Nurse-led Psycho-Educational Program “Balancing My Swing”  
Improves Medication Adherence among Taiwanese Han-Chinese with  
Bipolar II Disorder

**Assoc. Prof. Esther Ching-Lan Lin**

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The beneficial effects of combined psychosocial and pharmacological treatments for bipolar disorder (BP) have been widely documented. However, little research has specifically looked at bipolar II disorder (BP-II), despite it being the most common variant. *The presentation will elaborate this exemplar to improve the quality of care for patients with BP-II through the testing and translation of nursing research.*

“Drugs don’t work in patients who don’t take them.” (C Everett Koop, MD, 1980). Medication adherence is crucial for long-term illness management, and nonadherence is considered one of the most challenging problems when treating patients with BP. Of the interventions for improving adherence, psychoeducation has shown long-lasting prophylactic effects in patients with BP. The presenter led to *develop* the nurse-led “BalancingMySwing” (BMS) psychoeducational program in BP-II. Through empirical testing, we found the BMS program improve the medication adherence in the Han Chinese cohort with bipolar II disorder.

Medical doctors may provide best diagnosis and medication for patients, but patients may not follow the regimens. Nurses can help patients to manage their illness, make a prudent decision-making about taking medication, and live a healthy life. Our research findings support nurses improve the medication adherence in Taiwanese Han Chinese with BP-II by providing an evidence-based intervention model.



**Sharing Experienced:  
A Personal Journey Being  
A Neophyte Researcher in Grounded Theory Inquiry**

**Assoc. Prof. Yanny Trisyani, MNg., Ph.D**

Faculty of Nursing- Universitas Padjadjaran

This article is a personal journey, which portrays the process of thinking and inquiry, from being new researcher of grounded theory method, with the aim to obtain theoretical explanation of the phenomenon understudied.

An exploration of the ED nursing role in Indonesia has been the focus of my study. This is based on the phenomenon related to the role of nurses in emergency settings, as the front line in daily practice in the ED. The ED nurses' holds a strategic position for the provision of timely and safe emergency care services to the society. Yet, there is an incongruity between their role and responsibility of the nurses and nursing position in terms of professional status.

In this case, establishing the most appropriate method for my research, has been a challenge for a new researcher. Grounded theory has been selected as a method for this study as it provides a clear direction for this inquiry process based on the context and issues of the phenomenon understudied and other considerations such as the limited research on emergency nursing and ED nursing in Indonesia. Also, the fact that GT recognizes multiple sources of data.

This paper will briefly discuss Grounded Theory and the essential strategies applied in this research including: constant comparative; coding procedure; the notion of theoretical saturation and; the rigour of the GT research and theoretical sensitivity. Furthermore, the explanation of the inquiry process for data generation and analysis as well as justification of the concepts and core category developed for this research concludes this paper.

**Keywords:** Grounded theory, Qualitative method, coding procedure; Theoretical sensitivity

# **ORAL PRESENTATION**

## ACADEMIC SELF-CONCEPT ON BULLY VICTIMS IN EARLY ADOLESCENT

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Bullying that occurs in schools have negative impacts on victims rather than perpetrators. Bullying has an influence on the social adjustment of the victims that affects school achievement. In education, academic self-concept has an important role in the achievement of student learning in school and help students respond to bullying behavior.

**Purpose:** The aim for this study was to identify the academic self-concept on bully victims in early adolescent that consist of academic, social, and self-regard.

**Methods:** This research was a quantitative descriptive research. The population in this research were all bully victims from grade 7 and 8, the sample technique used was total sampling with 91 respondents. Data were taken by using academic self-concept instrument from Sriati which consist of 45 statements using likert scale with validity value 0,339-0,761 and reliability 0,952. The academic self-concept analyzed by mean of both total and each dimensions. The results were shown by percentage.

**Findings:** The results of this study indicated that some respondents i.e. 47 people (51,6%) had positive academic self-concept and about 44 people (48,4%) had negative academic self-concept. In academic dimension, 48 people (52,7%) had positive aspect, social dimension mostly 55 people (60,4%) had positive aspect, and self self regard most of 51 people (56%) had positive aspect.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Based on the results, it can be concluded that the positive academic self-concept and negative academic self-concept on bully victims in early adolescents were not much different. Therefore, it is suggested to the school to keep provide counseling, motivation, & character development training to avoid the lowering of academic self-concept and decreasing bullying incidence.

**Keywords:** academic self-concept, adolescent, bullying



# RELATED RISK FACTORS WITH CENTRAL LINE ASSOCIATED BLOOD STREAM INFECTION (CLABSI) AT NICU dr. HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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## Abstract

**Background:** The central venous catheter is one of the most commonly invasive procedures in the NICU. Beside of its beneficial to supply fluids, drugs, and parenteral nutrition for neonates, central venous catheter also has several complications, one of which is Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI). Identifying the risk factors is a key step in preventing CLABSI.

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to identify risk factors associated with CLABSI in NICU RSUP dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung.

**Methods:** This study used a correlational descriptive design with retrospective approach. The population in this study were all neonates with central venous catheter at NICU RSUP dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung in the period of 2015-2017. The samples of the study were 429 neonates taken using total sampling technique through medical record documentation study. The instrument used is a CLABSI's risk factor checklist.

**Findings:** The results of bivariate analysis using Chi-Square identified that risk factors significantly associated with CLABSI were a duration of central venous catheter ( $p=0,000$ ), location of the central venous catheter ( $p=0,000$ ), and type of fluid entering through the central venous catheter ( $p=0,001$ ). While gestational age ( $p=0,205$ ), birth weight ( $p=0,609$ ), sex ( $p=0,882$ ), and underlying disease ( $p=0,414$ ) were statistically unrelated with CLABSI.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Based on the results of this study, nurses are expected to increase alertness in neonates who have central venous catheters with a duration of  $\geq 21$  days, have the insertion location in the lower extremities, and get hypertonic fluid.

**Keywords:** central venous catheter, CLABSI, neonate, risk factor

# EFFECTIVENESS OF PRETERM EARLY MASSAGE BY MOTHER (PREMM) AS ONE OF THE INTERVENTIONS IN MANAGEMENT OF STABLE PRETERM INFANT: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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## Abstract

**Background:** Most preterm infants delivered in the immature of organs function. This condition leading to morbidity and mortality in preterm infants. Although, the preterm infant born in the range of 34-36 weeks usually be able to survive and have a good prognosis. Parents, especially mothers experienced anxiety and even depression when delivery a preterm infant. Massage is one of the interventions that have been studied by many researchers. Research evidence shows there are many benefits for preterm and full term infants. **Purpose:** To evaluate the effectiveness of preterm early massage by mother as one of the intervention in management of stable preterm infant. **Methods:** This study used systematic review based on PICO and the articles were selected by PRISMA guideline and critical appraisal to determine those that relevant to the purpose of research. Searching methods used electronic databases: Google Scholar, Science Direct, and PubMed. Publication years from the earliest retrievable records of each database to 2018, with keyword: baby massage, preterm infant, preterm early massage by mother. The inclusion criteria: Massage on preterm baby and done by mother, full text, in English. The exclusion criteria: Massage in children and adults. Found 12 articles met the criteria. **Findings:** Massages can performed earlier in preterm stable infants. Mothers will be taught the techniques and encouraged to massage their babies. Massage is smooth and gentle massage, done regularly every day, it increased norepinephrine and epinephrine hormones and affected the nerves in infants and stimulated other organs. The result is increased weight and reduced the length of stay in the hospital. Provided comfort in infants and reduced the level of depression and anxiety of the mother. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Early massage in preterm infant has the potential and recommended to increase mother-baby relationship and positive effects of infant massage on body weight and neurodevelopment.

**Keyword:** baby massage, preterm infant, preterm early massage by mother.

# **FACTORS AFFECTING MEDICATION ADHERENCE IDENTIFICATION AMONG CHILDREN AND FAMILY WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND** : To be survived and defend their quality of life, children with thalassemia require lifelong blood transfusion and zinc chelation therapy throughout their ages. Long term and repeated medication program need strong adherence. It would be a specific challenge for both children and family with thalassemia and also the health care providers. There are a bunch of studies said that medication adherence is strongly affecting the survival continuity and quality of life on people with thalassemia. At the chronical state, low adherence may cause various complications, even death. At the the other hand, high adherence likely support quality of life and their survival continuity. **PURPOSE** : to identify factors that influence children and family with thalassemia adherence to medication. **METHOD** : Articles consist both quantitative and qualitative studies are collected from electronic databases such Medline, Google Scholar, Science Direct, PubMed by using keywords : compliance factors, adherence, and thalassemia. The chosen articles are those fits the PICO criteria, published on 2010-2018 and written in English, evaluation the articles used critical appraisal and PRISMA guideline. Based on these criteria, found 7 (seven) articles. **FINDINGS** : Results of this review indicates that the adherence towards thalassemia medication influenced by some factors such as low family financial state, less parental supervision, the presence of sibling with thalassemia, the frequency of blood transfusion, psychological disturbances, children and family lack of knowledge about the disease and confidence of children and family on the needs of treatment. **RECOMMENDATIONS** : It is suggested that nurse as one of health care providers could identify and understand the factors that affecting children and family with thalassemia adherence to medication, moreover, nurses should use result of evidence based practice as determination base of interventions, ie : structured health education about thalassemia and treatment programs.

**Keywords** : adherence, factors compliance, thalassemia

## **SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: STRESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF MOTHERS WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR CHILDREN AGE (0-18) YEAR 2018**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Thalassemia is a blood disorder which various countries pay specific attention to, both developing and developed countries. Children with thalassemia need long-term treatment and excessive cost. It has become a burden for the family. Mother as a caregiver for thalassemia child is often confronted by a stressful life related to the child's illness and the following treatment as well as other causes of stress; such as fear of loss, anxiety, frustration and sadness, and overwhelmed thinking of the child's recovery can affect the mother's daily activities, also the quality of life. This systematic review aimed to identify the stress and quality of life of mother with thalassemia children aged 0-18 years. Articles were collected through Google Scholar, PubMed, Proquest, Ebsco databases using the keyword Stress, Quality of Life, Mother with Thalassemia Child including both quantitative and qualitative studies. The used articles only which were full-text, written in English, and published in 2007 until 2017. There were five articles met the criteria. The results of literature review revealed that the stress faced by the mothers especially when the children must undergo the blood transfusion for once a month. Stress was shown with psychological symptoms that can affect health. The mother's stress was assessed using the Parental Stress Scale (PSS), and for the quality of life measured by HRQOL SF-12v2, with Likert scale, the lowest score 0 and the highest 100. Found that if the mother's quality of life also decreased. Conclusion: mothers with thalassemia children then to experience stress, resulting in both physical and psychological impact on the mothers' health, thus affecting the quality of life. By this literature review, expected that will be more research related to stress and quality of life of mothers with thalassemia children, thus reducing stress on mothers that affect the quality of life.

**Keywords :** Stress, Quality of Life, Mother with Thalassemia Child.

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: UPDATE SMARTPHONE BASED FOR ADOLESCENT SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTION

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Tobacco consumption is the most preventable cause of morbidity - mortality in the world. The vast majority people today began doing so when they were adolescents. Adolescent smokers more likely to become adult smokers and to develop smoking-related health problem later. Some study was determinate effectiveness and effect smartphone based intervention for smoking cessation. **Purpose:** The purposed this review was to identified effect smartphone based for adolescent smoking cessation program. **Methods:** This study used systematic review design. Search engine with Google Scholar, Pubmed, Proquest, and Ebscho host. Article published between 2013 until 2018. Inclusion criteria: English language, experiment/ quasi experimental design, and program can applicated for adolescents smokers (12-19 years old). Exclusion criteria: adolescent smokers with disorder, uncomplete project research, qualitative design, critical appraisal value under 50. **Findings:** six articles identified adolescent smoking cessation program with smartphone used. 2 article used text based with smartphone, 3 articles application based, 1 article social media based. Mostly adolescent quit smoking at least 30 days intervention. **Conclussion and Recomendation:** Smartphone based can used for smoking cessation on adolescent smokers. Health care can using SF 28 application an playstore, or text messaging with motivational interview to quit smoking, or behavioral changed by social media facebook group.

**Keywords:** Adolescent smoking cessation, eHealth, mobile health, quit smoking, smartphone application.

# NURSING MANAGEMENT ON FEEDING INTOLERANCE IN PREMATURE INFANTS BY MASSAGE IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU) LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Feeding intolerance is a common case of premature infant in the NICU, especially with gestational age of less than 34 weeks. The issue is based on gastrointestinal immaturity that could be worsened by mechanical ventilation as a result of immaturity respiratory system. Impact of the issue is the length of attainment of full enteral feeding, prolonged use of parenteral nutrition, necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) and gastric aspiration, ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) and mortality. Therefore, there is an evidence-based need for nursing management of feeding intolerance in premature infants.

**Purpose:** The aim of this study is to explore the results of a recent study of nursing management on feeding intolerance in premature infants by massage.

**Methods:** present a review of literature based on content analysis. In undertaking a review of literature, an extensive computerized search was conducted. The search was limited to articles published with the type of quantitative research in English. A further search was conducted to include additional search engine : Google Scholar, PubMed, ScienceDirect, BioMed. At the completion of the review process 15 articles formed the review of literature.

**Results:** Regarding the content of nursing management in overcoming the symptoms of feeding intolerance (gastric residual volume (GRV), abdominal distention and emesis) can be prevented and controlled by abdominal massage with moderate pressure massage techniques. Abdominal massage with a frequency of 15 minutes in 2 times a day for 5 days was significantly decreased symptoms of feeding intolerance in associated with increased vagal activity (parasympathetic nerve), gastric motility, insulin hormone release, IGF-1 levels resulting from the stimulation of pressure receptors during abdominal massage.

**Conclusion:** Nursing management to resolve feeding intolerance problems in premature infants could be done by giving abdominal massage with moderate pressure massage techniques.

**Keywords:** premature infant, feeding intolerance, massage, gastric residual volume.

# NORMALIZATION STRATEGY IN FAMILY WITH CHRONIC ILL CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Chronic illness in children affects the whole life of family members. Each family members strives to live normally despite having a sick child which known as normalization. Normalization is important to foster optimal development for sick children as well as for family members.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to understand the normalization strategies adopted by families who have children with chronic illness.

**Methods:** Articles search strategy using three electronic databases: Pubmed, Scencedirect and Google Scholar. Used keywords are chronic ill children, family, normalization. Inclusion criteria are qualitative research that focus on strategies to achieve normalization, published in 2006-2018 with English full text.

**Findings:** 6 (six) articles obtained from literature search results that met the inclusion criteria. To review the quality Crowe Critical Appraisal Tool was used. The result of the review is that there are several strategies adopted by family members in achieving normalization, including: recognizing the child's condition and impact, minimizing the impact of the illness, emphasizing the child's ability, adapting to new changes, integrating treatment regimens into daily life, balancing the management of conditions with other aspects of the family, facilitating the acceptance of children outside the family environment, recognizing the positive outcomes of childhood illness for the family.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Several strategies adopted by the family to achieve normalization can be an input related to the way of family management against chronic illness of children. Nurses play important roles in promoting normalization efforts for families who have children with chronic illness.

**Keywords:** chronic ill children, family, normalization

## ANXIETY FACTORS AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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### ABSTRAK

**Background:** Thalassemia is a herediter disease which characterized by disformed. Alpha or *betha globin* of normal *hemoglobin*. Thalassemia major caused impact of physical, social, emotional, psychological and school functions disturbances of the children. Existence the children with blood diseases in the family could cause impacts of lots of stress and anxiety for parents.

**Purpose:**The aim of this systematic review is to describe parents' anxiety factors of children with major thalassemia.

**Methods:** Literature searching method was using three electronic databases which are PubMed, Science Direct and Google Scholar based on keyword Thalassemia AND parent AND anxiety for relevant articles published between 2007 – 2017.

**Findings:** There are 7 (seven) literature obtained from literature searching results that meet inclusion and exclusion criteria which the quality reviewed and assessed by using Crowe appraisal tool. Several factors related parents' anxiety of children with major thalassemia are less financial sources, parents insufficient information, physical changes of the children, the medication, school function disturbance, social isolation, the future of the children and fear of their children death.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The conclusion of the articles said that there are several factors related parents' anxiety of children with major thalassemia. Nurses may give nursing interventions to decrease parents anxiety of children with thalassemia by concerning on those factors.

**Keywords:** anxiety, parent, thalassemia



# LIVE EXPERIENCE IN ADOLESCENCE WITH THALASSEMIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** : Thalassemia is an increasingly common genetic disorder that happen in almost all races in the world. Life experience with thalassemia conditions for adolescents should be explored to obtain clear information about the diversity of adolescents condition with thalassemia. **Aim** : This study aims to examine the literature about how the life experience of adolescents with thalassemia. **Method** : The method of this study conducted by literature review and using the critical appraisal checklist for an articles on qualitative research. The literatures and articles obtained through electronic databases such as Scencedirect, Proquest, GoogleScholar, Sci-Hub, PubMed and Ebsco. There was 35 articles. 12 of them according to literature purposes and published along 2006-2017. **Results** : Based on the reviewed articles find that adolescence are not expected to be isolated from the environment despite the condition of thalassemia, they want to spend more time with friends and family, they are not confident in physical appearance, want more openness and also fear of rejection in social relationships. **Conclusion** : Adolescents with thalassemia face significant problems in all aspects of their life that contribute to the onset of psychosocial burden to the point of triggering depression. **Suggestion** : The importance of health promotion lifestyle by nurses as support in bio-psycho-social-spiritual and cultural aspect to increase the quality of life with thalassemia. **Recommendations** : Understanding of thalassemia will provide an unique insight not only for nurses but also the community to begin an intervention program appropriate to the circumstances and special needs of thalassemia.

**Key words** : adolescents with thalassemia, daily experience, life experience

# THE NEED OF PARENTS WITH CHRONIC CHILDREN DISEASES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Children with chronic disease require continuous medical care. Parent of children with chronic illness are the primary caregiver. Meeting the needs of parents is very important because children with chronic diseases spend more time with parents so that parents can provide better care to their children.

**Method.** This review literature is based on research article obtained through electronic database: googlescholar, PubMed and ScienDirect involving parents with chronically ill children, which is published in 2006-2017 using the keyword parental needs, chronic disease, children

**Result.** It is found 7 articles that meet the criteria. In the article, there are some needs of parents with chronically ill children such as information needs, emotional support, social support, professional support, financial support and spiritual needs.

**Conclusion.** The results of this literature review are expected to be consideration for health worker in helping to meet the needs of parents in caring for children with chronic disease.

# ANXIETY FACTORS AMONG ADOLESCENT WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Thalassemia occurs because there is no production of  $\alpha$ -globin or  $\beta$ -globin chains which are the two main components of hemoglobin. Thalassemia major leads to severe anemia, will depend on lifelong blood transfusions. The problems in adolescents with thalassemia major include physical, psychological, and social aspects. The main psychological impact is anxiety, this is related to several factors that influence it.

**Purpose:** The aim of this systematic review is to synthesizes evidences related factors associated with anxiety of adolescents with major thalassemia

**Methods:** Literature searching method was using electronic databases which are Pubmed, Science Direct, and Google Scholar, with inclusion criteria are quantitative research journal, published in 2007 to 2017, and full text form in English. Based on keywords anxiety, thalassemia major, adolescent. Critical appraisal was using PRISMA.

**Findings:** There are seven literature obtained from literature searching results that meet inclusion and exclusion criteria which the quality reviewed. There are several factors related to anxiety of adolescents with thalassemia major, are facies cooley, delayed puberty, clinical complications such as diabetes mellitus, heart failure, and hepatitis, bronze skin, short stature, splenectomy, low self-esteem, using chelating agents, hospitalization, gender, and coping.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The conclusion of the articles said that there are several factors related to anxiety of adolescents with thalassemia major. The results of research on the factors associated with anxiety of adolescents with thalassemia major may be considered by nurses in providing appropriate nursing interventions to reduce anxiety.

**Keywords:** adolescent; anxiety; thalassemia major

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## DETERMINANT FACTORS OF HIGH QUALITY CHEST COMPRESSION IN CPR?

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) is the leading cause of death, the condition of sudden cessation of heart function in someone who has or has not been known to suffer from heart disease. Proper handling is needed to solve the problem of SCA. *International Liasion Committee on Resuscitation, American Heart Association and European Resuscitation Council* agreement (2015), states that handling for patients with sudden cardiac arrest is CPR which consists of 2 components of chest compression and ventilation. The quality of chest compression is an important determinant of the success of the CPR process.

**Purpose:** Identified determinant factors of high quality chest compression in CPR

**Methods:** This article is a literature review study, which obtained through searching using science direct, google scholar and proquest since 2005-2017 for Prospective Observational Study and experimental study.

**Findings:** There were found 7620 journals and the number authors of the journals were sorted back by using PICO technique. The result obtained 10 articles. The results showed that to get high quality chest compression it should be pay attention to Body Mass Index, Exercise frequency, muscular strength, dominant and non dominant hand placement, effect of bed usage, position when doing chest compression, complete chest recoil.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** This study identified factors that affect high quality chest compression. We recommend to health personnel to provide high quality chest compression because it can increased coronary perfusion pressure, cardiac index and left ventricular myocardial flow and will be able to safe patients with SCA

**Keywords:** CPR, High Quality Chest Compression, Sudden Cardiac Arrest.

# FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT SAFETY IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients have complex health problems and require intensive care and therapy. High activity of these services potentially trigger the occurrence of human error. Patient safety is the main priority in the implementation of health services which is the joint responsibility of all components in the hospital. However, in practice there are many obstacles and factors affecting the implementation of patient safety in ICU.

**Purpose:** Identify factors that contribute to the implementation of patient safety in the ICU.

**Methods:** The methodology of this article is literature study. The search is limited to articles published with the type of quantitative research in English. Computerized bibliographic databases (Proquest, Google Scholar, Science Direct) were tracked from 2005-2017 with the key words Patient Safety, Error, and Intensive Care Unit.

**Findings:** The result obtained from 10 articles, which 4 articles talked about errors in the ICU related to patient safety and 6 articles showed about the implementation factors of patient safety in the ICU. Errors in the ICU related to patient safety include medication error and communication error. The implementation factors of patient safety in the ICU, among others organizational, communication, working conditions, education and training factors.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** The study concluded factors that contribute to the implementation of patient safety in the ICU among others organizational, communication, working conditions, education and training factors. This review literature is expected to improvement of patient safety in ICU.

**Keywords:** Error, Intensive Care Unit, Patient Safety.

# EFFECT OF PRESSURE ULCER PREVENTION CARE BUNDLE TO PREVENT ITS INCIDENCE ON STROKE PATIENTS IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL AT CIBABAT CIMAHI

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Pressure ulcer (PU) is a localized skin injury, due to pressure on bone protrusion. It is reported that United States of America (USA), Europe, and UK has 25%, 10,5%, and 6,7% respectively on PU prevalence. PU treatment costs are entirely expensive, as estimated in USA that it costs between 1.68 to 6.8 billion US dollars. PU prevention solely is less effective, combination of some nursing intervention on PU prevention into a package of nursing or care bundle is expected to be more effective and has a number of benefits.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to describe the effect of PU care bundle to prevent its incidence on stroke patient in a public hospital at Cibabat Cimahi.

**Method:** This was a quasi-experiment research with 2 group pre-test and post-test design. The population in this research were immobilized stroke patients who were hospitalized at a public hospital at Cimahi and the samples were taken by Purposive Sampling technique. There were 32 samples on each group.

**Findings:** On the intervention group, there were 5 (15.6%) respondents who developed 1<sup>st</sup> grade PU. Meanwhile there were 7 (21.9%) respondents who developed 1<sup>st</sup> grade PU, 3 respondents (9.4%) developed 2<sup>nd</sup> grade PU and 1 respondent (3.1%) developed 3<sup>rd</sup> grade PU on the control group. The data then analyzed by t-test and the p-value was 0.013, which means that the two group results were significantly different.

**Conclusion:** PU prevention care bundle has an effect to prevent PU incident on stroke patient at the hospital. It is recommended to the hospital to apply PU prevention care bundle and make a standard operational procedure (SOP) to decrease the incidence of PU.

**Keywords:** care bundle, pressure ulcer, prevention, stroke patient.

# FACTORS INFLUENCING SELF-MANAGEMENT LEVEL OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN MARGALUYU VILLAGE WEST JAVA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Hypertension has a high prevalence worldwide. Finding ways to improve blood pressure control is a big challenge. West Java is one of four provinces in Indonesia with the highest prevalence of hypertension. To date, self-management of hypertensive patients is very low. Community nurses can contribute to improving self-management in the prevention and treatment of hypertensive patients. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to identify factors related to self-management behavior and to analyze the most dominant factors related to self-management behavior of hypertensive patients in *Margaluyu* Village. **Method:** This study used cross-sectional design. The samples were recruited using clustered sampling with a total of 101 respondents was voluntary to fill in the questionnaire. The data were analysed using Chi Square and logistic regression test. **Results:** The results showed that overall self-management hypertension was at a moderate level. Only 12.87% of respondents have good self-management behaviours. The results showed that there were no significant relationship between age ( $p=0.123$ ), gender ( $p=0.500$ ), and educational level (0,142) with self-management of hypertension patients in *Margaluyu* Village. However, there was a significant correlation between income (0,042), knowledge level (0,000), self-efficacy (0,000), and family support (0,000) with self-management behaviours of hypertension patients. Women have a higher percentage of self-management behaviours (13.1%) compared with males (12.5%). **Conclusion and suggestion:** The self-management of hypertensive patients in the rural area was very low. This suggests that there is a need for community nurses to provide health education for patients to increase the practice of self-management in hypertensive patients living in rural areas.

**Keywords:** Hypertension, Self Management Behavior, Rural.

# THE NEEDS OF SUPPORTIVE CARE AMONG CANCER PATIENT WHO WAIT FOR THE FIRST CHEMOTHERAPHY SCHEDULE

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## Abstract

**Background:** The current supportive care of cancer patients not only give anti-cancer therapy but also to help patients cope with illness effects. The chemotherapy schedule delay on cancer patients can lead to negative impacts caused by unmet needs.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to describe the need of supportive care and each of its domains among cancer patients who wait for the first chemotherapy schedule.

**Methods:** This study was a quantitative descriptive. The sample were cancer patients who wait for first chemotherapy schedule. During 4 weeks, there were 60 respondent collected by consecutive sampling technique. Data were taken by using SCNAT-IP questionnaire from Garvey which has reliability (0,94) and validity ( $r \geq 0,55$ ). The needs of supportive care analyzed by median whether in overall total or in each domain score. The result presented in percentage.

**Findings:** There were 50% responden reported moderate high supportive care needs. Furthermore, the domains reported were physical emotional (55%), information communication (53.3%), practical cultural (50%) and hospital care (50%) respectively. The most common moderate-high unmet needs item reported were “the direction to and around the hospital” (66.7%), followed by “being shown or given information about how to manage your illness and side effect in hospital” (61.7%).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** About half of the patient who wait for the first chemotherapy reported moderate high unmet needs, which distributed almost equally across all domains. It is recommended that health care providers needs to implement the interdisciplinary program of supportive care to avoid the adverse effects of unmet needs.

**Keywords:** cancer, chemotherapy, needs assessment, supportive care, unmet needs



# INTERNET-BASED SUPPORTIVE EDUCATION INTERVENTION TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF CANCER SURVIVORS: SCOPING REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Cancer survivors are at risk of decreasing health and psychosocial problems. Physical activity can reduce the risk of recurrence, death, and negative effects of cancer treatment. Several studies have investigated how the use of internet technology can increase the physical activity of survivors of cancer.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this review is to explore and identify the types of internet-based health education interventions to increase the physical activity of survivors of cancer.

**Methods:** This literature study uses a scoping review method. The search for electronic literature is done using the database: Google Scholar, Proquest, PubMed, and Scopus. Keywords used: cancer survivors, physical activity, intervention, internet. The inclusion criteria are: peer-reviewed articles, published between 2008-2018, the study design includes Randomized Controlled Trial. Exclusion criterion is article non-English. Selected reporting items for systematic review and Meta-analysis are used. A total of 67 articles were found and 15 articles were analyzed.

**Findings:** Online support groups are the most frequently studied method of educational intervention, followed by interactive messages and web forums. Online groups can improve the wellbeing of survivors of cancer by providing opportunities to engage in social networking, connect with others with similar cancer experiences, and obtain cancer-related information.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** Education through internet technology approaches can encourage increased physical activity and changes in health behavior of survivors of cancer. Future research should consider the potential role of social media in addressing the unmet needs of survivors of cancer and in particular the implications for clinical and public health practice.

**Keywords:** Cancer survivors, Intervention, Internet, Physical activity.

# ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE NEEDS OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) : A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The growth of people infected with *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) and *Acquired Immuno Defecency Syndrome* (AIDS) has been increase every year. So is life expectancy of people who infected HIV/ AIDS (PLWHA) which getting shorter. It is affect the decreased of quality of life and increase the number of deaths among them. Thus, the burden of health services in people living with HIV is increasing. **Purpose:** Literature review aims to identify the types of care required by the needs of PLWHA. **Method:** this article consist of qualitative and quantitative studies collected from electronic databases such as Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, with the keywords: needs care, health care needs, comprehensive health care needs and HIV / AIDS. The chosen articles are those fits PICO and SPIDER criteria, published on 2008-2018 and written in English. The analysis of this article uses Prisma 2009 format and critical appraisal format JBI. Based on these criteria, found 12 articles. **Result:** Based on the results of this literature, there are several types of needs that are found in the care and treatment of PLWHA, the first of which needs physical health care that includes oral care needs, the second needs psychological care support, which includes psychological support from families, support groups, communities and counselors, the third is the need for social support that includes decent work support and health insurance, the fourth needs care with a spiritual or religious approach and the latter needs support including the provision of information, education and training to PLWHA. **Conclusions:** The results of this literature review indicate that PLWHA requires several types of care needs that help and support the implementation of its treatment, but this still needs to be re-examined from different demographics and cultures.

**Keywords:** needs care, health care needs, comprehensive health care needs and HIV/AIDS/PLWHA

# HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR BEHAVIOR IN HIV INFECTED PEOPLE: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:**The challenges of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH), as like as people with other lifelong diseases, include trajectory of symptoms-related illnesses, and management diseases. However, PLWH have other challenges related to HIV stigma. This situation leads to the unique health seeking behavior in PLWH. This review aim to identify factors related to the health seeking behavior of PLWH.

**Methods:** The articles searched from databases ProQuest, PubMed, and Science Direct, using the keywords: healt seeking behavior and HIV/AIDS. The selected articles were published in 2009 until 2018, form of full text, in English language and consist of studies qualitative and quantitative. PRISMA was used as the appraisal tool. The results we found 20 articles based on these criteria .

**Results:**The review indicated that the health seking behavior in PLWH is affected by the symptoms and severity of the disease; availability, accessibility and price of services; social status, economy and geographic conditions; knowledge and availability of information; stigma; support; health implications and history of access to other health services as entrance to HIV/AIDS services such as Substance Abuse Treatment and STI services.

**Conclusion and recommendation:** Nurse should understand the conditions and factors affecting the health seeking behavior in PLWH to understand health seeking behavior of PLWH and help their problems.

**Keywords:** *health seeking behavior, HIV / AIDS, literature review*

# QUALITY OF LIFE OF FAMILY CAREGIVER OF CANCER PATIENT: A LITERATUR REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Cancer is one of chronic diseases that require long-term care. Family as the closest one who lives with the cancer patient takes a leading role in providing care. It causes some impacts that possible happen to family caregiver (FCs) such as feeling burden and decreasing quality of life (QoL). **Purpose:** This literature review was conducted to describe findings from studies concerning QoL of FCs of cancer patients. **Methods:** This review used scoping review methods. Electronic literature searching was conducted using databases: Proquest, PubMed, Google scholar and Science Direct using keywords quality of life, family caregiver and cancer patient/ terminal patient/ terminally ill patient. Inclusion criteria were: research papers, peer-reviewed and published between 2008-2018. Exclusion criteria was non-English papers. There were a total of 8,981 papers retrieved; however, only 14 papers met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Analyses was conducted using content analyses. **Findings:** Research about QoL of FCs of cancer patient have been done in some countries and used some different methodes. They showed that the primary FCs of cancer patient were spouses and had low QoL. Factors that associated with FCs' QoL such as patients' age and condition, spousal relationship, FCs' religiousness, emotional distress, carigiving burden, lack of social support and satisfaction with care. **Conclusions And Recommendations:** FCs of cancer patients had low quality of life and caused by many factors. Further studies required to determine other factors from patients, FCs and environment that influence the FCs' QoL.

**Keyword:** quality of life, family caregiver, cancer patient

# VIOLENCE IN WOMEN WITH HIV INFECTION: LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Violence against women was one of the most extensive form of gender inequality wich increased vulnerability to peoples with HIV and also it can be a consequence of being diagnosed with HIV. HIV positive women before or after diagnosed were more susceptible to violence than HIV negative women. Therefore, this literature review aimed to identify factors related to occurrence of violence in HIV infected woman. **Methods:** a search was conducted using the CINAHL, PubMed, Science Direct and Google Scholar databases used keywords: intimate partner violence, gender-based violence, women with HIV infection. The articles was published between 2007 and 2017. Found 6 articles wich meet the criteria. **Result:** HIV positive women are more susceptible to get violence before or after being diagnosed than HIV negative women. Forms of violence wich experienced by HIV infected women were physical, emotional, sexual and economic violences. The perpetrators of violence against HIV women are the closest loved ones (husband/boyfriend), family, community, and healthcare provider. Violence that occurs in HIV infected women impact to physical health, mental health, and quality of life. **Recommendation:** HIV infected women whom experienced violence need to get attention and protection in order to improve their quality of life.

**Keywords :** intimate partner violence, gender-based violence, women with HIV infection

# THE FACTORS RELEVANT TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Breast cancer has become a health problem since so many years ago especially to women. In 2013, Basic Health Research (*Riskesdas*) show that number of national breast cancer prevalence is the second most numerous patients in the world especially attacked women in Indonesia. The common problems experienced by breast cancer patients is the decrease of life quality of the patients.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this research is to identify factors related to the life quality of the breast cancer patients in Bandung city.

**Methods:** This research used cross sectional method. The determination of life quality based on Quality of Life Cancer Survivor Version (QOL-CSV). Accidental sampling was used to collect sample. This research was taken place in four rumah singgah (a kind of shelter) of breast cancer located in Bandung city. Inclusive criterion in this research is the patients of breast cancer who are undergoing medications such as surgery, chemotherapy, or radiotherapy, who are willing to be the respondents without any force. Result of normality test are age factor, marital age and first time pregnancy. Multivariate test used in this research is linear regression.

**Finding:** There are 30 respondents obtained. Based on the result of bivariate analysis, age factor and frequency of pregnancy are positive correlated ( $p < 0.05$ ) to the life quality of breast cancer patients are, while *menarche* is negative correlated. Regression linear result was determined to life quality factor ( $p < 0,05$ ) are age factor, marital age and pathology anatomy result. Half of the result of coefficient correlation was showed strong relationship with the quality of life of breast cancer patients. This Research showed that some of the reproduction factors related to the quality of life.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Some factors are contributed to the quality of life of breast cancer patients such as age of the patient, marital age and result of pathology anatomy (cancer stage). This research needs more in-depths studies to be done toward the life quality of breast cancer patients as well as efforts of intervention to increase the quality of life of breast cancer patients.

**Keyword :** breast cancer, quality of life

# MULTI-INTERVENTION APPROACH TO PREVENT AND TREAT DEMENTIA AMONG ELDERLY: A SCOPING REVIEW

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## Abstract

**Background:** Dementia is an umbrella term for several diseases affecting memory, other cognitive abilities and behaviour. Various quantitative studies about the dementia interventions have been reported. However, most of the studies used single intervention which did not give a comprehensive approach for the client. **Purpose:** The aim of this review was to identify types of interventions that are effective to overcome dementia problems among elderly people. **Methods:** This review used a scoping review methods. Electronic literature searching was conducted using databases: Google Scholar, Proquest, EBSCOhost, PubMed, Scopus and DOAJ, using keywords Dementia, Elderly, and Intervention. The inclusion criteria were: peer-reviewed articles, published between 2007-2017, research design included quasy-experimental, experimental and Randomised Controlled Trial. Exclusion criteria were non-English papers and sample size was fewer than 30 participants. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and Meta-analyses were used. A total of 38,100 papers were retrieved: however, 79 met the inclusion criteria, and further 60 papers were excluded. Thus, only 19 articles were included in the analysis. **Findings:** Five out of 19 articles used multi-interventions. The type of interventions were occupational therapy, physical activity, reminiscence program, diet, and cognitive therapy. Multi-intervention approach has shown more positive results compared to single intervention. However, most studies did not involve family or caregiver in the interventions. **Conclusions And Recommendations:** Multi-intervention studies have more potential to produce effective outcomes for treating or preventing dementia and improve quality of life than those with one intervention. Further studies required to examine the effect of multi-intervention combined with family involvement to prevent or treat dementia among elderly in the community.

**Keywords:** dementia, elderly, intervention

# EFFECT OF ISLAM-BASE CARING PROTOCOL ON QUALITY OF CARING AND PATIENTS' HOPE IN AN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Providing the comprehensive nursing care to the patients for their healing based on the Islam principles is started to search the congruent of the Islam in nursing science. Understanding caring and is very important as caring is the souls of nursing. The Islam based caring behaviors of the nurses might improve the quality of nursing services particular in the intensive care unit (ICU). The investigation of Islam base caring protocol is still limited number in scholar articles.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to analyze the effects of the application of Islamic-based caring protocol on the nurses caring quality and the patients' hope of critical care in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

**Methods:** This study used a pretest-posttest quasi-experiment with a control group design. The population was the patients undergoing treatment in the ICU. A purposive sampling was used to recruit 36 patients for each intervention group and control group. Caring Behavior Checklist (CBC), Client Perception of Caring (CPC) was used to measure the nurse's caring quality, meanwhile Adult Hope Scale (AHS) was utilized to analysis the patient's hope.

Before and after the intervention, a pretest and a posttest on the nurse caring quality and patients' hope undergoing treatment in the ICU were performed both in the intervention and control groups. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon test and Mann-Whitney U test.

**Results:** The results showed that the score of the caring quality of nurses and patients' hope increased in the intervention group and control group. The mean difference between groups showed a p-value of 0.00 on the nurse caring quality and a p-value of 0.00 on the patients' hope.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Islam-based caring protocol is as new standard in taking care of the patients in critical situation. It is a unique standard that create caring protocol based on Islam rules and cultural context. It is recommended that the nurse can utilized this protocol in many setting to find the new evident reported on the Islam base caring protocol.

**Keywords:** Patients' hope, quality of caring, Islam-base caring protocol



# EFFECTIVENESS OF EXERCISE TRAINING ON DEPRESSION IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS: A REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Patients receiving maintenance hemodialysis experience severe symptoms of decreased mental health such as depression. Exercise is a non-pharmacology treatment therapy with effective cost and has benefits for these patients but the effect of exercise on depression in hemodialysis patients is still debatable.

**Purpose:** This literature review aimed to investigate the effectiveness of exercise training on Depression in Hemodialysis Patients.

**Methods:** A literature search was undertaken by using some electronic research databases. The criteria of studies that included in this review were (a) a quantitative study (b) having a control group (c) an experimental study (c) published in English between 2007 and 2018. The total 9 studies were reviewed and summarized.

**Findings:** Nine randomized controlled trials (RCTs) met our inclusion criteria were included. Total participants in this review were 308 participants. Exercise training such as aerobic exercise was applied. The decreased depression was a statistically significant improvement in the intervention group than in control group.

**Conclusion:** The review showed that exercise training has fully effective for reducing depression in hemodialysis patients, therefore it suggested implementing exercise training for hemodialysis patients. Future trials study should explore the long-term feasibility, appropriate exercise frequency, and exercise effective duration for hemodialysis patients.

**Keywords:** exercise; depression; hemodialysis

# **DIABETES SELF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT (DSME/S) TO IMPROVE PATIENT SELF-EFFICACY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Diabetes mellitus (DM) type 2 is a chronic disease that requires self-management. Self-efficacy of patients with type 2 diabetes focuses on improving management services. This study aims to determine the effect of diabetes self-management education and support (DSME/S) on self-efficacy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in RSD Dr. Soebandi Jember. This type of research was a quasy experiment using two group pre-post-test design. The research sample consisted of 30 respondents from 15 controls and 15 groups. technique sampling used consecutive sampling. Inclusion criteria include 1) diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus; the level of consciousness is composmentis; 2) aged 30-65 years; 3) willing to become respondents. The statistical test used t-tests dependent and independent t-test. Stages DSME/S there were 6 sessions. Implementation of 1-4 sessions in the hospital and at home 5-6 sessions patients. Results dependent t-test showed a score of self-efficacy increased by 17.53 in the treatment group and 4.93 in the control group ( $p=0.001$ ). The results of the independent t-test showed no significant difference between self-efficacy, the treatment group and the control group after administration of DSME/S amounted to 10.495 ( $p=0.001$ ). The conclusion suggests that there is significant influence DSME/S on self-efficacy of patients with type 2 diabetes in RSD Dr. Soebandi Jember. Expected DSME/S. It is expected that DSME/S is used as an intervention for health workers to improve the self-efficacy of patients with type 2 diabetes so as to improve healthy lifestyles, reduce complications, and improve quality of life

**Keywords:** Diabetes mellitus, DSME/S, self-efficacy

# THE IMPROVEMENT OF NURSING STUDENTS' SOFT SKILLS THROUGH LECTURER'S TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP FOR THE CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nursing students are going to be professional nurses with the ability to give nursing care in the form of biological care, psychological care, and spiritual care for individual, family and the larger society. They are prepared to be competent nurses with their excellent hard skills and soft skills. Soft skill is one of the important competencies for a nurse. It is needed to support the hard skill or the technical skill obtained by the students during their study. Objectives: Analyze the improvement of nursing students' soft skill through lecturer's transformational leadership during the classroom management.

**Method:** It was an action research at nursing program study of *Fikkas Unimus* with quasi-experimental design. The sample of this research was 264 students of nursing professional education program (Ners) which was taken using total sampling technique. Nurse Soft skill Questionnaire (NSQ) was used to measure students' soft skills during the data collection. The data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and Wilcoxon statistic.

**Result:** From the descriptive analysis, it was drawn that there was improvement on students' soft skill after the application of transformational leadership model for the classroom management during the two semesters period at 17.45 % with the following details; adaptive skill 7.7 %, communication skill 37.8 %, cooperative skill 22.6 %, problem solving skill 31.7 %, confidence 22.7 %, and discipline 5.2 %. From Wilcoxon test, p-value was 0.04.

**Conclusion:** There was nursing soft skills improvement on nursing students after the application of transformational leadership by the lecturer for the classroom management.

**Keywords:** nursing students' soft skills, lecturer's transformational leadership

# OPTIMIZING PRECEPTORSHIP PROGRAM IN INPATIENT ROOM OF MILITARY HOSPITAL JAKARTA

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## Abstract

**Background:** The success of Preceptorship program relies heavily on the support of the hospital, preceptors, and preceptees that are managed in a structured and sustainable manner. Management functions in the preceptorship program will make the program run effectively and efficiently.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to identify the problem of implementation preceptorship program and to identify commitment to performing its role of the preceptors in the inpatient room of Jakarta Military Hospital.

**Method:** A pilot study was used in this research. The process of conducting research starts from problem identification, situation analysis, problem determination, action planning, implementation, evaluation and gap analysis using review literature. Samples used in the initial assessment were 10 inpatient rooms which included 10 room heads, 19 preceptors, and 36 preceptees. At the time of implementation involving 25 nurses to be prepared to be preceptor by providing socialization and workshop preceptorship.

**Findings:** The results of this study have a problem in the implementation of the preceptorship program, especially in planning of preceptorship program in the inpatient room. Evaluation results show that 100% of preceptor has a high commitment to performing its role.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** The conclusion of the study is the importance of optimizing the function of planning and evaluation during the preceptorship program to ensure the program can run in a structured and achieve the expected objectives.

**Keywords:** Optimizing Preceptorship, Preceptor, Preceptorship.

# THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL (HBM) FOR ROLES OF TUBERCULOSIS OBSERVERS IN TAMANSARI COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER TASIKMALAYA CITY WEST JAVA PROVINCE INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Tuberculosis (TB) prevalence in Indonesia is still quite high, this is a challenge for health workers to cope with TB in Indonesia. Based on the results of the Regional Health Research (Riskesdas) shows that TB prevalence is still in the same position for 2007 and 2013 at 0.4% (Riskesdas, 2013). This condition is a challenge to the government in tackling TB in Indonesia. One component of the DOTS program recommends that each TB patient has an observer TB who accompanies the patient during treatment. Health Education based on Health Belief Model is one way to optimize the role of TB observers while assisting TB patients in treatment. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Health Education Based on Health Belief Model for roles of TB Observers in Tamansari Community Health Center Tasikmalaya City West Java Province Indonesia. **METHOD:** The design of this research is quasi-experiment with one group pre and post-test design. Research method using Cross Sectional Survey type approach that aims to know the Influence of Health Education Based on Health Belief Model for roles of TB Observers in Tamansari Community Health Center Tasikmalaya City West Java Province Indonesia. The population in this study is TB Observers with Tuberculosis patients who are actively seeking in Tamansari districts as many as 46 people. The sampling technique used in this study used total sampling technique. Data analysis using t-test (paired sample t test). **FINDING Conclusions:** There was a significant increase in roles of TB Observers before and after health education based on HBM with  $p = 0,000$ .

**Keywords:** health belief model; observers; roles; tuberculosis

# **DETERMINING THE SPECIFIC LEARNING NEEDS OF WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER PRIOR TO DEVELOPING A BREAST CANCER EDUCATION PACKAGE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Determining the specific learning needs of women is important prior to preparing breast cancer education materials. This study aimed to determine specific learning needs of women on breast cancer using the Information Needs Questionnaire (INQ).

**Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out on 140 women at different trajectory of breast cancer, who sought treatment at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre. The specific learning needs of importance were determined by its mean score and the higher the mean, the more important was the particular learning needs item. Specific learning needs with mean scores of between 4.00 and 5.00 were deemed to be very important, scores between 3.00 to 4.00 important and scores less than 3.00 to be less important.

**Results:** Specific learning needs on 'spread of breast cancer' received high mean scores ranging between 4.61 to 4.20, followed by 'breast cancer treatment and side-effects' (4.70 to 3.85), 'cure' (4.72 to 3.66), 'sexual attractiveness' (4.46 to 3.45), 'self-care' (3.91 to 3.41) and 'genetic risk' (3.81 to 3.19). 'impact on family and friends' (3.39 to 3.16) and 'social life' (3.26 to 2.86) received a range of lower mean scores, denoting its least importance. Women also identified that the most preferred choice of receiving information was through a booklet (63.6%).

**Discussion & Conclusion:** Women had placed high importance on certain specific learning needs and less importance in others. Despite being identified as being of high importance or low importance, all the specific learning needs had been taken into consideration when developing the breast cancer education package as all the information were important in one way or another. Based on the study findings related to Information Needs Questionnaire and its specific learning needs and preferred method of receiving breast cancer information, a breast cancer education package comprising 17 booklets was developed.

**Keywords:** breast cancer, information needs, specific learning needs, preferred method of receiving information.

# **CORRELATION BETWEEN COPING STRATEGY AND STUDENTS' EXAM ANXIETY IN ENCOUNTERING INDONESIAN NURSES COMPETENCY EXAMINATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Competencies examination are established to measure competence standards of nurses and to obtain certificate of competence as one of prerequisites for nurses' registration letter. Successfulness in Indonesia Nurses Competency Examination (UKNI) being a heavy stressor resulting students' to exam anxiety, fears and concerns about test situation. Each participant needs to prepare themselves with a coping strategy to successfully face the exam.

**Purpose:** To identify the correlation between students' exam anxiety and coping strategy in conducting UKNI.

**Methods:** A correlational study with cross sectional design performed on 80 nursing students at the clinical practice stage whom registered on UKNI March 2017 period. Instruments used in this research are German Test Anxiety Inventory (TAI-G) to measure exam anxiety and Coping Strategy Indicator (CSI) to measure coping strategy.

**Findings:** The study result has indicated 52.5% (42) students have shown low exam anxiety and 47.5% (38) students have subjected to high anxiety. Meanwhile 55 % (44) students have a fair (=adequate) level coping strategy and 45 % (36) students have indicated less coping strategy. There was no significant relationship between students' exam anxiety and coping strategy ( $p=0.163$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** There is no correlation between students' exam anxiety and coping strategy in encountering UKNI.

**Keywords:** Coping Strategy; Exam Anxiety; Indonesia Nurses Competency Examination; UKNI

# HEALTH EDUCATION BASED ON 10 STEPS AT MOTHER KNOWLEDGE LEVEL IN HANDLING FEBRILE SEIZURE ON TODDLER

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Febrile seizure rate on toddler is still quite high and tends to increase every year. This is because as toddler experiencing febrile seizures they were not properly handled by the parents. Febrile seizure in toddler if not treated quickly can affect the increasing in seizure frequency and can cause death. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of knowledge of the mother before and after health education based on 10 steps in handling febrile seizure on toddler in Bandar Lampung Adventist Hospital. Experimental research method with one group pretest-posttest designed with Random Sampling technique approach involving 80 mothers with 0 to 5 year olds who have fever being hospitalized. The researchers prepared 10 images of steps in handling febrile seizures randomly and ask the respondents to arrange the pictures according to their knowledge. The results will observed to determine their knowledge rearranging as pretest data. Afterward, health education was given about 10 correct steps. Thereafter, reobserved was made and the knowledge in arranging 10 images was obtained as post test data. The knowledge score before health education is 20,75% and after is 83,75%. While the analytical test use paired t test. The results showed a significant relationship between knowledge before and after health education. P value = 0,00 < 0,05. The results shows that the value of  $t_{count}$  (14.26) >  $t_{table}$  (2.26). Increased knowledge in mothers will reduce the risk of recurrence of febrile seizures in toddler and the nurse needs to run the 10-step program regularly to the mothers whose child is being hospitalized.

**Keyword :** Febrile Seizure, Knowledge, 10 Steps of Handling Febrile Seizure



# THE QUALITY OF DISCHARGE TEACHING PERCEIVED BY SURGICAL NURSES IN INDONESIA

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** Increasing the number of patients early discharged from the hospital in the intermediate state rather than in the complete state of recovery lead nurses to play a vital role in preparing patients being ready for discharge. However, in Indonesian context, the patient-focused education as a significant part of discharge teaching has never been investigated. This study was carried out to examine the perception of surgical nurses toward the quality of discharge teaching.

**Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted at general surgical units, in four main public hospitals in Bengkulu, Indonesia. One hundred eighteen nurses, purposively selected from these units, participated in this study. The Quality of Discharge Teaching Scale (QDTS) was used for data collection. The content validity of the QDTS was examined by 3 experts, resulting in content validity index ranging from .66 to 1.00. Its reliability was verified using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, resulting in .97. Descriptive statistic was utilized to describe the level of the quality of discharge teaching.

**Findings:** The mean total score of the quality of discharge teaching perceived by nurses was at a moderate level ( $7.43 \pm 1.58$ ). For each subscale, the mean score of the content and delivery was also at a moderate level ( $7.30 \pm 1.76$  and  $7.54 \pm 1.51$ , respectively).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The findings of this study indicated an area for discharge teaching improvement. In addition, further study to examine the relationship between the quality of discharge teaching and patient's readiness is also needed.

# EFFECTS OF MYEDUCATION:CABG APPLICATION ON PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND PAIN LEVEL FOLLOWING CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT (CABG) SURGERY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Many patients find the uncertainty and fear of waiting for CABG to be more disturbing than their surgery. The period following hospital discharge is stressful, which can adversely affect their existing disease and result in prolonged recovery. Research has demonstrated the beneficial impact of pre-operative education which can improve postoperative outcomes of patients having surgery but little work has focused specifically on cardiac surgery.

**Purpose:** To test the efficacy of MyEducation:CABG application delivered by smartphone on psychological symptoms and pain level following CABG.

**Methods:** A randomized controlled trial was used. One hundred and seventy patients were randomised to the intervention group or the control group. The intervention group was given an MyEducation:CABG application the day prior to surgery, and encouraged to listen to it as many times as necessary. Patients in the control group received standardized information only. Primary outcome measures were: anxiety and depression and secondary outcomes measure were: pain level.

**Findings:** The participants who received intervention experienced a greater decrease in anxiety score ( $P < 0.001$ ) and in depression score ( $P = 0.026$ ) compared with those who did not. There was no difference in level of pain severity between the two groups ( $P = 0.950$ ). Patients in the preoperative education group reported less interference from pain during sleeping ( $P < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** MyEducation:CABG application reduces anxiety and depression and improves pain. The development of this application demonstrates a promising tool for supporting CABG patients to make important life style changes.

**Keywords:** Internet-based education, CABG, psychological, pain

# HEALTH PROMOTION SERVICES OF RELIGION BASED: AN ANALYSIS OF HEALTH COMMUNICATION MESSAGES

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** The power of alternative therapist promotion is done to admit that the alternative therapist is equal with the health modern services. The existing channels of communication have brought the issues that seen well for the development of the health care workers. The health communication messages are the advertisements that attract people to health therapies such as treatment based on religion. The problem with this communication is how the advertising in healthcare communications brings people interested in conducting health practices in the communication.

**Methods.** The method of research is used qualitative method through observation and depth interview. The interview are done to the therapist practitioners. The observation is also done when the therapist practitioners are doing the treatment to the patients.

**Findings.** The result of the study found that communication message in the promotion of health world has brought about the persistence of communication which in society and become a force to make society become understand and do communication exist. The existing alternative therapies are making the people suggestions. That are more interested because there are many advantages of the therapy based on the religious.

**Conclusions and recommendations.** the health communication messages is especially about the alternative health services can be received as the information that is considered important messages. The result of research can be recommendation that The alternative therapist have to into the part modern health services, so that it can being the alternative choosing in the hospital services.

# **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELING TOWARDS MATERNAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT UMBILICAL TREATMENT ON NEWBORN IN ACEH**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Infection was one of mortality's causes in newborn (57,1%), tetanus neonatorum is part in infection that caused by unsterile cut of umbilical and wrong umbilical treatment. Maternal's poor knowledge about umbilical treatment can cause wrong in umbilical treatment and can cause infection. Based on data obtained from Hospital in Aceh, it is showed that there were 20 babies with umbilical cases from 1.529 childbirths. On January to February in 2015, there were 5 babies with umbilical infection from 123 childbirth cases. This research aimed to find out the differences of maternal's knowledge about umbilical cord treatment on newborn before and after health education. Research methodology was quasi experimental. Questionnaire and leaflet were used as research instruments. The research was conducted on June 29 to July 14 in 2015. The number of population was all mothers who were hospitalized in inpatient room of Ibu dan Anak Hospital in Aceh. Technique of collecting sample used accidental sampling with 20 mothers used as sample. Data was processed by using computer program and analyzed by using frequency distribution table and paired t-test. The result showed that before counseling there were 13 respondents (65%) with poor knowledge of umbilical cord treatment and after counseling there were 13 respondents (65%) with good knowledge of umbilical cord treatment. This is indicated that there are differences of maternal knowledge about umbilical cord treatment before and after counseling on newborn babies with p-value =0,000. It is concluded that there are differences of maternal knowledge about umbilical cord treatment on newborn babies before and after counseling. It is expected that medical staffs can provide information about umbilical cord treatment through counseling and socialization in order to improve maternal knowledge about umbilical cord treatment on newborn babies.

**Keywords** : Knowledge, counseling, umbilical cord treatment

# DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR DIABETIC FOOT ULCER AMONG DIABETIC PATIENTS

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University

## ABSTRACT

Recently, there is no risk assessment tool for diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) in diabetic patients. It is necessary to develop risk assessment tool to early detect DFU in diabetic patients. This study is descriptive study which used tool development process included, 2 stages; 1) literature review to select journal reveled high statistic association using adjusted odd ratios (AOR), 2) group, categorize and score the items. From literature review, there were 15 journals with significance AOR. Fifty factors were collected then grouped them to 15 items. Those items were: 1) age, 2) sex, 3) history or current smoker, 4) body mass index (BMI), 5) insulin use, 6) duration of DM, 7) poor diabetes control, 8) skin assessment, 9) foot deformity, 10) neuropathy sensory, 11) peripheral vascular disease, 12) history of amputation, 13) history of ulceration, 14) history of myocardial infarction, and 15) retinopathy. Then, there were 3 factors added by clinical judgment which included poor foot care, unhealthy diet, and physical inactivity. Finally, the researcher grouped, categorized those items and scored each item by consultation with statistician. The total score of the risk assessment for DFU range from 3 – 23. The researcher then designed the tool format. In conclusion, the risk assessment tool for DFU in DM patients (version 1) was developed. Further, study of testing its psychometric properties is recommended. Therefore, using this tool to detect DFU in DM patients is not yet recommended.

**Keywords:** Development, risk assessment, diabetic foot ulcer, diabetes mellitus

# **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FINGERHOLD RELAXATION TECHNIQUE AND SPIRITUAL EMOSIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (SEFT) TO THE PAIN INTENSITY SCALE ON PATIENTS WITH POST CAESAREAN SECTION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Post caesarian section pain can cause physical and psychological effects to mothers. The pain can be reduced with pharmacological or non-pharmacological pain management. One of the pharmacological techniques is fingerhold relaxation and spiritual emotional freedom technique (SEFT). The study aimed to discover the effectiveness of fingerhold relaxation and SEFT to pain intensity of post caesarean section. This study was categorized into quasi-experiment research with two groups comparison pre-test and post-test design. The samples were 45 respondents comprising of 15 respondents for experimental group using SEFT, 15 for experimental group using fingerhold relaxation, and 15 for control group. The data was analyzed using regression linier test. The result showed that the correlation value of control group was 0,431 with R-Square 18,6 %. Meanwhile, in experimental group with fingerhold relaxation, the correlation value was 0.671 and R-square value was 45%. Furthermore, the correlation value of experimental groups using SEFT was 0.874 and R square was 76%. In conclusion, SEFT is effective to decrease the pain on patient with post caesarean section. Therefore, nurses are required to help mothers to feel comfortable in controlling the pain of post caesarean section.

# THE INDONESIAN VERSION OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE (EBPQ): TRANSLATION AND RELIABILITY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Evidence-based practice (EBP) increases quality of care, however, its practice in Indonesia is still uncovered. A measure on EBP is then needed to acquire the EBP profile in Indonesia. The Upton and Upton's EBPQ is utilized to measure the perception of health workers on their EBP's knowledge, attitude and practice. This questionnaire is widely known; however, the Indonesian version is yet available. Therefore, a reliable Indonesian version of EBPQ is imperative.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to translate EBPQ into Indonesian language and evaluate its reliability.

**Methods:** The WHO's framework on translation and adoption process of instrument was assigned in this study. EBPQ was translated forward, discussed with experts then translated backward, pretested and finalized. The reliability test was conducted on 20 doctors and nurses at three hospitals in Depok and were calculated using the SPSS software.

**Findings:** 12 changes of words and the psychometric scale were applied in the Indonesian version of EBPQ. The questions on attitude subscale were doubled into 8 questions, although only 4 of them reliable. The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  of total items valued 0.92 with  $\alpha$  0.81, 0.74 and 0.94 for practice, attitude, and knowledge, respectively. Thus, a total of 24 reliable questions were finalized in this version.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The Indonesian version of EBPQ is reliable. Further study on the attitude subscale and psychometric scale are necessary.

**Keywords:** evidence-based practice; evidence-based practice questionnaire; translation; reliability

# **EFFECT TOUCH THERAPY FOOT WITH ESSENSIAL OIL ZAITUN TO DECREASED BLOOD PRESSURE FOR ADULT IN MOJOKERTO REGENCY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction.** Prevalensi hypertension in indonesia increases specialy for elderly. Hypertension is one of number risk kardiovaskuler in east java with prevalensi 63,8% for age 65-75. Hypertension is a condition in which a person has an elevated blood pressure above normal indicated by systolic and diastolic, the numbers on blood pressure examination by using a blood pressure measuring device of mercury cuff (sphygmomanometer) or other digital device. Solution handling hypertensive patients by non pharmacological means by massase using olive oil essence, which massage is done touching technique and pressing the parts of the body to affect the muscle nerves to relax. **Aim.** This study aimed to determine the effect of touch therapy on foot using olive oil essence to elderly with hypertension. **Method.** The research design used was pre-experimental designs with one group pre post test design approach. The population in this study was all elderly who suffer from hypertension in Jatirejo Village Jatirejo Village Mojokerto regency. The sample was 23 respondents using random sampling. Touch Therapy with olive oil essence was done for 15-20 minutes every day for 7 days. Instrument used digital sphygmomanometer and analyzed by paired t-test. **Result.** The results were obtained before the respondent's blood pressure treatment in light systolic category was 140-159 mmHg and diastolic in moderate category 100-109 mmHg and there was change of systolic and diastolic blood pressure after walking since the 1st day. From the paired t-test paired results obtained p value (Asymp.sig.2 tailed) = (p <0.05), getting the effect of touch therapy on foot using olive oil essence in elderly with hypertension in Jatirejo Village Jatirejo Kabupaten Mojokerto. Touch therapy on the feet using essential olive oil is optimal for hypertensive patients in accordance with its function, which causes vasodilation of peripheral vessels, and its effect facilitates the returning blood flow from the lower extremity to the heart.

**Keywords:** Touch Therapy, Elderly, Hypertension



# NURSING MODALITY THERAPY SPIRITUAL DEEP BREATHING TO OVERCOME DISTRESS STUDENT-FACULTY OF NURSING UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER

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## ABSTRACT

The condition of students Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember have the academic demands such as attending class, obeying the exam, socialize, adapt to the characteristics and fellow students of different backgrounds, develop their talents and interests through non-academic activities. Students cannot manage time well so experiencing distress. This type of research is quasi-experiment using two group pre-posttest design. The research sample consisted of 30 respondents from 15 controls and 15 treatment groups. The research using simple random sampling techniques. Inclusion criteria include: 1) gender to male and female; 2) aged 18-22 years; 3) co-operative; 4) willing to become respondents; 5) actively enter the class; 6) can be measured stress level. Statistical test using the Wilcoxon signed rank test. There is a significant effect in the treatment group (p-value 0.001). In the control group, there was no effect (p-value 0.263). Spiritual deep breathing therapy as a nursing modality therapy to optimize the oxygen requirement for cells that are experiencing distress, decreased blood flow to the muscles opposite the blood flow to the brain and the skin increases so as to provide a sense of warmth, comfort, and quiet. This therapy increases the psychological condition and performance, increase self-efficacy, skills, and knowledge that will improve academic achievement.

**Keyword:** distress, spiritual deep breathing therapy, nursing modality therapy

# THE EXPERIENCE OF SYMPTOM CLUSTER AND SYMPTOM ALLEVIATION SELF-CARE IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Patients with head and neck cancer usually experience physical and psychological changes and adjustments related to the disease and management of therapy. The patients will experience symptom cluster and will use effective symptom alleviation self-care to relieve the symptoms. The proper identification of symptom cluster and the effectiveness of using symptom alleviation self-care will be the basis for the success of disease management.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to investigate the symptom cluster and symptom alleviation self-care in head and neck cancer patients.

**Methods:** This research was a pilot study using a qualitative design and involved five patients at the public hospital in Semarang, Indonesia. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed used the qualitative content analysis process.

**Findings:** Three themes were identified in this study, including: the patients' experience of symptom cluster, the patients' experience of symptom alleviation self-care, and the impaired quality of life domain. The results of this study showed that the patients' experience sickness and gastrointestinal symptom cluster during illness and undergoing therapy, as well as variations in the symptom alleviation self-care, including: diet/ nutrition/ lifestyle changes, mind/ body/ spiritual control, biological treatment, herbal treatment, and prescribed medicine. The symptom cluster and symptom alleviation self-care has an impact on the patients' outcome that is the quality of life.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** This study showed that the experience of symptom cluster and symptom alleviation self-care varied and highly individualized, which has an impact on the quality of life. The importance of proper identification about symptom cluster and the effectiveness of using symptom alleviation self-care by the nurses will be the basis for the success of disease management to improve the patients' quality of life. Therefore, optimizing the nurses' role is needed as the basis for the development of symptom management nursing programs.

**Keywords:** Symptom cluster; Symptom alleviation self-care; Head and neck cancer

# INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING ADOLESCENTS PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA FOLLOWING DISASTERS: A REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** In recent year, disasters, either natural or man-made disaster, have risen in frequency and severity. It affects human being health, including physical and psychological health. The effect of disaster could be different for every individuals or group in the population. Adolescent is one of the vulnerable groups. Following disasters, adolescents may experience some psychological problems such as acute stress reactions, anxiety, insomnia, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The UCLA-PTSD Reaction Index was developed to assess PTSD among children and adolescents. The Impact of Event Scale-Revise (IES-R) was developed to assess the psychological impact of trauma. Both of the UCLA-PTSD Reaction Index and the IES-R are widely used instruments to assess trauma, but only the UCLA-PTSD that known specific to measure PTSD among adolescents. This study was designed to describe the result of psychometric tests of the UCLA-PTSD Reaction Index and the IES-R among studies related to adolescents' psychological trauma following disasters.

**Methods:** This study was a literature review. The method that was used in this study was searching articles. Keywords for searching articles were the UCLA-PTSD Reaction Index, the Impact of Event Scale, and psychometric tests. The database that used in this report was PubMed and Google Scholar.

**Findings:** There were four articles which explain about psychometric test for the UCLA-PTSD and four articles for the IES-R. All of the articles were assessing using criteria from Terwee, et al (2007). Among those eight articles, all of them have a good internal consistency and interpretability. Six of articles had good content validity and seven articles had good construct validity.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** This study provides clear evidence for psychometric tests result of the UCLA-PTSD Reaction Index and the IES-R. It can conclude that the UCLA-PTSD Reaction Index and the IES-R can be used to measure PTSD among adolescents after disasters.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, Disaster, IES-R, Psychological, Trauma, UCLA-PTSD

# APPLICATION OF EARLY MOBILIZATION ON NURSING CARE OF PATIENTS AFTER CORONARY ARTERY BY PASS GRAFT SURGERY IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF INTEGRATED CARDIAC UNIT OF Dr. CIPTO MANGUNKUSUMO HOSPITAL

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Coronary artery disease is mainly caused by atherosclerosis process or spasm or combination of both that causing decreased blood flow to the myocardium. The treatments of coronary artery disease are pharmacologic therapy to control the prognosis and relief the symptoms, and reperfusion procedures include percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery by pass graft surgery.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to identify length of intubation and length of stay in intensive care unit in patients after coronary artery by pass graft surgery whom given early mobilization in 24 hours early after surgery.

**Methods:** This research used action research that was conducted in April until May 2011 in intensive care unit of integrated cardiac unit of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. The sampling technique used was a total sampling. There were providing nursing care to four post coronary artery by pass graft patients through an early mobilization application after four hours post operative with positioning supine-lateral left and right 30 degree every two hours in 24 hours early after coronary artery by pass graft surgery.

**Findings:** The results showed that all respondents were male, aged over 50 years, body mass index above 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, have three or more stenosis and grafting with an ejection fraction of 50% or more. Average length of intubation was 14.25 hours and average length of stay in intensive care unit was 20 hours. There were no significant changes in respiration and haemodynamic during early mobilization.

**Conclusion dan Recommendations:** Early mobilization applications through positioning can improve patient comfort, preventing and minimizing postoperative cardiopulmonary complications in order to shorter the length of intubation and the length of stay in intensive care unit. Recommended to nurses to develop and apply nursing care based on evidence by applying early mobilization within the first 24 hours post coronary artery by pass graft.

**Key words:** Coronary artery by pass graft, early mobilization, intensive care unit, length of intubation, length of stay, positioning

# **THE INFLUENCE OF VOCAL EXERCISE TOWARDS SWALLOWING ABILITY CHANGE ON INFARCT STROKE PATIENTS AT CEMPAKA WARD DR. SLAMET REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL GARUT 2015.**

**Zahara Farhan<sup>1</sup>, Sulastini<sup>2</sup>**

## **ABSTRACT**

Stroke infarction occurs due to disturbances in neurological system such as loss of motor function, sensibility and loss of consciousness due to dead tissue because oxygen supply to the brain is disrupted. Mmanifestations are impaired ability to swallow. One of the interventions to address the impaired ability to swallow, is vocal exercise. This study aimed to find out whether the influence of vocal exercise can change stroke infarction patients' swallowing ability at Cempaka ward, Dr.Slamet regional public hospital, Garut, 2015. This study was conducted in May - June 2015 in Cempaka ward Dr.Slamet regional public hospital, Garut using a quasi-experimental design. The sampling technique used purposive sample of 10 respondents. Data collection technique used observation checklist sheet and direct observation of researchers. The hypothesis test used is Mann-Whitney. Hypothesis test results showed there is significant influence of vocal exercise ( $p$  0.004) towards swallowing ability change of the stroke infarction at Cempaka Ward Dr.Slamet regional public hospital, which means, the ability to swallow increased from 3.00 to 5.50. The results could be used as reference material and consideration for physicians and nurses in dealing with stroke patients with impaired myocardial swallow function by doing vocal exercise.

**Keywords** : Stroke Infarction, Vocal Exercise, Swallowing Ability

# ACTIVE AND PASSIVE WARMING BLANKET ON LOWER BODY TEMPERATURE POST-ANAESTHESIA

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## **Abstract**

One of the common side effects of anesthesia is lower body temperature or hypothermia. Patients under anaesthesia will lose their body temperature from 0.5°C to 1.5°C in the first 60 minutes after the induction of anesthesia. There are many complications that may occur when the body temperature decreases below normal after anaesthesia, such as prolonged hospital stay, surgical site infection, postoperative blood transfusions, pressure ulcers, subjective discomfort, and increase stress on the body and mortality. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of active and passive warming blanket on lower body temperature post-anaesthesia patients. Quasi experimental design was utilized and 42 participants were chosen through purposive sampling to ensure the participants met the criteria of the study. Participants of this study included patients who had abdominal surgery either general or spinal anaesthesia. Randomization through casting lots was employed in dividing participants into two groups consisting of 21 participants each group. Active and passive warming blanket were effective in increasing body temperature of post anaesthesia hypothermic patients where the body temperature achieved normal level after the 60 minutes of treatment. However, the active warming blanket was better in increasing body temperature than pasive warming blanket as the, active warming blanket increased 1.72°C of body temperature after the 60 minutes of treatment, while passive warming blanket only increased 1.05°C

**Keywords:** Temperature Post-Anaesthesia, Active and Passive Warming Blanket

# **THE INFLUENCE OF PASSIVE RANGE OF MOTION (ROM) TOWARD CHANGE OF OXYGEN SATURATION ON STROKE NON HEMORAGIC PATIENTS IN SANDAT ROOM BULELENG OF GENERAL HOSPITAL**

**Made Martini**, Gede Budi Widiarta, Gede Nur Widya Putra, Ni Nyoman Ari Ratnadi

## **ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Non hemorrhagic stroke is a disruption of blood vessel flow to the brain due to blood clot or narrowing of an artery that leads to the brain, ROM exercise is a non-pharmacological therapy that can affect oxygen saturation in stroke patients. The aimed of this research was to determine the influence of passive Range of Motion (ROM) on the change of oxygen saturation in Sandat Room of Buleleng General Hospital. Method: pre-experimental study with one group pre-post test design. The data were collected by using observation sheet with 22 respondents that selected by using purposive sampling technique with inclusion criteria and sample exclusion. Data collection was done through oxygen saturation change observation sheets. This research used parametric paired dependent t test with significant level  $\alpha = 0,05$ . Results: The research shows that oxygen saturation change prior to ROM was given by passive oxygen saturation value 90,86% and after passive ROM treatment of oxygen saturation change to 96,09%. Meanwhile the result of statistical analysis shows significant different between pre test and post test group ( $p=0,000$ ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ). In conclusion there is influence of passive range of motion (ROM) to oxygen saturation change in non hemorrhagic stroke patients.

**Keywords:** range of motion, oxygen saturation, stroke

# SELF-EFFICACY IN PERFORMING MATERNAL ROLE SCALE FOR FIRST TIME PREGNANT ADOLESCENCE IN INDONESIA (SEPMRS-INDONESIA)

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## Abstract

**Background:** Assessment of self-efficacy in performing the maternal role for pregnant adolescents is one way to help pregnant adolescent to achieve their ability to fulfil their role as a new mother to improve their health and their baby's health.

**Purpose:** To identify the components of self-efficacy in performing maternal role and to develop a scale to measure the self-efficacy of first time pregnant adolescents in performing maternal role in Indonesia.

**Methods:** This study used the scale development guidelines of DeVellis (2017) and Waltz, Strickland and Lenz (2017).

**Results:** The components of SEPMRS comprised: (1) safe passage for herself and unborn baby during pregnancy, (2) establishing relationship with husband and unborn baby, (3) seeking support for mother and unborn baby, (4) seeking companionship and strategies to deal with problems during pregnancy, (5) empowering husband to earn money for maternal and unborn baby's health, (6) being healthy mom and unborn baby, and (7) having good feeling and happiness for her during pregnancy. Then 78 items were generated from the seven components using the 5 rating Likert-scale. The first draft of SEPMRS-Indonesia was checked by five experts for the representative of all items with the theory and concept of this study and finally rate for content validity index (CVI) of .94, with the item-level content validity index (I-CVI) ranging from .80 to 1.00. The second draft of SEPMRS-Indonesia (63 items) was pre-tested with 30 pregnant adolescents in first time pregnancy in Riau Province. The internal consistency from pre-testing was determined for its reliability which generating alpha coefficient of .97.

**Conclusion:** The second draft of SEPMRS-Indonesia with 63 items showed an adequate validity and reliability and meet the criteria to develop an instrument through exploratory factor analysis.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy, maternal role, pregnant adolescence, first time pregnancy



# ITEM ANALYSIS OF THE CARE DEPENDENCY SCALE FOR INDONESIAN ELDERLY (CDS-I) IN A SAMPLE OF COMMUNITY DWELLING ELDERLY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The Care Dependency Scale for Indonesian Elderly (CDS-I) is a questionnaire designed to measure the extent to which the elderly depend on others to engage in activities that aimed at maintaining life, healthy functioning, continued personal development and well-being and it also expected to represent the internal latent construct of care dependency.

**Purpose:** The purpose of the present study was to measure selected psychometric properties (dimensionality, internal consistency and individual item response) of the CDS-I on a population of community dwelling elderly.

**Methods:** The sample selected consisted of 402 community dwelling elderly. Data analyses included exploratory factor analysis and internal consistency measures.

**Results:** The CDS-I instrument is multidimensional and internally consistent measure of care dependency. The final instruments contained 40 items that explored care dependency in the elderly. Exploratory factor analysis revealed a 3-factor solution, which accounted for 60.01 % of the total variance.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The newly developed tool assessing care dependency in Indonesian elderly (CDS-I) with three subscales and 40 items could be used as a valid tool to evaluate the elderly care dependency. Moreover, when completed the CDS-I tool will guide nurses to design and evaluate interventions for elderly who are care dependent.

**Key words:** care dependency, Indonesian elderly, item analysis, scale development

# APPLICATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED NURSING PRACTICE AND ITS BARRIERS IN PADANG, WEST SUMATERA INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Professional nurses, one of the human resources in the health field, have an obligation to carry out the nursing process, especially nursing based on scientific evidence.

**Purpose:** This study's aim was to analyze the knowledge, attitudes and factors that influence evidence-based practice in clinical nurses and its constraints in the Hospital.

**Methods:** A quantitative research with cross-sectional approach was conducted in the Dr. M. Djamil Padang. A consecutive sampling technique was utilized with 139 respondents being selected and only 90 respondents completely filled in the questionnaires. The instruments used were Evidence-Based Practice Questionnaire (EBPQ) and BARRIERS Scale.

**Findings:** Characteristics of respondents were 70.0% diploma education, mean (SD) age was 36.7 (7.95) years and 13.35 (8.37) years working time. The average EBP-related attribute score was higher than the average score of EBP knowledge/understanding, understanding of research terms, confidence and practice towards EBP. The pearson's chi-square test showed a significance association between EBP knowledge/understanding, understanding of research terms, EBP barrier and practice towards EBP.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** There is a need to improve knowledge and understanding of EBP and research and overcome the obstacles of EBP implementation in the practice of nursing service.

**Keywords:** application, barriers, evidence-based practice

# EFFECT OF WARM GINGER TO REDUCE INTENSITY OF JOINT PAIN IN THE ELDERLY IN THE INTEGRATED POST (POSBINDU) JEMBER

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## ABSTRACT

One of the degenerative changes especially seen in the elderly is the change of musculoskeletal which is marked by the decrease in the number of cells accompanied by the size of the muscles and joints which leads to joint pain manifestations. In addition to pharmacological treatment, it is also required non-pharmacological treatment to reduce the pain intensity by using warm ginger. This research aims to examine the effect warm ginger to reduce the intensity of joint pain in the elderly. In this research, the design used is pre-experimental with *One Group Pretest-Posttest Design*. Sampling technique was *purposive sampling*, so that obtained 16 respondents of elderly suffering from joint pain in Posbindu Jember. Data collection were using an interview format that contains a scale of intensity of numerical pain and interview data collection of pain before and after giving warm ginger. The intensity of average pain before using warm ginger was 3.-00 and after using warm ginger 2,-56. The result indicates that there is a difference between the intensity of joint pain before and after using warm ginger. Statistical test using *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* obtained *pValue*  $(0,008) < \alpha (0,05)$ . So that  $H_0$  rejected meaning that there is an effect of warm ginger for joint pain in the elderly. Warm ginger for joint pain sufferers can decrease the pain scale through obstacles to the activity *cyclo oxygenase ((COX<sup>2</sup>))* that obstruct production PGE2, leukotriene (inflammatory mediator) and *TNF $\alpha$*  to synoviocytes and human joints are effectively performed in the morning and afternoon for 10-20 minute.

**Keywords:** Compress Ginger Is Warm, Intensity of Joint Pain, Elderly

**THE EFFECT OF GIVING HONEY LYMPHOCYTES T OF BREAST  
CANCER PATIENTS WITH CHEMOTHERAPY IN DR. WAHIDIN  
SUDIROHUSODO HOSPITAL  
MAKASSAR SOUTH SULAWESI**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** One of the complementary therapies in the treatment of breast cancer patients is the provision of honey. The content of honey in the form of flavonoid substances can serve as immunodulator that can balance the immune system and activate T lymphocytes inhibit tumor cells.

**Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the effect of honey on T lymphocytes in patients with breast cancer with chemotherapy in Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo hospital Makassar.

**Methods:** This study uses quasi-experimental approach of pre-post test with control group and the dependent t test was used to analyze T lymphocyte levels. Total sample of 30 respondents obtained by consecutive sampling technique. The sample was divided into two groups consisting of 15 respondents as an intervention group administered honey orally for 15 days with a dose of 13 ml (1 tablespoon) with time of administration of 3 times daily and 15 respondents as control group who only received treatment during chemotherapy without giving honey.

**Findings:** The results showed an increase in T lymphocyte levels in the honey group with statistically significant differences ( $p = 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Honey can increase T lymphocyte Which can boost the immune system and inhibit tumor cells in breast cancer patients. The use of honey can be used as an alternative or Complementary Alternative Medicine (CAM) and recommendation in patients with breast cancer.

**Keywords:** Breast Cancer, Lymphocytes T, The giving of Honey

# PETENCY OF MAJA LEAF (AEGLE MARMELLOS) EXTRACT TO THE PROCESS OF FERTILISATION

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## ABSTRACT

The ovary is one of the reproductive organs which can be used as the indicator of the mechanism of anti-fertility substance whose activities can be shown in the inhibition of ovulation and steroidogenesis. Maja leaf (*Aegle marmelos*) a lot of sitosterol ( $\beta$ -sitosterol and Stigmasterol) of which one of its functions are hormonal contraceptive by inhibiting ovulation process.

This research applied "post test only control group design plan" using random sampling. The giving of Maja leaf (*Aegle marmelos*) extract to female, white Rat was divided into 4 groups with the distribution: K1 as control group, K2 with a dose of 0.5 gr/kg of body weight, K3 with a dose of 1 gr/kg of body weight, and K4 with a dose of 1.5 gr/kg of body weight with a treatment of 12 days. The result of the therapy was average of lowest ovary weight at K3 and K4 were 0.04 gram, while the lowest value of the amount. Anova one way showed  $p < 0.05$  that it could be concluded that there was a significant difference. The result of LSD test regarding ovary weight was that there was a substantial difference between K1 and K3.

The results showed that the Maja leaf (*Aegle marmelos*) extract could be lower ovarian weight.

**Keywords:** Maja leaf (*Aegle marmelos*) extract, ovary, ovary weight.

# EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) TO REPAIR THE SKIN UPON THE LEPROSY PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Leprosy is a major cause of permanent disability among infectious diseases. The important parts of the human body that are impaired in patients with leprosy are skin and peripheral nerves. The prevalence of diagnosis of the leprosy patients is performed on the basis of their skin and neurological status. Basically, there are many ways that can be used to prevent defects to a minimum, and to prevent from the previous disability level which is still exist. The treatment of Multi Drug Teraphy (MDT) can kill the leprosy germs, but pre-existing disabilities can not be eliminated. In order for the disabilities not to become heavier, it can be prevented with good self-care especially on the skin. On my concern, this is the first research who talking about effect VCO to skin of leprosy.

**Purpose:** The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the use of Virgin Coconut Oil in repairing the skin of the leprosy patients.

**Methods:** This study used is pre experiment with a population of 87 people and 17 samples taken with the purposive sampling method.

**Results:** In this study showed that there was a significant effect of Virgin Coconut Oil on the skin of leprosy patients with  $p = 0,000$  ( $\alpha = 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Virgin coconut oil can be used to repair skin of leprosy patients because of the good skin care can prevent the occurrence of disability or can prevent disability in the more severe direction. Therefore, it is important for leprosy patients to obtain information about the use of VCO in their self-care.

**Keywords:** Virgin Coconut Oil, Leprosy, Skin.

# ROLE PLAY: AN INTERVENTION FOR INCREASING DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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## Abstract

**Background:** Autism is a complex neurobiological development disorder that includes disorders of aspects of social interaction, communication, language, behavior, emotions and sensory perceptions. Children with autism who experience developmental delay will feel difficulty in the ability to socialize with the environment. Some therapies that can be done are behavioral, speech, occupational, physical and play therapy. Role play therapy in early childhood can improve social ability. Role play can cultivate empathy, sympathy and enhance cooperation with others.

**Purpose:** This study aims to determine the influence of role play on the development of autistic children in SLB Negeri Semarang.

**Methods:** The research design was pre experiment with pre-post test design approach. Sample study of 34 children with autism. Pretest was done by assessing child development. Intervention was done on the second, fourth and sixth days after the pretest. Post test was done on the eighth day. Developments were observed based on Gilliam Autism Rating Scale. Role play was done by asking the child to play a role with the theme of health in pairs. Intervention was done 3 times in 1 week for 5-10 minutes. Data analysis with Wilcoxon test.

**Finding:** The results showed that there was an influence of role play on the development, before the role play 11.8% of good development and after the role play showed 20.6% good development. When children perform role plays, interaction occurs with others, practice improving speech and listening skills and the ability to express feelings.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** An Influence of role play on the development. Role play can be used as a therapy for children with autism.

**Key word:** Role Play; development; autism

# CURRENT PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE ON MANAGEMENT OF COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS PATIENTS: A LITERATURE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Purpose.** The purpose of this paper is to identify current practices on management of colorectal cancer patients. Most of the poor Colorectal Neoplasms prognosis in Indonesia is caused by difficulties in early diagnosis or interrupted treatment, and patient disobedience to adopt healthy lifestyle such as low fiber diet, consuming more red meat, consuming less water, lack of exercise that affecting the declining of quality of life. Therefore, the role of nursing service is essential through current practices to improve patient's quality of life.

**Methods.** The method of this paper is narrative literature study. Computerized bibliographic data bases (Ebscohost, Google Scholar, Proquest and ScienceDirect) sought from the year 2011 until 2016 for original articles, focusing on nursing intervention, with keywords such as colorectal cancer, nursing care, oncology care, palliative care, current nursing practice, nursing intervention, complementary therapy, and quality of life.

**Results.** Eight selected articles involving 1,935 Colorectal Neoplasms patients, discuss current practices which significantly affecting patient's quality of life, such as diet and physical activities intervention ( $p < .050$ ), Fast-Tract Surgery (FTS) intervention ( $p < .010$ ), and Survivorship Care Plans (SCP), with high feasibility, usability, and satisfaction. There are also some less effective nursing practices, such as energy healing ( $p > .050$ ) and phone based intervention ( $p > .050$ ). All interventions are given in various healthcare setting in the span of 10 weeks to 12 months.

**Conclusion.** This study concludes that diet and physical activities intervention, FTS, and SCP proven to improve quality of life, reduce symptoms of the treatment effect, prevent recurrence, and accelerate patient rehabilitation. This intervention can be recommended as non-pharmacological interventions to be applied by nurses in supporting the management of Colorectal Neoplasms patients.

**Keywords:** Colorectal Neoplasms, Professional Practice in Nursing, Quality of Life



# NURSE AS AN INFORMATION BROKER FOR CHILDREN WITH TERMINAL ILLNESS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nursing care of children with terminal illness can be very complex. In providing care to a child with terminal illness the nurse may enact several roles.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to explore the nurse's perspective on how the nurse perform their role in caring children with terminal illness.

**Method:** This research is conducted qualitatively with content analysis approach. The data collection process includes in depth interviews with 8 nurses and focus group discussion with 7 nurses. Sampling technique in this research using purposive sampling. Inclusion criteria in this study, include nurse with a minimum education of diploma degree in nursing, at least 3 years of experience working in pediatric ward, and willing to involve and participate in this research.

**Findings:** The result of the research based on nurse perspective was obtained in enact their role as a communicator, counselor, collaborator, advocator, educator and also care provider, the nurse becomes an information broker for children with terminal illness and their families.

**Conclusion and Recommendations** In conclusion, while performing the roles, nurses must have a good communication skill and also knowledge related to the condition of the child and the ability to work with other health care team in order to provide holistic and comprehensive care for children with terminal illness.

**Keywords:** Children, information broker, nurse's role, terminal illness

# **DESCRIPTION OF FLEIBITIC AND FACTOR CHARACTERISTICS WHICH INFLUENCE IT INPATIENT ROOM RSUD 45 KUNINGAN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The incidence of phlebitis in RSUD 45 Kuningan as a measure of hospital service quality and nursing service quality reached 20.92% (national standard 1,5%). It is therefore examined about the characteristics of the factors that influence it. This research is descriptive research with retrospective data retrieval method using cheklist sheet. The sample selection used the accidental sampling method, in all phlebitis patients during June 2017. The result of the research on 86 respondents, showed the highest incidence of phlebitis was cempaka room that was 41.9%. Based on factors that may affect the age (62.8%), male gender as much as 62.8%, get isotonic fluid 76.7%, get irritant intravenous drug 61.6%, infusion flow rate 1-50 ml / hour 57% of respondents , with the location of wound stabbing, 58.1%., cannula size 22 as many as 69.3% of respondents, and duration of 2-4 days infusion as much as 73.7% of respondents. Conclusions and suggestions: More research on factors related to the incidence of phlebitis.

**Keywords:** Risk factors, patient characteristics.

# FACTORS LEADING HEALTHCARE WORKERS TO HAVE STIGMATIZING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A SYSTEMATIC APPRAISAL

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Stigma towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) by healthcare workers (HCWs) has been identified as a barrier to the seeking and utilization of healthcare services. Ever since the HIV/AIDS epidemic started, stigma and discrimination had increased the transmission of the infection. The purpose of this systematic appraisal (SA) was to collate and appraise primary studies to examine the factors that lead healthcare workers (HCWs) to have a stigmatizing attitude towards PLWHA and to identify the most significant factor that influence healthcare workers stigmatizing attitude

**Methods:** This SA considered both qualitative and quantitative studies conducted in developing countries over the last six years. 352 studies were shortlisted as potential studies after searching various data base and after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria and performing a quality assessment for the selected studies to establish the rigor of the studies, the final seven were selected.

**Findings/results:** Thematic synthesis of the data from the selected studies revealed lack of knowledge, moral and cultural beliefs and fear of being stigmatized as factors that influence HCWs attitude towards PLWHA. However, irrational fear of transmission was found to be most significant factor influencing HCWs attitude towards PLWHA as despite having the knowledge about the mode of transmission, HCWs were still reluctant to provide treatment and care.

**Conclusion:** The psychological fears of HCWs and misconception about transmission need to be addressed and incorporated into the various educational curriculums of HCWs. Future research is needed in the Malaysian context to evaluate the attitude of Malaysian HCWs

**keywords:** HIV/AIDS, Stigmatizing, Attitude, Developing countries, Healthcare workers

# **SHAME AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THE EXPERIENCE OF STIGMA AMONG TB PATIENTS AND FAMILY CAREGIVERS IN INDONESIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article explores the experience of stigma among TB patients and family caregivers in Indonesia. A qualitative study was used to explore five TB patients and four family caregivers who have experience with TB stigma over 8 months. Data were collected by interviews, and content analysis was used for the data analysis. Shame and social exclusion were tied in with the experiences of stigma among TB patients and family caregivers, which were influenced by their fear of causal transmission and blame from others. The Indonesian value of family closeness emerged in the TB patients' and family caregivers' strategies to cope with TB stigma which included isolating themselves, secrecy of TB, ignoring, and convincing others.

**Keyword:** stigma, tuberculosis, patient, family caregiver, Indonesia

# FAMILY SUPPORT TO FULFILLMENT OF NUTRITION FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

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## Abstract

Family social support covered informational support, instrumental support, emotional support, and appraisal support needed tuberculosis patients, including support of nutrition fulfillment. The study aimed to know the relationship of information ever obtained with the family support for a fulfillment of nutrition for tuberculosis patients. The research used correlation design. The sample was family or caregiver of tuberculosis patient who is registered at Public Health Center of Blitar city. The sample was 44 respondents selected used total sampling method. Data collection used the close-ended questionnaire that was developed based on the theory of social support. The result showed that families who ever have received information about nutrition fulfillment as many as 11.4% (5 families) and not ever as many as 88.6% (39 families); and family support in the fulfillment of nutrition for tuberculosis patients was in category supportive (59.1%) and the non-supportive family was 40.9% (18 families). The correlation value of the Kendall Tau-b was 0.298 ( $p = 0.014$ ). The family social support for the fulfillment of nutrition for tuberculosis patients who support and not support in the same percentage caused by lack of information about the importance of nutrition fulfillment of tuberculosis patient. A weak relationship because families who have received information about nutrition fulfillment for tuberculosis patients very little, maybe the support given by the patient as a reward as a family member who was sick. It is recommended that health workers at the Public Health Center give of health education regularly to the caregiver or family of every drug taking.

**Keywords:** family support, tuberculosis, nutrition fulfillment

# TRANSCULTURAL NURSING MODEL COULD ENHANCE TO QUALITY OF LIFE THALASEMIA PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Thalassaemia patient faces to physical and emotional problems due to illness condition, routine treatment and it will affect to their quality of life. To relieve problems of the thalassaemia patients nurses should modify environment of the patients and family by used transcultural nursing model as an intervention.

**Purpose:** This research aims to analyze the effect of transcultural nursing model to quality of life thalassaemia patients.

**Methods:** It used quasi-experimental method with pre and post test design. 64 families of thalassaemia patients was participated as the sample by purposive non-random sampling technique, and divided equally into the intervention and control group. Data was analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis was used independent *t*-test. To measure quality of life thalassaemia patients used Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory questionnaire. Parents of the patients in the intervention group were given a module: how to recognize and to maintain the quality of life thalassaemia patients.

**Result:** The result showed that the mean score post test of quality of life the intervention group was 118.22 (SD = 16.62), meanwhile on the control group was 81.94 (SD = 12.26). There was significant differences quality of life among patients in the intervention and the control group ( $p = 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** The conclusion is the application of transcultural nursing model has influence to the quality of life thalassaemia patients. It is recommended to nurses who care the thalassaemia patients should understand more every culture of their patients and family, and then apply the model of transcultural nursing as well.

**Keywords:** Quality of life, Thalassaemia, Transcultural nursing

# **SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF POST-STROKE PATIENTS IN THE REHABILITATION PHASE**

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## **Abstract**

Post-stroke patients experience various disorders including physical, psychological and spiritual disturbances. Post-stroke patients in the rehabilitation phase focus more on physical needs while unfulfilled spiritual needs may decrease the patient's health condition. Therefore it takes action to meet the spiritual needs of patients in accordance with needs. This study was conducted to identify spiritual needs in post-stroke patients.

This study was a quantitative descriptive study in 2017 which conducted among 83 post-stroke patients in neurological polyclinic and stroke center in one hospital in Bandung. This study used consecutive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria were have full of awareness and have no aphasia. This study used Spiritual Needs Questionnaire (SpNQ) developed by Bussing, Balzat and Heusser in 2010 with a validity coefficient of 0.68 and 0.74 so it is declared valid and reliable. The collected data was analyzed using the frequency distribution.

The results of this study showed that in the religious dimension, the majority of respondents want to pray with others, closer to God and participate in various religious activities (98.8%). In the dimension of peace, most respondents want to be more cherished by others (96.4%). Forgiving someone from the past was the most perceived item of respondents in the dimension of self-existence (98.8%) and a solace for others in the dimension of the need to give (98.8%). The conclusion from this study was most respondents feel the spiritual needs in all dimensions. Based on the results of this study, nurses should provide advice to people around the patient to invite patients in various religious activities, more expressing affection to patients, and involving patients in some family affairs.

**Keywords:** need, rehabilitation, spiritual, stroke.

# CLINICIANS' PERSPECTIVES OF MUSLIM HUSBANDS' ROLES IN WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER: A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Muslim husbands have an essential role in women's health and cancer. However, information about their roles and behavior in women's health is limited, including clinicians' perspectives. This study aimed to describe clinicians' views of Muslim husbands' roles and behavior in women's health and cancer.

**Methods:** this study was a qualitative study using descriptive approach. The study sample was 10 clinicians from rural and urban areas of West Java, Indonesia. They were general practitioners (n =2), nurses (n = 2), and midwives (n = 6) with a range of experience in facilitating Muslim husbands to help their wives in health services. Semi-structured interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts were analyzed using the comparative analysis for interviews technique.

**Results:** four main themes were identified: contextual factors influencing husbands' roles in women's health and cancer (age, job, culture, religion, and level of formal education), extensive roles of Muslim husbands in women's health (actions when their wives were healthy and were sick), family and health services impact on women's health decision, and level of health literacy affecting husband's actions in women's health and cancer.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** clinicians perceive that Muslim husbands' roles in women's health are pivotal especially in supporting health treatments in health services, and a little information obtains about Muslim husbands' support in cancer prevention and early detection. Nurses can take a lead in improving Muslim husbands understanding of women's health and cancer and raising their awareness of cancer screening for their wives.

**Keywords:** cancer screening, clinicians' perspectives, Muslim husbands, roles, women's health



# GRIEF EXPERIENCES OF MUSLIM NURSES DEALING WITH DEATHS IN ICU

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## **Abstract**

**Background:** The intensive care unit (ICU) is indicated to have a high mortality rate. Witnessing the deaths may affect nurses' physical, psychological, and spiritual aspects. Nevertheless, little is known about Muslim ICU nurses' experiences of grief in dealing with deaths of patients.

**Purpose:** to describe the grief experience of Muslim nurses in dealing with the deaths of their patients in an ICU.

**Methods:** Phenomenological approach was used in this study. Fourteen participants who met the inclusion criteria were interviewed about their grief experience in dealing with the death of the patients in an Indonesian ICU. The data were analyzed using Van Manen's approach. Trustworthiness was established following Lincoln and Guba's criteria.

**Findings:** The findings emerged three themes: (1) reaction of nurses' grief, (2) factors related to nurses' grief, and (3) coping strategies of nurses in dealing with their grief. Reactions of nurses' grief were crying, sad, disappointed, and feeling of guilty. Factors related to nurses' grief included the circumstance of the patients' death, nurses' expectation of patients' recovery, relationship with the patients, and family's reactions. Coping management strategies used by nurses in dealing with their grief comprised of sharing with colleagues, avoiding the dying and death situation, and employing spirituality.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** This study provides the description of the experiences of Muslim ICU nurses' grief in dealing with the deaths of their patients. Some nurses could cope effectively with their grief while some choose to neglect the situation. Educational and institutional supports regarding professional grief management are recommended.

**Keywords:** death; intensive care unit; lived experience; nurses' grief

# THE INFLUENCE OF SPIRITUALITY ON NURSE'S CARING BEHAVIOR

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## ABSTRACT

Caring is an important aspect of nursing. Nurse required to have caring behavior to give good care for a patient. Several factors have been identified to be associated with caring behavior of nurses, including both internal and external. Spirituality is declared as one of the internal factors underlying behavior. This study aims was to investigate the influence of spirituality on nurse caring behavior. The Cross-sectional design was used in this study, A total of 62 nurses were selected as a samples by using random sampling techniques. The nurse's spirituality was measured by using the Spirituality Orientation Inventory (SOI) questionnaire and caring behavior measured by using the Caring Behavior Assessment (CBA) questionnaire. Tools were utilized in this study had good the validity and reliability test. Pearson Correlation and multiple linear regression used for data analysis. The study showed that there were significant correlated between spirituality ( $r= 0,488$ ,  $p<0,01$ ), education ( $r=0,561$ ,  $p<0,05$ ) and caring behavior. The result of multiple regression showed that spirituality (Beta=0,469,  $p<0,01$ ) and education level of nurse (Beta=0,279,  $p<0,05$ ) as predictors of caring behavior. Therefore, some programs which can improve spirituality and education level of nurse are required in order to increase caring behavior of nurse.

**Key words:** caring behavior, nurse, spirituality.

# MURROTAL THERAPY TOWARDS THE DECREASE OF ANXIETY LEVEL OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is also known as terminal stage of renal disease which causes decrease renal function. One of the replacement therapy for this condition is called hemodialysis. Hemodialysis often causes adverse physical and psychological effects. The negative effect on the psychological condition is the emergence of anxiety during the treatment process of hemodialysis. This research aimed to analyze the effectiveness of *Murrotal Therapy* on decreasing anxiety level of patients undergoing hemodialysis at Rumah Sakit Islam Weleri. **Method:** Design of the research used quasi-experiment with pre and post test designed. There were 105 patients in the last three months of 2017 that experienced hemodialysis at Rumah Sakit Islam Weleri. The sampling method used purposive sampling to collect samples of the patients who were programmed on hemodialysis treatment. *Murrotal therapy* was given every cycle of the hemodialysis at the hospital and also been done at home with approximated time spent was 4 weeks for each respondent. The instrument of this research used DASS-42. **Results:** The anxiety level of hemodialysis patients before given *Murrotal therapy* average was 9,37 while the anxiety level of hemodialysis patients after given *Murrotal therapy* average was 7,40. The statistic results showed that there was a significant differences of the anxiety level before and after given *Murrotal therapy* ( $r$ -value = 0,01). **Analysis:** Result of the research showed that there was a significant differences of anxiety level before and after given *Murrotal therapy*. Confounding variables also being analyzed and showed that there were no correlation between age, sex, education and length of hemodialysis treatment with anxiety level of the patients after given *Murrotal therapy* ( $r$ -value = 0,25; 0,11; 0,25; 0,88). **Discussion:** Hemodialysis is a replacement therapy that should be chosen for the patients with CKD. Unfortunately, the impact of hemodialysis disturbed patient's quality of life, including physical health, psychology, spiritual, socioeconomic status and family dynamics. The psychological impact is characterized by despair, shame, guilt, anxiety, and depression. *Murrotal therapy*, is one of a spiritual therapy that can be chosen to decrease the psychological effects of the patients undergoing hemodialysis, especially for those with anxiety. It can also be given everytime the patient undergoing the cycle of hemodialysis at the hospital and can also been done at home.

**Keywords:** *Murrotal therapy*, anxiety level, hemodialysis.

# HEALING STRATEGIES IN THE CRISIS PERIOD AMONG THAI BUDDHIST WIDOWS OF UNREST SITUATIONS IN THE SOUTHERNMOST THAILAND

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Most women encountered a crisis and psychosocial impact caused by the sudden loss of a spouse. However, strategies to overcome the crisis are the most important challenges for a woman and family life.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to illustrate the impact on widows after exposed to the sudden loss of their husband and their healing experiences in the crisis period.

**Methods:** Grounded theory method was employed for the data collection and analysis. In-depth interviews were used for data collection.

**Finding:** In-depth interviews were conducted with 13 Buddhist widows, aged between 37 to 60 years. They had different backgrounds, careers, economic status, and number of children. One main category emerged in the crisis period which was 'Learning and Realizing to Survive' it consisted of three subcategories; 1) Realizing the loss and impact, 2) Self Reflection to Release Tension, and 3) Learning to Move on. At this stage, acknowledge by lessening painful, accepting the lost and pulling inner power was achieved.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** This finding could assist the health care provider to enhance the healing process after being exposed to the sudden loss of the beloved one, and enable to prevent any psychological illness.

# CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AMONG SUNDANESE WOMEN

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## Abstract

**Background:** Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of death among Indonesia women. Despite government provide cervical cancer screening, screening coverage rate has remained low particularly in Sundanese women. Exploring cultural perception of cervical cancer is then necessary.

**Purpose:** To describe Sundanese women's perception about cervical cancer

**Methods:** This is a part of ethno-nursing study, conducted with the 15 women who had a positive of VIA test in Cimahi District, Indonesia. The in-depth interview was the main method used to collect qualitative data which were analyzed by thematic analysis.

**Findings:** The study revealed that Sundanese women perceived cervical cancer as a deadly, frightening, and come from God. Women perceived cervical cancer as deadly disease due to the direct experiences of their family or neighborhood who diagnosed and dying with cervical cancer. Women also perceived cervical cancer as a frightening disease because women who suffered from cervical cancer would lose their womanhood. Moreover, the cervical cancer was perceived as a test or punishment from God toward their sin that they committed in the past. Those perceptions were influenced by women experience, religion, and cultural beliefs.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** The perception regarding cervical cancer as deadly and frightening could affect women awareness to have cervical cancer screening. Due to cultural and religious beliefs, women may have positive perception to confront the disease. To improve screening coverage rate, nurses should consider culture beliefs and understand women perception of cervical cancer in Sundanese cultural context.

**Keywords:** cervical cancer, cultural perception, qualitative research

# BREAST CANCER, YOUNG WOMEN AND SURVIVORSHIP: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Breast cancer is no longer associated with older people. There are many issues for women in this life stage such as; family responsibility to younger and older relatives. This research aimed to explore the problem facing by younger women with breast cancer.

**Method:** *Critical review was applied to this paper.* Computerized bibliographic data bases were used: Ebscohost, Google Scholar, Proquest and ScienceDirect, and searched based on the keywords: breast cancer, problem faces and young woman.

**Results:** Selected articles discussed two main areas, the first of which is related to diagnosis, treatments and impact. Second area of review focuses on problems faced by younger women during survivorship, or life after treatment. For young women a diagnosis of breast cancer can be an even more difficult, singular, horrific moment of their life. there are some additional, specific considerations relating to their age such as, fertility issues, early menopause symptoms and the ability to work and/or care for their family.

**Conclusion:** Most of treatments are accompanied by, or associated with, devastating side effects. Therefore, it is crucial to address the impact of breast cancer on all aspects of the everyday life of being a younger woman following a diagnosis of breast cancer including the specific psychological and reproductive issues specific to younger women.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer, Survivor problems , Young woman.

# COGNITIVE FUNCTION PERCEPTION AMONG POST-CHEMOTHERAPY BREAST CANCER SURVIVORS, NON-CHEMOTHERAPY SURVIVORS AND NON-CANCER WOMAN

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Cognitive impairment is a common problem complained by breast cancer survivors after receiving chemotherapy. The prevalence of this issue varies greatly according to literature, influenced by factors such as lack of assessment, survivor conditions, population differences, and culture. Data and discussion on this issue in Indonesia are also limited.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to compare cognitive function perceived by post-chemotherapy breast cancer survivors, those without chemotherapy, and non-cancer woman patients.

**Methods:** This study was a descriptive comparative and cross-sectional design. The respondents consisted of 82 survivors of post-chemotherapy breast cancer, 81 non-chemotherapy breast cancer survivors, and 80 non-cancer woman patients in RS X in Jakarta and RS Y in Bandung, who were recruited using consecutive sampling. The data were collected from October until December 2017 using a FACT-Cog version 3 questionnaire. Data analysis was done using a comparative test of Kruskal-Wallis followed by a Mann-Whitney post-hoc analysis.

**Findings:** The results showed the median of cognitive function perception in breast cancer survivors post chemotherapy, without chemotherapy, and non-cancerous women were 94 (52-122), 113 (53-130), and 121 (69-132), respectively. There were significant differences in perception of cognitive function in those three groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). Mann-Whitney's post hoc analysis showed a significantly different perception of cognitive function among post-chemotherapy survivors with survivors without chemotherapy ( $p < 0.001$ ); also between post-chemotherapy survivors with non-cancer women ( $p < 0.001$ ), and between survivors without chemotherapy with non-cancer women ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion and recommendations:** In conclusion, perception of cognitive function by post-chemotherapy breast cancer survivors significantly different from other comparison groups. It was recommended to perform cognitive assessment on all breast cancer survivors before and after chemotherapy.

**Keywords:** chemotherapy, cognitive impairment, survivor

# PERSONAL FACTORS TOWARD THERAPIES OPTION AMONG BREAST CANCER PATIENTS IN WEST JAVA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** The high prevalence and incidence of breast cancer in Indonesia remains a disheartening issue, for it has turned out to be a threat for the quality of Indonesian women's life. Besides, the problem faced by breast cancer patients in determining which kind of diagnosis or best therapy is still overlooked by the patients as well as their family members.

**Objectives.** This research aims at describing personal factors for choosing therapy among cancer patients. In particular, to identify personal factors related to therapies options (knowledge, belief, and perception) and diagnosis date toward therapies options.

**Methods.** This cross sectional research in the community and hospital based collected 200 breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in West Java Province. These patients have undergone interview either on their own or accompanied by with or without the accompaniment of a family member. Data was analyzed by statistical software to explain the personal factors and diagnosed date related to therapies options.

**Results.** The result of research showed that there was a significant correlation between knowledge (p value = 0.000) and perception (p value = 0.007) toward therapies options. However, there was no significant relationship between belief (p value = 0.135) and diagnosis date factor (p value = 0.161) toward therapies options.

**Conclusion and Recommendation.** The choice of therapy is influenced by the personal factors (knowledge and perception), although the election was also influenced by family considerations. Nurses should increase the knowledge and awareness of the community about the importance of treatment to health care. So that people can determine the right therapies options.

**Keywords:** breast cancer patients, personal factors, therapies options.



# EVALUATION OF THE IMMUNIZATION EDUCATION IN NURSING AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA– RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING

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## ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** The government of Indonesia (GOI) has a strong commitment to immunization as a priority public health intervention, and has therefore selected the immunization program as one of the priority services in line with the global commitments. The Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in Indonesia started in 1977. Nationally, the immunization coverage in Indonesia has reached the target, however gaps are still found in some districts. The aim of the study was to evaluate the EPI related curriculum in higher nursing and midwifery education in West Java Province, Indonesia, as well-trained nursing and midwifery staffs are keys in delivering quality immunization services. **METHOD:** A mixed method approach was used, which combined qualitative (FGD) and quantitative research methods (knowledge survey). Seven School of nursing and midwifery were selected as a representative sample and participated in this study SPSS and thematic analysis were used to analyze quantitative and qualitative data, respectively. **FINDINGS:** Results showed that the students had good knowledge on basic vaccines and injection techniques. However, gaps were observed in the basic EPI knowledge related to safety, cold chain and new developments of the EPI. **CONCLUSION:** These results suggest that the overall EPI knowledge and skills of nursing and midwifery students is incomplete. Therefore, continuous revision of the curriculum content should be a priority, in order to include new developments and priorities of the EPI program. This will result in sustainable strengthening of the EPI related training at pre-service institutions with the overall aim to improve EPI services in West Java province and beyond.

**Keywords:** Evaluation curriculum, immunization education, Indonesian nursing and midwifery institutions

# FOOD AND ACTIVITIES TABOOS AMONG SUNDANESE PREGNANT WOMEN IN WEST JAVA INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** Taboos are found everywhere including Indonesia. There are different types of taboos in Indonesia especially during pregnancy. This study aimed to identify the practice of taboos related to food and activities among Sundanese pregnant women in West Java, a province with the largest population. **Methods** This study applied the descriptive quantitative design. The samples were 300 pregnant women from several cities in West Java. The data were collected using a questioner that assessed pregnant women's taboos related to food and activities. The data were analyzed using SPSS Win.12.0 to find mean and deviation standard of taboos. **Results** The findings revealed that one third of respondents did not eat seafood during pregnancy (n=111) and had restriction to eat fruits and vegetables (n=113). Regarding pregnant women's activities, the majority of respondents believed that they were forbidden to see the eclipse of the moon (n=251), and the second most believed was pregnant women should have a good attitude to others (n=208). **Conclusion** These findings would be an important information for nurses in developing health education in maternal periods, and considering women's culture and beliefs in nursing care plan..

**Keywords:** *Taboos, Pregnant Women, West Java*

# **AGAINST LOCAL DRINKS CONSUMPTION INFLUENCE PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME AND PRODUCTIVITY IN THE TAILOR WOMEN IN MAKASSAR**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Premenstrual syndrome is one of the most common disorders in women, many as 30-50% of women experience premenstrual syndrome symptoms, and about 5% have symptoms severe enough to have a major impact on physical health and their social function. This study aimed to analyze the influence of consumption of premenstrual syndrome against local drinks and productivity in the tailor women in Makassar

This research is a quasi-experimental method experiment (Quasi-Experimental) design with Two Group Pretest-Posttest Design, The population of all Tailor Women who experience premenstrual syndrome with the amount of sample of 20 respondents were divided into two groups: the experimental group were given 10 local drink consisting of 3 pieces in the mix (jackfruit, melon, cherry) and 10 controls. This study is processed using a computerized system with SPSS. Test Analysis of the data used is the Mann-Whitney Test.

The results obtained are no influence the influence of the local beverage consumption to decrease premenstrual syndrome where the value of  $p = 0.007$  ( $p < 0.05$ ); No effect the influence of the local beverage consumption to the increase in labor productivity where the value of  $p = 0.009$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Conclusion of this study is no influence of the local beverage consumption to decrease premenstrual syndrome and increased work productivity seamstress in the city of Makassar.

Keywords: Drink Local, premenstrual syndrome, labor productivity

# THE EFFECT OF MATERNAL HEALTH EDUCATION TO PARENTING SELF EFFICACY SCORE OF POST PARTUM MOTHER IN KALIBALANGAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER NORTH LAMPUNG 2018

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## ABSTRACT

Background: Preparation of childbearing that is not given since pregnancy causing parenting problem. Various complications and physical health problems occurred in postpartum women, example postnatal fatigue has the highest prevalence of 55%, pain in the perineum 45.9%, and back pain 54.5% were found in Canada 2015. Ability to manage and perform tasks related to parenting are also called Parenting self-efficacy (PSE). Based on prasurey showed that 60% of primipara, didn't have experience of caring the baby, 100% of mothers were worried about pain and perineal condition. Purpose: The aim of this research was to determine the effect of maternal health education to parenting self efficacy score in post partum mother in Kalibalangan PHC North Lampung 2018. Methods: This was a quantitative research with quasi experimental design, was done at January 3<sup>rd</sup> – till March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2018 in Kalibalangan PHC North Lampung. The population in this study were 106 post partum mothers, 30 samples using proporsional random sampling technique. Data collection were using questionnaire. Data were analized using t test. Findings: PSE score before being given booklet education was 105.30 with a standard deviation (SD) of 12,991, PSE score after given booklet education was 186.07, SD 12.838. There was significant effect of booklet education on PSE score in post partum mothers in Kalibalangan PHC North Lampung 2018 ( p-value 0,000 < 0,05). Conclusion and Recommendations: The health care unit needs to develop appropriate postpartum education methods and media as needed to help mothers adapt to parenting roles

**Keywords:** Maternal; Post Partum ; PSE

# NURSES' PERCEPTIONS OF APPLYING VAP BUNDLE CARE FOR PREVENTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF VAP USING CLINICAL PULMONARY INFECTION SCORE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** A preliminary study using interviews revealed that there were nurses in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) who did not know about VAP bundle care. However, nurses had applied some interventions to prevent the occurrence of VAP in critical patients according to the standard operating procedures in the hospital.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to describe the nurses' perceptions of VAP bundle care for prevention VAP incident in critical patients undergoing treatment in the ICU.

**Methods:** This study used a qualitative descriptive design and involved six nurses as the participants. Data collection was performed using in-depth interviews. The results of interviews were transcribed and subjected to the Colaizzi's data analysis method.

**Result:** Nurse participants reported that they did not know much about VAP bundle care. The nurse participants stated that VAP was ventilator-associated pneumonia and bundle care was a set of nursing interventions that have been researched by previous research and made into a program. The nurse participants also stated that they had used many interventions to prevent the VAP incidents and these interventions were of various types. Nurse participants reported that they did not use

Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score (CPIS) instrument to diagnose VAP incident.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** This study showed that nurses should know about the VAP bundle care and be able to use the CPIS instrument to observe the patient's condition. VAP bundle care can be used for critical patients in ICU to prevent the VAP incidents. Nurses should have knowledge and skills of VAP bundle care and coordinate with other healthcare teams to prevent the VAP incidents to increase the quality of care.

**Keywords:** Nurses' perception; VAP bundle care; Clinical Pulmonary Infection Score (CPIS).

# **THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND ANTENATAL VISIT IN THE SUKAWENING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE GARUT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

According to data from the Health Departement of Java Province in 2012 the number of pregnant women 1.044.334 who receive services K1 1.045.388 and who receive services K4 944.560 (Health Profile of West Java Provice 2012). Factors affecting antenatal visit is the knowledge and attitude. From the data of Dinas Kesehatan in Garut 2016 the amount of pregnant women 62,541 who received service K1 and who received service K4 58594 (profile health in Garut 2016) K4 coverage data in the area of Sukawening. The according to the health profile of Garut Sukawening 92,3%, Sukamukti 94,8 % and Maripari 96,5%. From teh data shows that Puskesmas Sukawening is the lowest coverage of K4. The porpuse of this research was do determine the relationship between knowledge and attitude of fregnant women with antenatal visits in Puskesmas Sukawening Garut Districts. The method used in this research was discriptive correlational cross sectional approach. In this research used sampling amounting to a total 55 data analysis used univariat and bivariat statistic chi scuare and sperman correlation test whit level confidence. The results showed that the knowledge of the entire sample of pregnant women most (63,36%) have a good knowledge, the attitude of the mayority of pregnant women (60%) favorabel (support) while antenatal visits mostly (74,55%) good. The statistical test showed that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women with antenatal care visits at the health center working area Puskesmas Sukawening Garut Districts. There fore the health center to provide conseling and motivating pregnant women. So that it can further improve knowledge, with good knowledge an attitudes favorabel mother eventually would do with regular prenatal care.

**Keywords** : Knowledge, attitudes and antenatal care visi

# MULTI FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MATERNAL ANAEMIA IN INDONESIA: A SYSTEMATIC SCOPING REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Anaemia means a condition that haemoglobin in red blood cells is less than 10 mg/dl. The prevalence of anaemia in pregnancy is remained high. Various quantitative studies related to anaemia have been done including assessing factors associated with anaemia in pregnancy. However, most studies only assess single factor that associated with maternal anaemia. The aim of this review was to identify factors associated with maternal anaemia in Indonesia.

**Methods:** The systematic scoping review method applied in this review. The databases were several Indonesian electronic databases which are Google scholar, Kandaga, dan Sinta. The keywords were bilinguals: Indonesia and English, including anaemia, anemia, Ibu hamil, pregnancy, faktor-faktor, factors, and Indonesia. The inclusion criteria included Indonesian studies, the last five year of publication, full text, the researchers' education level minimally were bachelor or mini thesis with supervision reports, and research design included correlation and quasi-experimental. A total of 1986 papers were retrieved: however, 580 met the year criteria, and 92 articles were full text. Finally, 14 articles met the inclusion criteria and included in the analysis.

**Results:** Four out 14 studies identified that health professionals and health interventions were the most influencing factors related anaemia in pregnancy. Other factors were the compliance with consumption of Iron tablet supplement (n=3), ANC (n=2), nutrient status (n=2), formal education level (n=2), and health knowledge and awareness (n=1). The majority of studies only assessed single factor related to anaemia in pregnancy.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Multi factors is associated with maternal anaemia.. There is a need of further studies in Indonesia to assess factors that associated with maternal anaemia comprehensively.

**Keywords:** *anaemia, factors, Indonesia, pregnancy*

# THE INFLUNCE OF BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION EDUCATION TOWARDS TEENAGERS' SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

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## ABSTRACT

**Back ground:** cancer is one of the main causes in the world. One of the cancers is breast cancer that is the second main death causes after cervix cancer. Breast cancer occurrence on teenagers is increasing because the teenagers are lacking of information to conduct the early detection. Breast cancer can be detected by breast self-examination so that it can be treated right away without making the cancer reach the next stadium. **Purpose :** the purpose of this research is to find out the influence of breast self-examination education towards breast self-examination knowledge and skill of SMAN 14 Garut teenager girls. **Method:** this research used pre-experiment one group design as its method with pre-test and post-test group. The research instrument used questionnaire and observation. Data analyzed by t-test. The sample of this research is 3<sup>rd</sup> grader students with the total number of 80 students. **Result:** the result of this research showed that the respondents knowledge degree about cancer awareness before given health education was 37,5% and it is considered a good category, increased to 75% after given the health education ( $p=0,000$ ). On the *SADARI* skill variable showed that before given health education, 56,3% respondents categorized as unsupported group become supported group with the total percentage of 66,3% after given the health education ( $p=0,045$ ). **Conclusion:** based on the result, there is a significant difference between the knowledge before given the health education and the knowledge after given the education. There is also a significant *SADARI* skill difference before and after given the health education. **Suggestion:** it is expected that school gives health education intensively to the students especially about the breast cancer prevention early detection.

**Keywords:** breast cancer, education, students



# THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHER'S LACTATION MANAGEMENT ATTITUDE AND EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING SUCCESS IN GUNTUR'S UPTD (REGIONAL TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION UNIT) COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** ASI (breast milk) is the best nutrition for the newborn until he/she reaches 2 years old because it has all of the needed substances for the baby's growth. Mother's lactation management attitude has a significant effect on breastfeeding process and breast milk production continuity for a certain individual attitude and a particular object reflects his/her knowledge. If his/her knowledge about certain matter is still not consistent, then it will affect his/ her attitude and the matter.

**Purpose:** this research purpose is to identify the correlation between mother's lactation management attitude and exclusive breastfeeding success in Guntur's UPTD (regional technical implementation unit) Community health center.

**Research method:** sample used for this research is mothers who has six month old baby – 2 years old toddler in Guntur's UPTD (regional technical implementation unit) Community health center with the total number of 50 respondents. The technique used is purposive sampling with cross sectional as its method.

**The result of the research:** based on analysis result, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between mother's lactation management attitudes with exclusive breastfeeding success. The data analysis is  $\rho < \alpha 0.011. < 0,05$ . thus stated that "there is correlation between mother's lactation management attitude and exclusive breastfeeding success in Guntur's UPTD (regional technical implementation unit) Community health center".

**Conclusion:** it is recommended that Guntur's UPTD (regional technical implementation unit) Community health center conducts intensive counselling to all breastfeeding mothers.

**Keywords** : attitude, lactation management, exclusive breastfeeding

# OPTIMALIZING CARING BEHAVIOR IN EMERGENCY ROOM

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nurses' caring is the main factor to determine patient satisfaction. It is one of indicators to measure service quality in hospital.

**Purpose:** This study aims at optimalizing role of head nurse to improve caring behavior of nurses. **Method:** The method used in this study is pilot study with quantitative approach. The sample selection is accidental sampling on 20 patients. The sample was selected by using random sampling technique on 48 nurses at emergency room in Hospital X Jakarta.

**Findings:** From the data analysis, it was found that 67% of patients said that nurses had applied caring on behavioral, administrative and environmental aspects. The self-efficacy of nurses in applying caring behavior was 61%. After implementing some caring programs, nurses' caring behavior had improvement at 79%. The problem was solved by organizational development using Kurt Lewin and **plan, do, check and action** methods. The programs conducted included socializing the importance of caring behavior, creating a champion team, composing guidebooks and standard operating procedures, campaigning "**hellomynameis**", and creating IGD room's yells.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Caring behavior of nurses in emergency room can be optimized by involving role of head nurse in making behavioral change. Caring behavior can be an organization's culture by improving nurses' commitment to use caring as the essence of self.

**Keywords:** caring, nurse, pilot study

# THE EFFECT OF USING NESTING (PRONE) ON CHANGES IN OXYGEN SATURATION AND WEIGHT IN PREMATURE IN NICU RSUP HASAN SADIKIN

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## ABSTRACT

Stress in the babies will affect the body's function by increasing the body's metabolism, so it needs more consumption of oxygen and energy to stabilize the physiological functions of the body. Nesting is used to reduce stress in premature babies. Nesting can be used in many position. Further research needs to be done to determine the effect of using nesting on prone position on changes body weight and oxygen saturation. Objective of the study to determine how nesting on prone position will impact to oxygen saturation and neonatal weight.

The sample was 30 premature babies using consecutive sample technique. The research method used quasi experimental pre-posttest design. Oxygen saturation is measured before and after 20 min in nesting, body weight is measured before and after 7 days in nesting. Univariate analysis was performed using frequency distribution. Bivariate analysis was performed using T test, Wilcoxon, and mean Whitney.

The result shows that there was difference of oxygen saturation before and after use of nesting in prone position with p-value 0.000 (p-value <0.05). There was a weight difference before and after the use of nesting in prone positions, with p-value 0.000 <alpha value (0.05). The use of nesting in prone positions can increase the oxygen saturation and infant weight. On prone position can reduce pressure on the diaphragm, decrease the apnea period and reduce the esophageal reflex, so it can increase lung volume capacity. Furthermore, nesting can improve the quality of sleep which it will reduce energy consumption and that will improve efficiency and metabolism, thereby increasing the weight of premature infants

The use of *nesting* in *prone* position can increase the oxygen saturation and infant weight for premature baby with stable hemodynamic. Researchers recommend the use of nesting on prone positions with intensive observation routinely in premature infant, because . nesting is effective in improving comfort and hemodynamic stability in weight babies in NICU room.

**Keywords:** Premature Baby, Weight, Nesting, Oxygen Saturation

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIALYSIS ADEQUACY AND FATIGUE IN MAINTENANCE HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Fatigue and inadequacy dialysis are common problem in hemodialysis patients. The dialysis inadequacy can cause an increased progression of impaired renal function, as well as the increased morbidity and mortality, and declining productivity of hemodialysis patients. Fatigue prevalence ranged from 44,7- 97% from mild to severe. Fatigue is a common complaint of hemodialysis patients that can lower physical function and life quality.

**Purpose:** to determine the relationship between adequacy and the fatigue level of the patients with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) undergoing hemodialysis.

**Methods:** This study used a descriptive analytic and cross sectional approach involved 75 respondents with purposive sampling. Dialysis adequacy measures including the Kt/V and urea reduction rate (URR) were calculated using standard formulas. The instruments used the FACIT-G questionnaire and Chi Square test were used to analyze the data.

**Findings:** The value of adequacy Dialysis (Kt/V and URR) patients undergoing hemodialysis was 57 (76%) respondents with the adequate dose (Kt/V and URR of > 1.2). The fatigue level of 62 (82.7%) respondents experienced severe fatigue. There was no significant reationship between adequacy Dialysis (Kt/V or URR) and the fatigue level of the patients with ESRD undergoing hemodialysis with p value 0.281 ( $\alpha > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion and Recomendation:** There is no significant association between adequacy dialysis and the fatigue level of the patients with ESRD. We suggest to improve service to these patients, nurses and physicians should be informed and educated about these conditions and give hemodialysis appropriate on schedule and guideline .

**Keywords:** Fatigue, Dialysis adequacy, End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)

# COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF OPEN AND CLOSED ENDOTRACHEAL SUCTION ON HAEMODYNAMIC PARAMETER ON PATIENT HOSPITALIZED IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT AT RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH ULIN BANJARMASIN

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Installation of Endotracheal Tube (ETT) in patients in ICU often causes problems, one of them is the accumulation of secretions. Undertaking suction is the way to tackle this issue. There are two types of suction techniques, namely the technique of open suction and closed suction. The open suction technique, is done by removing the patient from the mechanical ventilator while closed technique is done without removing the patient from the ventilator. However, suctioning action is known to alter the patient's haemodynamic parameter. Also, Suction is known to change the patient's hemodynamic parameter, therefore, it needs to be considered before performing the procedure. The objective of this study is to compare the changes in haemodynamic parameters for the implementation of open suction and closed suction measured on patients in ICU.

**Method:** A quantitative research with a focus on comparative method with cross sectional approach was used as the research framework. The number of samples were 10 participants, 5 patients were given open suction and 5 patients were given closed suction. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling. The instruments of data collection were observation sheet, hypothesis test using paired sample t-test.

**Results:** There was a significant difference in haemodynamic parameters after the implementation of Open Suction technique (heart rate, SpO<sub>2</sub>), whereas no significant changes in haemodynamic parameters after the implementation of Closed Suction.

**Conclusion:** Closed suction is recommended for the patient in the ICU room because the stability of haemodynamic.

Keyword: *Open Suctioning, Closed Suctioning, Parameter Haemodynamic*

# LIGHTING AND NOISE LEVELS IN THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU)

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## Abstract

**Introduction.** Environmental aspect including noise produced by medical devices as well as lighting levels in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) are pain and stress stimuli for neonates in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Pain response and stress reaction of neonates can affect their neurologic development, negatively affecting many aspects of their future life. In Indonesia, there is no data on noise level (sound intensity) and lighting level in NICU in Indonesia. This study aimed to identify lighting and noise levels in NICU. **Method.** Descriptive observational study was conducted in NICU of a provincial referral hospital in Indonesia. Lighting and noise levels were measured hourly (in 24 hours) for 11 consecutive days and performed on 8 incubators, 2 non-incubator beds and NICU space environment. We calculated the average value per day for 11 days and the average of each bed (incubator and non-incubator) and the NICU. **Result.** The mean lighting level in the incubator, NICU, and phototherapy box were 6 – 20 lux; 108 – 148 lux (mean 120.33; median 116.95); and 2000 – 3500 lux respectively. Moreover, the noise level in incubator and NICU were 45.73 – 62.84 dB (mean 53.63, median 53.4) and 59.03 – 76.07 dB (mean 64.15, median 62.18) respectively. **Discussion.** NICU lighting levels was optimal for patient safety, however phototherapy produced high lighting level. Noise level was above the recommended 45dB standard. In conclusion, the stress potential of neonates in NICU was high.

**Keywords :** lighting, neonates, NICU, noise level

# **EFFECT OF BACK MESSAGES TOWARDS ANXIETY SCORE ON HEART FAILURE PATIENTS**

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## **Abstract**

Major psychological problem that found on heart failure patients is anxiety. It could stimulate and activate simpatic reponse causing decreased heart load. The condition lead to lower patients quality of life. Therefore intervention for anxiety mangement is needed to reduce heart workload. Back massage are relaxation method that had potension to manage anxiety. Back massage is one of the potentially effective interventions to overcome anxiety and is simple, easy and inexpensive in its procedure. The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of back massage to anxiety score of patients with heart failure in RSU dr. Slamet Garut. This quasi experimental study used a one group pretest and posttest design involving 30 heart failure patients taken by consecutive sampling. Anxiety of heart failure patients was collected using Hamillton Anxiety Rating Scale (Hars) anxiety scale. Data were analyzed with descriptive method and inferential test was conducted using paired t test. The results showed there was a significant decrease in anxiety scores after a back massage treatment applied with  $p = 0,000$  ( $p < 0.005$ ). In addition, the anxiety score after the third day of intervention was significantly lower than the second day anxiety score ( $p = 0.006$ ) or the first day ( $p = 0.000$ ). The conclusion of this research is that there is a significant effect of back massage to Anxiety score in patients with heart failure. Based on this result, it becomes important for health workers to consider back massage as one of the efforts of complementary therapy in the management of anxiety on patients with heart failure

Keywords: anxiety score, back massage, heart failure

# ORAL HEALTH OF ORALLY INTUBATED PATIENTS ADMITTED IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT, INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Intubated patients in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) are care-dependent patients who need nurse's intervention for oral care. Information about the oral condition of intubated patients is lacking. Therefore, oral assessment must be performed to know the oral condition of intubated patients in ICU.

**Purpose:** This descriptive study is to identify the oral health of intubated ICU patients admitted in ICU, Indonesia.

**Methods:** This study was done in an ICU, Indonesia. Oral health of 47 intubated patients were assessed using Oral Health Assessment Tool (OHAT). The OHAT was tested for interrater reliability, which yield a percentage of agreement of 1. The oral assessment was done by nurses every morning. OHAT has six categories and the score was the sum of each categories, with 0 means healthy, 1 – 6 means poor, and 7 – 12 means unhealthy.

**Findings:** 78.7% (n=37) patients have healthy lips and tongue, while 21.3% (n=10) have poor lips and tongue. Patients with healthy natural teeth, gum and tissue were 89.4% (n=42), while those with poor natural teeth, gum and tissue were 10.6% (n=5). Patients with healthy saliva were 97.9% (n=46) and 2.1% (n=1) were poor. 25 patients have poor oral cleanliness (53.2%), while those with healthy condition were 27.7% (n=13), and those with unhealthy condition were 19.1% (n=9). The OHAT score showed that 23.4% (11) of patients were healthy, while 76.6% (36) were of poor condition.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** Nurses should perform routine oral health assessment to intubated patients as part of their routine holistic care service.

**Keywords:** Oral care, intubated patients, OHAT



# CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND NURSING TRAINING ON HANDLING OF EMERGENCY CAREER IN EMERGENCY ROOM OF KONAWE HOSPITAL

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** On 2017 period January to October the number of patient visits at the Emergency room recorded as many as 8.987 patients, and the number of patients died as many as 26 people. Based on preliminary observation on 4 nurses, 2 nurses were selected to perform emergency handling in patients not in accordance with the established standard. The number of nurses in the emergency room Konawe Hospital in 2017 is 19 people. Nurses who have attended emergency course are only 13 people in the last 5 (five) years.

**Purpose:** To know the relation knowledge and nursing training with handling of emergency career in emergency room regional public service agency of konawe hospital.

**Methods:** This research type is analytic with cross sectional study design. The population in this study were all nurses who worked in emergency room BLUD Konawe Hospital in 2017 as many as 18 nurses, a sample size of 18 people. Sampling technique is total sampling. Statistical test using *fisher exact test* with 95% confidence level ( $\alpha= 0,05$ ).

**Findings:** most of the nurses had good category knowledge (55,6%), most of the nurses had good category training (66,7%), and most of the nurses handled good category emergency career (83,3%). *Fisher exact test* results showed no correlation between nurse knowledge with emergency handling with value *p value* = 1.00 ( $> 0,05$ ) and there is no correlation between nurse training with handling emergency with *p value* = 0.245 ( $> 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** There is no correlation between knowledge and nursing training with emergency handling in emergency room of konawe hospital. Recommendations to the nursing committee of the Hospital to supervise the nurses of emergency room related to handling of emergency career capability to review the extent to which the training results are applied.

**Keywords :** Knowledge, Training, Handling of emergency career

# FACTORS RELATED TO DEMENTIA AMONG ELDERLY AT NURSING HOME OF PAGAR DEWA BENGGKULU, INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Dementia is a clinical syndrome that includes loss of intellectual function and memory or memory so severe that it causes daily life dysfunction. The purpose of this study was to determine factors associated with dementia among the elderly at the Nursing Home Pagar Dewa Bengkulu.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted with 60 elderly, who were selected by Total Sampling technique. Based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 50 people were recruited and the data were collected from primary and secondary data.

**Results:** The result of this study showed there were 39 elderly people (78%) with insufficient physical activity and 11 elderly people (22%) with enough physical activity. There were 26 elderly people (52%) with bad diet and 24 elderly people (48%) with good diet. There were 20 elderly people (40%) with inadequate resting habits and 30 elderly people (60%) with adequate resting habits. There were 16 elderly (32%) had hypertension, 2 elderly (4%) had systolic hypertension, 8 elderly (16%) had diastolic hypertension, and 24 elderly (48%) were not hypertensive. (5) There were 36 elderly people (72%) aged 60-74 years old, 13 elderly (26%) aged 75-90 years, and 1 elderly (2%) aged > 90 years. There were 29 elderly people (58%) have dementia, and 21 elderly (42%) were not having dementia.

**Conclusion:** There was a significant association between physical activity, diet, resting habits, hypertension, and age, with moderate to severe dementia. It is recommended to the nursing home to conduct routine medical check up and to conduct activities such as group activity therapy, exercise, and regulate the eating patterns and elderly resting habits.

**Keywords:** Elderly, Dementia.

# CHRONIC DISEASES RISK LEVEL AMONG UNIVERSITY STAFFS

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## ABSTRACT

Chronic disease is one of the principal health problems in Indonesia. Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes mellitus are two major chronic diseases identified closely related to premature death and disabilities. This liability can be minimized by conducting early detection and managing the risk factors. University's facilities, resources persons and the work pattern might provide advantages as well as disadvantages for their staffs in improving health. Unfortunately, there is no evidence reported the chronic diseases risk level. This study aimed to identify the risk level of chronic diseases (diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases) among university employees.

This descriptive study involved 125 staffs who voluntarily and consecutively recruited from three faculties in Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung Indonesia. The data of chronic diseases risk levels were collected using questionnaire that adopted from Finnish Diabetes Risk-Assessment Form and The Jakarta Cardiovascular Scale. The collected data were analyzed descriptively.

The data showed that most of university staff were 43 years old in average, 16 years work experience, married (86.36%), hypercholesterolemia (55.2%) and body weight higher than normal (58.4%). Nearly half of respondents showed risk elevation either for diabetes type 2 (40.39) or cardiovascular disease (49%) and there was a significant relationship between both ( $r = 0.513$ ;  $p=0.00$ ). It indicated that both had some similar risk factors and signified that managing similar risk factors will beneficially minimize both diseases risk.

Generally, the university staffs are vulnerable to develop chronic diseases. Therefore, it is important for the university to develop a worksite health promotion program that enhances the staffs' opportunities to manage the risk.

**Keywords :** cardiovascular, chronic diseases, diabetes, risk level, university staffs

# THE INFLUENCE BREASTFEEDING PILLOWS ON FATIGUE, MATERNAL AND INFANT RESPONSE, AND MATERNAL AND INFANT ATTACHMENT DURING BREASTFEEDING

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Postpartum fatigue has a negative effect on the physical and mental condition of the mother, infant care activities, mother and baby interactions. Breastfeeding is often the cause of postpartum fatigue. Maternal and infant (MBA) responses as well as lactation indicator during breastfeeding (LATCH) are an objective sign indicating attachment in breastfeeding and can be improved by the use of breastfeeding pillows. The purpose of this study was to prove the influence of breastfeeding pillows on maternal fatigue, maternal and infant response and maternal and infant attachment during breastfeeding.

**Methods:** The research is a quasi experimental with nonequivalent (pretest and posttest) research design with control group design. The research was conducted in July-February 2017. The research site is in the working area of Mantrijeron Public Health Center and Umbulharjo 1 Public Health Centre Yogyakarta based on the screening process that has been done. The number of research samples were 30 respondents respectively for the intervention group and control group. For hypothesis testing, for normally distributed data is done by t test whereas for non-distributed data normally performed with Mann Whitney test.

**Results:** There was a significant difference between the difference in the value of MBA ( $p = 0.000$ ), LACTH ( $p = 0.000$ ), and fatigue ( $p = 0.002$ ), pretest and posttest in the intervention group compared with the control group. The mean difference between the pretest and posttest MBA scores in the intervention group was higher (1.93) than in the control group (0.53). The mean difference between LACTH pretest and posttest values in the intervention group was higher (1.83) than in the control group (0.13). The mean difference between pretest and posttest fatigue values in the intervention group was higher (5.16) than in the control group (1.93).

**Conclusions:**

There is an effect of the use of breastfeeding pillows on the fatigue value of breastfeeding mothers, mother and infant attachment during breastfeeding and the maternal and infant response during breastfeeding.

**Keywords:** Attachment during breastfeeding (LATCH), fatigue, maternal and infant response during breastfeeding (MBA),

# EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP DISCUSSION ACTIVITIES ON IMPROVING LIFESTYLE KNOWLEDGE AMONG ELDERLY WITH DIABETES

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The incidence of diabetes can be reduced using many programs. One of them is health education to increase knowledge about lifestyle. Health education is suitable to be conducted with small group discussion approach for the elderly. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of group discussions activities on increasing knowledge about lifestyle among elderly with diabetes.

**Methods:** the method used was a quasi experimental pre post design. The population of this study were 92 elderly people with diabetes. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with inclusions criteria was elderly with blood glucose 250 mg/dl-500 mg/dl were included in this study. 30% of population were included in this study. There were 28 elderly for intervention group who received group discussion activities and 10 elderly for control group who received health education with lecture approach. Multiple Choices Question about diabetic lifestyle was used. Data were analyzed by using frequency distribution and t-test.

**Results:** The results showed that knowledge about lifestyle of intervention the group is significantly greater than those in control group. The knowledge about lifestyle of the experimental group generally increased after receiving group discussion activities by 60.71%.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Group discussion method in the experimental group is more effective than the lecture method in the control group. It is necessary to try other methods such as group discussion according to the characteristics of the respondents.

**Keywords:** Group Discussion, Knowledge, Lifestyle, Diabetes.

# NURSES AND PATIENTS PERCEPTION ON SELF MONITORING OF DAWN EFFECT TO ENHANCE SELF MANAGEMENT IN DIABETIC PATIENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Dawn effect is a phenomenon in the diabetic patients to describe the condition of hyperglycemia that is spontaneously increasing insulin requirement in the morning caused by the absence of nocturnal hypoglycemia. Self-monitoring can be used to minimize the effects of dawn phenomena. The self-management program can be implemented to manage the blood glucose levels fluctuation in diabetic patients. **Objective:** This study aimed to obtain the self-monitoring influencing factors of diabetic dawn effect, and to enhance the self-management in the district of Temanggung, Central Java, Indonesia. **Methods:** A qualitative study design was used in this research with semi-structured interviews and open-ended questions. Participants were selected using purposive sampling technique from primary healthcare and secondary healthcare of both nurse and patient. Twelve participants consisted of adult nurse (n=5), and patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (n=7). Data of psychometric diabetes self-management scale and blood glucose monitoring were daily collected in the morning. **Result:** The nurse's perceptions of dawn phenomenon were still very low due to the lack of their knowledge and competencies related to self-management in diabetic patients. They followed the advice from physician to prevent either hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia. Moreover, the patient's perception on blood glucose monitoring was importantly considered that they do not have glucometer and mobile equipment (lack of self-management and dawn effect). In addition, all participants (n=7) of diabetic patients had a high blood glucose level. Invasive blood glucose measurement has a high accuracy, but the measurement is inducing pain, causing uncomfortable, and being more risky to infection when it had been checked every morning. **Conclusion:** The results showed that the self-monitoring via invasive method, such as blood glucose measurement, was less effective when conducted several times a day. The specific self-monitoring program for diabetic patients can enhance patient's self-management. **Recommendation:** Instrument development and noninvasive methods to measure and monitor the blood glucose level were suggested to be used, in order to prevent risk of complications.

**Keywords:** self-monitoring, blood glucose, dawn effect, self-management, diabetes

# SATISFACTION WITH NURSING CARE QUALITY AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL

Noraini Binti Mohd Mokhtar

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Patient satisfaction is a very important feature of quality nursing care in any healthcare facility. High quality care based on clinical, economic or other defined criteria will not be complete if the patient is dissatisfied. Any health organization and delivery of care must be more responsive to consumer opinion as patient satisfaction is often determined by the patient handling process. Even though there may be competent physicians present in any given health care institution, it would be inadequate without professional nursing care.

**Objectives:** This study sought to determine inpatient satisfaction with the nursing care at one of the public hospitals in Selayang, Selangor.

**Methods:** Structured, survey questionnaires were administered to 200 respondents from 5 wards in the Accident and Emergency (A&E), Obstetrics & Gynecology (O&G), Medical, Surgical and Pediatric wards. The Likert scale of 1 to 6 is used in every item and the data were analyzed by using SPSS software version 24.

**Results:** The results revealed that 90% of the respondents were satisfied with the service provided by the hospital while the rest of the 10% were neutral. These findings indicated that there is no significant difference between the level of patients' satisfaction and the demographic data (i.e. the gender, education level, employment sector and ethnic group).

**Conclusion:** Patients were highly satisfied on the quality of the nursing care provided by the nurses. Dignity, interpersonal care, competency and the hospital's conducive environment were the expectations of most clients.

Key words: Patients' satisfaction. Quality, healthcare, nursing care.

# **ANALYSIS OF WORK LENGTH, AGE, EDUCATION AND SEX ON NURSE CARING ABILITY IN A HOSPITAL IN BANDUNG**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Someone who chooses to be a nurse, generally has made a moral commitment to serve all patients. Ideal and moral service is not merely an expression of emotion, concern, attitude, or desire to help; but also involves values, willingness and commitment to serve; develop knowledge; perform caring; and accept consequences related to respecting human dignity. Various factors can influence a person's in caring behavior.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to analyze the relationship between age, age and sex on caring nurse ability in one hospital in Bandung.

**Methods:** This research is correlational study with cross sectional design approach. Population in this study were all nurses in a hospital at Bandung. By using random sampling, there were 231 respondents collected. The Caring Ability Inventory (CAI) instrument applied in this study. The univariate data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and followed by using Kruskal Wallis test.

**Findings:** The results showed that 130 respondents (56.3%) had low caring ability, most of respondents (64.1%) had Nursing Diploma, 71.4% of respondents were women; and the average length of work as nurses is 11.3 years. The multivariate results showed that p-value of age, age, education and gender are all > 0.05.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** It can be concluded that the length of work, age, education and gender have no relation to caring nurse attitude in that hospital in Bandung. Based on the results, there is a need to conduct further research to find out the most influencing factor on nurse caring attitude. It also should obtain special attention, either from the hospital management and from the Nursing Unite organization (PPNI) to cooperate in making a program that aims to improve the attitude of caring all nurses.

keywords : Caring, Nurse, Ability



# HOW DOES ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE INFLUENCE CARE COORDINATION IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT? USING COMPETING VALUE FRAMEWORK.

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Organizational culture is a key element in the implementation of care coordination (Sugawara & Nikaido, 2014). Effective care coordination is needed primarily for the care of critical patient. Poor care coordination leads to various medical errors (Aller et al., 2015, Kalra, Kalra, & Baniak, 2013, Valiee, Peyrovi & Nasrabadi, 2014). There is currently little research that explains the relationship between the types of organizational culture with care coordination. **Purpose:** This research was conducted to see the relation of the type of organizational culture with the coordination of care in four public and private hospitals in Jakarta.

**Methods:** The purpose of this study is to see the relationship between type of organizational culture with care coordination in Intensif Care Unit. This study used a cross sectional design involving 221 nurses with  $\alpha=0,05$ . Data collection using OCAI questionnaire and Care Coordination.

**Findings** The results showed clan culture has positive and weak correlation with care coordination ( $p = 0,005$ ;  $r = 0,172$ ). Market culture has negative and weak correlation with care coordination ( $p = 0,000$ ;  $r = -0.262$ ). Possibility of nurses working in predominant market culture perform poor care coordination 0.984 times than nurses working in other culture (OR culture market = 0,984). Clan culture should be strengthened in care coordination for critical care that require prompt and accurate care coordination.

### Conclusion and Recommendations

Clan culture should be strengthened in care coordination for critical care that require prompt and accurate care coordination. Implementation of market culture is less appropriate with the implementation of care coordination.

**Keywords:** *Care Coordination, Organizational Culture*

# THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE KNOWLEDGE OF ELDERLY AND THE USE OF TRADITIONAL ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN HEGARMANAH VILLAGE

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The aging process will be experienced by the elderly which is a decrease in the ability of the heart that can trigger the occurrence of hypertension. Treatment using medicinal plants (herbs) is an alternative treatment to overcome hypertension. Celery (*Apium graveolens*) has been known to have antihypertensive activity, in the presence of apigenin content that has a vasodilation or vasorelaxation effect. Meanwhile, Cat whiskers (*Orthosiphon stamineus*) has been widely used as a diuretic that can lower blood pressure.

**Purpose:** This study aims to determine whether or not the relationship of knowledge of the elderly to the use of traditional antihypertensive drugs.

**Methods:** This research used descriptive correlation method with cross sectional approach. The sample of this study were 37 elderly in one neighbourhood of Hegarmanah Village. The sampling technique used is total sampling. Data were collected by using questionnaire through interview.

**Findings:** The results showed that nearly 65% of the respondents use traditional antihypertensive drugs and non use traditional antihypertensive were 35%. Elderly have high knowledge about traditional antihypertensive drugs were 22% and low knowledge were 78%. The correlation between the knowledge and the use of traditional antihypertensive drugs had a p value of 0,13.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The knowledge of elderly and the use of traditional antihypertensive drugs have not correlation. The social culture have influence to make personal decision to use of traditional antihypertensive drugs.

**Keywords:** Elderly; Knowledge; Traditional Antihypertensive Drugs.

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAIN AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH HYPERTENSION**

**Anggi Pratiwi**

## **ABSTRACT**

Elderly with hypertension is a health problem that always increases every year. More than 50% of hypertensive patients say if headache is the most disturbing of life. Elderly with hypertension tends to mention having poor health status compared with non-hypertensive ones. Poor health status to identify quality of life is not good. This study aims to examine the relationship between pain and quality of life in elderly with hypertension. A total of 58 respondents were recruited by purposive sampling at Panti Tresna Werdha Teratai Palembang. Quality of life was measured using the Sort Form 36 (SF-36) questionnaire. Collected data were analyzed using Chi-Square test. The result showed that there was correlation between intensity of pain with quality of life of elderly with hypertension with value of P-value 0,002. It is hoped that the Tresna Werdha Teratai Palembang can facilitate pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions to reduce headache in elderly people with hypertension.

Keywords: Pain, Hypertension, Quality of Life, Sf-36

# DEPRESSION LEVELS OF ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA BRONCHIALE

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## ABSTRACT

**(Background)** This research is motivated by the growing number of degenerative diseases incidence in the respiratory tract in the elderly, one of Asthma bronchiale. asthma bronchiale also lead to psychological disorders in case of continuous tightness on the sufferer, such as depression can even death. The purpose of this study to get an idea of the level of depression of elderly patients with asthma bronchiale.

**(Methods)** The method used descriptive. Samples were taken at 30 persons from Population 30 respondents its means of sampling using total sampling method. data collection using research instruments with *Beck depression Scale Inventory*. To determine the level of depression elderly patients with asthma used Beck depression score with the criteria: no depression, light depressions, mild depression and depression

**(Findings)** The result showed that elderly people with no depression category were 47%, 40%, depression was 13%,

**(Conclusion and recommendation)** In addition, based on research, there are about 1-4% of the elderly population generally have major depressive disorder, while minor depression disorder about 4-13%. Similar to other age groups, the proportion of women with elderly men with depressive disorder about 2: 1. Another theory suggests that an increased prevalence of depression in older people may be associated with increased disability, cognitive impairment, economic decline, etc. To deal with the depressed levels of elderly patients with Asthma bronchiale perlu an increase in elderly care at the health center activities either promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services involving family.

**Keyword:** *Asthma Bronchiale, Depression. Elderly*

# EFFECTS OF A NURSE'S SUPPORT FOR THE ADOLESCENT-LED HIV/AIDS SEXUAL TRANSMISSION PREVENTION PROGRAM USING A SOCIAL NETWORK ON BEHAVIORAL INTENTION FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH HIV/AIDS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** In Thailand, there are approximately 46.9 % were infected with HIV/AIDS from unsafe sexual behavior and 26% of newly HIV/AIDS cases were caused by sexual transmission from adolescents with HIV/AIDS.

**Purpose:** To examine the effects of the nurse's support for the adolescents-led HIV/AIDS sexual transmission prevention program using a social network on behavioral intention and perceived effectiveness of HIV/AIDS preventive behaviors among adolescents with HIV/AIDS.

**Methods:** A two-group pretest-posttest, repeated measures quasi-experimental design was used. Purposive sampling was performed to recruit 70 adolescents with HIV/AIDS. The data were collected before and after receiving the program at Day 15 and Day 30. The program and questionnaire were validated by three experts. The reliabilities of the behavioral intentions and perceived effectiveness of HIV/AIDS preventive behaviors questionnaires were examined, yielding Cronbach's alpha coefficients of 0.80, and 0.96 respectively. Data were analyzed using a Friedman-test, a Wilcoxon Matched Pairs Signed Rank test, and a Mann-Whitney U-test.

**Findings:** There were significant differences in the overall mean ranks of behavioral intention and perceived effectiveness of HIV/AIDS preventive behavior at the baseline, Day 15, and Day 30 in the experimental group ( $p < .001$ ). Whereas, there were no significant differences in the control group ( $p > .05$ ). There were significant differences of mean ranks of behavioral intention and perceived effectiveness of HIV/AIDS preventive behavior measured at Day 15 and Day 30 between the control and experimental groups ( $p < .001$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Nurses can use this program for adolescents with HIV/AIDS on sexual transmission prevention.

**Keywords:** Nurse's Support, Adolescent leader, HIV/AIDS Prevention, Adolescents with HIV/AIDS, Social network

# ANALYSIS ON QUESTIONABLE POINTS OF JAPANESE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY CARE SERVICE SYSTEM FOR INDONESIAN NURSES

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## ABSTRACT

Introduction. The 2008 Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) has increased opportunities for Japanese nurses and foreign nurses to work together. Many nurses have returned home because of national exam failures. This is not due to their nursing skills, but rather their Japanese language proficiency level and the cultural differences between Japan and their home country. Aim of the Study. The aim of this study is to clarify the difficult points to understand about comprehensive community care service system in Japan for Indonesian nurses. Comprehensive community care service is a system to provide health and medical welfare services aiming to keep living in a familiar area until the end of their lives. Methods : (1) Research design: Qualitative Research (Document Analysis), (2) Participants: 13 Indonesian Returnee NurseS, (3) Analysis technique: We extracted and analyzed the answers (29 subjects) about comprehensive community care that Indonesian nurses were incorrect, while the 70% of Japanese were correct in the national exam. Results & Discussion. Five categories were extracted based on their similarity and learning contents as contents that Indonesian nurses were difficult to understand: Long-term care insurance system mechanism, Transition from hospitalization to home care, Characteristics of home care, Recipient / family characteristics, Role of visiting nurse. Conclusion This study pointed out that the aging society unknown to Indonesian nurses, differences in the role of nursing from home country, the complexity of legal system, make them difficult to understand the comprehensive community care.

# THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY GROUP HYPERTENSION TOWARDS SELF-MANAGEMENT OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS IN CIPATAT, WEST JAVA

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## ABSTRACT

Hypertension is one of chronic diseases that can cause complication. Patients need support system in the management of disease. One of the way to prevent hypertension complication is by using self-management. Community involvement is integrated into the program, so that the patients have a social support system in performing self-management. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of community group program towards self-management of hypertension patients in Cipatat, West Java.

The study method is quasi experiment with pre and post-test control group design. The samples consist of 60 respondents taken by using cluster sampling technique. The subjects were divided into control group who were given routine treatment from primary health care and intervention group who were given community visite group about self-management for 4 weeks include health education, counselling and support. The data were collected using questionnaire about hypertension self-management sub variables which consisted of diet, smoking, physical activities, stress management, body weight control, alcohol, blood pressure monitoring and medication. The data analysis techniques were descriptive and inferential statistics using t-test.

The results of the study showed that the total score of self-management after the intervention was significantly higher than the total score before the intervention ( $M= 131,62$ ;  $SD = 12,9$ ;  $p=0.02$ ). The self-management total scores of the intervention group was significantly higher than the control group in the 4<sup>th</sup> week ( $p=0.005$ ).

Community nurses can do one of the interventions by involving the community and forming hypertension volunteer groups that can act as educators to increase hypertension self-management.

**Keywords:** community, education program, hypertension, peer group, self-management

# COMMUNITY SELF EFFICACY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE BASED ON CHARACTERISTIC RISK FACTORS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Coronary heart disease is one of the main causes of mortality rate in the world. This disease is affected by several risk factors. People who has high or moderate risk factors for coronary heart disease should have good preventive behavior, but this also requires a good level of self-efficacy as well, so that the expected behavior can be performed.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to determine the level of community self-efficacy of coronary heart disease based on characteristic risk factors.

**Methods:** This research used a descriptive quantitative approach. Participant consisted of 70 people in Desa Limusgede, West Java, Indonesia acquired through a non-probability technique of purposive sampling. Self-efficacy was measured using a self efficacy questionnaire (validity value in the range of 0.484 to 0.773 and reliability value 0.862) while risk factor data were determined by age, body mass index, blood pressure, smoking behavior, diabetes mellitus, and physical activity which were referenced by Jakarta Cardiovascular Score. Data were analyzed using median and frequency distribution.

**Findings:** The results showed that median (minimum-maximum score) of self-efficacy is 26.00 (11-41), most of the respondent (62.86%) had high self-efficacy of coronary heart disease and more than a half respondent (47.14%) had moderate and high risk factors for cardiovascular disease.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Further, almost half the respondent who had high self-efficacy also had moderate and high risk factors for cardiovascular disease. So, health professional must concern in activities to decrease the level of cardiovascular risk factors, one of them is health education.

**Keywords:** Coronary Heart Disease; Risk Factors; Self-Efficacy



# NON-PHARMACOLOGIC RELIEF OF PAIN DURING LABOR: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Labor pain is a physiological response but anxiety can cause pain that lead to psychological trauma for mother, prolonged delivery, inadequate oxygenation of the fetus to fetal distress, and maternal or fetal death if labor pain is not treated. Therefore, it is important of relief the pain for the mother during labor using non-pharmacological approach. **Purpose:** This systematic review aimed to determine the effective methods of reducing labor pain. **Methods:** Systematic review was done by searching articles using electronic databases i.e. Google scholar, Science Direct, Pubmed, and Sinta. Keywords used in Bahasa Indonesia and English were "non-pharmacology", "pain", "labor", "therapy", and "pain relief in labor", Inclusion criteria consisted of the authors were at least bachelor, the articles ranged from 2014 to 2018, quantitative study, there were instruments, and fulltext. The searching results found from Google Scholar during 2014 to 2018 amounted 795 articles, Science Direct was 443 articles, Pubmed was 108 articles, and Sinta was 3 articles. Selecting articles were done based on the inclusion criteria. Finally, 16 articles were selected consisting of Google Scholar database 8 articles, Science Direct 4, Pubmed 3 articles and Sinta was 1 article. The article was analyzed by focusing on non-pharmacological labor pain, and the instrument to measure the pain. **Results:** There were several methods that can be used to reduce labor pain, such as massage therapy, music therapy, aromatherapy, warm compress, breath exercise, and birthball practice. **Conclusions and recommendations:** This study provides valid evidence of effective non-pharmacological methods in reducing pain in labor. Further studies of non-pharmacologic can be done more in depth about which measures are most effective for reducing labor pain.

**Keywords:** Labor, Non-pharmacology, Pain, Therapy

# ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND SELF ESTEEM AND DEATH ANXIETY IN ELDERLY IN WEST BANDUNG REGENCY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The relationship between depression, quality of life, and self esteem and death anxiety has not been studied extensively in elderly. Elderly with death anxiety could have a significant consequence may be mental health problems. Death anxiety has been associated with heightened negative attitudes toward the elderly (DePaola et al., 1992). **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to determine if there is correlation between depression, quality of life, and self esteem and death anxiety in elderly. **Methods:** In this descriptive correlational study, 382 elderly people from West Bandung were recruited using convenience sampling strategies from August to September 2016. Data collection instruments included a demographic questionnaire, the Geriatric Depression Scale, the WHOQoL-BREF, the Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, and the Templer Death Anxiety Scale. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and Pearson correlation coefficient. The level of significance was considered  $P < 0.05$ . **Findings:** The average score of depression, quality of life, and self esteem and death anxiety were  $9.74 \pm 3.73$ ,  $207.94 \pm 31.80$ ,  $18.05 \pm 4.51$  and  $8.52 \pm 2.91$ , respectively. There was a significant relationship between depression and death anxiety ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $r = 0.466$ ). There was a weak relationship between quality of life and death anxiety ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $r = 0.216$ ) and between self esteem and death anxiety ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $r = -0.204$ ). **Conclusion and Recommendations:** In the current study, a significant relationship was observed between depression and death anxiety, and a weak relationship between quality of life, self esteem and death anxiety in elderly. When assessing the death anxiety in the elderly, paying attention to their depression, quality of life, and self esteem is necessary. It was seen that death anxiety increases as long as depression level and quality of life (surprisingly) increase, but different from self-esteem, when it decreases. Appropriate diagnosis and management of depression, quality of life, and self esteem can improve the death anxiety in the elderly.

**Keywords:** Death anxiety; Depression; Elderly; Quality of life; Self esteem

# FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MDR TB TREATMENT: A SCOPING REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a major threat to the control of TB worldwide. MDR-TB management and treatment is more complex and difficult to achieve favorable treatment outcomes than drug-sensitive TB.

**Pupose:** The objective of this study was to have a greater understanding of the factors that can contribute to MDR TB treatment, may lead to improved service delivery with the potential to improve the healthcare of patients.

**Methods:** Arksey and O'Malley's methodological framework was used for conducting scoping reviews which entails setting research questions, selecting relevant studies, charting the data and synthesizing the results in a report.

**Findings:** 64 articles were used in this study. The factors contributing to MDR-TB treatment were 1) demographic data; 2) pre diagnosis attrition; 3) lost to follow-up; 4) disease factors; 5) treatment factors; and 6) health care provider factors.

**Conclusions& Recommendations:** In order to achieve treatment success of MDR TB, efforts are needed to reduce those factors, which affect adherence and treatment success rates in order to ensure higher rates of adherence and treatment success.

**Keywords:** Multi-drug resistant, treatment, tuberculosis

# THE EFFECT OF DOCUMENTARY FILM "IS IT POSSIBLE TO LIVE HAPPILY WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA?" ON FAMILY'S PERCEPTION OF RECOVERY FROM SCHIZOPHRENIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Individuals with schizophrenia in their recovery process need to get support from various parties, especially their own families. However, due to the stigma of Indonesian society towards people diagnosed with schizophrenia, individuals have not received adequate support. Until now information available in the media such as television and other electronic media are still negative about people with schizophrenia. Therefore, it is needed an innovation in educating community about the recovery process of schizophrenia. This study is a pilot project to test the effectiveness of health education using documentary film about the recovery of people with schizophrenia.

**Methods:** A one-group pretest posttest design was used. 30 families of individuals who experienced schizophrenia were involved in this study. The respondents were received a health education intervention using a documentary film entitled "Is it possible to live happily with schizophrenia?" Families' perceptions are measured using a public perception questionnaire on recovery. Data was analyzed using independent t-test to know the difference of family's perception before and after intervention.

**Results:** Findings supported the research hypothesis that there is a significant difference between the Schizophrenia Family Perception in the Recovery Intervention Group before and after "Health Education", which means that health education using media film "**Is it possible to live happily with schizophrenia?**" can improve families' perception about schizophrenia.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** To sum up it is proved that health education using documentary film can be used to change family's perception about schizophrenia. It is suggested to use the film to educate families in various setting of mental health services.

**Keywords:** Film media, perception, family schizophrenia

# VIOLENCE AMONG MENTAL HEALTH NURSES AND PATIENTS ASSOCIATED WITH WORKING ALLIANCE

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** This is a study of Exposure of Violence among Mental Health Nurses and Patients, associated with Working Alliance in Indonesian Mental Hospital.

**Objective:** This study is aimed at finding quantitative evidence of exposure violence, determining the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and Working Alliance; and analysing the odds ratio between exposures to violence and working alliance. Through the qualitative approach, this study explores whether interviews with nurses support the quantitative findings.

**Method:** This study adopted a Sequential Explanatory Mixed Method. Purposive sampling was applied in Mental Hospital of West Java, Indonesia. A total of 120 nurses have been selected.

**Result:** It is common for nurses to experience physical, verbal, and psychological violence. More than half of nurses showed a low working alliance. The research findings revealed that there was a significant relationship between educational level and working alliance with a P value of 0.000. Mental health nurses suffering high physical, verbal, psychological and sexual violence had a chance of working alliance 2.6 - 7.6 times lower. Qualitatively, nurse's experiences included physical assault, verbal violence, sexual harassment, and intimidation from family, threat of lawsuit, unpredictable situation, and desire to leave the job, spiritual response, and anticipatory response.

**Conclusion:** The highest exposure to violence is psychological, while the lowest is sexual. Interviews support the quantitative findings. There is a significant relationship between violence and Working Alliance, wherein the higher the exposure to violence, the lower the Working Alliance.

**Keywords:** Mental Health Nurses' Exposure to Violence, Working Alliance

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH ADVERSITY QUOTIENT ON LECTURER

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Emotional intelligence needed to motivate yourself and be able to withstand the frustration that can overcome the negative emotions that arise and mitigate conflict. responsible for our ability to manage ourselves and our relationships with others.

**Purpose:** The purposes of this study were to determine the relationship between emotional intelligence with adversity quotient of Nursing and Midwifery Lecturer at Sari Mutiara Indonesia University.

**Method:** The data obtained were analyzed by correlational analytic with cross sectional approach. The sample of this study was recruited with total sampling as much as 40 people. Data collected by questionnaire on Nursing and Midwifery Lecturer at Sari Mutiara Indonesia University. The data was analyzed by spearman correlation with significance  $\alpha < 0.05$ .

**Results:** The study showed that 45% in moderate emotional intelligence and 37.5% in moderate adversity quotient. There was significant correlation between emotional intelligence with adversity quotient ( $r = 0.436$  ;  $p < 0.05$  )

**Conclusion and Recommendations :** Based on the study, we concluded that the more emotional intelligence, the more ability to cope with environmental demands and pressures, problems or challenges that arise in life. It is suggested for lecturers to grow and improve their ability to face and overcome the challenges or adversity quotient.

**Keywords:** Adversity quotient; Emotional intelligence; Lecturer

# CAREGIVERS OF SCHIZOPHRENICS IN YOGYAKARTA: HOW UNIQUE?

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Schizophrenics suffer from disorganized thoughts, feelings and behaviors. The symptoms experienced by schizophrenics are chronic and irreversible. Schizophrenics need care and they sometimes experience recurrences, which would affect family members, especially those who directly provide care.

**Objective:** This research aims to determine the characteristics of caregivers of schizophrenics in Yogyakarta.

**Method:** This is a quantitative research which uses a cross-sectional design, it involves 56 respondents. The analysis is conducted using a descriptive quantitative method. The research instruments used are questionnaires about caregivers' characteristics data. This research is conducted in 'Imogiri II' Community Health Center's work area, Bantul, Yogyakarta Special Region.

**Results:** The research results show that most caregivers are females (76.7%); 82.1% are married; 46.4% are between 51-60 years old. 80.3% of the caregivers provide care for more than 3 hours in one day. 37.5% caregivers are related as mothers. Most of the caregivers' latest education is elementary school (57.1%); 39.2% of the caregivers are farmers; 41% have a monthly income of less than Rp. 500,000; 51% caregivers care for the patients for up to 10 years.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Caregivers for schizophrenics are dominated by closest family members, such as mothers. The long term care demanded for schizophrenics will affect caregivers. The next research related with schizophrenia could focus on the development of caregivers' roles.

**Keywords:** Caregiver, characteristics, schizophrenia

# EXPERIENCES CARING FOR FAMILY MEMBERS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA IN PALEMBANG, INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** :Schizophrenia is a severe psychiatric disorder characterized by decreased ability to communicate, reality disorders, cognitive impairment and difficulty performing daily activities and violence against oneself, others and the environment. This condition causes caregiver to experience various problems during caring, that is feeling of fear, anger, frustration, shame, feeling helpless and useless and stigma.

**Purpose** :This study purpose to get an overview of family experience caring with family members with schizophrenia at Ernaldi Bahar Hospital Palembang.

**Method**:The research design is qualitative method with phenomenology approach. This study was conducted on family with schizophrenia using in- dept interview techniques and field note.

The types of interviews used are unstructured and open-ended questions to explore participants' experiences by listening to more what they feel, while making field notes of verbal and non-verbal expression.

The results of in-depth interviews and field notes in the analysis using Colaizzi method with six stages of analysis, namely 1.processing data to be analyzed, 2. reading the entire data, build a general picture and search for meaning as a whole, 3. analyze more detail by coding data, 4. Implementing the coding process to describe the settings, the people, the categories and themes to be analyzed, 5. showing descriptions of themes and presented in narrative, 6. interpreting data.

**Findings**: The research finds seven themes, namely endless suffering, psychological burden, financial burden, society, family and environment, closer to God and patient to the test.

**Conclusion and recommendation**:This study aims to improve the quality of services and psychosocial and cost for families with schizophrenia.

**Keywords**: endless suffering, family, schizophrenia, and stigma.



# PERSONALITY DISORDER SCREENING AMONG HEALTHY PEOPLE

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Personality disorder is often under-diagnosed in normal population. It is important to detect personality disorder through screening at an early stage.

**Purpose:** This study was carried out to assess personality disorder risk among nursing student in educational setting.

**Methods:** A descriptive quantitative study was adopted. The sampling technique used in this research was consecutive sampling. The Indonesian version of Personality Disorder Screening (PDS) questionnaire was distributed. Data were analyzed using descriptive and frequencies to describe the demographic characteristics and risk of personality disorder based on cluster. There were 546 nursing student in nursing educational setting. Of these, 49 met the criteria for the inclusion criteria.

**Findings:** The result showed that the majority of the participants were girls (86%), with age 20 years (60%). This study revealed that the most dominant of high risk personality disorder was narcissistic (57%) in Cluster B and the least dominant of high risk personality was avoidant (4%) in Cluster C.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Our study, for the first time, assessed the types of personality disorder among people in the healthy population. The results of this study provide important information for nursing school to prevent actual personality disorder among nursing student. These findings highlight the need for further research to determine the extent of personality disorder type and its influence in nursing school.

**Keywords:** **Healthy people; Personality disorder; Screening; Descriptive quantitative study.**

# THE STAGES OF RECOVERY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

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## Abstract

**Background** The recovery process is a very long journey, recovery is not a goal but a process that continues to move dynamically.

**Purpose** : this literature study to draw conclusions from some related evidence-based discussed the stages of recovery in survivors of schizophrenia.

**Methods** In this literature review, the author articles sourced from electronic database such as Proquest, Google Scholar, Ebsco-Host, Researchgate in the period 1998-2010 with the keywords Recovery, Schizophrenia, Phases Of The Recovery Process. The data obtained, reviewed, compared, arranged systematically and discussed.

**Findings** Of the four articles taken obtained several stages of recovery schizophrenia which began to be investigated in a qualitative research in 1998 by Baxter EA, in this study found three stages in the recovery process. In the second article written by Spaniol L described four stages of the recovery process. While Andresen in 2003 in his article dividing the recovery phase into five stages. From these articles, Davidson (2010) conclude that on the way to recovery a survivor must pass the pre contemplation-stage (pre-recovery), contemplation, preparation, action and last stage living beyond disability (formerly labeled maintenance). In this last stage, the survivor must be able to maintain all the positive behavioral changes that have been done.

**Conclusions and recommendations** The stages of recovery that passed every individual different and in every stage, it necessary family roles that must always support, environment, peer support and health workers. Based on the results of this review literature, it is expected that health workers can involve clients and families, in optimizing the process journey through the characteristics of recovery stage.

**Keywords:** *Phases Of The Recovery Process, Recovery, Schizophrenia*

# **FAMILY KNOWLEDGE OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS RELATING TO CAUSING RELAPSE FACTORS IN POLYCLINIC OF DR. SLAMET HOSPITAL GARUT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Schizophrenia is a type of mental disorder that often occurs in society particularly in low socioeconomic class. Patients with schizophrenia are estimated to relapse 50% in the first year and 70% in the second year. One of the influencing factors that causes the relapse is that the family patients with schizophrenia does not know how to handle the patients' behavior at home. This study is intended to obtain description of family knowledge of schizophrenic patients about causing relapse factors.

The population in this study is family patients with schizophrenia who have come to the psychiatric clinic of dr. Slamet Hospital and treated at least twice. The total population is 297 people. Besides, the collecting data is conducted by using questionnaire which is given to the 30 families. Each questionnaire is filled by one of the family member selected as the sample criteria. The form of questionnaire is multiple choice. This study belongs to descriptive and percentage is used as the technique of analyzing the data

There are four sub variables used as causing relapse factors; patient, drug, family, and environment, to find out the level of family knowledge with schizophrenic patients. In terms of patient factors, most of the respondents have poor knowledge (67%). From the drug factor, the respondent also have poor knowledge (37%)

In terms of family knowledge about causing relapse from patient factor, most of the respondents do not have good knowledge (67%), in terms of family knowledge about causing relapse from drug factor, 37% of the respondents have poor knowledge. In terms of family factor, almost half of total respondents have poor knowledge (30%), and the last, from the environment factor, 63% respondents have also poor knowledge.

Based on the research result, the mental health nurse is expected to improve family knowledge with family counselling program. This program should be conducted either in individual or team in forms of home visit such as discussion or communication among families.

**Keywords:** Family Knowledge, Schizophrenic Patients, Causing Relapse Factors.

# **EDUCATION LEVEL AND CAREGIVERS BURDEN CARING FOR PERSONS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Caregivers might experience burden when caring persons with schizophrenia. Studies showed that several factors can cause burden, but level education has not been explained clearly particularly on caregivers caring for person with schizophrenia. In West Jawa Province Mental Hospital, some caregivers have low level education. Level education is important to considered by nurse when giving health education in order to caregivers will be easy to understand its contents. The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences between level education and burden of caregivers of person with schizophrenia. Research method is the quantitative study. Eighty eight family caregivers of persons with schizophrenia were selected from Outpatient Department of West Jawa Province Mental Hospital with purposive sampling technique. Then data were collected with self-report questionnaires for education level and Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI). Finally, data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis Test. The findings showed that there were significant difference between level education and burden ( $H=15.99$ ;  $P=.001$ ). The study indicates that nurses should understand about burden of caregivers caring for persons with schizophrenia based on their educational level. It is crucial as knowledge for doing assessment, planning, and providing intervention.

Keywords: Burden, Caregivers, Education level, Schizophrenia

# ENHANCING QUALITY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA FAMILY THROUGH FOLLOWING SELF HELP GROUP FAMILY

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction**The conditions experienced by the clients of mental disorders often cause the family as the closest people who look after the clients experiencing stress and difficulties that can reduce the quality of family life. The self-help group is one of the family support groups that relief the family to cope with stress and difficulties during caring the client's mental disorder which also improves the quality of family life. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of self-help group on the quality of family life in caring the family members who had schizophrenia

**Methods**The research method was "Quasi-experimental pre-post test with control group" with intervention forming the self-help group ODGJ family. The sampling method was purposive sampling and 43 samples were obtained for the control group and 43 families for the treatment group. The data collection tool used the WHO QoL questionnaire. The data obtained were analyzed by using Independent sample t-test, Chi-Square and Dependent sample t-test.

**Findings**The influence of Self Help Group on the quality of family life can be seen from the difference of the total score of total quality of family life after the Self Help Group between the control group and the treatment with the value of p-Value 0.021 (<0.05) which means there was a significant influence of family participation in Self-Help Group against Quality of Family Life ODGJ

**Conclusions and recommendation**The conclusion of this study was Self-Help group is a family support group that can improve the quality of family life. This research recommended to the providers of the health services for the community to stimulate the formation of self help group to improve the quality of life of family ODGJ

Keywords :*Self-help group*, the quality of family life, and mental disorders.

# THE IMPACT MEDIA TO ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Teens are using media information; electronic or paper base to search information including reproductive health. This may have an impact on their attitudes and behavior, one of which is the behavior of adolescent reproductive health, such as sexual, drugs, and HIV / AIDS. **Purpose:** The aim of the study was to know the correlation of the type of media on adolescent reproduction health attitudes and behaviors. **Methods:** The research design was correlational study with cross sectional approach. Data collection was used the questioners. Data were analyzed using frequencies and chi-square test. The research was conducted in 2017 at SMPN 1 Banjaran SMPN 1 Dayeuhkolot, SMPN 1 Cileunyi, SMA Dayeuhkolot, and SMAN Cileunyi Kabupaten Bandung. The population of this study were all students of SMP and SMA amounted to 12,000 with a sample using Slovin formula amounted to 668 students. Sampling technique was stratified random sampling. **Results:** The results showed that the handbooks (0.31), newspapers (0.46), TV (0.63), radio (1.00), VCD (0.197), Internet (0.13) have no correlated with the attitude. In the behavioral variable it was found that internet (0.03), newspaper (0.01), and radio (0.02) were correlated with behavior, while handbooks (0.14), TV (0.56), and VCD (1.00) had no correlated. **Conclusion and recommendation:** Internet, radio, and newspaper media can influence attitudes and behavior of adolescent reproductive health. Needed methods to improve the provision of adequate and sustainable information involving the internet media as an educational approach in adolescents to improve their attitudes and behavior, especially behavior on adolescent reproductive health.

**Keywords:** Adolescent Reproduction Health, Attitudes, Behaviors, Media

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE ON SIGN AND SYMPTOM OF DEHYDRATION AND HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR AMONG FAMILY WHO HAVE CHILDREN WITH DIARRHEA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Family members often bring their children who suffer from diarrhea to the hospital were in dehydration state. This problem could be prevented if they have proper knowledge to recognize sign and symptoms of diarrhea and promptly help seeking behaviour. The purpose of this study was to determine relationship between knowledge on sign and symptoms of dehydration and help-seeking behavior among family who have children with diarrhea.

**Methodology:** A descriptive correlational design was used to carry out this research. The data were collected from 54 family members in October to November 2016 in a village in Pekanbaru. Purposive sampling was used to select out the research participants from research population with inclusion criterias only family with under 5 years age children who suffered with diarrhea and voluntery as research participant. Descriptive statistic was used to analyze variables knowledge on sign and symptoms of dehydration and help seeking behavior univariately. Chi square was used to determine relationship between both of those research variables and to test the hypothesis.

**Result:** This research has found that majority of research participant with age between 25-35 years (48,1%), senior high school education background (64.8%), and housewife (70.4%). The majority of respondents (83,3 %) had high knowledge of diarrhea, but in contrast more than 2/3 mothers had low knowledge about signs and symptoms of dehydration. Majority of respondents (66.7%) did not immediately take their children to health care facilities when diarrhea occurs. Most mothers with high knowledge will immediately bring their children to health care facilities once they found sign and symptoms of dehydration. Bivariate analysis found that p value (0,596) >  $\alpha$  (0,05) this indicate that there was a significant correlation between knowledge of signs and symptoms of dehydration and help-seeking behavior among family with children who experienced diarrhea.

**Conclusion:** Family members is a key person to manage their children who suffer from diarrhea and to prevent them from dehydration. Knowledge on sign and symptoms of dehydration is a critical important factor to build awareness and practice of seeking help behavior among family with children who suffer from diarrhea.

**Keywords:** dehydration, diarrhea, help-seeking behavior

# **THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE DEGREE AND TOILET TRAINING APPLICATION ATTITUDE ON TODDLERS (1-3 YEARS OLD) ON PADAMUKTI VILLAGE GARUT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Toilet training can be a beginning of forming children's independence because they start to be able to do small things such as urinating and defecating without any assistance. The writer has done the early study by interviewing 13 mothers and 12 of them stated that their children urinate or defecate wherever they want. The mothers also stated that they still don't know how to teach their children the toilet training. The purpose of the research is to obtain a certain description about the correlation between mothers' knowledge degree and toilet training attitude on toddlers on PadaMukti Village, Gadog community health center work area, Pasirwangi District, Garut. The method used on this research is descriptive correlation with cross sectional approach. The population on this research is the entire mothers who have toddlers with the total number 1.488 families. Sampling technique used is stratified random sampling with the total number of 95 samples. The result of this research showed that some mothers (55,8%) has lack of knowledge about toilet training, and the rest of mothers (58,9%) has the attitude not to apply the toilet training on toddlers. There is a meaningful correlation between mothers' knowledge degree and toilet training attitude on toddlers on PadaMukti Village, Gadog community health center work area, Pasirwangi District, Garut with *p*-value 0.000. Knowledge is one of the factors driving someone to change behavior or have a new behavior, knowledge of mother is lacking based on level of education and the environment, according to according to Kuncoro (2004), the better a person's knowledge , the more easily receive information so that more and more also owned knowledge. It can be concluded that the better the mothers' knowledge about toilet training, the more applied toilet training on their children. Hence, it is necessary to improve mothers' knowledge and comprehension by giving them counseling about toilet training application on toddlers by the related parties who comprehend about this matter.

**Keywords** : toilet training, knowledge, toddler



# THE POTENTIAL VARIABLES OF FIRST CHILD'S ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS FROM 1994 TO 2012

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## ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of 1987, Indonesian National Family Planning Board (BKKBN) has been discouraging early first marriage (marrying before 20 for females and before 25 for males). In 2016, BKKBN recommended ideal ages of marriage for females and males as old as 21 and 25 respectively. This study aimed at comparing predictor variables associated with the environmental quality of first child.

This study was a retrospective analysis involving 5 groups of data reported within the period of 1994-1997 (n=34,225), 1997-2000 (n=34,227), 2001-2004 (n=33,088), 2005-2009 (n=40,701), and 2009-2012 (n=45,607). Data were collected from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey datasets (SDKI [*Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia*]). Data were analyzed using chi-square tests.

Results indicated several variables that significantly contributed to the first child's environment quality: (1) residential area (p value<0.05); (2) mother's educational background (p value<0.05); (3) mother's exposure to information media (p value<0.05); (4) mother's employment status (significance were only found in two groups of data: 1994-1997 and 1997-2000 with each p value<0.05); (5) father's educational background (p value<0.05).

In conclusion, there was an inconsistency with regard to strong and weak potential factors of first child's environment quality within an eighteen-year period. It is recommended to reassess the predictors. It is also important to develop strategies to improve marriage quality and family formation.

**Keywords:** first child, environmental quality, retrospective analysis

# FACTORS IMPACTING QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDONESIAN CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Thalassemia is a major genetic blood disorder that considered as a public health problem in Indonesia. While significant advances have been made in clinical management of thalassemia patients over the past few decades, our knowledge on the factors affecting the quality of life of thalassemia patients are limited and some previous studies shown contradictory results.

**Purpose:** The aim of the study was to analyze factors related to the QOL school age children with Thalassemia major in Indonesia.

**Methods:** A correlational analytic with cross sectional approach was conducted in a district hospital in Indonesia during May to July 2017. The PedsQL generic core scale was used to assess 55 school age children with thalassemia major. Data were analyzed bivariate by using Pearson and Spearman Correlation Test. Furthermore, multivariate analyzed using multiple linear regression to determine the factors that most correlating the quality of life of children.

**Findings:** The results showed the average quality of life of school age children with thalassemia major at 66.54±12.85. There was a significant correlation between quality of life with pre-transfusion Hb level ( $p=0,018$ ,  $\alpha=0,05$ ), frequency of transfusion ( $p=0,000$ ,  $\alpha=0,05$ ), nutrient status ( $p=0,000$ ,  $\alpha=0,05$ ), Family support ( $p=0,004$ ,  $\alpha=0,05$ ), friends support ( $p=0,000$ ,  $\alpha=0,05$ ) and adherence to iron chelation therapy ( $p=0,016$  and  $\alpha=0,05$ ).

**The conclusion and recommendations:** Transfusion frequency is the most correlate factor to the QOL of school age children with thalassemia major. It is suggested that effective transfusion scheduling, family and friends supports, and providing adequate education for parents is essential in improving QOL thalassemia children.

**Keywords:** Factors, school age children, quality of life, thalassemia major,

# ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE OF HEPATITIS B AMONG HOSPITAL VISITORS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Hepatitis B is a potentially life-threatening liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus. Hepatitis B has become a global communicable disease and gave burden to the health care system, patient, family, society and country. In Malaysia, the incidence rate of hepatitis B shows an increasing trend. According to Ministry of Health Malaysia (2014), the mortality rate was 0.04 per 100000 populations and was rising to 0.09 in 2015. Hospital visitors have a significant role in patient care by interceding on patients' behalf and advocating proper care.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to assess knowledge of hepatitis B among hospital visitors and examine the relationship between knowledge and sociodemographic variable.

**Methods:** A convenience sample of hospital visitors (n=900) completed this cross-sectional survey.

**Findings:** This study found that level of knowledge of hepatitis B among hospital visitors was moderate and most of the hospital visitors were uncertain regarding mode of transmission of hepatitis B virus. It is also found that there was a significant difference in the mean of knowledge score based on the age ( $p=0.001$ ) and education level ( $p=0.002$ ). However, there was no significant difference in the mean of knowledge score based on the ethnicity ( $p=0.284$ ), marital status ( $p=0.861$ ) and gender ( $p=0.365$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Education plays an important role in the prevention strategies to decrease the incidence of this preventable disease. Thus, it is crucial for nurses and healthcare professionals to educate hospital visitors regarding mode of transmission of hepatitis B virus and the importance of routine blood screening

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B, Hospital Visitors' Knowledge, Viral Infection

# **PATIENT NEEDS ON NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING AND RISK FACTOR MANAGEMENT AMONG MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS *IN CARDIAC REHABILITATION***

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The prevention of recurrent cardiac events through cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is critical issue for Myocardial Infarction (MI) patients. Nevertheless, existing program for MI patients was not performed optimally to achieve the behavioral change and clinical goals. Health-care professionals more focused on medical treatment, and less concern on prevention and rehabilitation. The need of nursing care for MI patients have been investigated previously. Yet, information related the MI patient needs on nutritional counseling and risk factor management are very limited.

**Purpose:** To investigate patient needs on nutritional counseling and risk factor management among MI patients and its relationships those factors. **Methods:** This was quantitative approach with descriptive correlational and convenience sampling was used for this study. The participants included 38 MI patients admitted to the Cardiac Rehabilitation Unit. Data collection employed from questionnaires that were filled in by the respondents using a retrospective technique at the end of cardiac rehabilitation program. Data were analyzed using descriptive and correlational statistics.

**Findings:** The study signified that MI patients required cardiac rehabilitation towards risk factors management and nutritional counseling from nurses (92.1%). The finding also indicated that there is a statistically positive relationship between nutritional counseling needs and risk factor management ( $r = 0,503$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Patient needs on nutritional counseling and risk factor management among MI patients are correlated positively. Therefore, the information regarding nutrition and risk factor management for MI patients should be provided simultaneously to complement each other.

**Keywords:** Myocardial Infarction, Nutritional Counseling, Patient's Need, Risk Factor Management

# EFFECT OF EXERCISE FOR PATIENT WITH HYPERTENSION IN PUSKESMAS PASUNDAN GARUT

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** : Hypertension is a cardiovascular disease globally. Hypertension is remains silent killer, the clinical strategy to focusing on new and improved treatments is exercise. Physical activity can reduce high blood pressure. Gymnastic Tera exercise can controlling hypertension.

**Methods** : The study was quasy experimental design with one group pretest-posttest. The study was conducted in Puskesmas Pasundan Garut. Sampling by means of concecutive sampling with 15 respondents for intervention group and 15 for control group. The sampel were age 30-65 years. The Intervention was gymnastic tera exercise. The Blood pressure function were evaluated before and after the training period. The data were analyzed by using t-test paired.

**Findings** : The result showed a significant difference before and after tera gymnastic exercise in patient with hypertension I ( $p=000.0$ ). The tera gymnastic exercise conditioning program achieved effect in this population.

**Conclusion dan Recommendation** : The reduction of blood pressure after exercise is of great clinical relevance. Physical activity has been shown to have beneficial effect on blood pressure.

Keyword : Exercise ; Gymnastic Tera ; Hypertension

# **CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE'S (CKDS) NURSING MANAGEMENT: A LITERATURE REVIEW OF EVIDENCE BASED NURSING PRACTICES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) as one of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) in Indonesia, have high risks in contributing to premature death that may lead to the decreasing of National productivity. Therefore, it is fundamental to have more concern in the NCDs situation and have priorities in improving NCDs outcomes. Moreover, nurses as the primary care giver have the roles to maintain the quality of life of individuals with CKD. Facts on Nursing practices on CKD patients are important to be studied. Further study then may be planned to developed a holistic and comprehensive nursing intervention of CKD patients.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to describes the evidence of nursing practices related with CKD.

**Method:** A literature review of CKD's nursing intervention studies. Literatures with

**Results:** 23 literatures had been analyzed and resulted in three themes, which are: Quality of life of individuals with CKD; Health promotion to support independent life of Individuals with CKD and various nursing interventions. Literatures were identified and obtained from EBSCO. The process started with the use of related keywords such as: "Nursing Care" OR "Nursing Intervention" AND "Chronic Kidney Disease".

**Conclusion:** Optimal quality of life is the main goal of nursing interventions towards individuals with CKD. Therefore, a thorough Nursing Intervention with considering not only individual aspects but also other health determinant of CKD patients is fundamental. Comprehensive and continuous nursing intervention may lead to behavioral change and finally better quality of life of individuals with CKD.

**Keywords:** Chronic Kidney Disease; Non-Communicable disease; Nursing Intervention

# KNOWLEDGE OF HYPERTENSION PATIENTS ABOUT STROKE PREVENTION BY NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPY AT RSU DR. SLAMET GARUT

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction :** Hypertension that occurs for years can cause various problems. Effort to measure blood pressure regularly and treat it effectively, aim to prevent complications. Someone who usually smoke and let high cholesterol levels in the blood more at risk of complications. One of the complications caused by hypertension is stroke, so it is necessary to control the hypertensive patients because hypertension control can be the key prevention of stroke. Control of hypertension can be a study of patient knowledge about prevention, because knowledge is an indicator that affects to the changes in patient behavior. non-pharmacology is one of the efforts by way of therapy, to prevent stroke complications, so special studies are needed to what extent the knowledge of hypertensive patients about non-pharmacological therapy to prevent stroke

**Objective :** This study aims to find out how the knowledge of hypertensive patients about stroke prevention efforts by way of non-pharmacologic therapy, Non-pharmacological therapies here include regular exercise, low-salt diet and lifestyle changes.

**Method:** The type of research is descriptive research, the polpulation in this study is all hypertensive patients who come to the Poly In dr. Slamet Garut in August 2017. The sample in this research using non probability method with accidental sampling with 25 samples.

**Finding :** Obtained that the knowledge of hypertensive patients about the effort of stroke prevention by non-pharmacological therapy in Poli In dr. Slamet Garut from 25 respondents, have the best knowledge as much as 28.00%, knowledge enough 36.00%, have knowledge less 36.00%.

**Conclusion and Recommendation :** Most of the respondents who studied about the knowledge of hypertensive patients about stroke prevention efforts by non-pharmacological therapy in Inner Polyclinic dr. Slamet Garut has less knowledge and enough knowledge respectively that is 36.00% (9 persons). From the conclusion and recommendations above that the authors suggest are required health education about non-pharmacological therapy to prevent stroke in hypertensive patients who come to the Polyclinic In dr. Slamet Garut.

Keywords: Hypertension, Stroke Prevention, Knowledge

# THE EFFECT OF BLOOD SUGAR TOWARD WOUND HEALING WITH CONVENTIONAL AND MODERN WOUND CARE

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:**Current wound care has undergone a very rapid development, although there are still many uses of honey as wound care because it is considered economical. Increased field of science and technology contributes to the practice of wound care. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of high blood sugar on wound healing and comparison of effectiveness of wound care using modern wound care at General Hospital and treatment using honey at Private Hospital by using quantitative approach with quasi experimental research.

**Methods:** The sample was DM patients with gangrenous lesions treated for 15 days with 5 times wound care using a wound assessment measurement. A total of 20 respondents were selected with control group 10 respondents using modern care and another 10 respondents using honey. The independent variable is wound care and the dependent variable is the high blood sugar.

**Results:**The analysis used frequency, percentage, *chi square test*, and *one way anova*. The results showed no relationship between high blood sugar with wound healing  $p = 0.943 > 0.05$ . There was a significant differences between modern wound care and using honey in seven out of ten assessments, i.e. wound edges, cave, exudate type, skin color, edema tissue, granulation tissue, and epithelialization ( $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:**This suggests that modern wound care is more effective than wound care using honey.

**Keywords:** Conventional Care, Modern Care, Wound Assessment



# HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY (HBOT) TO REDUCE BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL ON PATIENTS DIABETES MELLITUS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Oxygen hyperbaric therapy is a clinical treatment by inhalation of pure oxygen ( $FiO_2 = 100\%$ ) at higher air pressure than normal pressure, resulting in increased oxygen levels in the blood and tissues. Currently, hyperbaric oxygen therapy is used for additional management in diabetes mellitus.

**Objective.** The purpose of this study is to know the effect of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in case of diabetes mellitus to changes in blood glucose level.

**Methods.** Type of research used is pre-experimental one group pre-test post design. The population in this study was diabetes mellitus patients, and the sampling used was consecutive sampling so that the sample obtained 47 respondents. Patients were given 100% oxygen inhalation with a pressure of 2.4 ATA in chamber hyperbaric oxygen. Blood glucose levels were measured before and after hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

**Results.** The results showed an average blood glucose level before therapy of 229 mg / dl and after treatment averaged 159 mg / dL. Statistical analysis with t test showed p value  $0.000 < \alpha (0,05)$ , so there was the influence of hyperbaric oxygen therapy with decreasing blood glucose level.

**Conclusions.** All respondents experienced a decrease in blood glucose levels after undergoing hyperbaric oxygen therapy, improved or improved pancreatic beta cell function and increased tissue sensitivity to insulin due to increased oxidative phosphorylation process in pancreatic beta-cell mitochondria to increase ATP production in pancreatic beta cells.

**Suggestions.** It is worth reviewing the recent use of anti-diabetic drugs and insulin.

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Hyperbaric Oxygen, Blood Glucose Level,

# DO FORWARD-BACKWARD AND DUAL-PANEL METHODS OF TRANSLATION PRODUCE SEMANTIC EQUIVALENT VERSIONS OF *HEART-QUALITY-OF-LIFE (HEARTQOL)*?

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Insufficient empirical evidence and the lack of consensus create some uncertainties surrounding the best practices on establishing equivalence between translated questionnaire and its source. Many studies on cross-cultural adaptation (including language translation) of questionnaires tend to emphasise psychometrics results to support measurement equivalence, and are less explicit on other equivalence types.

**Purpose:** To examine the semantic equivalence between two Malay versions produced by the forward-backward (FB) and dual-panel (DP) methods of translation.

**Methods:** Sixty Malay patients with ischaemic heart disease had completed two Malay versions of *Heart-Quality-of-Life (HeartQoL)* questionnaire in a double administration survey approach. Additionally, three sociolinguists, blinded to translation processes and survey findings, rated the translated versions against source version on three aspects of semantic equivalence.

**Findings:** Texts content in nine out of 14 items ( $\approx 64\%$ ) were highly similar between versions. Results from weighted Kappa, raw agreement, intraclass correlations, Wilcoxon signed-rank and the experts' ratings were mostly confirmative of semantic equivalence between FB and DP versions; but, some mixed results were also found in both versions.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Either one or both the FB and DP methods should be accepted rather than insisting on a back-translation. Further examination by sociolinguistic experts revealed areas of potential equivalence gaps in both the FB and DP versions despite being equivalent to each other. Therefore, translation alone is inadequate to narrow the subtle gaps resulted from the difference in culture and linguistic style. Subsequent qualitative exploration such as cognitive interviewing is warranted to narrow those gaps in equivalence.

**Keywords:** health-related quality of life; patient reported outcome measures; translation.

# ANALYSIS OF THE PREDICTING FACTORS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT NURSING LICENSURE EXAMINATION IN INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** The results of nursing licensure examination reflect the quality and the performance the quality and performance of the nursing education institution. Performance in the nursing licensure examination (NLE) becomes very important both for students and nursing education institutions. This performance is influence by many factors, final GPA (Grade Point Average) was the strongest predictor of NCLEX success (Fortier, 2010)

**Objective** The scope of this study is to analyze the factors that influence the achievement of the nursing students' competency test. Age, gender, majoring high school, GPA academy, GPA profession were examined.

**Methods** The design of this research was retrospective. Logistic regression was utilized to analyse the data of 232 respondents.

**Results** Results indicate that gender ( $p=0,084$ ), age ( $p=0,854$ ),. origin ( $p=0,377$ ), previous school (0,850). Much studenyts (94.4%) passed the licensure examinations in the first trial. GPA ( $p=0,000$ ) had strong positive relationship with performance in licensure examinations.

**Conclusions** Students Clinical GPA could be a good predictor of their performance in the licensure examinations. On the other hand, students' sociodemographic and previous educational characteristics might not be important factors to consider in admitting students into the nursing training programme.

**Key words:** Nursing Achievement, Predictor, Licensure Examination, Indonesia

## PATIENTS' PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE PATIENT CENTRED CARE (PCC) INITIATIVE: A STUDY IN ACEH

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### Abstract

**Background:** The demands in hospitals' care services is increasing. Unsustainable healthcare expenditures and increased focus on quality will continue to present both challenge and an opportunity for healthcare professionals. Patient Centred Care (PCC) is therefore viewed as novel paradigm which could have major implications for the overall delivery of healthcare services. In PCC, multiple health workers from various professional background are expected to work together to provide highest quality of care. PCC would synchronize health care delivery from diversity of disciplines instead of a fragmented health care supply of single professional performance. **Purpose:** This research was aim to identify patient perspective towards collaborative care (PCC) they have experienced during hospitalization **Methods:** A qualitative study-a personal in-depth interview approach with 10 patients at a large urban hospital in Aceh province, Indonesia. Participants discussed viewpoints regarding interprofessional collaboration they have experienced related to care they received. The data were analysed by content analysis. **Findings:** The analysis of data revealed three main themes related to patients perspective on PCC at the hospital: (1) Unseen collaboration between health professionals; (2) Disorganized information; (3) Individual competences. **Conclusion:** Patient Centred Care, as an initiative, called for integral approach of patient and professional factors. The patients seemingly felt that care they received still remains the domain of doctor or physician. Therefore, the leadership or management of the hospital play key role in assessing the patient perspective as well as organising and coordinating interprofessional collaboration to improve the PCC commitment and care plan development.

Keywords: Hospital, Indonesia, Patient centred care (PCC)

# MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE: GUIDELINES ETHICAL DECISION MAKING

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Clinical Instructors have a mandate to guide our students about using an evidence-based practice approach to clinical intervention. The purpose of the research developed model strategies learning evidence based practice in clinical practice. The purpose of this study: (1) to explore of management strategies for learning evidence Based Practice in Clinical Practice; (2) to design model of guidelines Ethical Decision Making.

**Method of this study** is descriptive qualitative design. The data collected by questionnaires, interview, and focus group discussion. The instrument of this research includes strategies learning instrument, development designs, Clinical Instructor Identification and Qualification. The content was validated by experts and the reliability was  $>0.705$

**The results of this study** showed management strategies for students and clinical instructors describe the planning, organizing and evaluating learning process. Planning strategies for Preceptor has successfully integrated evidence-based practice into the course curriculum. The process of becoming effective in learning when among students and preceptor has clear goal attainment during clinical practice. There are several steps to the learning practice for using Evidence Based Practice: deciding the topics, completing preparatory reading and summary, analyzing the evidence based practice, discussing the topics, implementing the focus of the assignment, working as teams and evaluating the intervention. **Conclusion:** Model management strategies promotes preceptor and students' better understanding and good planning to decide the topics is important to quality care used evidenced based practice.

**Key words:** Evidence Based Practice, Clinical Practice, Management Strategies

# THE FACILITATING FACTORS AND BARRIERS IN NURSING INFORMATICS AND TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION FOR PATIENT SAFETY

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## ABSTRACT

### **Background:**

The implementation of nursing informatics technology in complex health care systems has improved patient safety and outcomes.

### **Purpose:**

This literature review aims to identify the facilitating factors and barriers in informatics and technology utilization in nursing practice.

### **Methods:**

The database searching was conducted in *Ebscohost*, *Proquest*, *ScienceDirect*, *Kandaga* and *Google Scholar* with inclusion criteria, peer reviewed, English language, from 2013 to 2018. Ten journal articles which relevant and met the criteria and were analyzed.

### **Findings:**

The facilitating factors in nursing informatics and technology utilization were identified including nurses' positive perception, innovative power, IT competency, organizational leadership, health organizations and academic partnerships, and patients and families engagement. The barriers of its success implementation such as communication challenges, data disclosure issues, and inappropriate system design.

### **Conclusion:**

Although generally IT utilization provides benefits to patient safety and outcomes, the facilitating factors and barriers should be considered in planning IT adoption in nursing practice.

**Keywords:** Informatics, Nursing, Patient-safety, Technology.

# THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DURATION OF CATHETER USAGE WITH LEUCOCYTURIA IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT IN BHAYANGKARA HOSPITAL KENDARI.

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Leucocyturie is leucocyte releasing in urine. Leucocyte can be from any part of the urinary system. Leucocyte <5 per Field of View is normal. Leucocyturie can be said if  $\geq 5$  per Field of View. A big amount leucocyte in urine is called pyuria.

**Purpose:** The aimed of the study was knowing correlation between the duration of catheter usage with leucocyturia in Bhayangkara Hospital Kendari.

**Methods:** The study used laboratory approach design with Pre and Post Without Control program. This design was particularly used for knowing cause of disease by investating correlation between risk factor and occurance of disease. Independent variable was catheter using duration and dependent variable was leucocyturie. The study was located in

Bhayangkara Hospital Kendari with total of the sample were 30 respondents based on included and excluded category by using purposive samplingtechnique. The datas were achieved from patient's medical record and urine

assessment that was done in laboratory Bhayangkara Hospital. The result was processed by Paired T-test statistic test.

**Findings:** The Result from 30 respondents found that all respondents (100%) were leucocyturie positive after 3 days using catheter. Based on Paired T-test statistic test found that there was significant correlation between catheter using duration with leucocyturie event,  $p = 0,006$  ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The Conclusion of the study is catheter using duration is a risk factor of leucocyturie event for hospitalize patient in Bhayangkara Hospital Kendari

**Keywords:** Catheter Using Duration, *Leucocyturie*

# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE (EBP) AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)-BASED HEALTH CARE INFORMATION IN DEPOK CITY: STAKEHOLDERS' PERSPECTIVES

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The role of stakeholders is imperative to support the implementation of Evidence Based Practice (EBP) by doctors and nurses in health care facilities, based on Information and Communication Technology (ICT). EBP and ICT is crucial to ensure that doctors and nurses provide care based on current and appropriate evidence.

**Purpose:** To understand the implementation of EBP and ICT-based health care information access by doctors and nurses from the stakeholders' perspectives.

**Methods:** Semi structured interviews were conducted with 11 participants consisting of management representatives from Depok public hospital (RSUD), private hospitals, private clinics, and Depok city health office between November and December 2017. Data were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed thematically.

**Findings:** The availability and readiness of the ICT sources mostly sufficient; While the doctors and nurses are allowed to do research activities in the facility, none have conducted it; There are seminars and forums where doctors and nurses disseminate clinical cases in hospitals, however issues related to current EBP were hardly discussed; While the managements support doctors and nurses to implement EBP, there is no particular policy and funding allocated for research and training related to EBP; Public and private hospitals have clinical instructors, however their area of work are still mainly on assisting trainings and students practice.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** There is a scant of EBP implementation in health care facilities in Depok city. However, several potentials of EBP enhancement are identified in terms of ICT, scientific forum, and the willingness of the management to enhance EBP. Advocacy on policy and resource arrangement is urged so that health workers would enhance their practice based on current evidence.

**Keywords:** evidence-based practice; health care information; information and communication technology;



# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COMMUNITY BASED ANNUAL HEALTH FAIR IN THE LOW INCOME AND HIGH LEVEL OF BARRIERS TO ACCESS TO CARE VIETNAMESE AMERICAN IN HOUSTON TEXAS USA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The Vietnamese American is one of the fastest growing groups in the Asian ethnic. Houston has the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest Vietnamese American population in the United States with many health care issues due to the lack of insurance and multiple barriers to access to care. The Vietnamese American Nurses Association had established partnership with other organizations to provide multi-services annual health fair to the Vietnamese American living in Houston. Program focused on diseases screenings and health and wellness education.

**Methodology:** This is a descriptive study using basic statistics for analysis. A post event evaluation was done. Vietnamese language mainly used.

**Results:** 501 participants, average age of 49 years old, 62 % was male. 10% were return participants. Screening services showed high rates of abnormality results including some cancers. All abnormal findings were referred out. Participant's satisfaction survey: 57% return rated with 85% reported very satisfied with the education and services.

**Conclusion and Implications:** The high turned out and their abnormal findings indicated a continued need for health screening, monitoring, education, and follow up in this population. Continued improvements on the flow, registration process, education and services provided will help the health fair more efficient.

# COMPARISON OF ENDORPHIN AT ADMINISTRATION SUCROSE 24% WITH 75% AFTER BASIC IMMUNIZATION

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Basic immunization is a government health program and must be obtained before the age of one year. In practice, the basic immunization invasion makes the pain comfortable. Sucrose administration according to some studies may increase the pain threshold. 24% sucrose with 75% sucrose is considered the safest for intervention to reduce pain as it stimulates endorphin secretion. **Purpose:** The objective of the study was to compare endorphin levels at 24% sucrose with 75% sucrose in baseline immunized infants. **Methods:** The research design used was a quasi-experiment with group comparison design. Data were analyzed using Kruscal Wallis test, and for posttest used Mann-Whitney test. Endorphin levels can be determined by using Elisa examination of the baby's saliva, the number of samples each of 26 samples. **Results:** The result of statistical research did not show any significant difference  $P > 0,018$  but empirically the difference of endorphin secretion in each sucrose. At 24% sucrose administration, endorphin secretion averaged 13.63. This secretion is lower compared with 75% sucrose as much as 16,63 and at control as much as 20,22. The height of endorphin secretion in control caused by several confounding factors discussed in research limitation. **Conclusion:** Endorphins are hormones secreted by the time the baby is immunized base. It is recommended that 75% sucrose can be recommended for intervention to reduce pain before basic immunization.

**Keywords :** sucrose, immunization, endorphin

# **LACK OF FACULTY KNOWLEDGE OF PATIENT SAFETY CONCEPTS HINDERS NURSING STUDENT LEARNING**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Quality and patient safety concepts have long been identified as important aspects of nursing students' education. (Cronenwett, et al., 2007). However, recent studies have indicated that while quality and patient safety may be contained in the nursing curriculum, it is often not standardized, faculty do not feel capable of teaching patient safety concepts, it may be included in only a few of the many courses, and there is a lack of time and a lack of faculty buy-in to implement patient safety throughout the curriculum. (Altmiller, et al., 2017) Faculty at a Baccalaureate nursing program were surveyed regarding their knowledge of patient safety concepts, as were the graduating seniors and incoming junior students. The results were surprising in that there was no significant difference between any of these three groups in the score that they obtained from the survey.

The presenter will share the findings of this survey and discuss what is being accomplished at this University to increase the faculty's knowledge, and competency regarding patient safety and their ability to teach patient safety concepts more effectively to their students. The presenter will also discuss the findings from research attempting to engrain patient safety concepts throughout the nursing curriculum in both didactic and clinical aspects of the program. The lessons learned and the ongoing status of this project will be shared. Barriers encountered will also be discussed and how they are being overcome during the long-term research endeavor.

# MULTI-EDUCATION OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION INTERVENTION FOR ADOLESCENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Adolescence is vulnerable to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection due to various factors. Health education is one of the interventions for HIV prevention among adolescents. However, there is limited evidence regarding the effective health education intervention to prevent HIV among adolescents particularly in developing countries.

**Purpose:** The aim of this review was to identify the health education interventions that are effective for HIV prevention among adolescents.

**Methods:** This review used a scoping review method. Electronic literature searching was conducted using databases: Google Scholar, Proquest, PubMed, and Scopus using keywords HIV prevention, Adolescents, Intervention, and Education. The inclusion criteria were: peer-reviewed articles, published between 2007-2017, research design included Quasi-Experimental, Experimental Research, and Randomised Controlled Trial. Exclusion criterion was non-English papers. A total of 4,774 papers were retrieved; however, only 18 papers met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, thus included in the analysis.

**Findings:** Six of 18 articles used multi-interventions on HIV prevention education program. The type of interventions were talking stick in HIV education, group discussion via film and video, mother's effectiveness, facilitator and peer facilitator training, teacher training, and a mobile phone application. Even though the HIV prevention programs with multi-education approach have shown more positive results on increasing the knowledge of HIV prevention, it did not improve the HIV prevention behaviour among adolescents.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** Multi-education intervention is effective to improve adolescents' knowledge about HIV prevention. Further study is required to examine the effect of multi-education of HIV prevention intervention on changes of behavior to prevent HIV infection.

**Keywords:** HIV prevention, adolescents, education, intervention.

# PARENTING PROGRAM FOR PROMOTING THE HEALTH OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN : A SCOPING REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Rearing a child is important and valuable process, however parents need a support in some cases such as through a parenting program. There is little known regarding parenting program for health children, as most of studies reported the parenting program for children with specific health problems. **Purpose:** This review aimed to identify types of parenting program that are effective for parents and their children. That programs can be applied in many condition, especially for health promotion program. **Methods:** This review used a scoping review methods. Electronic literature searching was conducted using databases: Google Scholar, Proquest, EBSCOhost, and Pubmed, using keywords Parenting Program, Intervention and Health. The inclusion criteria were: peer-reviewed articles, published between 2010-2017, research design included Quasi-experimental, Experimental Research, and Randomised Controlled Trial. Exclusion criteria were non-English papers and non-full text articles. **Finding :** After 15,500 article titles and abstracts were screened, 20 articles were read thoroughly, and then only 5 were included in the analysis. These studies employed parenting program that applied in many countries and have shown effective in supporting development, nutrition, health status, and behaviour of the children. Parenting program also beneficial in increasing parents' self-efficacy, decrease parents' stress related to parenting, and provide an environment that is conducive for rearing children. Community based group discussion, home visiting, parents education, and simulation were used through single and/or combination of interventions. **Conclusion and Recomendations:** Parenting program is an option to support both parents and children. Future research is required to develop parenting program that effective and adjustable particularly in developing countries. **Keywords :** Parenting Program, Intervention, Health

# QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENT AFTER ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: A SCOPING REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** A Sudden death from acute myocardial infarction have been the current trend of health care problem of Indonesian. This condition have impacted on the patient's quality of life. The aim of this literature review was to identify factors that affected quality of life patient after acute myocardial infarction event.

**Methods:** This review used a scoping review methods. Literature searching was conducted using Google Scholar, Pubmed and Science Direct and was utilised keywords: acute myocardial infarction, quality of life and questionnaire. The inclusion criterias were: quantitative or qualitative study, peer-reviewed, published on 2008-2018. Exclusion criteria was non-English papers. There were 2.187 papers retrieved, only 17 papers met the inclusion sion criteria. Analisyses was conducted using content analyses.

**Findings:** The findings of this study has shown that quality of life of patients, after myocardial infarction was affected by age, pshychological resilience, education, economy, physical activity, treatment adherence, anxiety, depression, medical, cultural and religious.

**Conclusions and Recomendations:** Many factors contributed to the quality of life of patients after they suffer from acute myocardial infarction. The further research is needed to determine the impact of emotionals, physical, social and culture on quality of lifeof patients after they had acute myocardial infarction

**Keywords:** acute myocardial infarction, quality of life, questionnaire

## IMPROVED CLINICAL AND COMMUNICATION COMPETENCIES BY SIMULATION BASED LEARNING METHOD

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Technological advances such as simulations are widely used in the current nursing curriculum. Simulation becomes one of the standards in nursing education because it is an exercise or practice before descending to a practice area where simulations are carried out with situations and scenarios that resemble actual activities that help students in the learning process. Simulations can train communication, assessment, behavior management, and skills training.

**Purpose:** To identify how simulation-based learning method would increase students competence in clinical and communication skill.

**Methods:** This article was a literature review study, computerized bibliography database (EBSCOhost, Proquest, Google Scholar, Science Direct) reviews of literature conducted between 2005-2017 for research for observational and descriptive research.

**Results:** 10 articles discussed the simulation method of clinical skills and communication skills. 6 articles explain that clinical competence increases after the simulation session. Simulation methods can improve clinical competence, compared with conventional learning methods without using simulation methods. Conventional only without the simulation is not enough to improve the skills. While 4 articles show that there is an increase in communication skills both verbal and nonverbal, with patients, family, and team members after the simulation session.

**Conclusion:** Based on the 10 articles that have been reviewed, it can be concluded that the available literature on simulations in nursing education proves that simulations are useful in creating a learning environment that contributes to the improvement of clinical skills and communication skills.

**Keywords:** clinical competence, communication skill. simulation

**THE ROLE OF MAHKOTA DEWA FOR HEALTH: ROLE STUDY OF  
MEDICAL PRACTITION IN PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT  
WITH MAHKOTA DEWA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Introduction to be seen that herbal medicinal plant is a very valuable treatment at the present time and have a good impact for the community. Benefits of the *mahkota dewa* for the health of them is as to detoxify and have benefits so great for the human body to ward off various diseases such as cholesterol, diabetes, heart disease and so forth. Of course also in the crown culture of the gods have a meaning for the tribes that exist in existing society. Of course also in the world of health it is very important to understand that health practitioners such as nurses, doctors and other health practitioners can use this *mahkota dewa* as a way of developing and providing health for people in the community. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with observation and interview. This method is done in a deep way by doing a direct relationship with the informants to be able to explain about the medicinal plants with the method also focus group discussion. The results of the study found that the utilization of *mahkota dewa* for the community is very important to reduce various existing disease problems such as cholesterol problems, heart problems, kidney and others. Of course, in the use of herbal medicines the economic aspect is very cheap simply by planting *mahkota dewa* in the yard is enough. The results can also be that this herbal treatment has led to a major change in bringing health to people in the community.

**Keywords:** *Mahkota dewa*, doctors, nurses, traditions, anthropology and health.



## DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF A NURSING THERAPEUTIC FOR FACILITATING PATIENT TRANSITION PROGRAM

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Become a family caregiver for stroke patients is a challenge as well as problems encountered and have difficulty in taking care for stroke patients.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to develop a “Nursing Therapeutic for Facilitating Patient Transition Program” and evaluate its effects on the stroke patients and their families.

**Methods:** It was developed based on the transition theory and it was based on the studies, which investigated the transitional care model, a role supplementation model and a debriefing model. This program consisted of 4 sessions of transitional care model, 1 session of role mastery, 1 session of debriefing, and visiting patients at the ward for two weeks. Pre and post-test design was applied for the stroke patients ( $n = 42$ ) and post-test design was applied for family caregivers ( $n = 42$ ) of the stroke patients. The samples were recruited using purposive sampling. Three experts validated those instruments using content validity index (CVI).

**Result:** The results revealed that revealed that there were statistically significant differences of the mean scores of subjective well-being, role mastery and well-being of relationships between pre and posttest ( $p < .000$ ). In addition, the family caregivers had better knowledge and skill about stroke, hydration and nutrition, catheter care positioning, mobility, transfer, psychological support, home preparation, and role of family caregiver.

**Conclusion and recommendation:** The findings suggest that the nursing therapeutics program for facilitating patient transition (NTPFPT) was suitable for the stroke patients and the families can increase their knowledge, role and skill. It suggests that it better if the nurses who work in the hospital implement the NTPFPT program.

**Keywords:** Nursing Therapeutic for Facilitating Patient Transition Program, knowledge, role, skill, family caregiver, stroke patients

**DEVELOPMENT OF ACADEMIC SERVICE INSTRUMENTS WITH CARING  
APPROACH: ACTION RESEARCH**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** In achieving successful implementation of higher education certainly cannot be separated from the role of a lecturer. The role of lecturers in addition to implementing teaching, research and community service, the lecturer also serves as an academic advisor. The academic advisor who applies caring in the provision of academic services can improve the quality of service and deliver students to achieve success in the learning process in terms of academic and non-academic fields.

**Objectives:** This study aims to develop an instrument of academic guidance services using a caring approach.

**Methods:** Through a qualitative approach, action research with multiple cycles is used as a design in the study. Data collection techniques use focus group discussions, in-depth interview, and field observation. In this study, the sample numbered as many as 32 people. Instrument validity test using 2 expert judgments.

**Result:** Formation of a module book and guidance instrument for providing caring guidance based on caring.

**Suggestion:** The need for trial and evaluation of guidance service instruments using a caring approach to measure how effective the use of instruments has been made.

**Keywords:** Action research, Academic guidance, Caring

# PERCEIVED EXPERIENCES AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS WHEN CARING THE DYING, DEAD AND BEREAVED IN AN INDONESIAN LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** Studies revealed students and nurses feel apprehension when dealing with dying and death in the hospital. The majority of formal nursing education has, unfortunately, less emphasized on teaching and learning activities focus on care of the dying, dead and bereaved. Therefore, it is important to assess students' needs prior to improving their academics and clinical learning programme. **Purpose** This study is a part of the larger study aimed to explore undergraduate students' experience and learning needs towards the care of the dying, dead and bereaved during their clinical learning programme. **Method** Descriptive exploratory qualitative study was done by recruiting 13 undergraduate nursing students of a public university in Indonesia through purposive sampling technique. An individual semi-structured interview was conducted and data triangulation was done by referring to the relevant curriculum documents. Data was verbatim transcribed and further thematically analysed. **Findings** Four major themes emerged from this study covered perception about dying and death, personal reflection and outcomes, challenges in caring for the dying and their family, and strategies to improve end of life care education and practices. Findings indicated various interpretations about how to approach the dying patient and their family and manage the impacts of dealing with dying and death during clinical learning programme. In addition, participants demonstrated strong needs to receive more structured education formats and narrows the gap between academics and practice situations. **Conclusion and recommendation** This study confirms the needs of curriculum developers to improve the existing learning guidelines related to care of the dying, dead and bereaved by conducting institutional mapping and involving multi-stakeholders to seek further recommendations.

**Keywords:** need assessment, care of the dying, curriculum development, end of life care, nursing student, undergraduate education

# **THE COMPARATIVE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHEWING GUM BY GARGLE THE BOILED WATER ON XEROSTOMIA IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS WHOSE UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS AT M SALAMUN HOSPITAL BANDUNG 2017**

**Irma Nur Amalia**

## **ABSTRACT**

In the terms of prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) according to End-Stage Renal Disease Patients (ESRD) who undergoing Hemodialysis in 2011 there were 3,200,000 people in 2013. Chronic Kidney Disease CKD patients who is undergoing hemodialysis often experience both physical and psychological complications. One of the most notable complaints is the patient's thirst due to impaired kidney function and fluid restriction. This research was conducted to find out the comparison the effectiveness of chewing gum by gargle the boiled water on xerostomia in Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients who have hemodialysis. This type of this research was Quasy Experiment Research which was a comparative approach with two groups in the pre-post data. The total population in this research was h 52 samples of patients which consisted of 26 patients per group. Instrument of this research was in the form of questionnaire and observation sheet. The results of this research using Paired sample T formula - test with the result was p value = 0.000 which means there is a significant difference between the effectiveness of chewing gum with the boiled water.

**Keywords:** gum, gargle boiled water, xerostomia.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY CULTURE ASSESSMENT IN INTERPROFESSIONAL  
COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE AT CIBABAT HOSPITAL, WEST JAVA –  
INDONESIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Coordination among physician, nurses, and the others health care professionals is an essential component in providing continuous and holistic care. Good team work and coordination among healthcare professionals effectively prevent fragmented care and improve patient safety. Good interdisciplinary team work is supported by team's cohesiveness where the practitioners' collective culture is greater than the individual/expert culture. This study was aimed to identify interdisciplinary culture among health care professionals in Cibabat Hospital which plan to implement an interdisciplinary model of patient care.

This descriptive study involved 90 respondents consisted of physicians, nurses, nutritionists, and pharmacists who recruited purposively from four patient care settings (maternity ward, pediatric, medical and surgical ward) of Cibabat Hospital - a district hospital in West Java, Indonesia. Interdisciplinary culture was collected using team cohesiveness questionnaire developed by Susilaningsih et al., (2017). The collected data were analyzed descriptively.

Generally, healthcare professional in the hospital showed more collective culture (57.3%) orientation rather than expert culture (28%). Additionally, it was identified that average score of collective culture was higher than expert culture in two models' components; integrated care pathway (4.56 > 4.43) and teamwork (4.54 > 4.26). In the other two components, integrated patient care documentation (4.61 > 4.60) and interdisciplinary case conference (4.01 > 3.91), the average score of expert culture was higher than collective culture.

Since the findings indicated that team cohesiveness among healthcare professional is existed, it is important and beneficial starting point for the hospital to develop and implement interdisciplinary patients care model.

**Key words:** collaboration, interdisciplinary, individual-culture, collective-culture, hospital

# STUDENTS'S ABILITY IN DELIVERING TRANSCULTURAL NURSING LINKED TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

Students of Faculty of Nursing UI originated from different regions in Indonesia hence it is possible for them to have different view on which condition considered as healthy or sick. Cultural differences may also hinder the delivery of nursing care. This study aims to see influence of student's place of origin in delivering transcultural nursing. A total of 98 nursing students at the apprenticeship semester from either extension or regular programs were involved in the study. This study used Novieastari's (2013) culture skill questionnaire. The study uses cross sectional research design and quota sampling technique. The results showed there are no relationship between the place of origin and the application of transcultural nursing (p value = 0.388). Students from different regions still able to deliver decent transcultural nursing skills. This study recommends to do further research on the difference of self-efficacy in delivering nursing care on students based on their place of origins.

**Keywords:** Application of Transcultural Nursing, Nursing Students, Student's Place of Origin

# THE DIFFERENCE LEVEL OF CULTURAL COMPETENCY BETWEEN NURSING STUDENT REGULAR SEMESTER 8 STUDENTS AND NURSE PROFESSION STUDENTS FROM

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## Abstract

**Background:** Multicultural phenomena require nursing students to have cultural competence. Competent nursing students are culturally more understanding of cultural differences and equations of clients in providing culturally sensitive nursing care.

**Purpose:** This study aims to see the differences in the level of cultural competence based on program level.

**Methods:** This study involves 164 students consisting of regular students of 8<sup>th</sup> term and profession students 2<sup>nd</sup> term. This research use cross sectional design with stratified random sampling technique. Questionnaire's sources in this study is a modification from IAPCC-SV instrument by Campinha Bacote.

**Findings** The results showed that the average value of the competency level of professional students in the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester was 60.0 and the regular students of 8<sup>th</sup> term were 59.0 (p value = 0.283; alpha = 0,05).

**Conclusion and Recommendations.** The results show that regular students of the 8<sup>th</sup> term are at a aware level of culture and the profession student term 2<sup>nd</sup> at the competent level of culture and there is no statistically significant difference. Further research is needed to look at the factors influencing cultural competence.

**Keywords:** transcultural nursing, cultural competence, nursing students

# ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT

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## ABSTRACT

**Background**,Cervical cancer is the second highest incidence of cancer after breast cancer that is often found in women in Indonesia. An average of 270,000 Indonesian women die each year from cervical cancer. High mortality rates are associated with limited human resources, facilities and infrastructure, community knowledge / education, and health culture. However, the most prominent factor is the delay in the diagnosis of cervical cancer where most are diagnosed at an invasive stage, advanced stage, and even terminal stage. All the above exposure cannot be separated from the management of cervical cancer patients by health workers, especially nurses. Nurses as one of the health professionals have a role in providing effective care in accordance with the needs of patients and husbands, so it is expected to make the necessary changes when experiencing pain

**The purpose** of this study, namely: Obtained model management of cervical cancer patients in hospitals and in the community district Bandung and Bandung kodya. **The Method** qualitative research is related to the biological and psychological conditions. The qualitative data collection is done through interview, observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted through in-depth interviews to primary data sources. Informants in this study consisted of cervical cancer patients, family, close friends, neighbors, and health workers. While documentation was obtained in secondary data sources, i.e. from records in the health unit where cervical cancer patients were treated or treated.

**Results**; from analysis result got four themes that is: Need of Development of Cervical Cancer Management Model of Cervical Cancer is needed as an effort to help overcome various problem faced by patient and their family. Second theme, Detected patients came with signs and symptoms are advanced, the third theme; Puskesmas indirectly giving care, but only do physical examination especially genital area and do IVA test and patient referred to get follow up because of limited facilities, infrastructure, facilities and human resources, the fourth theme; The absence of Standard Operating Procedures on the flow of care handling cervical cancer patients at the level of Puskesmas. **Conclusion**; the management system provided by the officers for the management of cases of cervical cancer is not available at the Puskesmas level. Management is based on commonly used general protocols such as other cases. Information on the diseases and the necessary tools is very limited, causing the general public and cadres to be optimal in facilitation. **Suggestion** The development of service model and the making of SOP as well as various tools needed in care service for cervical cancer patient and their family become very important that will be guide for related officers.

**Key words:** Ca cervix, management.



# SELF-EFFICACY OF BREAST CANCER PATIENT IN INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

Evidence reveals that healthy behaviors such as effective symptom self-management can prevent or reduce much of the suffering from cancer. Self-efficacy forms the basis of any decision to act and is defined as the perception of one's own ability to implement symptom self-management. A few study showed self-efficacy of breast cancer patient in Indonesia. This study aim to describe self-efficacy of managing cancer treatment-related fatigue, nausea/vomiting and oral mucositis of breast cancer patient in Bandung Indonesia.

This study was cross-sectional study. A consecutive sampling performed in a general hospital in Bandung with 54 respondents included. Data collected using the self-efficacy of managing cancer treatment-related fatigue, nausea/vomiting, and oral-mucositis instrument. The instrument asked individual's perception rating of the treatment behaviors in the range of 1-10 from not confident to extremely confident. There are three set questions related to fatigue, nausea/vomiting and oral-mucositis. A descriptive analysis was carried out to investigate the characteristics of the respondent and the self-efficacy of the breast cancer patients.

Most of the respondent were older than 40 year, jobless and suffer from breast cancer for no more than 5 year with 87.1%, 93%, and 72.2% respectively. This study showed 54% respondents have a low self-efficacy. This study revealed that breast cancer patients still unsuccessfully accomplishing to use a soft toothbrush, poor in doing their relaxation or meditation, and weak for making a Plan for their daily activities to deal with fatigue.

Our findings suggest that self efficacy of breast cancer patient has to improve. Fatigue, nausea/vomiting and mucositis prevention will effective with higher self-efficacy and self-management interventions. Nurses can have a significant positive impact to support higher self-efficacy in breast cancer patients.

**Keywords:** breast cancer, nursing care, self-efficacy

# RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER CHARACTERISTICS WITH ABILITY OF EARLY DETECTION OF ANEMIA ON PREGNANT WOMAN IN SEMARANG CITY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Maternal Mortality Rate in Indonesia is still dominated by three main causes of death: bleeding, hypertension in pregnancy, and infection. Anemia in pregnant women becomes one of the causes of postpartum hemorrhage and decreased immune function so easily infected with the disease. The results showed that maternal mothers who experienced the incidence of primary postpartum haemorrhage experienced anemia in pregnancy about 85.3% (Princess, 2015). One of the measures to prevent pregnancy complications is by early detection of anemia in pregnancy.

**Purpose :** This study aims to determine the relationship of characteristics and ability of early detection of anemia in pregnant women in East Semarang Puskesmas Working Area.

**Methods :** The type of this research is correlational descriptive research with cross-sectional design. This study was conducted on December 5, 2017 to 5 January 2018 with the number of samples of 76 respondents. Sampling technique with total sampling. Research instrument with questionnaire. Data analysis using spearman rank test.

**Findings :** The results showed that there was a correlation between maternal early detection and anemia ( $p = 0.033$ ), there was a correlation between education with anemia early detection ability ( $p = 0.035$ ), no correlation between job with early anemia detection ability ( $P = 0,761$ ), there is a relationship between parity with anemia early detection ability ( $p = 0,025$ ).

**Conclusions and Recommendations :** The ability of early detection of anemia in pregnant women is the ability to know as early as possible the complications that are influenced also by the physical and intellectual ability of someone (Mittasurya, 2017). To improve the ability of early detection of anemia in pregnancy should be given a health education on early detection of anemia in pregnancy,

**Keywords:** Anemia, characteristics, ability of early detection.

# MANAGEMENT OF INFECTION ON POST-SURGICAL WOUND TREATMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** Cervical cancer is a disease of oncology malignancy that sufferers are usually women in productive age. This cancer is caused by infection Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). A surgery is one of cervical cancer management. Post-surgical wound should be treated properly to prevent infection in the wound area of the operation. There are more than 20 types of modern bandages that are used to treat post- surgical wounds. Chitosan fiber gel (one of the modern bandages) has a high absorption capacity when exposed to fluid or exudate. **Method.** A comprehensive literature review was conducted as a method of this study. The purpose of this study was to examine whether a bandage with chitosan fiber gel can improve wound healing results, both acute and chronic wounds, and infected wounds. **Finding.** This study showed significant results indicated by reduced wound size, accelerated wound healing, and improved granulation quality in wound tissue in 11 patients (55%). **Conclusion.** In conclusion that the bandage of chitosan fiber gel has an effect to improve wound healing of post surgical cervical cancer. It is recommended to do further research with randomized control trial to get more higher level evidence to implement chitosan fiber gel for wound healing.

**Keywords:** cervical cancer, chitosan, surgery, infection of surgical wound

# **THE EFFECT OF LEARNING TABLETOP DISASTER EXERCISE (TDE) TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS FOR DISASTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Today, the high incidence of disasters requires nurses to increase their role as disaster nursing in emergency response. This is in accordance with standards of the international council of nursing (ICN) that the nurse as a front line in providing treatment of disaster victims. One of the way to do in these situations is to improve the early preparedness in nursing students through disaster education, so that this plan needs a new method for effective and innovative disaster learning. One of the recommendation learning method is simulation with Tabletop Disaster Exercise (TDE). The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of TDE learning for undergraduate nursing student's knowledge in providing the management of victims in disaster response simulations. This study uses quasy experimental with pre-post test and control group design. The samples are 36 respondents were divided into two groups there are treatment and control groups so that each consisting of 18 respondents. The treatment group were given a TDE simulation, while the control group was given standard simulation and module. The results using paired t-test significantly showed that the differences value of knowledge before and after intervention with difference Pre test 18 respondents mean  $23,89 \pm 9,00$  and Post test 18 respondents mean  $81,67 \pm 8,04$  Difference Mean (CI 95%) =  $57,78$  ( $53,85-61,71$ ) in each group indicated by the value ( $p = 0.000$ ). The Effect Simulation Standards Knowledge Nursing Students with difference Pre test 18 respondents mean  $26,39 \pm 9,04$  and Post test 18 respondents mean  $70,28 \pm 10,07$  Difference Mean (CI 95%) =  $43,89$  ( $38,59-49,18$ ). The results from unpaired t-test to identify the difference of knowledge between the two groups after intervention has a significance value ( $p = 0.000$ ). This means that there is significant difference of knowledge between TDE simulation and simulation.

**Keywords :** Learning, Tabletop Disaster Exercise (TDE), Simulation, Knowledge

# **A Systematic Review: In Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, How Does Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) Guideline Affect The Infection Prevention?**

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## **Abstract**

### **Background:**

Neonates with respiratory equipment in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) is highly prevalent with Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP). Therefore, prevention should be the main issue in NICU care. Despite the many known benefits of guideline of VAP prevention in NICU, these guideline is still not well applied in Indonesian healthcare settings.

### **Purpose:**

The aim of this study was to conduct an evidence-based systematic review and provide an academic estimation of the VAP guideline on Infection prevention in NICU.

### **Method:**

The search for resources of this study is confined solely to EBCOHost, Proquest, and Pubmed. Studies published in English from 2008- 2018 inclusively considered as criteria in this review. The quantitative component of the review was considered as experimental and epidemiological study. Data extracted and summarized by reviewer using Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). Five systematic review were included in this review. Two systematic reviews, one retrospektive study and two prospective study.

### **Result:**

The result of this systematic review showed that VAP guideline reduced infection number of neonates, length of stay and cost of treatment in NICU.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations:**

Hospitals are strongly recommended to implement VAP guideline for their NICU. Therefore, hospitals and stake holders should consider VAP bundle as one of main actions to prevent VAP. In other side, NICU should be evaluated regularly for its VAP bundle efficacy. Further, we suggest NICU staffs to be research-minded in facing VAP in their own units.

**Keywords:** infection, intensive care, neonates, ventilator-associated pneumonia

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY AND VITAL EXHAUSTION IN CHD**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Mortality rate in patients with heart failure is about 30-40% of patients with advanced heart failure. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is one of the major causes of heart failure. Vital Exhaustion is a strong predictor of acute myocardial infarction and sleep disturbance associated with anxiety and depression. Vital exhaustion and poor sleep quality lead to neurohormonal activation, hypercoagulability, autonomic neurocardiac dysfunction, and cytokine release.

**Aims:** To evaluate the relationship between quality of sleep and vital exhaustion in CHD.

**Methods:** forty consecutive subjects with CHD were recruited. The subjects were assessed with Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and Maastricht Questionnaire.

**Results:** poor sleep was present in 67.5% and exhausted in 65% of the patients with CHD. Chi-square bivariate analysis has shown that there is a significant relationship between sleep quality and the occurrence of vital exhaustion ( $p = 0.019$ , OR 5.6).

**Conclusion:** There is a close relationship between sleep quality and vital exhaustion in patients with CHD.

**Keyword :** CHD, sleep quality, vital exhaustion

## **IMPROVING BABY CONVENIENCE DURING SUCTIONING THROUGH FOUR-HANDED METHOD IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Neonates experiencing discomfort during treatment condition in intensive care. Discomfort in neonates can cause stress and impacted the developmental disorders. Nursing care focuses on physical comfort, psychospiritual, sociocultural, and environmental. This study purposes to analyze the results of the application of four-handed suctioning technique to increased comfort newborns during suctioned. The study employed the quasi-experimental design with consecutive sampling technique. The study conducted on twenty babies in the perinatology which divide into two groups. Ten infants in the intervention group received suction by two nurses. The first nurse is in charge of performing the suction while the other nurse holds and calms the baby. Ten infants in the control group received suction performed by a nurse. Suction process in both groups was recorded and the baby's comfort level was assessed. Independent T-test analysis showed that there was a significant difference in saturation ( $p=0.03$ ) and infant discomfort behavior response ( $p=0.00$ ) in both groups. Four-handed suctioning application give good results against infants visible comfort of stability oxygen saturation and heart rate when suctioned, as well as a decrease in discomfort scores as measured by the Pediatric Comfort Assessment. Therefore, this intervention is highly recommended to be used as a standard procedure in the implementation of the suctioned the baby in the hospital.

**Keywords:** Newborn, comfort, respiratory, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit.

**THE INCIDENCE OF VASCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN POSTPROCEDURE  
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION PATIENTS THROUGH TRANSRADIAL  
AND TRANSFEMORAL ACCESS AT THE CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION  
UNIT OF RADEN MATTABER GENERAL HOSPITAL, JAMBI PROVINCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Cardiac catheterization procedures are considered the gold standard for the evaluation, diagnosis and treatment of heart disease. Despite reducing the morbidity and mortality of coronary heart disease, this procedure still has complications such as vascular bleeding and hematoma in the access area. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of bleeding and hematoma in patients undergoing cardiac catheterization at RSUD Raden Mattaber Jambi.

**Method:** This research design is descriptive research with survey type. The sample of the research was post cardiac catheterization patient was 63 people, taken using purposive sampling technique. Data retrieval started at 15 minutes to 180 minutes post cardiac catheterization, univariate analyzed data describing frequency distribution of each variable as respondent characteristic, incidence of bleeding complication and hematoma.

**Results:** The results showed that vascular bleeding complications occurred in 9 respondents (14.3%) with some type of bleeding. Bleeding was found in 1 respondent (1.6%) 45 minutes and 90 minutes after the action and increased to 7 people (11.1%) in 180 minutes when the compression tool was released. While vascular hematoma complications occurred in 9 respondents (14.3%).

**Conclusions:** Vascular complications occurring in post-cardiac cerebral transfemoral or transverse patients with mild bleeding and hematoma complications, with an incidence rate of 14.3%. nurses have an important role to monitor the occurrence of these complications closely during post-cardiac catheterization hemostasis procedures.

**Keywords:** bleeding, complication, cardiac catheterization, femoral, hematoma, radial,vascular,



# **ADHERENCE PLHIV OF ARV TREATMENT WITH FAMILY SUPPORT IN ADELWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL 45 KUNINGAN**

**Dewi Erna Marisa**

STIKes Mahardika Cirebon

## **ABSTRACT**

The number of People living with HIV (PLHIV) in Kuningan city from 2004 to June 2015 was 224 people, and increased every year with the discovery of new cases, public health office usually obtained data from the voluntary -counseling test (VCT) and the blood check in the - laboratory. (Kuningan public health office 2015). Based on preliminary data obtained by author in Poly HIV / AIDS (Adelwish) General Hospital 45 Kuningan known the number of PLHIV as much 135 people, and who follow ARV treatment that was as much 85 people. The purpose of this study was to determine Adherence PLHIV Of ARV Treatment With Family Support In Adelwish General Hospital 45 Kuningan.

The type of research used was analytical research, with cross sectional study approach. The population in this study were all PLHIV in Adelwish General Hospital 45 Kuningan which amounted to 81 people (data from January to May 2016) the sampling technique used was accidental sampling.

The correlation data analysis showed that there was adherence PLHIV of ARV with family support relationship has p value: 0.000. Suggestions are given for hospitals expected to know the important of family support to adherence of ARV, can improve the quality of family support by providing counseling to PLHIV.

**Keywords:** HIV, ARV, Family Support

# **COST ANALYSIS OF NURSING PRACTICE BY APPLYING REUSE AND REPACK METHODS ON STERILE PRACTICE MATERIALS IN THE CLINICAL LABORATORY OF THE NURSING FACULTY PADJADJARAN UNIVERSITY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The activity of nursing practice in the laboratory, required sterile equipment that is still wrapped neatly. Equipment had broken wrap, will be discarded. Although the equipment is still good and feasible to be reused. Reuse and repack are a method of repackaging of used sterile equipment. This method is expected to reduce the cost of practice and reduce environmental waste. **Purpose:** This study aims was to analyze the cost of nursing practice by applying reuse and repack methods on sterile practice materials. **Method the was** a field study using observation method on the practice of urinary catheter insertion and nasogastric tube installation conducted by nursing students in the clinical laboratory. The number of students involved were 74 people. Instrument tool pricing standards based on online rates published by health equipment standard sites. **Findings:** Through the application of reuse and repack methods, the cost of the practice of urinary catheter insertion can be saved by 1.6 million (90%) and the cost of installation practice can be saved by 3.6 million (85%) for once practice . **Conclusion and recommendations:** The results of the cost analysis of nursing practice in the laboratory using reuse and repack methods on the practice of urinary catheter insertion and the practice of nasogastric tube installation can save the cost of nursing practice.

**Keywords:** Cost Analysis, Nursing Practice in Laboratory, Reuse and Repack Method.

# IMPLEMENTATION CLINICAL CARE MANAGER' ROLE AND FUNCTION IN PUBLIC HOSPITAL

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## ABSTRACT

One of the greatest challenges in ensuring quality of care is to achieve an effective patient flow. Risks arising from ineffective patient flow was increased BOR, extension of ALOS thereby increasing maintenance costs. Alternative solutions to improve the effectiveness of patient flow is to optimize the role and function of clinical care manager (CCM). This writing aims to improve the managerial capabilities of the CCM in the patient's service flow. This preliminary study involves the nursing field, the CCM representatives and the 198 nurse implementers. Data analysis methods use PDSA to determine alternative problem solving. The result of the initial assessment in the planning phase was 98% CCM which stated that it has not received CCM Decree and CCM specific guidance manual. The business process preparation activities of patient care, expert consultation and presentation of draft guidance results into a series of steps to optimize the role and function of CCM. A nursing care guide for the CCM is essential as guidance in ensuring effective patient flow. Further action plan to complete this study are further revision in draft guideline, legalization draft into guideline, guiding CCM to apply the guideline and enhancing cimpetencies standard for CCM. Further research is needed to analyze the effectiveness of patient flow after the socialization of guidance to CCM

**Keywords:** patient flow, clinical care manager, management role, management function, nurse manager.

# FACTORS AFFECTING JOINT PAIN AMONG INDONESIAN ELDERS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL; STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** Joint pain could have the following impact on the wellbeing of elders with knee osteoarthritis (OA) including physical, psychological, social, and economical. Several factors could influence joint pain. Therefore, it is beneficial to explore contributing factors regarding with joint pain among Indonesian elders with knee osteoarthritis. **Purpose** The aim of this study was to explore factors affecting the joint pain of people with knee osteoarthritis.

**Methods** A descriptive cross sectional was used and involved 100 participants. All the participants answered the questionnaire related to age, gender, Body Mass Index (BMI) and disease duration, Lequesne index osteoarthritis, Lifestyle Modification Behaviors Questionnaire (LMBQ), and Intermittent and Constant Osteoarthritis Pain (ICOAP).

**Findings** The results indicated significant correlation between joint pain and age, body mass index, education, disease duration, level of severity, and lifestyles modification behaviors. Moreover, there was no significant differences between occupation, sex and joint pain. A multiple regression was run to predict joint pain and age, BMI, diseases duration, level severity of knee OA. These variables statistically significant predict joint pain  $F(5.94) = 5.467, p < 0.001, R^2 = 0.225$ .

**Conclusion and Recommendations** Age, gender, BMI, diseases duration, severity of knee OA, and lifestyle behaviors factors were related with joint pain. Therefore, nursing and other health professional should concern and consider these factors in allocating care to reduce joint pain in this group.

**Keywords:** Elders, Joint pain, Knee Osteoarthritis, Lifestyle Behaviors.

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE, PARITAS AND KNOWLEDGE OF  
BEHAVIOR ELECTION BEHAVIOR AS A CONTRACEPTION TOOLS IN  
ACCEPTOR FAMILY PLANNING IN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER  
TAHTUL YAMAN, JAMBI**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Intra Uterine Device (IUD), is a contraceptive that has a greater advantage than its disadvantages, to decrease the probability of pregnancy and improve a harmonious life. Based on a survey from the Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Agency Jambi, IUD has not become the main choice of family planning acceptors.

**Method:** This research is a quantitative research with cross-sectional design. Independent variable age, parity, knowledge with dependent variable of IUD selection behavior. This research started from February 2016 and data was collected from Puskesmas Tahtul Yaman Pelayangan, Jambi since 8-19 August 2016. Population in this research is Family Planning acceptors enrolled in Tahitul Yaman Community Health Center, amounting to 1,628 Participants. Sampling was done by purposive sampling method. The number of sample is 89 respondents.

**Result:** The result of chi-square test analysis of age relationship with IUD selection behavior shows p-value value 0,010 ( $P < \alpha 0,05$ ). Relation between parity relationship and IUD selection behavior shows p-value value 0,018 ( $P < \alpha (0,05)$ ). Then the result of chi-square test analysis between knowledge level with IUD selection behavior shows p-value value 0,010 ( $P < \alpha 0,05$ ).

**Conclusions and suggestions:** There is a relationship between, age, parity and knowledge of acceptors with IUD selection behavior as a means of contraception. It is expected that health workers will provide information and counseling to mothers about family planning, contraceptives especially IUD and always improve the quality of service, especially family planning services to the community in the work area of Tahtul Yaman Community Health Center.

**Keywords:** age, parity, knowledge, Intra Uterine Device

# FACTOR ANALYSIS OF FAMILY, TEACHERS, FRIENDS WITH AVOIDABLE BEHAVIOR DRUG USE IN ADOLESCENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Drugs are a threat to teenage life. Many factors affect a teenager is exposed to or avoid the behavior of the use of such substances, such as family factors, teachers, and peers. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to investigate family factor factors, teachers, and peers with the avoidance of drug use in adolescents. **Methods:** The research method used cross sectional study design. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistic, Chi square, and multiple logistic regressions. The study was conducted in 2017 at SMA 16 Bandung. Sample was 108 students. Sampling technique was stratified random sampling. **Results:** The result of research indicated that there was correlation between family, teacher, and peer with teen avoidance from behavior of drug use ( $p = 0.00$ ). **Conclusion:** The result concluded that family, teacher, and peer factor have influence to avoid adolescent in behave using drugs. **Suggestions:** Based on the results of the study suggested that parents and teachers give attention to the problem of adolescents as well as giving sufficient attention to teenagers with peers.

**Keywords:** Age, Gender, Peer group, Behavior.

# CARATIVE FACTORS IN MENTAL HEALTH COMPLEXITIES: A CHALLENGING TASK FOR THE NURSE

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Working at mental health care, facing patient aggressiveness, violence, and unexpected emotional changes, putting the nurse in a challenging situation when applying carative factors, the heart of the nursing care.

**Purpose:** This research aimed to explore the mental health nurse's experience when implementing carative factors while dealing with difficulties situation.

**Methods:** A qualitative design with phenomenology approach was performed in one provincial mental hospital setting in Palembang, Indonesia. Thirteen nurses were purposively selected from five inpatient wards, as the study participants for in-depth interview and participant observation. The in-depth interviews were intended to reveal the underlying meaning of nurse's experience. Adjacent to that, we performed participant observation through directly engaging with the nurses when they performing patient care. Data were analyzed using inductive content analysis. The interview transcripts and observation notes were read repeatedly to be able to immerse the data and formulate the unit of analysis. Furthermore, the data is organized through coding steps, followed by developing category formation and abstraction as a base to provide an overview by generalizing the categories.

**Findings:** The result highlighted that the mental health nurses able to demonstrate a positive role expression, patient safety practice, the obligation to greet the patient in the morning and has been assisting patients diligently but at the same time still showing inadequacy in the following issues: sensitivity to the patient, humanizing attitude, patient need's, become an active listener, meaningful touch, talking distance, respect for the patient and attention wholeheartedly.

**Conclusion and recommendations:** The complexities of mental health situation lead to inadequacy of carative factors implementation by the nurse. Continuous carative factors skill training at the same time maintaining supportive system and working environment are indispensable.

**Keywords:** caring, mental health, psychiatric patient.

# BURDEN AND COPING AMONG FAMILY CAREGIVERS CARING FOR A FAMILY MEMBER WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE - A PILOT STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Purpose of the study.** Caregiver plays an important role in caring for a family member with schizophrenia resulting in feeling of burden as they assume a great deal of responsibility in care giving. Research showed care giving imposes significant burden on families, stress of coping and negative changes in caregivers quality of life. This study aims to examine the burden, coping strategies and the impacts on quality of life among caregivers.

**Methods.** A cross-sectional survey from 90 caregivers caring for a family member with schizophrenia was conducted at Psychiatric clinic in a public hospital. The caregivers were randomly selected and interviewed. The questionnaire used were Zarit Burden Interview (2000), Carers' Assessment of Managing Index: CAMI (1998) and The World Health Organization: Quality of Life Scale (WHOQOL-BREF) (1998). Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Results.** Almost half of caregivers (46.6 %) reported experiencing moderate to severe burden, however only 3% experienced distress when caring for family member with schizophrenia. Care giving had impacted their physical, emotional, social and financial well being. Caregivers employed multiple coping strategies involving problem solving, reframing of events and dealing with stress symptoms. Professional help, family support and caregivers abilities were found to be crucial to deal with the challenges and uncertainties of care giving. The overall quality of life was  $90.06 \pm 9.79$ ; however there were variations in the four domains- physical health ( $63.64 \pm 10.58$ ), psychological well-being ( $62.04 \pm 11.66$ ), social relationship ( $55.40 \pm 16.55$ ) and environmental support ( $65.24 \pm 11.50$ ).

**Conclusion** The study revealed that caregivers suffer from burden and utilize various coping strategies in caregiving. These impact their quality of life particularly in the domain of psychological and social well-being. The findings will assist in developing programs to help caregivers minimize their burden and improving their overall quality of life.



# THE EFFECT OF STRENGTH TRAINING ON THE LEVEL OF BONE MINERAL DENSITY AMONG HIV INFECTED PATIENT

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** HIV infected patient is having a higher risk of osteoporosis. The risk is about four times compare to the general population. The etiology is likely multifactorial, involving traditional risk factors such as low body weight, hypogonadism, and smoking, as well as direct effects of chronic HIV infection and Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART). Strength training which has been used in health promotion and rehabilitation programs in the general population to improve physical endurance may be an effective alternative in the treatment of lower Bone Mineral Density (BMD) among HIV infected patient.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to examine the effect of therapeutic exercise on the level of Bone Mineral Density among HIV infected.

**Method:** This study is a double-blinded randomized control trial. There will be an intervention and a wait-list no intervention control group. The participants are HIV infected patient who will be recruited from HIV community club in *Rumah Cemara*, Indonesia. The sample size is 27 for each group. Both groups will receive the same intervention at a different time. The measurement will be done at a baseline and after 12-weeks intervention in the intervention group. Meanwhile, in a wait-list no intervention control group, the measurement will be done before the treatment.

**Expected finding:** There is an expected finding of this study that there will be an increasing level of BMD after 12-week training among HIV infected patient.

**Keywords:** bone mineral density, double-blinded, HIV infected, osteoporosis, randomized control trial, strength training.

## NUTRITION INTAKE AS A PREDICTOR OF CHOLESTEROL LEVELS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS

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### Abstract

Cardiovascular diseases are the number one cause of death globally. An estimated 17.7 million people died cause of CVDs in 2015, representing 31% of all global deaths. Of these deaths, an estimated 7.4 million (42,3%) were due to coronary heart disease. One of the most important risk factors of CHD is high blood cholesterol levels, which is influenced by several types of nutrient intake such as cholesterol intake, fat intake and fiber intake. This study aimed to predict nutrient intake with cholesterol levels in patients with CHD. This study used cross sectional design, with a population study of CHD patients who control and treatment to polyclinic cardiology Hospital dr. Slamet Garut, was followed by 112 patients. Nutritional intake was collected with food record form processed by Nutrisurvey program, cholesterol levels were collected based on the results of laboratory tests. Data were analyzed by correlational statistic test and simple linear regression test. The results showed that the average cholesterol levels of CHD patients was 237.37mg/dl, the average intake of dietary cholesterol 139,78mg, 100.39 grams of fat intake, and 9 grams of fiber intake. Results of simple linear regression test showed that the higher cholesterol intake then the higher cholesterol ( $r=0.199$ ,  $P=0.036$ ), the higher the fat intake then the higher cholesterol ( $r=0.343$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), and the lower the fiber intake then the higher cholesterol ( $r=-0.205$ ,  $P=0.030$ ). Sugessted for CHD patients to reduce foods that contain lots of cholesterol and fat, and increase foods that contain lots of fiber.

**Keywords:** cholesterol, fat, fiber, coronary heart disease, nutritional intake

## **DIFFERENCES IN BODY WEIGHT INCREASE FOR RED LINE BELOW BABIES INVOLVED IN NUTRITIONAL POST AND GIVEN FORMULA 100**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction :** BGM is baby body weight in KMS which is below red line. Effort to solve problems 5 year-old below babies is activity in nutritional post and provision of Formula 100. The data showed 5.7% of babies are BGM (below red line). The research was aimed to prove that provision of Formula 100 can increase baby body weight in BGM in Puskesmas Tongguh.

**Methods:** This research employed a quasi experiment using cohort. Independent variables was nutritional post and PMT Formula 100, and dependent variable was baby body weight in BGM. Population consisted of 51 babies and sample was 32 babies. Research instrument was baby weight scale and data analysis instrument used Independen t-test.

**Result:** The result showed that after nutritional post, in control group difference of body weight was 0.18 kg and in provision of PMT Formula 100 in experiment group was 0.64. Independent t-test showed that  $p\text{-value} = 0.027 < \alpha = 0.05$  meant  $H_0$  was refused and  $H_a$  was accepted. It meant That provision of Formula 100 can increase baby body weight in BGM in Puskesmas Tongguh Kecamatan Arosbaya.

**Discussion:** Ist is expected that health professionals, especially midwives as motivators in midwifery care can actively participate in early detection to increase quality health service in posyandu with KMS (Kartu Menuju Sehat). As expected, they can identify 5-year-old below babies with BGM nutritional status and can implement it with providing PMT Formula 100.

**Conclusion?**

**Keywords:** Baby body weight, Nutritional Post, Formula 100

# THE EFFECT OF PROLONGED USE OF DEPO PROVERA CONTRACEPTION TO THE CHANGES OF MENSTRUAL PATTERN ON FERTILE AGE WOMEN IN KENDARI

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## ABSTRACT

Depo Provera is the most used injecting contraception in Indonesia and it given every 3 months. Injectable contraception of Depo Provera has a high effectiveness, but there are some side effects that caused by prolonged use, one of which is a disturbed pattern of menstruation. The aimed of this research was to analyze the effect of prolonged use of Depo Provera contraception to menstrual pattern changes on fertile age women in Kendari City. The type of this research was an analytic survey by using cross sectional design. The study was conducted in August 2017 until January 2018 at all community health centers in Kendari. The instrument that used in this research was a questionnaire about the menstrual pattern. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling and the total samples were 380 respondents. Data analysis used by univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with chi square statistic test. The results showed that the use of Depo Provera contraception old and new categories by respondents of fertile age women who experienced menstrual pattern changes amounted to 351 respondents (92,37%), with chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.047, then statistically showed that there was an effect of prolonged use of Depo Provera contraception to the change of menstrual patterns, including menstrual cycle changes as much as 351 respondents (p value = 0.047), menstrual duration changes as much as 287 respondents (p value = 0.038), and abnormal menstrual blood count as much 297 respondents (p value = 0.043). Hormon progesterone that contained in Depo Provera concentrations will lead histologic changes of the endometrium to endometrial atrophy that will affect the pattern of menstruation. The conclusion of this study that there was a significant effect of prolonged use of Depo Provera contraception to the menstrual pattern changes on fertile age women in Kendari City.

**Key Words:** Depo Provera, Fertile Age Women, Menstrual Pattern, Prolonged Use

# **POSTER PRESENTATION**

# **ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE WEANING OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION AT ICU RSUD PROF.DR.MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The weaning of mechanical ventilation is a complex process and depends on many factors. The failure to wean mechanical ventilation may lead to prolonged duration of mechanical ventilation, which may increase the risk of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP), morbidity, mortality, increased hospital costs and lower quality of hospital services. In the year 2016, in ICU RSUD Prof.Dr.Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto, in average there is a 20% failure of mechanical ventilation, if not followed up will adversely affect the patient. Factors investigated in this study included patient, nurses, collaboration and organization. The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that affect implementation of the weaning of mechanical ventilation in ICU Room Prof.Dr.Margono Soekarjo General Hospital Purwokerto.

The method used in this research was descriptive quantitative analytic design with cross sectional approach on 47 mechanical ventilation weaning activities. The sample selection was conducted by accidental sampling technique. Measurements for nurses were carried out using validated values including knowledge, experience and collaboration. While the observation sheet included the implementation of standard operating procedures for mechanical ventilation weaning, collaboration, patients APACHE II score and weaning results.

The result of bivariate test showed that there were influence of patient (0.000), nurse (0,021), collaboration (0,024) and organization (0,011) to mechanical ventilation weaning activity. The result of logistic regression test showed that the patient was the most influential factor on mechanical ventilation weaning activity with 87% probability.

Nurses should pay more attention to patients especially with high APACHE II scores ( $\geq 20$ ) because of the risk of mechanical ventilation weaning failure. Assessment of weaning readiness must be carried out daily with appropriate assessment. While hospitals need to revise policies on mechanical ventilation weaning procedure and continue education and training programme related to patients criticality and collaboration.

**Keywords:** ICU, collaboration, mechanical ventilation weaning, protocol.

# THE INTERRATER RELIABILITY OF NURSING OUTCOME CLASSIFICATION (NOC): “SELF-CARE: EATING”

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The common problems suffered by children with intellectual disability is difficulty to perform of daily activities or self-care including eating activity. NOC: Self-care: eating is a measurement of client’s status regarding eating skill after provide nursing intervention. NOC was translated into Indonesian and its indicators were operationalized. The measurement of Self-care: eating need to be evaluated, thus the reliability of this instrument was tested to determine whether the NOC is also reliable for use in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to investigate the interrater reliability of the NOC: Self-care: eating in the Indonesian Language in children with intellectual disability. **Methods:** Two raters assessed 124 children with intellectual disability using NOC: Self-care: eating. The study was conducted on December 2017 to January 2018. NOC was translated into Indonesian and each indicator was operated. Kappa and percent agreement were used for the analysis. **Results:** The overall kappa value of NOC: Self-care: eating was 0.55, while the percent agreement was 88. The highest kappa value and percent agreement were indicator of swallowing the food (0.8 and 99). **Conclusions:** The interrater reliability of NOC: Self-care: eating in Indonesian was at the level of great reliability.

**Keywords:** NOC, Self-care: eating, interrater reliability, children with intellectual disability.

# PERSONALITY RELATED TO DRUG ABUSE IN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL OF BALI PROVINCE

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Problem issue of global concern, nearly a quarter of a billion people in the world is using drugs. If drugs are used continuously, it causes addiction. Addiction is what can be relied upon mental and mental disorders, such as heart disease, lungs, liver and kidney. Even the addiction on drugs cause death. The impact of drugs on a person depends on the type of drug used, the situation or the condition of the user.

**Purpose:** This study aims to determine the relationship of personality to the abuse of drugs in psychiatric hospital of Bali Province.

**Methods:** This research is a descriptive correlation with cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were 39 people with saturated sampling technique. The measuring tool used is the questionnaire. Independent variable using personality questionnaire adopted from Sembiring and dependent variable using WHO-ASSIST V3.0 Questionnaire was adopted from World Health Organization (WHO) and Drug Guidelines for Drug Use Counseling for Health Officers.

**Findings:** The results showed the most personality with the type of negative personality 66.7% and most drug abuse in moderate risk category 51.3%. Spearman Rank test results obtained p-value smaller than 0.05 so it can be concluded there is a relationship of personality with drug abuse in psychiatric hospital of Bali Province.

**Conclusion and recommendations:** It recommends to nurses to treat patients as friends in order to more easily understand the characteristics and personality of the patient. Besides, it is hoped that the nurse always impresses positive things to the patient as always closer to the God and actively involve the patient in group therapy (work therapy).

**Keywords:** Drug Abuse, Personality



# KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND READINESS OF NURSING STUDENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE (EBP)

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Professional nurses in Indonesia are prepared through the clinical education program (Internship program) which is part of the nursing educational program. Student in the Ners program learn to be competent professional nurses during their clinical practice. One of the roles of professional nurses is to keep updating the knowledge by reviewing the most up-to-date information. Therefore, professional nurse could explore the best nursing interventions for patients to provide optimal care. The students of Ners program of the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran have been learned to analyze the case and solve the nursing problem using EBP analysis during bachelor nursing program. However, the understanding and implementation of the students related EBP especially in the clinical practice setting were not evaluated yet. **Purpose:** Thus, this study aims to identify the knowledge, attitude and readiness of students in the implementation of evidence based practice (EBP) along providing care to the patient during medical surgical nursing stages. **Methods:** This research is quantitative research. 120 students of the Ners Program who were performing clinical practice. respinvolved in this study. The instrument used was the Evidence Based Practice Questionnaire (EBPQ). The results were analyzed using descriptive analysis (frequency, percentage, and mean). **Findings:** The results showed that the students' knowledge related Evidence-based Practice was good (68%), most of the respondents had positive attitude (85%) and more than half of respondents had adequate readiness (59%). **Conclusion:** The findings of this study are essential for the recommendation of teaching materials development in providing the best nursing care for patients.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Evidence Based Practice, Knowledge, Readiness.

# KNOWLEDGE AND HEALTH BELIEF OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH DIABETES MELLITUS IN BANDUNG CITY

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## ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of the increasing number of chronic diseases in the world. West Java province also has an increased of DM prevalence which was 1.4% in 2007 to 2% in 2013. The number of people who feel the symptoms of diabetes mellitus, but never examined themselves was about 225 thousand people, which is the highest in the country (Riskesdas, 2013). DM patients are at risk of macrovascular and microvascular complications that can reduce the quality of life. Prevention efforts to reduce complications can be seen from the treatment needs expected by DM patients. The objective of the study was to assess knowledge and health belief people for Diabetes Mellitus disease treatment in West Java.

The research method used random sampling. Respondents were 121 patients of Diabetes Mellitus in Bandung based on the highest 10 *Prolanis* in Bandung. Quantitative method using 5 questionnaires that is about knowledge of Diabetes Mellitus, health belief model, health problem areas. The data analysis techniques are descriptive statistic.

Research results showed that knowledge (M= 14.65, SD = 13,35), health belief about Diabetes Mellitus (M=71,79, SD= 10, 14). The findings of this need assessment led to the planning and delivery of comprehensive programme for people living with Diabetes.

**Key words** : assessment, diabetes, health belief, knowledge

# KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARD PRESSURE ULCER PREVENTION

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Adequate prevention of pressure ulcer or pressure injury is an important thing which nurse should do. Assessment of nursing students' knowledge and attitude was important to predict their intention and behavior of pressure ulcer prevention.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this research was to assess the knowledge and attitude of nursing students toward pressure ulcer prevention.

**Methods:** This quantitative descriptive study was carried out among fourth year nursing students from one nursing school in Indonesia. This research was cross-sectional study. A total of 156 nursing students who chosen by total sampling filled two validated instruments to assess their knowledge and attitude toward pressure ulcer prevention. Data was analyzed using computer program and presented by median and p value for Rank Spearman test.

**Findings:** From the total sample size, 92.31% (n=144) was female and mean of age was 21.46 years old. Their mean score of IPK was 3.2. The median of nursing students knowledge score was 10 from maximum score 26 (38.46%) meanwhile attitude median score was 37 from maximum score 52 (71.15%). 96.15% students (n=150) reported that they had got lecture of pressure ulcer in classroom and only 4 of them had got it from training. We found no correlation between nursing students' knowledge and attitude toward pressure ulcer prevention ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** This research showed favorable attitude among nursing students but poor of knowledge and there was no correlation of them. Nursing students' favorable attitude toward pressure ulcer prevention may contribute to the good behavior on pressure ulcer prevention, thus institution should evaluate content and method of pressure ulcer prevention educating program.

**Keywords:** *attitude, knowledge, nursing student, pressure injury, pressure ulcer prevention*

# VARIATION OF TEACHING-LEARNING STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE CARING BEHAVIOR OF NURSING STUDENTS

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## Abstract

**Background :** Caring is the essence of nursing that is believed to improve the health and wellbeing of patients and can facilitate health promotion. Nursing education has an important role in shaping a positive student caring behavior.

**Purpose :** To identified the caring behavior of the final-year nursing students after completing critical care nursing course by using variety teaching- learning strategies.

**Methods :** Descriptive research with comparative design was done to 76 students, obtained by random sampling. Data were collected using modified caring instrument made in Indonesian version by Ginting (2011), and has already tested with validity 0.349 and reliability 0.94 based on Watson's ten Carative factors. The data was analyzed by mean score to determine the positive or negative caring behavior, whereas Pearson correlation test was used to see the change of caring behavior before and after completing the courses which used vary teaching - learning strategies such as face-to-face lecture in the class, individual assignment which was evaluated by quizzes and practicums, case-based discussions conducted in a small group discussions accompanied by tutors then reviewed in the classroom by experts.

**Finding :** Result showed that more than half of students had negative caring behavior before (59%) and after (54%) of learning process but statistically there was a little change of caring behavior ( $p$  value = 0.051) . When viewed from 10 carative factors, there was a very significant change in factor helping - trusting relationship ( $p$ Value = 0.041) and factor provision for a supportive, protective, and / or corrective holistic environment ( $p$ Value = 0.019). In this study, students are assigned either individually or in groups, then the tasks are evaluated through quiz (individual) and laboratory practice (group), the results are directly delivered to the students, so the student can know the error or the excess. Since in the process of education, students need to be supported with praise and reprimand that can improve their mental, physical, social and spiritual qualities.

**Conclusion and Recommendation :** Student centered learning approach is very good to improve the process of critical thinking but its teaching-learning method need to be reconsidered, because in addition to able to think critically, nursing students also need to improve their caring behavior and empathy.

**Key words:** caring behavior, nursing student, variation of teaching-learning strategies.

# MUCOSITIS EFFECT ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN WITH CANCER IN DR. HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG

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## Abstract

**Background:** Mucositis is very common in children with cancer who received chemotherapy. Chemotherapy in children has side effects, one of them is mucositis. Mucositis in children renders other health problems such as pain, eating problems, insomnia, and emotional problems that directly determine children's quality of life. **Purpose:** The purpose of this research was to identify how the effects of mucositis on quality of life in children with cancer who received chemotherapy. **Methods:** The method used in this research is correlative descriptive analytic with cross-sectional design. Samples taken in this research utilized consecutive sampling technique. The children with cancer who met the inclusion criteria were approached to participate in this research. Sixty children with cancer hospitalized in Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung recruited in this research. Mucositis identification utilized Oral Assessment Guide (OAG). Data quality of life (QoL) would be assessed with PedsQoL Cancer Module 3.0. Data were analyzed by Chi-square correlation test. **Findings:** This research found that there's such a significant relation between mucositis and QoL of children with cancer. Accordingly, the relation between mucositis cases and QoL of children with cancer valued at 0.006 ( $p < 0.05$ ). Mucositis cause low QoL in children with cancer compared to them without mucositis. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Nurse should increase cares for children with mucositis as the side effect of chemotherapy. Suggested efforts are to prevent mucositis complication that will impact QoL, such as giving oral care with honey, keeping humid oral mucosa, and preventing infection.

**Keywords:** Chemotherapy; Children with cancer; Mucositis; Quality of life

# THE MENTAL BURDEN OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** : Thalassemia is an inherited blood disorder in which there is chronic abnormality of red blood cells. When a child suffers from a severe illness, the family usually acts as caregivers, which put them at risk of experiencing burden of care. This study aims to identify the level of burden perceived by family as caregivers of children with thalassemia.

**Method**: A quantitative approach was used in this research to obtain data by using a consecutive sampling. The samples in this research consisted of 71 caregivers of children with thalassemia, who are either their biological father or mother who attending thalassemia center on August 30, 2017 - September 13, 2017. The instrument used in this research was modified from a Caregiver Burden Scale instrument (developed by Elmstahl). The data obtained were analyzed using a descriptive statistical technique in which caregiver burden is categorized into 3 levels: mild, moderate, and severe levels of burden, and they are measured in percentage.

**Result**; The result showed that 36 respondents (50.7%) perceived mild level of burden, 31 respondents (43.7%) perceived moderate level of burden, and 4 respondents (5.6%) perceived severe level of burden.

**Recommendation**; The conclusion of this study is that most respondents perceived mild and moderate level of burden, but in terms of responsibility, economy, expectation, and anxiety, they showed severe level of burden. Nurses are suggested to maintain or alleviate the burden by providing education, counseling, emotional support and adaptive coping mechanisms for caregivers of children with thalassemia.

**Keywords** : Caregiver, family burden, thalassemia

# EFFECT OF HONEY IN ORAL CARE INTERVENTION AGAINST CHEMOTHERAPY INDUCED MUCOSITIS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Mucositis is known as a one of the common side effects of chemotherapy in children that can lead to decrease quality of life in children.

**Purpose:** This study aimed to identify the effects of honey on oral care intervention during nursing's of chemotherapy-induced mucositis among children undergoing chemotherapy.

**Methods:** The study was quasi experimental. Consecutive sampling was used with 24 patients in a control group and 24 patients in the intervention group. The intervention group were treated with oral care by using honey, while the control group received regular oral care. The mucositis score was evaluated by using an Oral Assessment Guide (OAG). Data were analyzed using independent t-tests and analysis of covariance.

**Results:** The results of this study showed that there was a significant reduction in the average of the mucositis score after intervention in the intervention group compared to the control group ( $p=0.000$ ).

**Conclusion & Implication:** The study demonstrated that oral care intervention with honey was effective in managing chemotherapy-induced mucositis among children with cancer. Based on the findings, it is recommended that oral care be applied using with honey as a nursing intervention for patients undergoing chemotherapy.

**Key words** : Chemotherapy, children, honey, oral care.

# **THE EFFECT OF MASSAGE WITH LOVING TOUCH ON THE RESPONSE OF PAIN IN NEONATES BEFORE UNDER GOING INTRAVENOUS CATHETER INSERTION**

**Supriatin**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Pain is an unpleasant experience due to subjective tissue damage can be assessed from facial expressions, body movements, crying and rest with the scale of pain that can be used is Neonatal Infant Pain Scale (NIPS). Non-pharmacologic self-therapy can be done nurse to minimize neonatal pain when done action of infusion. A loving touch massage procedure effectively reduces the neonatal pain response during infusion. This research is an experimental quasi research. The technique used is the statistical-group comparison design approach. The sample of 36 respondents were divided into intervention and control group. To test the hypothesis used Mann-Whitney test test. The results of the study there was a significant difference in neonatal pain response performed with loving touch massage with neonates who did not do massage with p value 0.000. Recommendation of this research result, massage with loving touch as non pharmacological therapy to reduce the neonatal pain response before undergoing intravenous catheter insertion



# PATIENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN POST-STROKE STATUS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

Post-stroke patients face a variety of problems. They often complain of physical, psychological and emotional problems which affect their ability to perform activities of daily life (ADL). These conditions can lead to a decrease in their quality of life. Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the perceptions of quality of life (QoL) in post-stroke patients. Methods: The method used in this study was qualitative content analysis process. Number of participants in this study were 5 that have been taking with consecutive techniques. Data were collected using in-depth semistructured-interviews in the form of open-ended questions. Findings: The results of this study identified four main themes, namely (1) limitations in performing daily activities, (2) changes of the meaning of life due to physical limitations, (3) psychological responses due to the loss of social relationships and limitations, and (4) needs of professional health care. The results of this study showed that physical and psychological problems were dominantly experienced by post-stroke patients that gave an impact on the social relations of the patients. The entire complaints experienced by patients affected their quality of life. Conclusion and Recommendations: Post-stroke patients had limitations in performing daily activities independently. Patients required professional services to improve their quality of life. It is suggested that standardized nursing service should be enforced to prevent the increased severity of the condition and help improve the quality of life of the patients.

**Keywords:** Stroke Patient, Quality of Life, Nursing Services

# **THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INEFFECTIVE CEREBRAL TISSUE PERFUSION AMONG PATIENTS WITH STROKE IN IRINA F NEURO OF RSUP. PROF. DR. R. D. KANDOU MANADO**

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## **ABSTRACT**

A valid nursing diagnosis is very important in nursing care. Accurate clinical indicators are required to validate nursing diagnoses established to reduce the risk of misdiagnosis. The accuracy of clinical indicators is determined by the limitations of characteristics and related factors. This study aimed to describe the limitations of characteristics of nursing diagnosis of ineffective cerebral tissue perfusion among stroke patients. This research was a descriptive study (documentation study) with retrospective approach with assessment through direct observation. There were 20 records of stroke patient documentation used in this study. The results showed that the limitations of the main characteristics that emerged in stroke patients were changes in motor responses and extremity weakness (100%), while changes in pupillary reaction did not occur (0%), behavioral changes (85%), difficulty swallowing (80%), speech abnormalities (70%), and altered mental status (45%). Nurses are expected to focus on the limitations of the main characteristics that arise during the assessment of stroke patients with nursing diagnosis of ineffective cerebral tissue perfusion in order to plan effective nursing actions.

**Keywords:** Characteristics, Ineffective, Cerebral Tissue Perfusion, Stroke

# **BARRIERS, AND NURSES' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE TOWARDS EVIDENCE-BASED NURSING PRACTICE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The use of research findings in health practice among nursing practitioners is indispensable. However, there are various obstacles faced by nurses in implementing evidence-based practices (EBP). This systematic review aims to review original studies that focused on barriers and, nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and practice towards EBP. The search strategy include systematic electronic search in four electronic databases: ProQuest, Science Direct, Elsevier and Google from 2010 to 2015. The selection of articles is based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Guideline (PRISMA). Two checklists were used: Evidence Based Librarianship Critical Appraisal checklist for quantitative studies and Consolidated Reporting Qualitative Criteria for Research for qualitative studies. All processes were conducted by both reviewers independently. A total of 4270 articles were identified; 44 articles were included in this review which were original research papers, in English Language, quantitative or qualitative or mixed methods design research as well as focusing on at least one of the following: nurses' knowledge, and /or attitudes toward EBP, implementation, and EBP barriers. It was found that knowledge and skills of nurses about EBP remains low to moderate. The majority of studies reported that nurses have a positive attitude towards EBP and use research findings in practice. Barriers encountered in implementing EBP were identified as the nurse characteristics, culture, facilities, organizations and working place. The systematic review revealed that although most of the nurses had positive attitude toward EPB, there are barriers that prevent the implementation of EBP.

**Keywords:** attitudes, barriers, evidence-based practice, knowledge, nurses, skills

# THE INFLUENCE OF MUSICAL AND COLOR THERAPY ON SLEEPING QUALITY OF ELDERLY WITH DEMENTIA AT MINAULA RETIREMENT HOME KENDARI

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## ABSTRACT

Dementia might happen to everyone in every age range. It is caused by accident, disease, genetical factor, and the most relevant one is the age factor. Elderly with dementia always experience sleep quality disorder. The results of some research show that musical therapy and have benefited as complementary therapy in relieving the sleeping quality problem. The aim of this research was to analyze the influence of musical and color therapy on sleeping quality of elderly with dementia compared to those without dementia. The study was conducted at Minaula Retirement Home Kendari. This study used quasi-experimental design Pretest-Posttest control group with a sample of 30 respondents (each group of 15 elderly with dementia and of 15 elderly without dementia respectively) with purposive sampling method. The therapies were conducted on intervention and control groups for 3 days consecutively then their sleeping quality is measured by PSQI instrument using pretest and posttest method for intervention group with therapy and control group without therapy. The data analysis used is paired t-test. The result showed that there is a difference in sleeping quality in the intervention group before and after musical and color therapy is applied ( $p = 0,000$  at  $\alpha = 5$ ) while control group shows no meaningful changes. The conclusion of this study that there was a significant musical and color therapy may be considered as nursing interventions especially for complementary therapy for elderly in sleeping management and as inputs in more effective non-pharmacological distraction method.

**Keywords:** Dementia, Elderly, Sleeping Quality, Musical and Color Therapy.

# PATIENT ASSESSMENT RESPONSES IN NURSING PRACTICE TO ENHANCE PATIENT SAFETY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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## Abstract

**Background:** Patients in the hospital should be treated promptly. It will improve quality of services and patient safety.

**Purpose:** The purpose of this paper was to investigate factors that affecting patient assessment response in nursing practice based on a review of the literature.

**Method:** A systematic literature review was utilized. The article was conducted using online databases in 2007-2017, reference lists of key articles, and expert advice. Multiple keyword combinations were used. All relevant studies were subsequently appraised for rigorous and quality.

**Findings:** Eleven articles were critically appraised. The results show that there were six factors that affect patient assessment responses: 1) High specific competences; 2) Clinical experiences; 3) Patient safety culture; 4) Education level; 5) Team collaboration; and 6) Medical systems. High specific competence of nurse was significant affected the patient assessment response.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Factors that enhancing nurse's assessment response should be a special attention in health care services. Nurses manager have substantial role to enhance response assessment of nurses' practitioner.

**Keywords:** Assessment response, Nursing practice, Patient assessment, Patient safet

# THE EFFECT OF WET CUPPING THERAPY ON BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS AT HOME BEKAM RUQYYAH SYAR'IYYAH DISTRICT GARUT

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** Hypertension has been a major problem in the world. Hypertension management to reduce and prevent complications can be done through pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment which include complementary therapies such as cupping therapy (Al-Hijamah). **Purpose** of this study was to determine the effect of wet cupping therapy on blood pressure in hypertension patients at Bekam Nabi Garut Regency in 2017. **Method.** The research method used pre experimental design with One Group Pre-Post test design. 22 respondents recruited through Purposive sampling was done and 22 respondent involved. **Finding.** The results showed that the mean blood pressure before intervention was 172,9 / 89,9 MmHg and after bruise therapy was 161,7 / 85 MmHg. Indicated that wet cupping therapy influenced of systolic and diastolic blood pressure. **Conclusion.** Wet cupping therapy has an effect to reduce systolic and diastolic on hypertension in this study. It is recommended to explore more detail in the future research with sufficient sample with control group.

**Keywords** : Wet Cupping Therapy, Blood Pressure, Hypertension

# ASSESSMENT OF EMERGENCY NURSES' COMPETENCIES IN THE INDONESIAN CONTEXT

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Indonesia has a high demand of emergency care services. This implies the high complexity of emergency services including nursing practice in the emergency setting (ED). **Purpose.** This study aims to examine emergency nurses' competency in the Indonesian context **Method.** This study was conducted in 2017, in three EDs of general hospitals. Data were gained through survey and 117 ED nurses were participated. The analysis was conducted through frequencies values and the Cartesian diagram, to examine the position of the emergency nurses' competencies. **Findings.** The result of the study of the 8 dimension of ED nurses' competencies have shown: the majority of nurses pointed that they often involved in activities: Ethical, Legal and Cultural competencies (90,7 %); Coordination & Communication (84, 1%); leadership (84,2 %); Implementation research (78%). More than a half of participants were often involved in Professional Practice activities (62,7%); Management of Patient (75.6%); Clinical Teaching (75,9) and disaster preparedness (57%). Furthermore, most of participant have perceived that all competencies dimensions are important for ED nursing practice. Cartesian diagram indicated: only Professional practice domain, is located in quadrant I, meaning that most of ED nurses often engaged in those activities and most of them perceived this competency is important. While, all other competencies are positioned in quadrant III, meaning that activities in those competencies domains are rarely performed and are perceived as less important. **Conclusion.** For professional nursing practice in emergency setting, effort is required to shift all competencies dimension to be located in quadrant I, through professional education.

**Keywords:** Emergency nurses, Emergency Departments (ED), Nurses competencies

# KNOWLEDGE OF EPILEPSY DISEASE AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG EPILEPSY PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Epilepsy remains a major public health problem which is not only because the implication but also for its social, cultural, psychological, and economic connotations. Even though around 70% epilepsy patients supposedly to be seizures free with optimum to antiepileptic drug treatment, many people with epilepsy did not take their epileptic drugs appropriately and mortality rate in no adherence patients more than the epilepsy people who adherence to medication. The objective of study was to assess the knowledge of epilepsy and medication adherence among epilepsy patients. **Methods:** Study design used was quantitative cross –sectional study. The total sample recruited was 145 patients from the Neurology clinic at a public hospital. The inclusion criteria were above 18 years old, known case of epilepsy for more than 6 months and taking anti-epileptic medication. Data was collected by self-administered questionnaires. **Results:** The majority of patients (85%) had good knowledge on epilepsy disease, but only half of them adhered to medication (56.6%). There were no significant association between knowledge and medication adherence. However, significant association were found between ages, gender, educational level, occupational status, place of residence, family history of epilepsy, duration of illness and frequency of seizures with knowledge. **Conclusion:** Epilepsy patients had good knowledge level but low in medication adherence level. Therefore, patients' education on medication adherence should be given every visit to clinic to improve the medication compliance.

**Keywords:** epilepsy, adherence, medication



# NURSES' PERCEPTION OF PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE IN A MALAYSIAN TEACHING HOSPITAL

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## ABSTRACT

### **Background:**

Patient safety issues are major focus of health care institutions and important indicators of quality of care. Assessing nurses' perception on their institution's safety culture is essential as it can provide insight for developing safety promotion plans and policies.

### **Purpose:**

This study aimed to assess nurses' perception and behaviour towards patient safety culture and the factors influencing safety culture in a teaching hospital.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study design was employed. Hospital Survey on Patient Safety (HSOPS) and Safety Organizing Scale (SOS) questionnaires were used to collect data from 360 registered nurses of a large teaching hospital using stratified random sampling method. A Hierarchical Linear Regression was used to determine the factors influencing the perception of patient safety outcome.

**Findings:** Descriptive analysis showed that the entire dimension of HSOPS scored lower than the minimum positive response rate (PRR) value, except for dimensions of 'Organizational learning-continuous improvement' (PRR 84%) and 'teamwork within units' (PRR 80%). Based on the SOS score, only 44% (n = 159) of the nurses had indicated high level of safety organizing behaviour (mean >4.77). Regression analysis indicated that 'Staffing', 'Supervisor expectation and action on safety', 'Hospital management support patient safety', 'Feedback on error' and nurses related characteristics (working area and advance education) were the significant factors influencing patient safety culture.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** The results overall indicated lower scores on patient safety culture and behaviour among the nurses, suggesting that improvements are needed. Thus, the management especially the nursing leaders must initiate measures to promote safety culture practices and work environment to strengthen the safety culture and behaviour among the nurses. Future studies including other healthcare providers, multiple healthcare organizations and other measurement methods would provide more in-depth information on patient safety culture at hospital settings.

**Keywords:** Nurses perception, Patients safety, Safety culture

# KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS HPV INFECTION AND VACCINATION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract. HPV infection is well-established cause of cervical cancer and other anogenital cancers. HPV vaccination is available in Malaysia since 2010 and it has been incorporated in the national immunization program.

**Purpose:** To assess the knowledge and attitude towards HPV infection and vaccination among university students.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted in the University of Malaya. A total of 365 students completed the validated self-administered questionnaire. The knowledge was categorised into low (score  $\leq 10$ ) and high level (score  $\geq 11$ ). The attitude score was categorised into negative attitude (score 0-7) and positive attitude (score 8-15).

**Findings:** A total of 52.1% students knew that HPV is a cause of cervical cancer, while 63.0% did not know that HPV can cause genital warts. More than half of students (61.6%) knew the existence of HPV vaccine in prevention of HPV infection and were aware that HPV vaccine is available in Malaysia (60.0%). The mean total knowledge score was 7.15 (SD $\pm$ 4.413). More than 80% of students reported low level (score  $\leq 10$ ) of knowledge regarding HPV infection and vaccination. For attitude, a total of 81.4% students had negative attitude (score 0-7) towards HPV infection and vaccination. More than half of students agree that HPV vaccine is safe. Only 10% of students think that they are at risk of HPV infection.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** University students had a low level of knowledge and negative attitude towards HPV infection and vaccination. These results may help inform appropriate health education programs to improve knowledge and create awareness on HPV infection and vaccination in this population.

(271 words)

**Keywords:** HPV Infection, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), Vaccination

# **PERCEPTION OF PREPARATION BEFORE CLINICAL POSTING AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES AMONG STUDENT NURSES IN A TEACHING HOSPITAL IN KUALA LUMPUR.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The professional competence of graduating nursing students is an important issue in health care as it is related to professional standards, patient safety and the quality of nursing care (WHO, 2010). Preparedness before clinical posting may influence the Nursing students professional competence to fulfill their duties safely and effectively (Aiken et al. 2014).

The aim of the study is to assess the association between preparedness before clinical posting and professional competencies. Cross-sectional study was conducted using self-administer questionnaire was conducted. A total of 320 students were participated in this study. Convenience sampling was use to recruit students. The data was analyzed using SPSS 23 software, Chi square test was used to test the association.

The results found that 88.4 %( 283) of the students had high level of perception of preparedness and 86.6% (227) of them had perceived high level of professional competency. The student nurses' year of study, was significantly associated to perception of preparedness and perception of professional competency. There was a significant weak positive relationship between the perception of preparedness and professional competencies among respondents.

The result is in line with previous studies that the better the students are prepared before clinical they will have better professional competency (Unkuri et al. 2015 & O'Connor et al. 2008)

This study helps to broaden our understanding of student nurse's preparedness before clinical posting and professional competency. Result from this study may provide evidence to support course enhancement that will facilitates student nurse's successful role into professional competent nurses.

# **A SURVEY ON THE PERCEPTION TOWARD NURSING AS A CAREER AMONG FOUNDATION STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA AND ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND:** Globally there are about 19.3 million nurses including midwives (WHO,2011), and in Malaysia 88908 nurses under government and about 37729 nurses under non-government sector (Ministry of Health Malaysia 2015). This makes the ratio of nurses to the population of Malaysia is 1 to 297. Nurses is rated highly as the trusted professions, and prestigious occupations (Gallup Organization, 2007). Thus, students view on nursing was very important to provide an important feedback to the profession as student may be the ideal age to nurture the nursing career choice (Matutina, 2008).

**OBJECTIVES:** This study generally was done to assess the perception toward nursing as a career among matriculation students and its influencing factors.

**METHODOLOGY:** This is a cross sectional survey, quantitative design. A modified self-administered questionnaire adapted from Azza Fathi from Egypt and Hepzibha Alexander from USCI University Kuala Lumpur with permission to collect data from 400 students from foundation studies using universal sampling.

**RESULTS:** The results of this finding showed that most of the foundation students of University of Malaya had positive perception 318 (82.8%) toward nursing as a career. However, most of them did not had interest in pursuing nursing as a career, and the factors that influence the perception includes parents, teacher and media.

**CONCLUSION:** There are many good opportunities in nursing as nursing offers many sectors for career such as full time nurses, part time nurses, and night, evening and morning duty nurses. The career mobility is good and the opportunities of learning as a nurses never stop until grown up.

# THE BALANCE OF SPIRITUAL AND NUTRITIONAL NEEDS IMPROVES THE WELL-BEING OF CANCER PATIENTS DURING CHEMOTHERAPY

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## Abstract

**Background.** The high prevalence and incidence of breast cancer in Indonesia remains a disheartening issue, for it has turned out to be a threat for the quality of Indonesian women's life. Often do the patients and their families lose interest in recognizing the issue of breast cancer, both benign and malignant. Besides, the problem faced by breast cancer patients in determining which kind of diagnosis or best therapy remain overlooked by the patients as well as their family members. This includes their indifference toward the patients' nutrition during chemotherapy, which now thus must be taken into consideration.

**Purpose.** This research to observe the needs of general breast cancer patients during their chemotherapy and post-therapy period.

**Method.** sing 17 case studies on breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in Al-Ihsan Hospital, Bandung District and Hasan Sadiki Hospital, Bandung City, this research applies the qualitative data as the result. These patients experienced an in-depth interview either individually or collectively with a family member.

**Result.** The result of the qualitative research was obtained through content analysis observation, showing a shallow understanding about therapy, both generally and specifically, regarding the importance of increasing spiritual support besides nutrition and the escalation of its amount on the patient and their families. In fact, one of the things that supported the patient's immune system during their chemotherapy was the sufficient nutritional condition Furthermore, the result showed that cancer survivors keep their spirituality intact and nutritional intake balanced during and after therapy.

**Conclusion and Recommendation.** Therefore, it was necessary to make a formula about spiritual and nutritional needs of breast cancer patients, in the preparatory, momentary, and preempting stage of chemotherapy.

Keywords: breast cancer, spiritual, nutrition, needs.

# ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY: SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENT WOMEN IN BANDUNG, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Sexual violence is a major issue nowadays, both in developed and developing countries as well as Indonesia. According to UNICEF in 2015, child abuse occurred widely in Indonesia. 40% of children aged 13-15 reported having been physically attacked at least once a year, 26% reported receiving physical punishment from parents or babysitter at home, 50% reported being bullied in school, and 45% women and girls in Indonesia believe that husbands / spouses may beat their spouse / wife in certain situations.

**Purpose.** The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview of sexual violence in female adolescents in Bandung, West Java Province.

**Method.** Qualitative Approach Ethnography applied to this research. Participants were female adolescent as the victims of sexual violence in Bandung Regency and West Bandung Regency as many as ten people. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews from October to November 2017. In addition Focus Group Discussion was conducted on some stakeholders such as Health Office, PPPA, P2TP2A, *Yayasan Jari*. The data analyzed through Spradley Model.

**Results and Discussion.** Based on the data analysis found: five themes: chronological events, adaptation responses, community responses, exertion and expectations. Whilst the result of FGD on stakeholders obtained two themes: causes of sexual violence and prevention / mitigation efforts.

**Conclusion and Resolution.** Culture is one of the factors that contributed to sexual violence. Hence, the cultural aspect should be a consideration in developing a model of prevention and administer the sexual violence in adolescent girls.

# THE COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE MINDFULNESS SCALE OF INDONESIAN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY

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## ABSTRACT

**Purpose/objective:** Patients with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy experience overwhelming emotions and stress. Mindfulness is a potentially important coping resource that buffers an individual against the negative effects of stress. Recently, the level of mindfulness of Indonesian breast cancer patients has not been assessed yet. The objective of this study was to measure the mindfulness of the patients with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

**Method:** A survey was conducted at one of government hospitals in West Java Province, Indonesia, and involved 105 participants who were selected using some criteria. They all were breast cancer with advanced stage (IIIa, IIIb, and IIIc) and underwent chemotherapy. The participants were assigned to complete the mindfulness scale 48 – 72 hours after receiving the chemotherapy. The level of mindfulness was measured using the Cognitive and Affective Mindfulness Scale-Revised (CAMS-R). The internal consistency reliability test of the Indonesian patient of the CAMS-R scale was yielded as 0.757.

**Results:** The age range of the subjects who participated in the study was from 27 – 65 (median: 44 years). They revealed the lower level (n=60) and the higher level (n=45) of mindfulness. The present focus (mean score = 3.00) and attention (mean score = 2.654) were rated in the high level, whereas, the awareness and acceptance were rated in the lower level of mindfulness, with mean scores 2.44 and 2.39, respectively.

**Conclusion:** The mindfulness of these participants, especially in the awareness and acceptance, ought to be considered by the nurses for giving a specific care related to the problem experienced by the patients.

**Keyword:** breast cancer, CAMS, Indonesian patients

# EFFECT OF WET BREWING THERAPY ON BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS AT HOME BEKAM RUQYYAH SYAR'IYYAH DISTRICT GARUT

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## ABSTRACT

Hypertension cases are very often found in various parts of the world, hypertension has also been a major problem in the world that is about 972 million people or 26.4% of the inhabitants of the earth suffering from hypertension with 26.6% male and 26.1% female counterparts. Efforts to reduce and prevent complications from hypertensive diseases, such as through pharmacological treatment and non-pharmacological treatment include treatment with complementary therapies, complementary therapies that go up one of them is cupping therapy (Al-Hijamah), this type of therapy repeat the way of ancient therapy conducted by the Ummah Muslim and has been developed with the world of medicine today. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of wet brew therapy on blood pressure in hypertensive patients in Bekam Nabi Garut Regency in 2017. The research method used was pre experimental design with One Group Pre-Post test design. The sample used is 22 respondents by using purposive sampling. The results showed that mean blood pressure value before it was 172,9 / 89,9 MmHg, after bruise therapy was 161,7 / 85 MmHg and there was influence of systolic and diastolic blood pressure before and after wet brine therapy and wet bruise therapy Have a significant effect on systolic blood pressure and diastole. Suggestions in this study is for the institution is expected to be new material in the world of nursing, especially in complementary therapies. For research sites are expected to work with other health teams in providing therapy and for further research can re-examine techniques or other therapies that can lower blood pressure.

**Keywords: Wet Cupping Therapy, Blood Pressure, Hypertension**



# **INFLUENCE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (ROM) ON MUSCLE STRENGTH AMONG POST-STROKE PATIENT AT PHYSIOTHERAPY ROOM RSUD DR. M. YUNUS BENGKULU**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Purpose of this study was to determine the effect of physiotherapy (ROM) on muscle strength among post-stroke patients who treated at physiotherapy room dr. M. Yunus Bengkulu. This study used Pre Experimental design. The population o this study were all non hemorrhagic stroke patients with passive ROM physiotherapy and had hemiparesis in the upper extremity at the Physiotherapy Room of dr. M. Yunus Bengkulu. This study used Total Sampling and there were 32 respondents involved. The Data collected from secondary data through documentation and analyzed with Paired sample t-test. The result of this study showed that the mean muscle strength before physiotherapy (ROM) was 1.16 while the mean muscle strength after physiotherapy (ROM) increased to 1.72. Paired sample t-test result showed that there is effect of physiotherapy (ROM) on muscle strength among post-stroke patients treated at the physiotherapy room of dr. M. Yunus Bengkulu. In conclusion Physiotherapy (ROM) can be used to increase muscle strength among post-stroke patients.

**Keywords :** Physiotherapy (ROM), Muscle Strength.

# DETERMINANT FACTORS OF DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD)

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Depression has been related to poor quality of life and recurrence in CHD patients. It is important to explore factors associated with the depression to prevent problems and to assist with appropriate intervention. Furthermore the determinants of depression in CHD patients in Indonesia are still unknown. **Purpose.** This study aimed to identify the determinants of depression in CHD patients in Indonesia. **Method.** This study was a quantitative study with cross-sectional approach. Samples were recruited from an outpatient care in a referral hospital in Bandung using a consecutive sampling technique for a 2-month period (n=101). Data were collected using a questionnaire package consisting of a demographic questionnaire, Beck Depression Index [BDI] (II), Zung Self-rating Anxiety Scale, Seattle Angina Questionnaire, and Spirituality Index of Well-Being. Data were analyzed using descriptive quantitative and logistic regression analysis. **Findings.** In terms of its association with depression in CHD patients, low spiritual well-being had the highest odd ratio [OR] (OR = 9.3, 95% CI = 2.968 - 29.451,  $p < 0.01$ ); nonanxious state and medication history had low ORs (sequentially OR = 0.2, 95% CI = 0.067 - 0.644,  $p < 0.01$ ; OR=0.2 95% CI = 0.062 - 0.772,  $p > 0.01$ ); PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention) with medication had the lowest OR value (OR = 0.02, 95% CI = 0.002 - 0.278,  $p < 0.01$ ). On the other hand, unmarried status and male gender were identified as confounding variables. **Conclusions.** Low spiritual well-being was a major predictor of depression in CHD patients, whereas no anxiety, history of medication, consists of CHD medication and reperfusion therapy contributed to a lower risk of depression. It is recommended to include strategies in improving spiritual well-being and managing anxiety to reduce the risk of depression among CHD patients.

**Keywords:** Acute coronary syndrome, Coronary heart Disease, Depression, determinant factors

# EFFECT OF EMLA TOWARDS PAIN LEVEL IN VENOUS PUNCTURE PROCEDURE ON PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** During the hospitalization, pediatric patients undergo venous puncture procedure for blood sampling and therapy that caused pain. EMLA cream is topical anesthetic agents used in various painful procedures. The aim of this study are to identification the effectiveness of EMLA towards the level of pain during venous puncture in school-aged patients.

**Methods:** This quasi experimental study used quasi-experiment post-test only non-equivalent control group involving 50 school-aged patients taken by non-probability sampling. Patients divided into 2 groups: EMLA group (25 respondents) and control group (25 respondents). Data collection using questionnaire (respondent characteristics) and pain assessment (Wong Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale).

**Results:** The statistical test results showed that there was difference of pain level between groups of children with EMLA and control group ( $p = 0,0001$ ;  $\alpha = 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Based on the results of the study, EMLA is recommended for use to reducing pain during venous puncture in children *patient*.

**Keywords:** *EMLA, Pain, Venous puncture*

# THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH NURSES IN DEALING PEOPLE WITH MENTAL ILLNESS IN INDONESIA: LITERATURE REVIEW

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## Abstract

**Background:** Indonesia today the management of mental health has shifted from the hospital-based to the community-based. The existence of mental health services in the community can improve the psychological well-being of people with mental disorders. Community mental health services require quality resources. Implementers mental health services at health centers is a community mental health nurses, but currently the roles of health nurses in health centers is still passive and only applies to the medication of mental patients. Community mental health nurse have an important and wide-ranging roles.

**Purpose:** To identify the role of community mental health nurses in dealing people with mental illness in Indonesia.

**Methods:** Articles are collected through Google Scholar, Proquest, and Kandaga. Keywords: roles, functions and nurses of community mental health. The inclusion criteria are qualitative research, original research, community settings, subject specifications of community mental health nurses, and articles published within the range of 2008-2018 in English. Based on these considerations, there are 3 articles to review.

**Findings:** The result of the reviews found 43 roles of community mental health nurses but there are several similar roles and can be grouped so it can be concluded that the role of community mental health nurses are 8 roles that consist of community mental health nurses as care providers, educators, advocates, consultants, counselors, collaborators, case managers, and researchers and developers.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** The role of community mental health nurses is vast and important, consisting of 8 roles. The results of this review can serve as new insights for community mental health nurses to better understand their role in dealing people with mental illness.

**Keywords:** the role, community mental health nurse, people with mental illness.

# EXPLORING NURSES' BARRIERS OF MANAGING ATTENTION AND MOOD IN POST-STROKE PATIENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Attention is an important aspect of cognitive development in the perspective of information processing, whereas mood is an affective aspect relating to expectations about positive or negative feelings. Decreased attention and mood in post-stroke patients can cause instability, cognitive impairment, and long-term rehabilitation. These impacts affect the patients' activity daily living (ADL). All this time, post stroke patient care in hospital was priority on physical problem rather than psychological, social and spiritual problems. Nurses in the hospitals as caregivers should understand in managing the bio-psycho-socio-cultural-spiritual problems in post-stroke patients.

**Purpose:** This descriptive study was designed by using a descriptive qualitative research was conducted to describe the barrier of managing attention and mood in post stroke from the perspective of nurses

**Methods:** This research was a pilot study using qualitative design and involved six nurses at Temanggung General Hospital, Indonesia. The data collection was carried out using in-depth semi-structured interviews. The data analyzed using content analysis by Elo, S., & Kyngas, 2008

**Findings:** Five themes emerging from the interview data included the nurse's focus on the physical problem, lack of awareness to manage attention and mood, unavailability of early assessment for attention and mood, family participation in nursing care and lack of information about the interventions in handling attention and mood. The initial assessment of attention and mood greatly encourages nurses to provide alternative or complementary nursing that can be administered in the hospital.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Nurses' understanding of knowledge and skills are essential to prevent the impact of reduced attention and mood. The management of attention and mood should be supported by all professional health providers, and facilities in hospitals, as well as the role of the family.

**Keywords:** Attention and mood, management of attention and mood, stroke patients

**IN LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC POPULATIONS, WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF HEALTH INSURANCE IN COMPARISON TO NO HEALTH INSURANCE ON PREGNANT WOMEN SEEKING PERINATAL CARE IN A HEALTH FACILITY WITH SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS?**

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**ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND:** Since the beginning of the 21st century, worldwide maternal mortality rates have been reduced by 50%. Despite these reductions, Indonesia reported an MMR of 190 per 100,000 live births in 2013 (WHO). There is still a need for increased access to and utilization of skilled birth attendants (SBA) at maternal health care facilities. Increased costs are associated with utilization of skilled personnel and traveling to healthcare facilities for births. Health insurance can help to reduce these expenses.

**METHODS/STRENGTH OF EVIDENCE:**

(Brooks, et al., 2017): Mixed-methods study in Indonesia that evaluated the association of health facility delivery (HFD) and skilled birth deliveries (SBD) among poor women with and without Jamkesmas, and perceived barriers to health insurance membership and maternal health service utilization. Women with Jamkesmas were 19% more likely to have a HFD and 17% more likely to have a SBD. Barriers included preference for birth in parental village and traditional birth attendants fatalistic viewpoints regarding outcomes, distance from health facilities, prohibitive expenditures (transportation, food, lodging for other family members), perception that health insurance was unimportant and that there was poor quality of care in health facilities with skilled birth attendants. Evidence 3B.

(Vallely, et al., 2013): Qualitative descriptive study comprised of focus group discussions and interview in Papua New Guinea to study women's understanding of the perinatal period and strategies to improve access to care. Major themes included geographical access, social and cultural aspects and financial constraints. Evidence 3B.

Wilunda, et al., (2016) : Cross-sectional study in Ethiopia that utilized household surveys over 4 years adapted from birth preparedness assessment tools from UNICEF as well as JHPIEGO. Four outcomes were measured: 1) at least four antenatal care visits, 2) receipt of basic services (B/P, urine screen, and blood samples at visits), 3) skilled birth attendant at delivery, and 4) postpartum visit within 7 days of birth. Statistical

significance with skilled birth attendant ( $p < 0.001$ ) and B/P, urine and blood samples ( $p = 0.022$ ). These two outcomes went from 7.3% pre-intervention to 35.6% late-intervention. The impact of health insurance was also studied. Evidence: 2B

Ratings completed according to Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence Level and Quality Guide (2017).

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION:**

- Improve access to maternal healthcare facilities for rural populations (Vallely et al., 2013).
- Educate decision-makers in communities and cultures where women do not have decision-making power regarding the advantages of perinatal care and births in maternal healthcare facilities and with skilled birth attendants (Vallely et al., 2013).
- Improve access to health insurance and childbirth education, especially for poorer populations of childbearing women since outcomes improve with births in health facilities with skilled birth attendants (Brooks et al., 2017).
- Investigate and address perceived barriers to health insurance, use of health care facilities, and skilled birth attendants (Brooks et al., 2017; Vallely et al., 2013; & Wilunda et al., 2016).

### **MEASUREMENT OF OUTCOMES:**

- Increase in percentage of Indonesian women of childbearing age with health insurance.
- Decrease in maternal mortality rate, and disparity in mortality between highest and lowest wealth classes.
- Improvement in the perception of quality of care in healthcare facilities and care given by skilled birth attendants.
- Improvement in removing perceived barriers to quality care.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Lack of insurance is a recurring theme among lower socioeconomic populations. Insurance is not always perceived as having value. Given findings from research studies, there are a multitude of other barriers that come into play such as affordability of insurance, poor roads, transportation and proximity to health centers, perceived low quality of care of some health centers and skilled birth attendants, perceived lack of respect from some caregivers, and fatalism regarding mortality. Solving these problems and perceptions will require a variety of approaches.

**KEYWORDS:** perinatal care, access to care, health insurance, skilled birth attendants

**IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES, WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF A  
STRUCTURED CULTURALLY TAILORED EDUCATION PROGRAM  
COMPARED TO THE USUAL EDUCATION ON PATIENT SELF-  
MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES?**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Worldwide type 2 diabetes mellitus accounts for 80% to 95% of all diabetic patients. Indonesia is ranked 7th highest in worldwide prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) with 8.5 million people. By 2035, there will be 14.1 million Indonesians with DM. Mortality due to DM in Indonesia is the 6th leading cause of death for ages 15-44 and the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 45-54. Premature mortality is related to DM complications such as cardiovascular disease, stroke, or kidney disease. These complications can be reduced by providing patient education to encourage diabetes self-care behaviors. Barriers to adoption of diabetic diet include, lack of specific details on South Asian tailored diabetic diet, social influences to continue traditional diet, misconceptions on the components of a diabetic diet and the potential benefit of a structured culturally tailored diabetes education plan to improve DM self-management.

**Methods/Strength of Evidence:** Evidence was rated using the Johns Hopkins level of evidence (LE) and quality (QE).

Anderson-Loftin, W., Barnett, S., Bunn, P., Sullivan, P., Hussey, J., & Tavakoli, A. (2005): A randomized control longitudinal study of high-risk African Americans with diabetes (n=97) evaluated a culturally competent dietary self-management education program consisting of 4 weekly (1.5 hour) classes, 4 monthly peer-professional discussion groups, and weekly telephone follow-up. Baseline and post-intervention measurements were conducted on physiological outcomes and dietary behaviors. Findings: decreased body mass index (p=0.009), and decreased high-fat dietary patterns (p=0.005). LE-1; QE-Good

Choi, S. E., & Rush, E. B. (2012): A single group pretest-posttest study evaluated a culturally competent education program on diabetes knowledge and self-care of Korean immigrants to U.S. (n=41). Intervention included 2 education sessions (1.5 and 2.5 hours) by bilingual family nurse practitioner. Posttest obtained at 3-month follow-up. Findings: decreased hemoglobin A1C levels (p<0.001), decreased waist circumference (p<0.001), increased high-density lipoprotein (p<0.001), and increased participant reported foot checks(p<0.001). LE-2, QE-Good



Sugiharto, S., Stephenson, M., Hsu, Y., & Fajriyah, N. (2017): A best practice implementation project evaluated DM self-management education training for Indonesian community health nurses. Post nurse training, use of the structured DM education curriculum resulted in improved self-care knowledge and blood glucose monitoring skills of DM patients (n=82). LE-5, QE-Good

Wu, Laing, Lee, Yu, & Kao (2013): A randomized control trial in Taiwan evaluated the effect of trained professionals on diabetic patients' self-management following a four-week diabetes self-management programme (n=228). Education was provided in three 8-hour sessions. Findings: education group (n=147) had decreased body mass index (p<0.01), waistline circumference (p<0.001), hemoglobin A1C levels (p<0.001), anxiety and depression (p<0.001), and increased self-efficacy (p<0.001) and self-care (p<0.001) when compared to control group. LE-1, QE-High

### **Recommendations:**

- Culturally tailored diabetes education that is led by a nurse trained in diabetes self-management education, which consists of two education sessions of 2 hours each. Anderson-Loftin, et al. (2005), Choi & Rush (2012), Sugiharto, et al. (2017) and Wu, et al. (2013).
- The session should be conducted in the community with family members encouraged to attend. **Session 1:** DM disease process, medications, and self-care skills (feet checks, glucose checks) Sugiharto, et al. (2017). **Session 2:** Life behaviors: diet and exercise aligned with lifestyle and beliefs. Ethnic food models used to prepare traditional meals using low-fat techniques and ingredients. Meal served after session. Anderson-Loftin, et al. (2005), Choi & Rush (2012), and Wu, et al. (2013).

### **Measurements of Outcomes:**

- Biological markers: Hemoglobin A1C levels, Blood pressure, Cholesterol and lipid levels, Body mass index (BMI), Waist-to-hip ratio, Waist circumference.
- Psychological factors: Self-management behaviors, Diabetes knowledge, Self-efficacy, Mood, Food habits, Health status and well-being.

**Conclusion:** Diabetes self-management is improved when healthy lifestyle changes are aligned with cultural views and beliefs. Research supports that patients with type 2 diabetes improve biologically and psychologically when guided through a culturally structured diabetes education program. Nurses providing diabetes education should receive comprehensive diabetes self-management training and be culturally knowledgeable in adapting cultural foods to a healthy diabetic diet.

# IN PREGNANT WOMEN GIVING BIRTH OUTSIDE OF HOSPITAL SETTINGS, WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF FUNDAL MASSAGE IN COMPARISON TO ORAL MISOPROSTOL AND FUNDAL MASSAGE ON REDUCING MORTALITY RATES IN POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE?

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## ABSTRACT

### Background:

Despite the advancements in medical knowledge and technology over the years, postpartum hemorrhage continues to be a major health concern for women worldwide. This is even more problematic in rural areas where women do not have access to quality health care. Some studies are reporting significant reduction of maternal mortality with the use of oral misoprostol in reducing mortality rates in relation to hemorrhage when used in combination with fundal massage versus using fundal massage exclusively. Due to the ease oral misoprostol administration, minimal expense, ease of storage without refrigeration, accessibility in underdeveloped countries could to be beneficial where IV or IM uterotonics are unavailable.

### Methods/Strength of Evidence:

Article 1: The systematic review conducted by Raams, T. M., Browne, J. L., Festen-Schrier, V. J. M. M., Klipstein-Grobusch, K., & Rijken, M. J. (2018) researches the effectiveness of active management of the third stage of labor (AMTSL) by unskilled birth attendants or delivering women on the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. When looking at the primary outcome of postpartum hemorrhage incidence, ten studies assessed the outcomes of women who were treated with misoprostol. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or quasi-experimental trials (a total of 13 studies, 15,197 women) were conducted to evaluate “the effect on outcome measures of implementation of administration of uterotonics (oxytocin or misoprostol), controlled cord traction, uterine massage, assessment of uterine tonus.” Compared to no intervention of AMTSL to the use of a uterotonic (misoprostol in all but three studies which used IM oxytocin) in the third stage of labor the relative risk factor ranged from 0.16-0.25. The incidence of postpartum hemorrhage was significantly reduced due to the administration of misoprostol or oxytocin by a skilled healthcare provider, an unskilled provider, or a delivering mother. Level of evidence and quality of evidence: This article is a level III, high quality in terms of strength of evidence using the John Hopkins Nursing Evidence Based Practice Research Evidence Appraisal.

Article 2: The article by Rajbhandari et al., (2017) uses a quantitative study evaluating the availability of misoprostol, medicinal compliance by the women taking it, and the effectiveness on prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. The study found that out of all the women who gave birth within the past 12 months, only 15% received information about misoprostol while being pregnant, 13% received misoprostol before giving birth,

and among these 13% of women, only 41% used it for prevention of PPH, and out of the women who did use it, 70% reported correct usage. Level of evidence and quality of evidence: Using the John Hopkins rating scale, the level of evidence of the article is a level III non-experimental study and the quality of evidence is good.

Article 3: The objective of this systematic review by Samnani, A. A. B. A., Rizvi, N., Ali, T. S., & Abrejo, F. (2017), “was to identify barriers/gaps in the implementation of misoprostol use for prevention of postpartum hemorrhage and management of post abortion care services in developing countries.” The key intervention was to administer misoprostol to reduce incidence of PPH, abortion related complications, and maternal morbidity and mortality rates. The review identified inconsistencies in supply and distribution as the most important barrier or gap for using Misoprostol to prevent PPH. Another significant barrier was lack of government support. Level of evidence and quality of evidence: Using the John Hopkins rating scale, this study is a level III. It is a systematic review which is non-experimental and uses secondary data from quantitative and qualitative studies. The quality of evidence is good.

### **Recommendations for Implementation:**

1. Education on proper usage of misoprostol is imperative due to its multiple indications. It may also be used as an abortifacient and could lead to premature delivery if used incorrectly. (Raams et al., 2018)
2. Implement strategies to procure and distribute misoprostol to rural communities for widespread availability. (Samnani et al., 2017)
3. Birthing centers should receive prioritization of medicinal supply since they are accountable for the highest number of deliveries in rural areas. (Rajbhandari et al., 2017)
4. Change needs to occur at the national level by countries following WHO recommendations that reflect the most recent research. (Samnani et al., 2017)
5. Training should be provided to health care providers to ensure proper policy implementation and to reduce patient apprehension. (Samnani et al., 2017)

### **Measurements of Outcomes:**

- Demonstration of proper use of misoprostol
- Easier accessibility to misoprostol
- Higher success rates in reducing postpartum hemorrhage
- Larger percentage of patient population that’s educated about drug
- Lower rates of apprehension among users

### **Conclusion:**

Misoprostol has been shown to be useful in prevention of postpartum hemorrhage, but limited availability and inadequate knowledge can be hindering factors in its beneficial use.

# **FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, DOES CONTAMINATED WATER, POOR HYGIENE, AND POOR SANITATION INCREASE THE RISK FOR HEALTH PROBLEMS, STUNTED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS?**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Due to rising populations and industry, many rivers running through Indonesia are polluted with industrial and domestic waste. As 80% of Indonesians do not have access to pipelines, they turn to the rivers for their drinking, washing, and bathing. This puts the people at risk from the harmful toxins within the water. Children ages 1-5 drinking this water are still growing and developing, so the question is how this water contamination, poor hygiene, and sanitation affects their development.

**Methods / Strength of Evidence:** Meta-analysis on studies concerning this demographic provides more insight on how prevalent the problem is and what communities and international aid programs are currently doing to counteract the problem of water contamination.

Agustina et. al, 2013: A cross-sectional survey conducted in low socioeconomic households in East Jakarta utilizing an interview phase, an observation phase, and the children's anthropometric measurements found the correlation between poor hygiene and prevalence of diarrhea and body wasting in children ages 1-5. There was a significantly lower prevalence of diarrhea among those with less contaminated water, with a p value of 0.02. A lack of clean water had the highest occurrence of diarrhea episodes among children in this study. This study is at the Johns Hopkins Level III evidence and is of good quality.

Sungkar et. al, 2015: A cross sectional study measured the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections of the villagers in the Kalena Rongo village using stool samples. This found 92% of the villagers to be infected with at least one helminth and 95% to be infected with at least one parasite. A lack of clean water and poor hygiene caused these parasitic infections. This study is at the Johns Hopkins Level III evidence and is of good quality.

Torlesse et. al, 2016: A cross-sectional survey of 1366 children from three distinctly different districts across Indonesia aimed to determine risk factors for stunted growth. Findings successfully identified sanitation, safe disposal of child's faeces, soap usage during hand hygiene, water source, and water treatment as major risk factors for stunted growths. Significant findings include households drinking untreated water had greater

than three times higher of stunted growth than household utilizing a shared/public latrine. This study is at the Johns Hopkins Level III evidence and is of high quality.

**Recommendations for Implementation:** Create specific interventions targeting children and households with risk factors for malnutrition and body wasting.

**Recommendation 1)** Improve sanitation by building wells, improve sanitation facilities, and create temporary toilets, which will help prevent Intestinal Parasitic Infections. **Evidence 1)** Deworming and treatment of the parasites is not effective without proper sanitation because re-infection could occur easily (Sungkar et al., 2015).

**Recommendation 2)** Establish solar disinfection of water, provision of soap, & improve water quality, referred to as WASH intervention—which involve enhancing sanitation through improved latrines, treating drinking water and water sources, and promoting hand hygiene through soap usage. **Evidence 2)** A meta-analysis of data found a small benefit of WASH interventions on the height of children under 5 years of age. Poor WASH facilities and poor hygiene behaviors impact the nutritional status of children, by potentially causing intestinal parasitic infections, diarrhea, and intestinal inflammation (Torlesse, et al. 2016).

**Measurement of Outcomes:**

- 1) Measure the prevalence of Intestinal Parasitic Infections in each village.
- 2) Examine trends of weight and height in children to compare occurrence of stunted growth and/or severe stunted growth before and after implementation of interventions.
- 3) Identifying use of WASH interventions in association with growth and development profiles of children in various villages.

**Conclusions:**

Our findings from our meta-analysis show that improper hygiene and sanitation is correlated with infections and stunting of growth, lack of access to clean water leads to inability to follow hygiene practices, and households drinking untreated water combined with the use of unimproved latrines reveal higher rates of stunted growth.

# **WILL INCREASING MATERNAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREGNANCY AND PROVIDING MORE QUALIFIED HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS REDUCE NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES VERSUS USING TRADITIONAL BIRTHING PRACTICES IN INDONESIA?**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** High neonatal mortality rates is still a significant problem that prevails in many countries, especially in areas of lower economic status. Although Indonesia has decreased their neonatal mortality rates over the last few decades, there are regions in the country that have low economic status, and the neonatal mortality rates are higher in these areas than as the country's whole status. The regions with lower economic status are usually still immersed in the traditional birthing practices in Indonesia while the regions with higher economic status have assimilated more technology and newer practices into their healthcare practices. Addressing differences, such as maternal knowledge about pregnancy and providing more qualified health care providers, may help to reduce the neonatal mortality rates in the regions of lower economic status.

### **Methods & Findings:**

Three articles were analyzed for research

- 1) **Agus, Y., Horiuchi, S., & Poter, S. E. (2012)** focuses on how the traditional beliefs of the women of Indonesia influence their decisions and perceptions of antenatal care and the health care provider they choose. Traditional beliefs of the Indonesian women were the biggest contributing reason that women and their families tend to choose a traditional births attendant (paraji) over healthcare professionals. Evidence Level 3
- 2) **Abdullah, A., Butu, Y., Hort, K., & Simpson, L. (2016)** focuses on the risk factors associated with neonatal deaths that were amendable to health service interventions at a community level in a relatively poor province of Indonesia. The study concluded that there were 11 risk factors that were significantly associated with higher risk of neonatal death, early neonatal death, and late neonatal death. Accessibility, poverty, and social support were the only variables that proved significant associations to a higher risk of neonatal death. Evidence 3
- 3) **Hodge, A., Firth, S., Marthias, T., & Jimenez-Soto, E. (2014)** focuses on the trends and inequalities of under-five mortality rate (U5MR) and neonatal mortality rate (NMR) across wealth, education and geography in different regions of Indonesia. The article concluded that the most disadvantaged provinces continue to have higher neonatal mortality rates due to high poverty rates, under-nutrition, low density of health workers and limited access to health facilities and services. Evidence 3

## **Recommendations:**

### 1) Health Care Provider Interventions:

- Increase government spending to increase the availability and quality of health facilities in remote and disadvantaged geographical areas.
- Making health care workers more accessible to the mothers in rural areas during their pregnancies.

### 2) Maternal Education Interventions:

- Provide adequate antenatal care and education about incorporating healthcare professionals into their traditional birthing practices.
- Educating women, in rural Indonesia, about pregnancy and the risk factors associated with pregnancy is an essential part of decreasing the mortality rate of mothers and their infants.

## **Measurement Of Outcomes:**

- Show a decrease in mortality rates of neonates in rural Indonesia over a span of time.
- Compare neonatal mortality rates between areas of higher economic status and lower economic status.
- Show an increase of healthcare services, facilities, and workers in more remote and disadvantaged geographical areas.

## **Conclusions:**

- Our review of three articles revealed that providing adequate maternal education and more qualified health care providers will help decrease neonatal mortality rates in rural regions of Indonesia.
- The literature has shown that providing such resources, access to resources, and education about the process of pregnancy also decreases the gap of inequalities between areas of higher economic status and lower economic status in relation to neonatal mortality rates.
- Providing such education and resources to the mothers will help improve the quality of life for both the mothers and their children throughout all of Indonesia.

# **IN ADOLESCENTS (AGES 10-19) WHO ARE EXPERIENCING SEXUAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE, WOULD WEB-BASED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IN-PERSON PROGRAMS IN REGARDS TO HIV PREVENTION?**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **Background:**

High-risk HIV behaviors begin in adolescence, a period of sexual and social change. Paucity or absence of sex and HIV education in educational or other settings results in little or no awareness of health consequences resulting from unprotected sexual experimentation or injection of drugs (Adolescents under the radar in the Asia-Pacific AIDS response, 2015, p. 15). According to Muhammad Zaenal Abidin, head of the Edelweis Polyclinic for HIV/AIDS patients at the Dr. Sardjito General Hospital in Yogyakarta, "Each month an average of three to four teenagers are infected with HIV/AIDS" (Muryanto, 2015). This age is a sentinel time to reinforce sound health, nutrition, and learning practices for a lifetime.

### **Methods/Strength of Evidence:**

Article 1: Fonner, V. A., Armstrong, K. S., Kennedy, C. E., Oreilly, K. R., & Sweat, M. D. (2014). Systematic review and meta-analysis of 64 studies (1/3 from Asian regions); Researched school-based interventions (abstinence-only and abstinence plus other interventions) in low- and middle income countries; Students receiving school-based sex education interventions had significantly greater HIV knowledge (Hedges  $g = 0.63$ , 95% Confidence Interval (CI): 0.49–0.78,  $p = 0.001$  and significant  $p$  values related to refusing sex or condom use, few sexual partners and less initiation of first sex during follow-up (up to 11 months); Interventions led by health professionals (e.g. doctors, nurses, or health educators), produced more knowledgeable students than other categories of instructors ( $b = 0.65$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ). Johns Hopkins strength (SE) and quality of evidence (LE): SE 1, QE – Good.

Article 2: Geckle, J. (2016). Systematic review of 16 studies (10 studies from the U.S.); Researched healthcare relating to adolescents and studies relating to multimedia technology; Lim et al. (2012) reported increased knowledge on sexually transmitted infections (STI) among males and females using multimedia technology; Jones et al.



(2012) found a self-reported 54% decrease in chlamydia cases and a 23% increase in condom use among the pilot study participants when using the “Caryn Forya” Facebook site. 74% of participants reported that Caryn Forya site impacted their decision to reduce the number of sexual partners. Johns Hopkins strength (SE) and quality of evidence (LE): SE 1, QE – Low.

Article 3: Marsch, L. A., Guarino, H., Grabinski, M. J., Syckes, C., Dillingham, E. T., Xie, H., & Crosier, B. S. (2015). A randomized controlled trial conducted to compare the effectiveness of web-based versus educator-delivered HIV prevention program among adolescents. Both groups showed increases in knowledge about HIV ( $p < 0.001$ ), and condom use self-efficacy ( $p < 0.05$ ). The use of web-based programs, however, can reduce the number of trained staff and be delivered in a variety of settings. Johns Hopkins strength (SE) and quality of evidence (QE): SE 1, QE - Good.

### **Recommendations for Implementation:**

1. Set up a free web-based HIV prevention program via a laptop or mobile application that is deliverable in various settings such as inpatient treatment centers, mental health special treatment settings, primary care, harm reduction services (e.g. syringe exchange programs), hospitals, schools and direct-to-consumer online (e.g., via social media sites). The mobile or computer-based interventions would be more appealing to youth because of the “anonymous and non-judgmental environment they afford” (Geckle, 2016; Marsch et al., 2015).
2. Incorporate a HIV-prevention program in schools that is led by health professionals (e.g. doctors, nurses, or health educators). This produced more knowledgeable students than other categories of instructors ( $b = 0.65$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ). (Fonner et al., 2014).
3. Follow-up with participants at 3 and 11 months after the intervention to examine short-term and long-term retention of HIV knowledge along with health behaviors (Fonner et al., 2014).

### **Measurements of Outcomes:**

- Decreased HIV rate among adolescents
- Increased HIV knowledge
- Increased HIV preventive behaviors (increased condom use, increased ability to refuse sex, abstinence, self-efficacy)
- Increased user-interaction on web-based and social-media prevention programs, such as on Facebook or Instagram.

### **Conclusion:**

Comprehensive HIV and sex education delivered by healthcare professionals appear to have the largest impact on changing HIV-related behaviors in adolescents. Given the ubiquitous use of mobile phones, social media and the web, these modalities hold the greatest promise for impacting HIV education and healthy sexual behaviors of adolescent populations.

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