

Lampiran 1 JBI Tools

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Murside Zengin, Emriye Hilal Yayan, mehmet Emin
 Duken
 Year : 2020
 Record Number : 1

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Is it clear in the study what is the ‘cause’ and what is the ‘effect’ (i.e. there is no confusion about which variable comes first)?	✓			
2. Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?	✓			
3. Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?	✓			
4. Was there a control group?	✓			
5. Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?	✓			
6. Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?	✓			
7. Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?	✓			
8. Were outcomes measured in a reliable way?	✓			
9. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek futher info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 100% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko

Date : Januari 2021

Author : Margareta Pratiwi

Year : 2019

Record Number : 2

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	✓			
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	✓			
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	✓			
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	✓			
5. Were confounding factors identified?		✓		
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?		✓		
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and realible way?	✓			
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?				

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek futher info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 75% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Zulhaini Sartika
 Year : 2019
 Record Number : 3

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' (i.e. there is no confusion about which variable comes first)?	✓			
2. Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?	✓			
3. Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?	✓			
4. Was there a control group?	✓			
5. Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?		✓		
6. Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?	✓			
7. Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?	✓			
8. Were outcomes measured in a reliable way?	✓			
9. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek futher info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 89% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Hotmaria Julia Dolok Saribu
 Year : 2018
 Record Number : 4

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' (i.e. there is no confusion about which variable comes first)?	✓			
2. Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?	✓			
3. Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?	✓			
4. Was there a control group?	✓			
5. Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?		✓		
6. Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?	✓			
7. Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?	✓			
8. Were outcomes measured in a reliable way?	✓			
9. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek further info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 89% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Nurmashitah, Agus Purnama
 Year : 2018
 Record Number : 5

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	✓			
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	✓			
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	✓			
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	✓			
5. Were confounding factors identified?		✓		
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?		✓		
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	✓			
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek further info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 75% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Alini
 Year : 2017
 Record Number : 6

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' (i.e. there is no confusion about which variable comes first)?	✓			
2. Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?	✓			
3. Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?	✓			
4. Was there a control group?	✓			
5. Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?	✓			
6. Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?	✓			
7. Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?	✓			
8. Were outcomes measured in a reliable way?	✓			
9. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek futher info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 100% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Lilis Maghfuroh
 Year : 2016
 Record Number : 7

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	✓			
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	✓			
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	✓			
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	✓			
5. Were confounding factors identified?		✓		
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?		✓		
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and realible way?	✓			
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek futher info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 75% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis

JBICRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : O Bok Yun RN, Shin Jeong Kim RN, Dukyoo Jung RN
 Year : 2015
 Record Number : 8

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' (i.e. there is no confusion about which variable comes first)?	✓			
2. Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?	✓			
3. Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?	✓			
4. Was there a control group?	✓			
5. Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?	✓			
6. Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?	✓			
7. Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?	✓			
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9. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek futher info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 100% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Ririn Halimatus Sa'diah, Ratna Sari Hardiani, Rondhianto
 Year : 2013
 Record Number : 9

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' (i.e. there is no confusion about which variable comes first)?	✓			
2. Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?	✓			
3. Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?	✓			
4. Was there a control group?	✓			
5. Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?	✓			
6. Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?	✓			
7. Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?	✓			
8. Were outcomes measured in a reliable way?	✓			
9. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek futher info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 100% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL

Reviewer : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
 Date : Januari 2021
 Author : Debbi Mustika Rini, Ratna Sari, Iis Rahmawati
 Year : 2013
 Record Number : 10

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	✓			
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	✓			
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	✓			
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	✓			
5. Were confounding factors identified?		✓		
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?		✓		
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	✓			
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	✓			

Overall appraisal: Include Exclude Seek further info

Comments (Including reason for exclusion):

Artikel ini mendapatkan skor 75% sehingga dinyatakan layak untuk dilakukan sintesis data.

Lampiran 2

Tabel Keaslian Penelitian

No	Judul Karya Ilmiah dan Penulis	Variabel	Jenis Penelitian	Hasil
1.	<i>The Effects of a Therapeutic Play/Play Therapy Program on the Fear and Anxiety Levels of Hospitalized Children After Liver Transplantation</i> (Yayan, 2020)	Variabel bebas : Terapi Bermain Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Ketakutan dan Kecemasan	Quasy Experimen	Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa terapi bermain berdampak positif terhadap tingkat ketakutan dan kecemasan anak terhadap prosedur medis tertentu. Perawat dapat mengunakan program terapi bermain untuk mengurangi kecemasan dan ketakutan anak tentang prosedur medis
2	<i>Hubungan Penerapan Atraumatic Care dengan Kecemasan Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah saat Proses Hospitalisasi di RS Royal Prima Jambi</i> (Pratiwi & Jambi, n.d.)	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah	Cross Sectional	Berdasarkan penelitian didapatkan nilai korelasi Spearman (r) pada penilitian ini sebesar $r = 0,77$ yaitu arah korelasi positif dengan kekuatan korelasi kuat. Maka semakin baik penerapan Atraumatic care yang diberikan maka semakin kecil risiko kecemasan yang dialami anak prasekolah saat proses hospitalisasi.
3	<i>Atraumatic Care dengan Spalk Manakara pada Pemasangan Infus Efektif Menurunkan Tingkat Kecemasan Anak</i>	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care dengan Spalk Manakara	Quasy Experimen	Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada perbedaan yang bermakna tingkat kecemasan anak pra sekolah yang dipasang spalk manakarra dibandingkan dengan yang dipasang spalk rumah sakit dengan nilai $p= 0,026$. Kesimpulan:

	<i>Prasekolah</i> (Pulungan et al., 2019)	Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah		Penggunaan Spalk Manakarra lebih efektif menurunkan tingkat kecemasan anak pra sekolah pada pemasangan infus.
4	<i>Effect of Atraumatic Care on Preschool Children Anxiety During Hospitalization</i> (Hotmaria Julia Dolok Saribu, 2018)	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah	Quasy Experimen	Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebelum intervensi perawatan atraumatik mayoritas anak prasekolah memiliki kecemasan ringan (43,75%) dan setelah intervensi kecemasan anak prasekolah menunjukkan penurunan, 5 anak (31,25%) tidak mengalami kecemasan, 8 anak (50 %) mengalami kecemasan ringan, 3 anak (18,75%) mengalami kecemasan sedang dan tidak ada yang mengalami kecemasan parah. Hasil analisis statistik lebih lanjut menunjukkan ada signifikansi perawatan atraumatic pada kecemasan anak prasekolah selama dirawat di rumah sakit dengan nilai $p < 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$
5	<i>Medical Play dalam Menurunkan Respon Kecemasan Anak Usia Prasekolah yang Mengalami Hospitalisasi di Ruang Rawat Inap Anak</i> (Nurmashitah, 2018)	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care dengan Medical Play Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah	Cross Sectional	Berdasarkan penelitian didapatkan nilai uji dengan paired sample t-test didapatkan nilai p-value = $< 0,05$ pada skor ZSAS yang berarti pada alpha 5% terlihat bahwa medical play efektif dalam menurunkan kecemasan anak pra sekolah yang mengalami hospitalisasi.
6	<i>Pengaruh Terapi Bermain Plastisin</i>	Variabel bebas : Terapi Bermain Plastisin	Quasy Experimen	Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara mengukur kecemasan sebelum dan setelah

	<i>(Playdought) terhadap Kecemasan Anak Usia Prasekolah (3-6 Tahun) yang Mengalami Hospitalisasi di Ruang Perawatan Anak RSUD Bangkinang Tahun 2017</i> (Alini, 2017)	Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah		diberikan intervensi berupa terapi bermain plastisin (playdought). Hasil analisis statistik menggunakan uji T dependent didapatkan nilai p-value $0,00 < \alpha < 0,05$ yang berarti terdapat pengaruh terapi bermain plastisin (playdought) terhadap perubahan kecemasan anak usia prasekolah (3-6 tahun) yang mengalami hospitalisasi di ruang perawatan anak RSUD Bangkinang tahun 2017.
7	<i>Atraumatic Care Menurunkan Kecemasan Hospitalisasi pada Anak Prasekolah di Ruang Anggrek RSUD dr. Soegiri Lamongan</i> (Di et al., 2016)	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah	Cross Sectional	Hasil analisis uji spearman rank dengan hasil tes, $p = 0,000$ dimana $p < 0.05$ dan $r_s = 0.836$ dengan Z hitung = 4.874 dimana Z hitung $>$ Z tabel (1.96) menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan Atraumatic care dengan kecemasan anak usia prasekolah saat proses hospitalisasi di ruang anggrek RSUD dr. soegiri Kabupaten Lamongan Semakin baik penerapan Atraumatic care yang diberikan maka semakin kecil risiko kecemasan yang dialami anak prasekolah saat proses hospitalisasi.
8	<i>Effects of a Clown–Nurse Educational Intervention on the Reduction of Postoperative Anxiety and Pain Among Preschool Children and</i>	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan	Quasy Experimen	Hasil penelitian didapatkan hasil responden yang menerima terapi badut dan kemudian melaporkan keadaan kecemasan fisiologis yang lebih rendah secara signifikan, yang dibuktikan dengan tekanan darah sistolik, tes kecemasan perilaku standar, dan nyeri pasca operasi,

	<i>Their Accompanying Parents in South Korea</i> (Rn et al., 2015)	Anak Prasekolah		daripada kelompok kontrol (n = 27). Selain itu, orang tua pada kelompok eksperimen menunjukkan keadaan kecemasan fisiologis yang rendah, dibuktikan dengan tekanan darah sistolik, denyut nadi, tes kecemasan perilaku standar, dan kecemasan sifat-keadaan. Penggunaan intervensi badut pra operasi dapat meringankan masalah pasca operasi, tidak hanya untuk anak-anak, tetapi juga untuk orang tua.
9	<i>The Effect of Origami Play Therapy toward Anxiety Level on Preschool Age Children Hospitalization in Aster's Room Of RSD dr. Soebandi Jember</i> (Halimatus & Hardiani, 2014)	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care dengan Terapi Bermain Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah	Quasy Experimen	Hasil penelitian menunjukkan p value kelompok intervensi yaitu 0,001 dan p value kelompok kontrol yaitu 0,157, sedangkan hasil uji mann whitney u test menunjukkan bahwa p value 0,001 ($p < \alpha$; $\alpha = 0,05$). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh terapi bermain origami terhadap tingkat kecemasan pada anak prasekolah dengan hospitalisasi di Ruang Aster RSD dr. Soebandi Jember
10	<i>The Relationship between the Application of Atraumatic Care and Preschool Children Anxiety during Hospitalization in dr. H. Koesnadi Hospital of Bondowoso Regency</i>	Variabel bebas : Atraumatic Care Variabel Terikat : Tingkat Kecemasan Anak Prasekolah	Cross Sectional	Hasil analisis statistik didapatkan bahwa ada hubungan antara penerapan Atraumatic care dengan kecemasan anak prasekolah saat proses hospitalisasi di RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Kabupaten Bondowoso dan semakin baik penerapan Atraumatic care yang diberikan maka semakin kecil risiko kecemasan yang dialami anak prasekolah saat proses hospitalisasi.


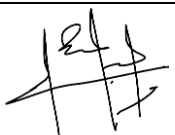
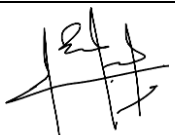
	(Rini et al., 2013)			
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Lampiran 3 Lembar



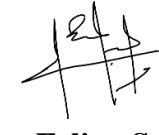
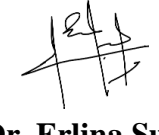




LEMBAR BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama Mahasiswa : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko
NIM : P17211174037
Nama Pembimbing I : Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep

NO	TANGGAL	REKOMENDASI PEMBIMBING	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING
1	28 September 2020	Untuk membuat latar belakang yang baik harus ada 4 hal yang dicantumkan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Masalah 2. Skala masalah atau besarnya masalah 3. Kronologi masalah 4. Konsep solusi 	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
2	19 Oktober 2020	Masalah di alenia 1 belum jelas, kronologis masalah juga belum muncul. Masih belum menunjukkan masalah	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
3	31 Oktober 2020	Disusun kembali agar kronologis masalah nampak. Masih belum informatif. Diawal kalimat tidak boleh ada kalimat penghubung	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep

4	9 November 2020	Kalimat masih morat-marit. Di alenia 1 ditambahkan ketika anak merasa cemas maka diperlukan sebuah Atraumatic Care	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
5	24 November 2020	Didalam 1 alinea tidak boleh sampai satu halaman. Tata kalimat di susun kembali, masalah masih belum muncul	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
6	7 Januari 2021	Masalah sudah dijelaskan, tetapi masalah trauma masih belum ditambahkan. Disusun kembali agar kronolis muncul	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
7	8 Januari 2021	Lanjut Bab 2	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
8	11 Januari 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Konsep kecemasan dan peran perawat tidak perlu dimunculkan dalam sub bab tersendiri - Kecemasan masuk ke hospitalisasi sebagai dampak - Peran perawat masuk di atraumatic - Lanjut bab 3 	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep

9	31 Mei 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point-point di pembahasan disamakan dengan tujuan khusus - Opini dari penulis belum ada - Hasil analisis di dalam pembahasan tidak perlu - Tulisan dalam tabel menggunakan spasi 2 dan kata penghubung jangan berada di awal kalimat - Kesimpulan disamakan dengan tujuan khusus 	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
10	9 Juni 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masih terdapat kata hubung di awal kalimat - Fakta-teori-opini. Kunci pembahasan. Teori yang dipembahas diluar makalah yang di review - Teori bisa diambilkan dari bab 2 - Point 4.2.2 pembahasannya teori di luar yang di review - Point 4.2.2 terlalu sedikit pembahasan - Opini 4.2.2 tidak ada 	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
11	25 Juni 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACC maju sidang hasil 	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
12	15 Juli 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sidang hasil 	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
12	22 Juli 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mengirim revisi sidang hasil 	 Dr. Erlina Suci

			Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep
13	23 Juli 2021	- ACC revisi sidang hasil	 Dr. Erlina Suci Astuti, S.Kep., Ns., M. Kep












LEMBAR BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI






Nama Mahasiswa : Erika Mei Nanda Sujatmiko

NIM : P17211174037

Nama Pembimbing II : Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd

NO	TANGGAL	REKOMENDASI PEMBIMBING	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING
1	29 September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Konsultasi judul - Buat latar belakang alasan pemilihan judul 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
2	19 Oktober 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Latar belakang belum tampak masalah 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
3	31 Oktober 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disusun kembali agar kronologis masalah nampak. Masih belum informatif. 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
4	9 November 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mengumpulkan revisi bab 1 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd

5	24 November 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masalah sudah jelas - Disusun kembali agar kronologis muncul 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
6	7 Januari 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acc bab 1 - Lanjut bab 2 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
7	10 Januari 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Latar belakang tambahkan masalah kajian dari jurnal sesuai variabel penelitian 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
8	17 Januari 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lengkapi revisi bab 1,2, dan 3 - Lengkapi proposal lalu masuk final 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
9	25 Januari 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACC Proposal 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd

10	20 Februari 2021	- Konsultasi revisi hasil seminar proposal	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
11	27 Mei 2021	- Konsultasi bab 4 dan 5	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
12	1 Juni 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kredibilitas jurnal bisa ditambahkan - Dalam pembahasan usahakan ada 3 point (hasil, kajian referensi, opini peneliti) - Sampaikan hasil analisis statistic dari jurnal : ringkasan saja - Untuk pembahasan tidak menuliskan lagi hasil penelitian tetapi menganalisis kenapa - Kesimpulan sesuaikan dengan tujuan khusus 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
13	7 Juni 2021	- Mengumpulkan revisi bab 4 dan 5	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
14	11 Juni 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prinsip sudah ok - Lengkapi skripsi dan tambahkan abstrak 	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd

15	23 Juni 2021	- Mengumpulkan Revisi	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
16	24 Juni 2021	- ACC Sidang Hasil	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
17	15 Juli 2021	- Sidang Hasil	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
18	22 Juli 2021	- Mengumpulkan revisi sidang hasil	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd
19	23 Juli 2021	- ACC revisi sidang hasil	 Dr. Atti Yudiernawati, S.Kp., M.Pd

Lampiran 4 Data Riwayat Hidup Peneliti

Data Riwayat Hidup *(Curriculum Vitae)*



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