

7th
PINC
PADJADJARAN INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE



ABSTRACT BOOK

THE 7th PADJADJARAN INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE

“Integrated care for Age-Friendly Communities”

30 September - 1 October 2020

on  **zoom MEETING**

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THE 7TH VIRTUAL PADJADJARAN
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Welcoming Speech The Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran



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 still able to do our activities in good condition. As a Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 7th Virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference with the theme "Integrated Care for Age-friendly Community". The Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjajaran organize this Conference. I am proud of the Nursing Faculty for their great arrangement in performing this virtual international Conference. 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.

Ladies and gentlemen, one of the crucial issues currently in the world, including in Indonesia, is ageing. Ageing is inevitable, but setting goals that suit function and age enhances the quality of life and leads to better psychological outcomes. Embarking the concept of 'age-friendly community' assumes in which older people remain active agents of their care. The existence of various health problems needs to address by creating innovation through research

following human ageing through "Integrated care for the age-friendly community". Hence, it will improve the quality of human life.

The 7th Virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference will present and accommodate ideas, experiences, and research pieces of evidence to improve the quality of nursing care and health services globally. Through this virtual conference educators, researchers, and clinician in nursing and other health professional areas from different countries have an excellent opportunity to share and discuss current health issues and strategies in term of "Integrated care for the age-friendly community".

According to a report from the organizing committee, we have participants connected from various parts of Indonesia and several overseas countries. I hope you enjoy your time at the 7th Virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference and wish you a most fruitful days with interesting and stimulating discussions and exchange of knowledge for better health and nursing care provision. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Prof. Dr. Rina Indrastuti, M.SIE
Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran

Opening Speech -Dean Faculty of Nursing - Universitas Padjadjaran



The honorable:

Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran, Prof. Rina Indriastuti

Vice Rectors in Universitas Padjadjaran

Deans of faculties in Universitas Padjadjaran

Directors in Universitas Padjadjaran

Chairman of Indonesian Nasional Nurses Association West Java Province

Chairman of Indonesian Association of Indonesian Nursing Education Institutions

Director of Dr Hasan Sadikin General Teaching Hospital

Head of West Java Provincial Health Office

Head of Sumedang Health Office

Head of Garut Health Office

Head of Bandung City Health Office

Distinguished Keynote Speaker Prof John W. Creswell (University of Michigan USA)

Distinguished Invited Speakers: Prof. Nai-Ying Ko, RN, PhD (National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan); Prof. Jeffrey Fuller (Flinders University, Australia); Dr. Praneed Songwathana (Prince of Songkla University, Thailand); Dr. Irma Everink (Maastricht University, Belanda); Dr. Agus Setiawan (Faculty of Nursing University of Indonesia); Dr. Lazuardhi Dwipa, SPPD., K.GER (Dr Hasan Sadikin General Teaching Hospital, Bandung); Wina Erwina, Dra., MA., Ph.D (Faculty of Communication, UNPAD); Prof Suryani and Dr F Sri Susilaningih (Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran).

Distinguished participants, guests

Dear colleagues, friends, all students of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran, and ladies and gentlemen

Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb, *selamat pagi*, good morning, good afternoon, and good evening. Ladies and gentlemen, let us pray, praise and give thanks to Allah SWT for His blessing and Mercy, we are able to gather in an entirely this virtual Conference format in good health and conditions.

It is a great honor for me to welcome all of you to the 7th Virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference. On behalf of faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude for the presence of Rector of Universitas Padjadjaran, and all the distinguished speakers, guests, and all participants attending the 7th Virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing conference organized by the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran on the theme "Integrated Care for Age-friendly Community". The aims of this conference are to share the advances of conceptual model, nursing theories, and innovations in nursing that can be implemented in nursing practice, inter-professional collaboration, health management and nursing education to enhance nursing care and health care services to achieve health for all globally including for Indonesian people.

One of the important issues currently in the world, including in Indonesia, is aging. According to WHO the number of people aged 65 or older is projected to grow from an estimated 524 million in 2010 to nearly 1.5 billion in 2050, with most of the increase in developing countries. The population of the elderly in Indonesia has reached above 7%, wherein in 2012 it reached 7.56%. While data from Indonesian Data Centre (Pusdatin, 2013) noticed that the elderly population in Indonesia will reach 28.68% in 2050.

Many of the oldest-old lose their ability to live independently because of limited mobility, frailty, or other declines in physical or cognitive functioning. Many require some form of long-term care, which can include home nursing, community care and assisted living, residential care and long-stay hospitals. Given the increases in life expectancy and the sheer numeric growth of older populations, demographic momentum will likely raise the demand for care. As people grow older, their health needs are likely to become more complex and chronic. However, existing health systems are fragmented and lack coordination, which makes it difficult to effectively address these needs. So that way, Integrated Care for Older People with friendly community is needed to enhance quality health services of older people in practical settings at regional, national, and international levels. An integrated care system for older

people means that older adults get the health care they need - where and when they need it. A transformative approach is needed in the way health systems and the services within them are designed – to ensure care is of high quality, integrated, affordable, accessible and centred on the needs and rights of older people. Integrated care, particularly for older people and people with chronic health conditions, is widely accepted as a mechanism to improve health outcomes and system efficiency. I do believe number of strategies for resolving the health care problems could be obtained from this conference. These strategies are needed to guide nurses, other healthcare professionals, and health decision makers in developing the best approach to improve quality of health services and to attain health for all worldwide.

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 areas 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, regional, national, and international levels.

This International Nursing Conference conducted in cooperation with several institutions such as the Flinders University of South Australia, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand, National Chen Kung University Taiwan, Maastricht University, Belanda.

We are very pleased to welcome Professor John W. Creswell to provide a keynote speech today. We extend a warm welcome to all the invited speakers 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 and that you will be fulfilled through the conference activities. We hope results of the conference will identify opportunities for future and ongoing education and research collaborations.

As information, participants of this conference are nursing educators, nurses, nursing students and other healthcare professionals both from clinical settings, community settings and education Institutions regional, national, 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 7th PINC 2020. I have to extend further thanks to all invited speakers, sponsors of the conference who are greatly supported in organizing the conference. I hope this conference would be beneficial to the nursing education, nursing care practices and health care services in Indonesia.

Before closing, I declare open the 7th Virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference with saying Bismillahirrohmanirohim....

In conclusion, thank you all for your presence and participation. You are the very important part of the Conference success. All best wishes for us, have enjoying the 7th virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference 2020.

Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Henny Suzana Mediani, SKp, MNg, PhD

Programs
The 7th Virtual Padjadjaran International Nursing Conference

“Integrated Care for Age-friendly Community”

Conference Programs Day 1

Wednesday, 30 September 2020

Time	Activities	Speaker/PIC
07.30 – 08.20	Registration	Secretariat
08.20-08.30	Opening MC	MC
08.30-08.40	Art Performance	Students from Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran
08.40-08.45	National Anthem: Indonesia Raya	PSM pre-recorded
08.45- 09.00	Welcome remarks from Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran	Hj. Henny Suzana Mediani,S.Kp., MNg., PhD
09.00 – 09.15	Opening Speech from Rector Universitas Padjadjaran	Prof. Rina Indriastuti
09.15-09.20	Opening prayer	Adelse., M.Kep
09.20 – 10.05	Keynote: Mixed Method Research in Health Care	Prof John W. Creswell (University of Michigan USA)
10.05 – 10.20	Discussion	Moderator: Iqbal Pramukti, Ph.D
10.20-10.50	Smart Care for Aging Population from Hospital to Community	Prof. Nai-Ying Ko, RN, PhD dari National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan Zoom/youtube live streaming
10.50-11.05	Discussion	Moderator: Iqbal Pramukti, Ph.D
11.05-11.15	Poster presentation/Icebreaking	
11.15 – 11.45	Challenges in the management of integrated chronic care programs for community health and social care services.	Prof. Jeffrey Fuller (Flinders University, Australia)

11.45 – 12.00	Discussion session	Moderator: Neti Juniarti, PhD
12.00 – 12.45	Lunch break	
12.45 – 13.45	Pleno Session 1 1. The Integrated Care for Older People: Thai Experiences 2. Inter professional practice in primary care for elderly	Dr. Praneed Songwathana (Prince of Songkla University, Thailand) Zoom Dr. Agus Setiawan (Dekan FIK UI) Zoom
13.45 – 14.00	Discussion session	Moderator: Yanny Trisyani, PhD
14.00 – 15.00	Pleno Session 2 1. Mental Health Nursing Care for Elderly People 2. Integrating care between the hospital, geriatric rehabilitation and community care – the Dutch experience	Prof. Suryani (FKep Unpad) Zoom Dr. Irma Everink (Maastricht University, The Netherland) Zoom
15.00 – 15.15	Discussion session	Moderator: Iyus Yosep, PhD
15.15 – 15.30	Break	
15.30-16.30	Oral Presentation session 1	Live zoom in main room/pre-recorded youtube Moderator: Hana Rizmadewi, PhD

Time Schedule Day-2
Thursday, 1 October 2020

Time	Activities	Speaker/PIC
07.30 – 08.30	Registration	Secretariate
08.20-08.30	Opening mc	
08.30 - 10.00	Workshop 1 (Paralel Session)	1. Dr. Lazuardhi Dwipa, SPPD., K.GER (RSHS) 'Pengkajian paripurna pasien geriatric pada home care' Moderator: Kusman Ibrahim, PhD

Time	Activities	Speaker/PIC
		<p>2. Dr. F. Sri Susilaningih (Faculty of Nursing Unpad) ‘Interprofessional Education for Frail Elderly Care’ Moderator: Dr. Siti Yuyun</p> <p>3. Wina Erwina, Dra., MA., Ph.D (Faculty of Communication, UNPAD) ‘Development of Communication Media for the Elderly’ Moderator: Laili Rahayu, DrPH</p> <p>Zoom breakout room</p>
10.00 – 10.15	Break/Poster display	
10.15 – 12.00	Workshop 2 (Paralel Session)	<p>1. Dika Pramita Destiani, M.Farm., Apt (Faculty of Pharmacy, UNPAD) ‘Managing Polypharmacy in Elderly People’ Moderator: Windy R, PhD</p> <p>2. Iqbal Pramukti, S.Kep., Ners., MSc., Ph.D (Faculty of Nursing Unpad) ‘Conducting Meta-analysis in Elderly Studies’ Moderator: Cecep Eli. K, PhD</p> <p>Zoom breakout room</p>
12.00- 13.00	Lunch break/Poster display	
13.00 –14.00	Concurrent session	<p>Live zoom at breakout room/pre-recorded youtube Moderator breakout room 1 : Windy R, PhD</p> <p>Moderator breakout room 2 : Cecep Eli. K, PhD</p>
14.00- 14.30	Poster session	Main room
14.30 – 15.00	Announcement of best papers Closing remarks	Vice Dean of Faculty of Nursing Unpad

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



John W. Creswell, PhD, is a professor of family medicine and senior research scientist at the Michigan Mixed Methods Program at the University of Michigan. He has authored numerous articles and 30 books on mixed methods research, qualitative research, and research design. While at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, he held the Clifton Endowed Professor Chair, served as Director of the Mixed Methods Research Office, founded SAGE's *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, and was an adjunct professor of family medicine at the University of Michigan and a consultant to the Veterans Administration health services research center in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was a Senior Fulbright Scholar to South Africa in 2008 and to Thailand in 2012. In 2011, he co-led a National Institute of Health working group on the "best practices of mixed methods research in the health sciences," and in 2013 served as a visiting professor at Harvard's School of Public Health. In 2014, he was the founding President of the Mixed Methods International Research Association. In 2015, he joined the staff of Family Medicine at the University of Michigan to Co-Direct the Michigan Mixed Methods Program. In 2016, he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Pretoria, South Africa. In 2017, he co-authored the American Psychological Association "standards" on qualitative and mixed methods research. In 2018 his book on "Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design" (with Cheryl Poth) won the Textbook and Academic Author's 2018 McGuffey Longevity Award in the United States. He currently makes his home in Ashiya, Japan and Honolulu, Hawaii.

SPEAKERS PROFILES

Professor Jeffrey Fuller

*PhD, MSc(PHC), GCPopHlth, BN,
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Work address

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Overview

I am the Emeritus Professor of Nursing (Primary Health Care) at Flinders University with a background in community & primary care, rural health and mental health. My skills are in role development of primary care nursing, health service quality and safety, organisational network analysis, integrated care, leadership, primary health care service evaluation, research capacity building in primary health care and qualitative and quantitative methods. For three years till 2015 I was the Associate Dean (Research) in the School of Nursing & Midwifery at Flinders University.

I have completed 30 research-to-practice projects since 2000 in collaborative models of chronic illness care in Australia and China. Since 2009 I have been a chief investigator on 20 research grants and evaluation consultancies funded to \$4.4M in which I have been Principal Chief Investigator (CIA) on ten. Two of the grants were from the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (peak national funding body) and four from the Australian Primary Health Care Research Institute. I am the author of over 80 peer reviewed papers and 150 conference papers related to Australian and international health care.

I was until 2018 a Deputy Editor of the Australian Journal of Rural Health. In 2015 I was awarded the Basil Hetzel Leadership Award in Public Health from the Public Health

Association of Australia (SA Branch) for services to rural public health and primary health care.



Prof. Nai-Ying Ko, PhD, RN,

Nai-Ying Ko, RN, PhD is currently a distinguished professor and the Director of Department of Nursing in National Cheng Kung University. Her clinical research specializations include health behavior and health disparities with special emphasis on vulnerable populations affected by HIV/AIDS and emerging infectious diseases. She serves on the editorial boards of many journals and as author, or coauthor, of more than 200 scientific publications, including several textbooks. Dr. Ko serves as one of the key advisors to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan Center of Disease Control. and Ministry of Education on HIV/AIDS issues.

As a full professor in nursing education, she is recognized a researcher and activist in advocacy, prevention, and care for persons at risk for emerging infectious diseases, such as HIV infection, MERS-CoV, dengue fever, Zika virus diseases, and COVID-19. Dr. Ko led an interdisciplinary team to develop innovated technology devices (HEARThermo) for self-management and prevention among healthcare workers. HEARThermo was applied in

prevention of cluster and outbreak in hospitals during COVID-19 pandemic.

She was trained in the Leadership for Change (LFC) TM Programme host by Taiwan Nurses Association and ICN in 2016 and was selected to join ICN Global Nursing Leadership Institute (GNLI) in 2016. She was the International Council of Nurses (ICN) delegates for attending the World Health Assembly (WHA) 70 in 2017 and Triade meeting of ICN, ICM, and WHO in 2018.

Dr. Ko contributed on global health and achieving Sustainable Development Goals in training and empowering health care professionals and future nurse leaders from China, Kenya, Indonesia, Myanmar, Vietnam in disaster management, leadership, and prevention and clinical care. She was a certified LFC trainers and provided training for nurse leaders from Myanmar, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

Praneed Songwathana, PhD

Email : praneed.s@psu.ac.th



EDUCATION:

Year Completed	Degree	University	Location
1998	Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Medical Anthropology	University of Queensland	Australia
1988	MSc (Nursing)	Mahidol University	Thailand
1983	BSc (Nursing and Midwifery)	Prince of <u>Songkla</u> University	Thailand

WORK EXPERIENCES:

Year	Position	Name of Employer	Location
Current	Deputy Director of the Research and Development for University and Society Engagement,	Prince of <u>Songkla</u> University	Songkhla, Thailand
2013-present	Director, research center in caring and healing of clients with trauma, emergency, and disaster	Faculty of Nursing, Prince of <u>Songkla</u> University	Songkhla, Thailand

Selected Research AWARDS:

2019 Distinguish award Ramathibodi Alumni, Ramathibodi Nursing Alumni Association

2017 Researcher Award in Social Science Publication (Highest number of ISI publication) at PSU

2012 Research award from Faculty of Nursing, PSU

2003 Thailand Nursing research award from Thailand Nursing Council

Selected Fund Research:

2018-2019: **PI** Praneed Songwathana, National Institutes of Emergency Medicine Research Grant in Trauma and Emergency Service System in Southern Thai Borders, \$26000



Dr. Irma Helga Johanna Everink

Email : i.everink@maastrichtuniversity.nl

Education :

1. 2010 – 2011: Master Public Policy and Human Development, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
2. 2007-2009: Master Health Services Innovation, Maastricht University

Occupation

1. April 2018 – now : Project leader International Prevalence Measurement of Care Quality, Maastricht University, department of Health Services Research
2. 2017 – 2018: Postdoctoral researcher, Maastricht University, department of Health Services Research

Publications (Recent)

1. Attafuah PYA, Everink IHJ, Halfens RJG, Lohrmann C, Abuosi A, Schols JMGA. Instruments for assessing quality of life among older adults in African countries: a scoping review. Under review at BMC Geriatrics.
2. Heffels JCF, Everink IHJ, Oosterloo M, Roos RAC, Schols JMGA. Measuring the Quality of Care in Nursing Home Residents with Early-onset Neurodegenerative Diseases: A scoping review. Under review at BMC Palliative Care



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Education :

2014, Doctor of Nursing, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

2006, Master of Nursing, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

1999, Bachelor of Nursing, University of Indonesia

Occupation

Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia. Dean

Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia. Academic staff, Community health department

Grant/Awards

2017, JICA for undertaking research on university hospital project


2017, Directorate of Research and Community Engagement, Universitas Indonesia for establishing Nursing Centre (Joint activity between UI and Depok Health Office)

Publications (Recent)

Amelia, L.A., Setiawan, A., Sukihananto. (2019). Board game as an educational media for dengue prevention knowledge for school-aged children. *Enfermeria Global*, 56 p.264-272. <http://dx.doi.org/10.6018/eglobal.18.4.336611>.

Du, S., Cao, Y., Zhou, T., Setiawan, A., Thandar, M., Koy, V. , Mohd Said Bin Nurumal, M. S., Anh, H., Kunaviktikul, W., Hu, Y. (2019). The knowledge, ability, and skills of primary health care providers in SEANERN countries: a multi-national cross-sectional study. *BMC Health Services Research* 19:602 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-019-4402-9>

Simak, V.F., Fitriyani, P., Setiawan, A. (2019). The Relationships between Risky Sexual Practices and Spiritual Intelligence of Adolescents in Indonesia. *Comprehensive Child and Adolescent Nursing*. 42 (sup1), 73-81

Name	Prof. Suryani Skp., Mhsc., PhD	
Address	Jalan Nusantara III no 18, Cibabat, Cimahi Utara	
Education	1. PhD from Faculty of Health, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane (2012) 2. Master of Health Science from Faculty of Health Science and Medicine at RMIT, Melbourne (2001) 3. Bachelor Degree of Nursing from Faculty of Nursing, Indonesia University, (1991)	
Current position	<i>Chairwoman of the Center for Continuous Nursing Studies</i>	
Research Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Management of TB patients, -Recovery from mental illness, -internet addiction, -Psychosocial aspect during covid 19 	
Current research and other grant :	Academic leadership grant (ALG) from UNPAD (2020 - 2024) Peer Mentor Mentee Program from USAID (2020 - 2921)	
Organization	Chairperson of West Java Psychiatric Nurse Association, 2018 – Now	
Publication	: Many publications	

ABSTRACTS

POSTER AND ORAL PRESENTERS

The Nursing Center Unpad

Neti Juniarti¹, Mamat Lukman², Desy Indra Yani³

^{1,2,3} Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia.

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Abstract

Background - *The Nursing Center (NC) model is one of models that can increase nurses' contributions in strengthening primary health care. The NC model integrates health services, nursing education, and research in the community setting through the empowerment of all existing potentials.*

Purpose – *The aim of this study was to explore the feasibility of the Nursing Center to increase the capacity of nurses and student entrepreneurship in achieving the independence of the community to prevent illness and improve their health.*

Design/methodology/approach – *This study used a case study design to investigate the activities and processes of, and the inter-relationships between, the stakeholders in the NC model within its real-life context. The NC Unpad, is viewed as a single case in this research because it is an unusual and unique CHN educational model.*

Findings – *The NC is feasible to be implemented because of the enthusiasm of the health department and educational institutions in West Java and other provinces to implement the NC model is quite high. Activities in the NC included the provision of management training services and entrepreneurship development strategies for Nursing Centers; provision of promotive, preventive and rehabilitative nursing care services; and acceptance of students for internships at the Nursing Center both from within and outside the region.*

Research limitations– *The main limitation of the study is that it is a single case study conducted in a city in the region of West Java, which may have a different context from other regions in Indonesia, or from the wider global community.*

Originality/value – *This NC Unpad is quite different from other NC model in the world particularly for shaping the skills for nursing students because Faculty of Nursing Unpad is the initial initiator and developer of this model.*

Keywords: Nursing Center, Unpad, Campus

Perception and Motivation to Quit Smoking Based on Teenager's Smoking Behaviour

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Abstract

Background - Smoking behaviour has a bad impact on teenagers, including the lack of motivation to achieve academically. Previous research claims that the perception of smoking and the motivation to quit smoking may impact smoking behaviour.

Purpose – The purpose of the research, identifying which one of both variables play a stronger role in its impact toward the teenager's smoking behavior.

Design/methodology/approach – The research is a quantitative research involving 192 teenagers as the sample in Bandung city, using questionnaires on perception, motivation, and behavior. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate and Spearman correlation tests.

Findings – The findings of this research shows 56% of Bandung teenagers have a positive perception, 51% others a positive motivation, and 56% positive behaviour. This proves that the coefficient value of the correlation between perception and motivation is 0.238, and the coefficient value of the correlation between motivation and behavior is 0.387.

Research limitations– The motivation to quit smoking has a stronger relationship than the perception of smoking. Thus, to change the smoking behaviour in teenagers, it is necessary to increase the motivation to quit smoking whatsoever. Possible actions is to have a counselling session to help change the teenager's health behaviour.

Originality/value – The value of study to obtain the unique characteristic of teenager in Indonesia.

Keywords: Motivation to quit smoking, smoking behavior, smoking perception

Correlation Between Knowledge Of Women Living With Hiv/Aids About Prevention Mother To Child Transmition With Motivation Planning Pregnancy In Peer Suport Group At Bandung City

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Institute Health Science Dharma Husada Bandung

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Background - The increasing number of pregnancies of women living with HIV / AIDS and the number of children living with HIV / AIDS as a result of being infected from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding made researchers feel the need to conduct this study.

Purpose – This study aims to identify the relationship between the knowledge of women living with HIV about PMTCT and pregnancy planning in the peer support group in Bandung.

Design/methodology/approach – This quantitative study used a cross sectional approach to 80 respondents. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire of PMTCT knowledge and child bearing quisionaire. Both quisionaire have passed validity and reliability test before used to collecting data at purposive sampling method. Research data using the Spearman Rank test.

Findings – The results showed that 82.5% of respondents had good PPIA knowledge and 61.3% of respondents had low motivation to plan pregnancy. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that the p-value was 0.03 (P-val <0.05). This indicated that the knowledge of PLWHA about PPIA was meaningfull related to the motivation to plan pregnancy in the Peer Support Group in Bandung City

Conclusion Health workers need to improve their ability to collaborate with peer support groups as a means of providing education so that PLWHA knowledge about PMTCT can be increased so that the number of PLWHA pregnancies and the number of PLWHA children does not increase.

Key Word : Women PLWHA, Children PLWHA, PMTCT, Peer Support Groups

Depression among Community Groups Middle Adult Age

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Abstract

Background Depression is a public health problem that becomes a public health issue. Depression is often associated with the cause of suicide. The second peak in the incidence of depression occurs in the middle adult age group.

Purpose of the study to identify the level of depression in the middle adult age group.

Design using quantitative research with a descriptive design. The research instrument used the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II). The sample was selected using a total sampling technique, amounting to 170 respondents.

Findings There are 20% of respondents at the level of mild depression, 56.5% of respondents at the level of moderate depression and 4.7% of respondents at the level of major depression.

Research limitations This study only describes depression based on the scoring results. Further tests are needed to diagnose depression.

The originality /value of the research results can become basic data that can be developed for community mental health services at the Public health level.

Keywords: Depression, middle adult age, Beck Depression Inventory-II

Psychological Responses among Indonesian Nurses in the Outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic

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⁵Dharmais Cancer Centre, Jakarta

⁶Poltekes Kemenkes Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Belitung

⁷RSUD Mardi Waluyo Blitar, East Java

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Abstract

Background - An unprecedented outbreak of newly emerging infectious disease of Covid-19 with rapid increases both globally and in Indonesia, would result in psychological distress among nursing staff.

Purpose – The present study aimed to identify psychological responses among nurses in the course of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

Design/methodology/approach – A cross-sectional data was collected from 535 nurses working in 119 hospitals from 24 provinces in Indonesia using Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-42) and sociodemographic questionnaire. Data were analysed with descriptive and Chi-squared test.

Findings – Notably, among respondents, 23.7% (n = 127) had moderate anxiety, 6.5% (n = 35) had moderate stress and 8.8% (n =47) had moderate depression. Nursing staff in emergency department and Covid-19 isolation ward was significantly higher level of anxiety, stress and depression. Nursing staff especially working in above-mentioned departments made them more susceptible psychological impairment. Effective strategies toward to improving to psychological should be provided to among the nurses.

Research limitations–This was an online study, and while this method is useful for rapid collection of data, and is likely to produce similar results to paper and pencil methods. As such we did not use a true random sample, and the distribution of data in our sample cannot be seen as descriptive of different attitudes or behavioral responses in a general population.

Originality/value – This was the first nursing psychological investigation in the wake of coronavirus pandemic in Indonesia. Therefore, in this study, we explore the psychological distress of nurses in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: work stress, psychological responses, Covid-19 pandemic

Get Rid of Anxiety by Doing the Six-Minute Walk: A Heart Failure Perspective

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Larra Fredrika, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep³

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Abstract

Background - Heart failure has been one of the emerging disease in terms of prevalence, morbidity, and mortality, which cause physical and psychological impact on society. Anxiety was found as the most common psychological issue among them. Inadequate anxiety management leads to the treatment compliance, aggravate functional status, prolonge hospitalization and increase mortality rate, thus effective management is essential.

Purpose - The present study was to investigate the impact of a safety exercise of the six-minute walk in reducing anxiety level among heart failure patients.

Design/methodology/approach - A quasy experimental study was performed at a cardiovascular centre of acute care setting in Indonesia. The anxiety level of respondents was measured by using the Zung Self-rating Anxiety Scale.

Findings - Fifteen heart failure outpatients enrolled in this study, 73.3% were male with the mean age of 57.7 years (SD 14.3). About 60% of respondents experienced anxiety during pre-test at the first week, then their anxiety level reduced 73.3% at post-test after a moth implementation of the six-minute walk.

Research limitations - The limitations of this study was the anxiety level perceived by respondents may not be generalised to all heart failure patients in the world due to the total number of male and female respondents were not equal.

Originality/value – This study provides baseline information reflecting the effectiveness of the six-minute walk in reducing anxiety level among heart failure patients.

Keywords: anxiety, exercise, heart failure, six-minute walk

Factors Affecting The Academic Performance of Nursing Diploma Student

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Abstract

Academic achievement can be a gateway to reaching a higher education level, career achievement, or getting job opportunities (Moore, 2019). Student test scores that do not comply with the university's minimum limits will affect academic achievement results. The incidence of less than the minimum score repeatedly occurred in each semester for most students. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the factors that influence student academic achievement. This study uses a cross-sectional design, with 158 samples selected from nursing diploma students in second and third years—a modified survey questionnaire distributed using the online form to collect data. Data analysis used descriptive statistics, simple and multiple linear regression. The results showed that the teacher factors that had the most influence on academic achievement compared to 3 other factors such as factors related to students, factors related to home, and factors related to school, with t-value 3,274. For extent effect factor only gender ($p=0.004$), and motivation to enter the Nursing Academy ($p=0.036$) showed significant p-values ($p<0.05$). Meanwhile, age, previous school, socioeconomic status, and year level did not show a significant difference with $p>0.05$. Further research with a larger sample size needs to be carried out to ensure that factors affect student academic achievement. Similar research conducted, but the research results on academic achievement differ from country to country due to differences in policies and cultures in the country where the research conducted. In Indonesia, there is very little research on academic achievement in nursing students and nothing specific.

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Student-related factors, Home-related factors, School-related factors and Teacher-related factor

Peer Influence on Smartphone Use in Adolescents

Rizki Fitryasari^{1*}, Rr Dian Trsitiana¹, Ah. Yusuf¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background – Excessive use of smartphones has the risk of causing adolescents to experience smartphone addiction and can be influenced by the social environment, their peers.

Purpose – This study aims to assess the relationship between peer influence on smartphone use in adolescents

Methodology – A descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach was employed in this research. The population was adolescents aged 11-18 years in the city of Surabaya who actively used smartphone. The sample were 185 adolescents obtained by using purposive sampling. The research variables included peer influence, frequency of gadget use and level of smartphone addiction. The data was collected by an online questionnaire developed based on peer function concept (Santroc, 2003), gadget using frequency and smartphone addiction scale (Kwon, 2013). The data then was analyzed by the Spearman Rank test.

Findings – The results showed the peer influence was not related to the frequency of gadget use ($p = 0.341$; $r = 0.070$) but it was related to the level of smartphone addiction ($p = 0.00$, $r = 0.307$). Peers are an important source of social relationships for adolescents. The stimulus to bond with each other is manifested through social interaction via smartphones which is related to the level of smartphone addiction, although it is not necessarily related to the frequency of gadget use.

Research limitations – This research only involved adolescents in big cities so that it did not represent youth in villages or small cities.

Originality/value – The novelty in this research is to evaluate peer influence as part of external factors that contribute to the level of smartphone addiction in adolescents

Keywords: adolescents, peers, smartphones, gadgets, smartphone addiction

Effectiveness of Smartphone Apps and Team Supports by Social Media Approaches in Attaining Recommended Levels of Physical Activity among Indonesian University Students

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² Department of Nursing, STIKes Tanawali Takalar, Kabupaten Takalar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia;

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Abstract

Background: Interactive smartphone-apps and social media have the potential to help university students adopt and maintain a physically active lifestyle.

Purpose: To evaluate impact of a program building with psychosocial base on the increase of exercise efficacy to promote levels of physical activity.

Design/methodology/approach: A pretest-posttest non-equivalent control design applied to 70 Indonesian nursing-students who enrolled by convenience sampling. A randomized assignment with a time-cluster technique used to avoid information contamination between groups. The web-based group received a social cognitive theory-based behavioral skill-building intervention by a web-based game with team competition for 10-week of a program. Outcome variables included level of physical activity, health outcomes, and cardiopulmonary fitness. ANCOVA and McNemar X² test were adopted to test pre- and post-outcome effects.

Findings: The intervention group participants recorded more steps/day than those in the control ($p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.522$), more distance ($p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.521$), greater calories consumption ($p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.419$), longer time ($p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.217$), higher physical fitness ($p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.168$), lower body weight ($p < .002$, $\eta^2 = 0.131$), lower BMI ($p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.149$), and lower systolic blood pressure ($p < .007$, $\eta^2 = 0.103$).

Research limitations: The research was limited to Indonesian university students who might be more likely to have access to the Internet compared to other Indonesia populations.

Originality/value: Social cognitive theory and smartphone health monitor combine with social competition intervention can be used as a framework for developing physical activity interventions.

Keywords: Internet support, web-based, physical activity, self-efficacy, university students

Health Care Needs of People Living with HIV: A Qualitative Exploration Study

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Abstract

Background - Indonesia still face the problems of lost to follow up among People Living with HIV (PLWH) and low effectiveness of ARV treatment. Better understanding about the health care and support needs of those people will be beneficial to maintain the linkage between PLWH and health care service. Thus, treatment effectiveness could be monitored adequately.

Purpose – This study aims to investigate the health care need of PLWH from their perspectives.

Design/methodology/approach – A qualitative exploration study by in-depth interview and focussed-group discussion (FGD) were conducted at an HIV Clinic of a major teaching hospital in West Java Indonesia. Fourteen participants joined FGD session, and six other participants were individually in-depth interviewed. Both FGD and interviews session were audiotape recorded upon participants' permission, then transcribed verbatim. Data were analyzed using content analysis.

Findings – Five major theme emerged from the data; 1) the need to free from stigma and discrimination; 2) the need to strengthen the life spirit; 3) the need to have safe sexual practices; 4) the need of social support; and 5) the need to have accessible and affordable health care services. Each themes and sub-themes were described and supported by participants' quotation.

Research limitations– This study was conducted only in one site of the HIV Clinic; therefore, a wide variation of the participants were limited.

Originality/value – The value of strengthening spiritual aspect, particularly based on Islamic and cultural beliefs as found in this study considered as a new insight gained from this study.

Keywords: Health care, HIV, needs, qualitative

Exploring Health Professionals' Perspectives of Husbands' Roles in Muslim Women's Health

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Abstract

Background - The roles of husband is essential in women's health and cancer. However, information about their roles in women's health is limited, including from the perspectives of health professionals. The health professionals' support and behavior have been identified as an influencing factor on men and women's health behavior.

Purpose – This study aimed to determine the health professionals' perceptions of husbands' roles and behavior in women's health especially in Muslim community.

Methodology – A qualitative descriptive approach was undertaken to interview 10 clinicians from rural and urban areas of West Java, Indonesia with a range of experience in engaging with Muslim husbands regarding their wife's health. Semi-structured interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts were analyzed using the comparative analysis for interview technique.

Findings – Four main themes were identified: (1) Contextual factors (age, jobs, religion, and level of formal education) influence husbands' roles in women's health and cancer; (2) Muslim husbands have extensive roles in women's health when their wives are healthy and when sick; (3) Husbands and others involved in decisions about women's health; and (4) Level of health literacy affects husband's actions in women's health and cancer.

Research limitations– This research is not to generalize health professionals' opinion but rather to provide their views of husbands' roles in women's health in a Muslim Community.

Originality – The findings contribute to health knowledge and nursing and midwifery practices, including providing fundamental knowledge about Muslim husbands' roles in women's health and cancer in urban and rural areas of a Muslim community in Indonesia..

Keywords: experience, health behavior, health professionals, husbands' roles, Muslim, women's health

Study of Work Life Balance among Women Investigation Officers in Police Department Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – This study aimed to examine the phenomenon of work-life balance among women investigation officers (IO) in Police Department, including the problem faced, factors influences, and suggestion how to improve the circumstances.

Design/methodology/approach – This study was conducted in headquarter of Police Department, Malaysia. A purposive sampling technique used to select the informants of this study with the criteria of married women officer from Criminal Investigation Department (CID) who have minimum two years of service in the current department. Five officers were selected and interviewed using semi-structured interview in order to gather rich data to answer all research questioned built. Data was analyzed using content analysis.

Findings – This study found that women investigation officers are facing difficulties in balancing their work and personal life. Among major problems that they are facing are managing the conflict between personal and organizational commitment. There are four factors that influence the balancing of work and personal life, they are including time management, workloads, stress management and social support.

Research limitations– In examining the phenomena, this study only focused on women investigation officer in head quarter of police department Malaysia with five informants involved. Therefore, the result obtained may not be used to represent all the police women officers in Malaysia.

Originality/value – Even though this study focuses on police women investigation officers only, which is very niche area, this study is valuable in strengthening the body of knowledge, especially from the Malaysia context.

Keywords: work-life balance, lifestyle balance, life balance.

Factors Associated with Sexual Behaviors of Adolescents in a Senior High School in Bandung City

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Abstract

Background - Adolescent sexual behavior affected by many factors such as the lack of parents' role in supervising Adolescents and information from electronic media that is less educative so that high school Adolescents in Bandung are encouraged to engage in risky behavior.

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to determine what factors are associated with adolescent sexual behavior in an SMA Bandung

Design/methodology/approach – This research was quantitative, used an analytic method with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was all students of class X and XI in an SMA Bandung, amounting to 580 people. Samples were count using an estimated absolute precision sample formulas with a total of 246 students. The data collected use three pieces of the questionnaire including Adolescent sexual behavior questionnaire, media role, peer role and parent's role questionnaires. All of them were passed reliability and validity checked. Data were analyzed using Chi-square

Findings – The results showed, the role of parents has a correlation with adolescent sexual behavior and also the role of Media, it has correlation too. In Contrast, there is no significant correlation between peer roles and adolescent sexual behavior

Conclusion – The uniqueness of this study lies in the significant results between peer correlations to adolescent sexual behavior. Therefore, school principals and school counselors should play a more profound role in providing facilities and infrastructures for sexual education and counseling by establishing extracurricular activities. These activities may include adolescent forums and dialogues with the school counselors during education and counseling sessions so that students will have a better knowledge of sexual behaviors and can avoid high-risk sexual behaviors.

Keywords: Adolescent, media, parents, peers, sexual behaviors.

The Relationship Between Medication Adherence, Rehospitalization and Mortality at Heart Failure Clinic dr Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung Indonesia

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Abstract

Background – Medication adherence in patients with heart failure is very important. Previous study, the low level of medication adherence in patients with heart failure can increase the risk of recurrence of the patient, thereby increasing the rehospitalization and mortality. This study was conducted to evaluate existing programs in heart failure clinic.

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the incidence of medication adherence with the incidence of rehospitalization and mortality in patients with heart failure.

Design– Retrospective cohort study conducted using medical record data from the Heart Failure Clinic in dr Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung between October 2018 to July 2020. Non adherence is if there is a record of a patient stopping medication without consulting a doctor or nurse. Rehospitalization was defined as every unplanned readmission to the hospital occurring within 30 days after admission to the heart failure clinic. This study involved 77 people with a diagnosis of CHF and had attended a minimum of 6 months of the heart failure clinic program at Dr Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Bandung. Descriptive statistics were used to describe demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and NYHA class. Chi-square analysis was used to analyze the relationship between medication adherence, the incidence of rehospitalization and mortality.

Findings – Demographic data, there are 55 (71.4%) adults and 22 (28.6%) elderly, male 50 (64.9%) and female 27 (35.1%), NYHA I 32 people (41.6%), NYHA II 26 (33.8%), NYHA III 7 (9.1%), NYHA IV 12 (15.6%). Non-adherence 8 (10,4%), rehospitalizayion 20 (26%), and mortality 18 (23,4%). Based on the chi-square statistical analysis, there was a relationship with the incidence of rehospitalization ($p < 0.001$) and there was a relationship with mortality ($p < 0.002$).

Research limitations – This study has research limitations, because the data obtained is only based on medical record data.

Conclusions– Medication adherence was associated with rehospitalization and mortality. It is important to develop interventions to improve medication adherence. This study is the most recent study conducted at the Heart Failure Clinic Dr Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung, and can be used as an evaluation of the program that has been carried out.

Keywords: Heart failure, medication adherence, rehospitalization, mortality.

Family Functioning, Intention, and Adherence to Iron Supplementation among Pregnant Woman in Surabaya, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background - Anemia in pregnancy is still a problem in the world that can increase the risk of bleeding and preterm delivery. The family has an important role in providing support for pregnant women to increase adherence to iron supplementation. However, studies that address the relationship with family function and intention are very limited

Purpose – This study aimed to identify the correlation of family functioning and intention with adherence to iron supplementation among pregnant woman in Surabaya, Indonesia

Design/methodology/approach – The cross-sectional study was conducted in August 2020 among 190 pregnant women who had check-ups at the 10 Community Health Center in Surabaya Indonesia and received iron supplementation. Family functioning, intention, and adherence to iron supplementation were evaluated with questionnaires. The spearman test was used as a test of significance.

Findings – The mean age of the women was 27.93 ± 5.21 years, most of them primigravids (47,90%), and gestation age 24.38 ± 10.46 weeks. The mean age of husband was 30.83 ± 6.16 years, and 134 (70.5%) finished secondary education. More than half of the participants had adherence (52.1%), good intention (53.2%), and good family functioning (53.2%). Family functioning ($p < 0.0001$, $r = 0.335$) and intention ($p < 0.0001$, $r = 0.306$) correlated with adherence to iron supplementation.

Conclusion – Family function and intention were correlated with adherence to iron supplementation. Health education should be developed to improve family knowledge about the importance of family functions and the intention of providing support for adherence to iron supplementation.

Keywords: Adherence; Anemia; Family functioning; Iron deficiency, Pregnant women

Predictors of resilience among bullied Muslim adolescents

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Abstract

Background - Bullying are global problems. Although the bullying studies has evolved rapidly over the past several decades, the main challenge nursing researcher encounter is to identify the risk and protective factors in which adolescents can be resilient against from bullying.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to assess the forgiveness and demographic factors in predicting of resilience among bullied Muslim adolescents at Semarang city.

Design/methodology/approach – – In this cross-sectional study, the purposive sampling selected of 270 participants from three public high schools in Semarang city. All participants completed the questionnaires of Heartland Forgiveness Scale (HFS), the Adolescent Resilience Scale (ARS) and sociodemographic questionnaires through google form. Pearson product moment correlations was used to analyze the relationship between forgiveness, demographic factors, and resilience. Multivariate linear regression analyses were applied to determine predictors of resilience.

Findings – The results showed that marital status of parents, age, gender, and forgiveness had significantly positive relationship with resilience of bullied Muslim adolescents ($P < 0.05$), while it had no significant correlation with adolescents' grades and parent's characteristics (occupation, educational level, income, and living with parents). The multiple regression revealed that marital status of parents, gender and forgiveness were significant predictors for resilience of bullied Muslim adolescents.

Research limitations–The limitation is that the research was conducted in only one city due to time and covid-19 pandemic.

Originality/value – Currently, most nursing studies is more interested in exploring the consequences of bullying among adolescents. There are limitations to identify internal factors that may protect adolescents from the consequences of bullying.

Keywords: resilience, forgiveness, bullying, Muslim, adolescent, Indonesia.

An exploration of burden level in caregivers of people living with cancer in The Resource-challenged West Java Province, Indonesia.

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Abstract

Introduction: In the Indonesian culture, the family has substantial responsibility for the care of ill family members. Little is known about family caregivers' burden in Indonesia, and how nurses can provide interventions to support them. The aim of this study was to measure the burden of family caregivers with cancer in West Java Province, Indonesia.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted of people who care for a family member with cancer. Two hundred twenty people were recruited using convenience sampling. Level of burden was assessed using Zarit Burden Interview. Analysis was done using *SPSS* version 26.0 to describe frequency of burden.

Results: Most participants were male (50.9%), aged 36-55 years old, married (49.5%), housewives (35.5%), with a duration of caregiving duties of 6-12 months. Most reported moderate burden as family caregivers (33.2%). The greatest burden was around feeling they could do a better job in caring for their relative (66.8%) and not having enough money to take care of the relative (66.4%). Conversely, participants did not feel embarrassed over their relative's behaviour (85.5%). Most of the participants experienced the burden as caregivers (81%) and 3/4 of them were at high risk get depression.

Discussion: Caregiving family members are vulnerable to burden that affects their ability to care for the patient. They need support to increase their quality of life and quality of care for the patient.

Conclusions: Identifying family caregivers' burden can help develop and provide nurse-led supportive and palliative care interventions to caregivers in West Java Province, Indonesia.

Keywords: Cancer, Family Caregivers, Indonesia, Level of burden, ZBI

Emotional Intelligence on Peer Conformity in Late Adolescence

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Abstract

Background –Self-identity development in adolescents occurs rapidly. This development is marked by the joining of youth in peer groups that can foster peer conformity. Emotional intelligence is needed by adolescents so that adolescents can avoid negative conformity and various bad emotional reactions.

Purpose –Analyze the correlation between emotional intelligence and peer conformity in late adolescence.

Design/methodology/approach – This correlational analytic study was conducted on 191 respondents at Kediri University who were selected using simple random sampling technique. The emotional intelligence was measured using a questionnaire that adapted Goleman's theory, while peer conformity was measured using a peer conformity questionnaire. Emotional intelligence and peer conformity data were analyzed using Spearman Rank test.

Findings –Spearman Rank test showed p value $0.001 < \alpha (0.005)$, r value = -0.245 , so there is a correlation between emotional intelligence and peer conformity in adolescents with a negative correlation. That is, the higher level of adolescent emotional intelligence results in lower conformity with peers.

Research limitations– This study does not research other factors can increase or decrease peer conformity in adolescents. So that for further research it is necessary to examine the factors that can affect peer conformity, including adolescent self-identity, adolescent self-concept and parental attachment type.

Originality/value –The level of peer conformity in late adolescence by paying attention to the internal aspects namely emotional intelligence. Whereas research on peer conformity that has been there, the discussion is mostly done on external factors that can influence the development of peer conformity.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, conformity, adolescent

The use of cognitive behavioral therapy by using islamic bibliotherapy foremotion regulation in hemodialysis patient

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Abstract

Background– Patients with chronic kidney failure often experience changes in their quality of life along with routine hemodialysis therapy. This change in quality of life has an impact on the emotional regulation of CRF patients with hemodialysis.

Purpose– The purpose of this research was to determine the use of cognitive behavioral therapy by using Islamic bibliotherapy foremotion regulation in hemodialysis patient..

Design– The research design used was Quasi experiment with control group. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, with a total sample of 40 patients undergoing hemodialysis for about 5 years, divided into treatment and control groups who are able to read and Muslim. Confonding factors that were measured but not studied were age, gender, education and duration of hemodialysis

Findings– Both groups used the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ), with a correlation coefficient of 0.78. There was a significant the use of cognitive behavioral therapy by using Islamic bibliotherapy foremotion regulation in hemodialysis patient ($p = 0.01$). There were differences in mean emotional regulation scores (in the control and treatment groups), with a value of $p = 0.006$. It can be concluded that there is a significant effect of Qur'an Therapy (an Islamic version of bibliotherapy) to increase emotional regulation in patients with hemodialysis.

Research limitations– Inadequate physical and psychological conditions of HD patients make researchers difficult to provide intervention. This is especially caused by HD process. In giving bibliotherapy, researchers must wait until hemodialysis patients do not have complaint anymore.

Originality– This study provides reading therapy based on stories in the Qur'an and has not been found in other research

Keywords: Bibliotherapy, Emotional Regulation, Hemodialysis, Islamic, Qur'an Therapy

Meta-Synthesis of Community Health Nursing Strategy

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Abstract

Background : Currently, Indonesia is facing growth and development problems that can lead to health vulnerability and risk of health problems in society. The role of community health nursing is the key to reducing health disparities that occur in society. Strengthening public health nurse strategies must be able to adapt to various settings so that the goals of community nursing care can be achieved optimally.

Purpose : The purpose of this meta-synthesis is to comprehensively understand and explore scientific evidence related to community health nursing strategies.

Design/ methodology/ approach : Article review was conducted through several electronic databases including Science Direct, Ebsco Host, ProQuest, PubMed, and Google Scholar through the Indonesian National Library account. The keywords used are strategy, community health nursing OR public health nursing, and qualitative. Inclusion criteria include peer-reviewed articles, published in (2000-2020), and qualitative studies. The exclusion criteria are articles that are not in English, not in full text, and do not have a good article writing structure.

Findings : This literature search found 7 articles analyzed. The findings of this study indicate that if health health promotion in various activities, prioritize disease prevention, disease management, and involvement in policy management have been identified through qualitative studies, they can be used as a strategy in the implementation of community health nursing.

Research Limitations : This study only discusses in quantity about public health nursing strategies. This requires further research on the quality of community nursing care to evaluate the strategies that have been implemented.

Originality/ Value : The meta-synthesis review provides an interpretation of qualitative data to capture the essence of the phenomenon of interest regarding community health nursing strategies.

Keywords: community health nursing, strategy, meta-synthesis

Nurses Experience Providing Palliative Care in Intensive Care Unit: An Integrative Review

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Abstract

Background - Caring for patients with palliative conditions are challenging for nurses. Nurse is required to provide physically, emotionally, and spiritually care for the patient. However, experiences of nurses during taking care for those patient have never been well identified especially in ICU. The researchers were interested to identify such experiences of ICU nurses about palliative care from research evidence.

Purpose – This integrative review aim was to provide an overview, identify and synthesize nurses' experiences in providing palliative care in ICU.

Design/methodology/approach – This review considers several inclusion criteria; ICU nurses who have directly or ever provided palliative care or end of life care in ICU. The articles were taken from publications between 2005 and 2019, not dual publications, and in English from ProQuest, EBSCO, and PubMed databases. This review used integrative method and done systematically based on the PRISMA checklist. All articles were assessed using the Critical Appraisal Skill Program (CASP), Qualitative Checklist and Cohort Study Checklist.

Findings – There were 11 qualitative and 3 quantitative research designs on this topic and most of the methods used are semi structured interviews. However, the researchers obtained five main components resulting from synthesis of the articles: service integration, caring and supporting, self-development, emotional change, and aspects affecting palliative care.

Conclusion – Nurses' experiences are different from one to another when providing palliative care. A good relationship between fellow nurses with other health care and families must be maintained, so that they can work together in providing optimal palliative services.

Keywords: Intensive Care Unit, Nurses Experience, Palliative Care

Perceived Stigma, Psychological Response, and Nurse Coping in the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

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Abstract

Background - Nurses are at the forefront of being directly involved in the care of COVID-19 patients. This can put nurses in a difficult position, especially if they had lack support from the surrounding environment. Stigmatization of nurses can trigger psychological problems so that good coping is needed to maintain work performance.

Purpose - To identify the perceived stigma, psychological response, and coping of nurses involved in caring for COVID-19 patients in Indonesia.

Design / methodology / approach - This research was a cross-sectional study based on an electronic survey, the number of respondents was 509 nurses who came from all regions in Indonesia on 11-20 April 2020. Respondents were nurses who handled COVID-19 patients directly. The data were collected using a modified questionnaire the Berger stigma scale, DASS and Brief of Cope with a total of 27 questions. The questionnaire has been proven valid and reliable.

Findings - The mean age was 33 years, with a minimum age of 20 years and a maximum age of 50 years. 62% of respondents are female. 231 respondents identified were stigmatized (45.4%), 274 respondents were depressed (46.2%), and 209 respondents were experienced stress (41.1%). The majority of respondents chose problem focused coping (65.8%).

Research limitations– This study uses a cross-sectional design so that the researcher cannot interpret causality. In addition, this study was self-administered so the information provided was not verified by the researcher.

Originality / value - This study shows that some respondents feel they are stigmatized by society, but they have good coping (problem focused coping) to reduce their mental burden.

Keywords: Stigma, Coping, COVID-19

Psychological Life among Indonesian Patients with Diabetes Mellitus: An Exploratory Study

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Abstract

Background – Diabetes mellitus is the most endocrine disease which become a global public health concern. Evidence shown that the disease has influenced psychological aspect of life and the existing quantitative study often fails to explore hidden psychological domain.

Purpose – This study aimed to explore psychological life among diabetic patients qualitatively.

Methodology – Exploratory qualitative design was used to carry out this study in which qualitative information were collected from FGD which membered by 10 diabetic patients and 7 participants included diabetic patients, family members as care giver, medical doctor, psychologist, dietitian, nurses academician and clinician. Thematic analysis was used to construct the qualitative findings.

Findings – This study found that diabetic patients experience less in disease acceptance, fear related self-blood glucose test and self-injection, worry about the disease, treatment and future life those lead to anxiety, uneasy feeling, stress, changes in emotion, decline of cognitive functions and self-concept; body image changes, low self-esteem those affect self-confidence. In addition, they have low level of self-awareness to the disease, treatment and self-care.

Research limitations – This study only to explore qualitative informations on psychological aspect of life among Indonesian diabetic patients.

Originality –Novelty of this study was bridging theory – practical gaps in measurement of psychological aspect among Indonesian diabetic patients.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, psychological life, psychological domain, qualitative study

Identification and Analysis of Risk Factors of Chronic Renal Failure among Pekanbaru Community

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Abstract

Background – Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) is a world health problem characterized by high prevalence of the disease, mortality rate and increase burden of patients' health expenditures. Early detection for promptly treatment was recognized to prevent the disease in primary care setting, facilitate on time treatment and reduce risk of complication.

Purpose – This study was aimed to identify and analyze the risk factors of CRF among Pekanbaru community.

Design/methodology/approach – A cross sectional research design was used to carryout this study, it was collected from 30 adult and elderly respondents in Marpoyan Damai sub-district, Pekanbaru city. The research activities were began with an explanation of CRF risk factors and followed by measurements of Blood Glucose Level and blood pressure.

Findings – A descriptive analysis shown that respondents in this study was dominated by female (28 people or 93.3%), majority were late adult age group (9 people or 30%). This study found that majority of respondents had stage 2 hypertension as many as (11 people or 36.7%), all respondents had normal blood glucose levels values (<200 mg / dL).

Research limitations– This research focused to survey the prioritized demographic factors and external risk factors affect CRF. Study to other risk factors of CRF will be required to provide entire risk factors for future research

Originality/value – Contribution of this study was specified to resolve issues unavailability local empirical evidence and provide valid statistical information about risk factors of CRF among community in Pekanbaru City Riau.

Keywords:, blood glucose levels, blood pressure, Chronic renal failure

The disaster preparedness program for kindergarten children: A preliminary study

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Abstract

Background - Indonesia is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire in where makes Indonesia highly prone to various natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. Several additional issues related to disasters preparedness must be considered, including children readiness. Children are likely to be vulnerable to the negative consequences of disaster exposure.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of disaster preparedness program on knowledge and practice of kindergarten children.

Design/methodology/approach – This study adopted the Quasi Experimental Design – pre- and post-without control group. A total sample selected 20 preschool children at a private kindergarten in Semarang, Indonesia. Data were collected using questionnaire to test participant's knowledge on disaster preparedness and an observational checklist to assess their practice towards evacuation techniques. Data were analyzed by paired sample T-test to to determine the effect of the disaster preparedness program on knowledge and practice of kindergarten children.

Findings –The program on disaster preparedness high significant improvement of knowledge and practice in the post in comparison to pre program ($t=-6.291$, $p<0.001$). Additionally, the knowledge for pre test and post test were 8.5 ± 2.52 and 12.35 ± 1.59 . Also, the total practice was improved in post (14.45 ± 1.27) compared to pre program (10.85 ± 4.03).

Research limitations– The sample size was relatively small.

Originality/value – Although nurses realized that kindergarten children tend to be vulnerable population when disaster occurred. Unfortunately, most nursing studies provided disaster preparedness program to adults only. In fact, it will assist kindergarten children to prepare their disasters readiness when the children received the program directly from nurses.

Keywords: disaster preparedness, kindergarten, knowledge, practice, Indonesia

Perceptions of Disease and Despair in Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Underwent Hemodialysis

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Abstract

Chronic renal failure is a disease that requires lifelong hemodialysis therapy and often leads to despair. Perception of disease is used to evaluate the psychological impact of despair and healthy behavior associated with improvement in functional and clinical parameters. The aim of the study was to explain the relationship between disease perception and despair in chronic renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis in the hemodialysis room of dr.T.C. Hillers Maumere Hospital. This type of correlational analytic research with cross sectional approach. The sampling used is purposive sampling. The study involved 36 patients who met the criteria and volunteered to be involved in a study conducted in August 2020. Data were collected using the Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire (B-IPQ) Illness and Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS). Data analysis used Pearson correlation test, eta test and Oneway ANOVA. The results showed that there was a positive relationship (moderate correlation) between the perception of the disease and the hopelessness of chronic renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis ($p < 0.002$, $p < 0.038$, F count 3.62 and r 0.493). The disease perception score is low, that is when the patient's despair decreases. Perceptions of illness and despair were positively affected. The higher the perceived value of disease, the more it is perceived as a threat and increases despair. Nurses are expected to carry out comprehensive assessments on psychological aspects, conduct perceptual assessments, provide education and psychosocial support. Family strengthens psychosocial support, because the patient's psychosocial adjustment plays an important role in increasing life expectancy.

Kata kunci: Chronic Renal Failure, Despair, Hemodialysis, Perception of Disease

Juvenile Prisoner's Knowledge about Future Orientation

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Abstract

Background - Everyone wants a bright future for their life, as well as juvenile prisoners in Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) Bandung, it is important for juvenile prisoners to know and have a future orientation. The knowledge of juvenile prisoners about future orientation is necessary so that they are able to plan and prepare themselves to achieve a better future.

Purpose – This study aimed to determine the knowledge of juvenile prisoners about future orientation.

Design/methodology/approach – The research method used was descriptive quantitative with the samples of 35 juvenile prisoners taken by purposive sample technique. The questionnaire used was a knowledge questionnaire about future orientation which were analyzed using univariate analysis, presented in frequency distribution and percentage.

Findings – The results showed that 9 (25.71%) juvenile prisoners had good knowledge about future orientation, 12 (34.29%) juvenile prisoners had sufficient knowledge and 14 (40%) juvenile prisoners had lack of knowledge about future orientation.

Conclusion and recommendation – It can be concluded that there are still many juvenile prisoners who still lack of knowledge about future orientation, therefore, it is necessary to hold training and programs to increase the knowledge of juvenile prisoners about their future orientation.

Keywords: future orientation, juvenile prisoners, knowledge

Hypertensive Adults Typology and Self-Care Behaviors in the Management of Hypertension in Lanao del Sur, Philippines

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Abstract

Self-care behaviors have always been tagged as vital component in the management and prevention of hypertension and its related complications. However, scientific literatures reveal that in spite of its clear benefits, compliance rates is relatively poor and low in both developed and developing countries. This study aims to assess the hypertensive adults' typology and self-care behaviors in the management of hypertension in the Province of Lanao del Sur, Philippines. Cross-sectional quantitative design utilizing descriptive and predictive approach was used in the conduct of this study. Using stratified-random sampling, a total of three-hundred (300) known or diagnosed hypertensive adults from thirty-nine (39) municipalities of Lanao del Sur Province served as participants of this study. Self-administered questionnaire (SAQ) tool was validated and used for the data gathering process. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used in the analysis of the data. Hypertensive adults in this study have always perceived the use of medication ($\bar{x}=3.336$), often considered diet ($\bar{x}=3.154$) and habits ($\bar{x}=3.252$), and sometimes use exercise ($\bar{x}=2.452$) as effective means of self-care behaviors in the management of hypertension. Moreover, participants' actual and sudden increase of blood pressure, sign and symptoms of hypertension they had experienced, and the effects of blood pressure in their activities of daily living have found out to have significant influence among hypertensive adults self-care behaviors in the management of hypertension. Hypertensive adults' typologies in the context of blood pressure readings, symptoms of hypertension, and its effects on ADL must be taken into consideration as important significant predictors of one's self-care behaviors compliance in the management of hypertension.

Keywords: Adults typology, hypertension, self - care behaviours, cross – sectional, philippines

Calling in Light of Pandemic: The Meaning of Nurses' Work in the Community Quarantine Facilities Amidst COVID-19 Crisis

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic crisis has resulted to an abrupt paradigm shift of nurses' life in the healthcare system leading to a more stressful and overwhelming challenges in their daily battle against this illness. This descriptive – phenomenological inquiry aims to explore the meaning of nurses' work in the community quarantine facilities as front liners amidst this pandemic health crisis. Using purposive and snowball sampling, a total of twelve (12) nurses served as respondents of this study to deeply understand and explain their lived experience while working in their respective facilities using an individual in-depth interview. Five themes have emerged from the data analysis of the transcribed verbatim responses using Collaizzi's approach; work as self-sacrifice, work as self-fulfilment, work as calling of my duty and profession, work as physical battle, and work as psychological battle. Nurses have showed their outstanding professional dedication and selfless sacrifice in battling this crisis to overcome difficulties amidst the insufficiency and unavailability of needed resources hence comprehensive support must be provided to safeguard their well-being and further continue their noble service in combating and eliminating this illness in our respective communities.

Keywords: *COVID-19, community quarantine facilities, nurses' work, phenomenological inquiry*

Mobile Application Prototype in Prevention of Inadequate Nutrition during Pregnancy

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Abstract

Background Inadequate counseling by health professionals due to lack of time and resources and false beliefs around eating during pregnancy have the potential to misunderstand women to consider a balanced diet to meet their nutritional needs. This research emphasizes the nurses can contribute globally by engaging in creating the effectiveness solution on maternal dietary.

Purpose. The purpose of this study, therefore was to examine the impact of mobile application prototype intervention on food intake of first pregnancy's women with singleton pregnancy.

Method. The data were collected use food record online at mobile application user group (n=56), and paper-based food record for non-user application group (n=53). The women should record their food intake in three days every week within 12 weeks. Nutrition calculation was used the nutritional intake estimation software based on the Indonesian Food Composition data (DKPI).

Results. The result showed the significant impact of food intake amount on mobile application user than non-user. The presentation of daily nutritional needs in the application user group was more significant than the non-user group ($p < 0.05$ and < 0.01).

Discussion. The mean score of food source category between user and non-user application group were varied. Most women in the mobile app user group can monitor their daily food intake easily because the mobile app users can estimate the nutritional needs than the non-user group.

Conclusion. This mobile application prototype is expecting to decrease the incidence of stunting in West Java and improving the healthy pregnancy to reduce women and infants mortality.

Keywords: mobile system application, nutrients needs, pregnancy

Behaviour and The Incidence of Anemia During Pregnancy: A Systematic Review In Developing Countries

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Abstract

Background - Anemia was one of the causes of maternal and child deaths worldwide, especially in developing countries. Pregnant women are prone to experience anemia related to behavior and social demographic factors. Inadequate nutrition during pregnancy because of the culture of abstinence and restrict eating during pregnancy.

Purpose – The purpose of this systematic review is to explain the incidence of anemia and factors related to pregnant women behavior in developing countries based on empirical studies in the last five years

Design/methodology/approach – The relevant articles were searched using keywords that have been combined in the academic database (Scopus, Science Direct, Proquest, Pubmed, and Garuda) which includes articles published in the 2015-2020 period. PICOS used for the framework in this study. Articles selected systematically by identifying their English and Indonesian written, identifying duplicates, analyzing titles, abstracts, and eligibility for full-text reviews, and the suitability of articles with the aim of the study. The population in this study were pregnant women.

Findings – We found eleven articles that have met the inclusion criteria used in this review. The level of behaviour in pregnant women is still relatively low, which affects the incidence of anaemia. The factors related to the behaviour of pregnant women are parity, level of education, type of work, place of residence, antenatal care visits, knowledge, attitudes and family support. Anemia during pregnancy is hazardous to both mother and foetus. This is a health issue that requires urgent attention. Sociodemographic and behaviour of iron supplementation were significantly associated with anemia. There is a need for collaboration between the community and health workers to strengthen the behavior of pregnant women involve the family through programs such as health education about anemia

Research limitations – The articles reviewed only represent a portion of the incidence of anemia in pregnant women in several countries in Asia and Africa. the study design, being as a cross-sectional study design, it does not show which preceded anaemia or the risk factors.

Originality/value – The review includes journal articles that were describing the similarities and differences in the behavior of pregnant women and the incidence of anemia in the African and Asian continents.

Keywords: behaviour, anaemia, pregnancy, woman, health

Psychological Conditions of Medical Personnel Facing the Covid Pandemic 19: Systematic Review

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Abstract

The Covid -19 outbreak brought global tension because the transmission process was so fast that it caused health workers to experience psychological problems. Long-term psychological disorders lead to weakened social relationships, mental health problems, local and economic dynamics. Purpose Review of studies on the psychological stress of healthcare workers caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods A search of the PubMed literature was carried out using the keywords COVID-19 ”,“ mental health ”,“ stress ”,“ health workers ”,“ staff”. Quantitative studies (including letters to editors) published from January 2019 to March 2020. Analysis of the quality of selected research articles by applying the new PRISMA and Critical Ability Assessment Program (CASP). The results of 5 studies found that psychological disorders occurred in the covid ward, internal medicine, and other departmental wards. There are various questionnaires used. The sample size ranged between 80 and 2,299 participants. There are extensive reports of mental disorders due to experiences of symptoms of depression, anxiety, insomnia to fear. The severity of mental symptoms is influenced by age, working hours, status, occupation, type of activity carried out and closeness to COVID-19 patients. Conclusion Seeing the frequency of mental symptoms that occur in high health workers, it is necessary to provide psychological support and health education to facilitate coping for health workers.

Keywords: Covid 19, Psychology, Mental health, Health workers, Reviews

Intervention To Reduce Bilirubin Levels On New Born Babies Systematic Lyterature Review

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Abstract

Hyperbilirubin in newborns requires prompt intervention. A newborn is categorized as hyperbilirubin if there is an increase in the total serum bilirubin level to > 5 mg / dl. Management to lower bilirubin levels can be done medically and non-medically. The large number of intervention options for lowering bilirubin levels in newborns makes researchers feel the need to conduct a systematic literature review study. Literature search was performed on data based on reputable: google scholar, PubMed, Proquest, Ebsco and Medline using the keyword " intervention AND "reduce newborn bilirubin levels". The literature collection was carried out using the Joana Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal tool for cross-sectional and case-control analytics. The literature selection was carried out using PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Item For Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Analysis and literature were carried out using matrix review tables and matrix synthesis tables. The results of the systematic literature review show that the intervention of infant massage, photo therapy, early initiation of breastfeeding and the use of Billy Blanket can reduce the total serum bilirubin levels of babies born and prevent the incidence of kernicterus. Intervention of baby massage, photo therapy, early initiation of breastfeeding, breastfeeding every 2 hours and the use of Billy Blanket can reduce total serum bilirubin levels and percutaneous bilirubin levels. Health workers need to improve competence to select and determine interventions that can be used to reduce serum bilirubin levels for babies born appropriately.

Key words: Bilirubin, Infant Massage, Photo Therapy, Breast Milk, Billy Blanket, Newborns

The Correlation of Family's Knowledge and Support in Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice towards The Level of Maternal Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy in Sub-District Area

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Abstract

Exclusive breastfeeding practice is influenced by maternal personal factors and behavior, as well as environmental factors. These three factors form the mother's self-efficacy which affects the sustainability of breastfeeding. One component of the environment is a family. The data to support evidence of a direct correlation between family impact towards the maternal level of breastfeeding self-efficacy isn't yet available. The purpose of this study is to determine the correlation between the family's knowledge and support in exclusive breastfeeding practice towards the level of maternal breastfeeding self-efficacy. The study was conducted in September until November 2019 in Soreang District, Bandung. This is an analytical correlational study with a cross-sectional approach. Subject selection was conducted using a clustered random sampling method in 105 posyandu population groups in Soreang District. Data were obtained by questionnaires fulfillment by 52 participants from each family member and breastfeeding mother, respectively. The data were analyzed with non-parametric bivariate Correlation Rank Spearman's analysis. The family's knowledge, 24 participants (46%) have high level of. Majority of family also giving high level of family support in exclusive breastfeeding practice. As many as 58% breastfeeding mothers have very high level of breastfeeding self-efficacy. The positive correlation between family knowledge and maternal self-efficacy was obtained with a significance value of 0.038 ($p < 0.05$). The correlation of family support for maternal self-efficacy in breastfeeding was obtained with a significance value of 0,000 ($p < 0.05$). This finding emphasizes the importance of family towards its member health behavior and supports towards the level of breastfeeding self-efficacy is expected to become a valid reference for government conducting and increasing a comprehensive community-based intervention to family members of breastfeeding mothers that would hopefully elevate breastfeeding practice among mothers.

Keywords: breastfeeding, family, self-efficacy

The Experience of Nurses who Retain Their Jobs in Hospital

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Abstract

Background – Nursing turnover contributed to losing competent nurses which disrupted organizational, service delivery, and administrative functions. Continuous turnover can decrease the nursing system and interfere with the implementation of effective nursing implementation. Nonetheless, some nurses survived and retain their jobs in the hospital. Various factors that cause nurses to stay in their jobs need to be identified so that they become the basis for forming a retention strategy for nurses working in hospitals

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of nurses who retain their jobs in the hospital

Design/methodology/approach – The method used in this study is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The analysis technique used is a specific analysis using a selective and focusing analysis approach. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews with ten participants.

Findings – The results showed three main themes; a conducive work environment, compensation, and professional career development. Various factors that cause nurses to stay on the job can affect retention thereby improving the nursing system in the hospital. A deep qualitative approach can reveal more complex reasons for nurses to leave their jobs. The findings of this study provide insight, information, and understanding of nurses' desire to stay in the hospital. This can be an input for nursing managers as a basis for making policies and strategies related to nursing retention programs in hospitals.

Research limitations– This research was conducted in a private hospital so that the results of the study did not describe the nurse's experience as a whole and comprehensively. for further research can be carried out in government hospitals that have different experiences

Originality/value – This research has explored the experiences of nurses who retained their jobs after more than five years in private hospitals with a phenomenological study approach, more research has been done with a quantitative approach

Keywords: the experience of nurses, retaining, turnover intention, retention

Effect of Music Therapy In Relieving The Symptom Experiences And Improving Outcomes of Critical Care Patients: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background – The critical care patient's often have unpleasant experiences during facing critical care activities that may impact on physiological and psychological changes. Music therapy is a simple complementary therapy that can promote relaxation, potentially affecting some outcomes for critical care patients. However, a systematic review related to the application of music therapy and the results obtained from music therapy is still limited.

Purpose – This systematic review aimed to explore and evaluate the effectiveness of music therapy interventions in relieving symptom experiences and improving outcomes of critical care patients.

Design/methodology/approach – We conducted a systematic review of research articles focused on music therapy in critical care areas using three electronic databases, namely Medline (PubMed), CINAHL (EBSCO), and Science Direct. We chose English articles that had a Randomized Control Trial (RCT) design and published from 2005 to 2020. The risk of bias from 19 articles was evaluated by JBI. Furthermore, we assessed the manner and effect of music therapy on various symptoms.

Findings – The researchers found 743 articles. After manual review, 19 RCTs (1711 participants) were identified and assessed. Based on the review, it was reported that music with a relaxed rhythm, soft tone, slow rhythm; duration from 15 to 60 minutes; 60-80 beats/minute, and using headphones, has a significant effect on pain, anxiety, stress, delirium, mobilization, sleep quality, sedation levels, and physiological parameters.

Conclusion – We conclude that music therapy may be a viable option in the management of several important symptoms in the ICU.

Keywords: Music therapy, symptom experience, outcomes, critical care

A Systematic Review of Family-Centered Intervention Among Critical Ill Patients

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Abstract

Background – The Critical Care Unit is services that induce stress physically and psychologically in the long-term. Aside from that, In the ICU, family members of patients are thrust into a highly stressful and often bewildering environment as well as feeling emotional distress. Over the last decade, the academy and hospital have taken an increasing interest in family-centered intervention, resulting in specific family-level interventions into the nursing process.

Purpose – This study aimed to review and appraise the Impact of family-centered intervention in the adult critical care unit.

Design/methodology/approach – The design of this study was a systematic review of an RCT. The search strategy sought for published studies restricted to the English language from beginning to 2020. The literature search was carried out three databases: PubMed, Science Direct, and CINAHL. Four independent reviewers analyzed each study based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, then followed by The Consolidated Standard of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) to assess methodological quality. We extracted data from each article as follows: the authors, region, purpose of the study, intervention, duration, sample, instrument, and outcomes. Furthermore, we used JBI to control the risk of bias from each article, then followed by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Mera-Analysis (PRISMA) to arrange paper. Screening of published studies and citations resulted in twenty-five studies that were included in the analysis.

Findings – We extracted published studies based on the PRISMA flowchart and found 653. The researchers screened and selected relevant published studies related to family-centered intervention to improve ICU outcomes (LOC, delirium, ICU LOS, ICU mortality, family satisfaction, and family psychological well-being) based on the titles and abstracts of the selected documents. This review found that family-centered intervention used collaborative approaches across studies, including family participation indirect care, sharing information for better decisions, and flexible visiting hours.

Research limitations– Some limitations were encountered in this study since we only focused on narratively rather than meta-analysis. The researchers used only three databases.

Originality/value – This study was the first study from Indonesia, which focused on the family center. Therefore, this study could have beneficial among family members to take care of critical care patients. Another value of this study was focused on randomized control trials. Aside from that, this study used EndNote to manage references.

Keywords: Family-centered care , Family Involvement, Family Engagement, Family Participation, and Collaboration

An Exploration of Gratitude Themes and Dynamics in Academic Context: An Initial Study on Students in Indonesia

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Abstract

Recently many scholars pay great attention to gratitude. The initial study aims to explore gratitude experiences among university students that including the frequency, the meaning, the response and the dynamic of gratitude experience.

Closed and open questionnaires were distributed via google form and obtained 226 students from 21 universities in Indonesia which follow up with focus group discussions (37 students) to obtain more in-depth information about the dynamics of gratitude. Percentage and content descriptive analysis was used to identify underlying gratitude themes and report them systematically.

The results showed that 77% of respondents expressed "often" to "always" gratitude. From the content analysis, this study found that the students give meaning to gratitude in three dominant themes, as well as their response, they are the attitude of acceptance of any circumstances as just they are, verbal expression of gratitude feeling, positive emotions include appreciation. Some other themes are positive thoughts, self-efficacy to perform better in academic life as well as the enthusiasm and aspiration to improve academic achievement and self-improvement. The dynamics of gratitude describe a flow of gratitude responses. We conclude that gratitude is very useful for students to perform a better academic life.

The result obtained may not be used to represent all students in Indonesia, because the sampling technique is still based on convenience. However, the overall results of the initial study are very valuable in strengthening the body of knowledge, especially from the Indonesian context.

Keywords: content analysis of gratitude themes, gratitude in academic context, gratitude in Indonesia, students in Indonesia

Nurse's Role in Patient Safety at Correctional Institution: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background : Nurses are the main health worker who has an important role in ensuring safe health services for prisoners. However, little known about what and how the role of nurses in building patient safety in prisons.

Purpose: We conduct a systematic review to assess the nurse role in building patient safety and related factors in Correctional Institution setting.

Design: A systematic literature search had been searched from electronic databases including EBSCO, Clinical Key, Google Scholar, Pubmed and other resources. The review was performed following the recommendations of the guidelines of the PRISMA statement. The methodological quality of included studies will be determined using the Critical Appraisal Checklist recommended by the Joanna Briggs Institute.

Findings: 10 papers were reviewed. Nurses has an important role in the success initial health screening of prisoners to prevent disease transmission in correctional environment, provide sustainable health services to prevent recurrences and complications, lead the health promotion for prisoners, assumed an autonomous role in patient care, develop and implement nursing model that suits to the needs of prisoners and correctional environment. Our finding showed increasing both quantity and quality of the role of nurses will support the creation of patient safety for prisoners.

Research limitations: A large setting prospective study are wanted for validating the associated factors.

Originality/value: Our finding give guidance to developing nursing care standards in correctional institution.

Keywords: nurses, role, prisoners, safety, correctional

Introduction of video teaching materials related to home-visit nursing with a focus on supporting independence in Japan

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Abstract

Background – A comprehensive community care system is recommended in order to develop a home where elderly people can live comfortably. In Japan's aging society, although supporting the elderly's independence is emphasized, and it is realized by home-visit nursing, it is difficult for nursing students.

Purpose – The purpose of this project is to develop DVD teaching materials that can learn the community-based care system and home-visit nursing through actual home-care cases.

Design/methodology/approach – This project was designed based on "Instructional design" approach. The DVD was developed retroactively from the learning goal. It was completed by these procedures as follows, (1) extract learning content based on the experiences of visiting nurses, (2) creating tips, (3) creating storyboards, (4) creating scenarios, (5) role-playing of visiting scenes by in-service visiting nurses and professional actors, (6) after recording, the commentary was recorded and the video was processed.

Findings – This work is an example of home-visit nursing, and explains how to promote empowerment of recuperators with chronic diseases and how multidisciplinary collaboration should be done. The contents are as follows: (1) use the tool ("the collaboration note") to assess the health condition of the patient. (2) assess the increase in muscle strength in the patient's activities of daily living. (3) after assessing the patient's awareness of their recovery condition, let them look at their own strengths, etc.

Research limitations – We have not evaluated the learning effect of this DVD teaching material yet, so we need to verify it.

Originality/value – This is a teaching material for nursing students, nurses, and caregivers.

Keywords: educational materials, home-visit nursing, a comprehensive community care system, the elderly's independence, Japan

The impact of peer support intervention on glycemic control among patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: An integrative review

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Abstract

Background – Several models have been developed to provide support for patient self-management to control their blood glucose. Peer support intervention believed to bring positive impact on glycemic control in patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Purpose – The aim of this review was to identify the effect of several peer support interventions on glycemic control among adult with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Design/methodology/approach – An integrative search was conducted in electronic databased Pub Med, CINALH, and Cochrane. The studies included were employed peer support intervention, randomized control trial in patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus, glycemic control as outcome, English language, published in last 10 years, and available in free full text.

Findings – Seven studies met the inclusion criteria and included in the further analysis. All studies reported peer support intervention found statistically significant to improve glycemic control through decreasing HbA1c level.

Research limitations– The more important gaps in the literature review should be addressed in the future study such as psychological aspect, cost effectiveness, and other health outcome.

Originality/value – The health care provide could take an advantages of this review to deliver particular intervention such as peer support to improve glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: type 2 diabetes mellitus, peer support intervention, glycemic control.

Nurses Knowledge and Perception Regarding Personal Protective Equipment while Caring for Patients with Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) in Bali

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Abstract

Background – Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is a respiratory tract infection caused by coronavirus and currently considered as a global health problem. Nurses as health care workers who provide direct care for patients with Covid-19 in hospitals are at high risk of transmission of infection if they do not compliance with the guidance to use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) correctly and safely.

Purpose – This study was conducted to identify the knowledge and perception of nurses regarding PPE when caring for patients with Covid-19 in Bali.

Design/methodology/approach – This quantitative study used descriptive analytic design on 193 nurses in Bali which were collected through survey by using purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using a frequency distribution.

Findings – Results showed that the majority of nurses' knowledge regarding PPE were poor (68,9%) however nurses' perception regarding PPE when caring for patients with Covid-19 were mostly good (62,7%).

Research limitations – This study could not involve all nurses at the Covid-19 referral hospital in Bali. Several Covid-19 referral hospitals in Bali did not allow this research to be carried out because they considered this a sensitive issue.

Originality/value – Research on the Description of Knowledge and Perceptions of Nurses regarding Personal Protective Equipment in Caring for Covid-19 Patients in Bali has never been done before.

Keywords: Coronavirus disease 19, Nurses knowledge, Nurses perception, Personal protective equipment

Classical Music Therapy and Murrotal Reducing Blood Pressure of Hypertension Patients

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Abstract

Background – Hypertension is one of non infectious disease that the condition of blood pressure over 140/90 mmhg. Hypertension is also called "silent killer" because the characters of hypertension diseases without revealing clear signs and symptoms. Classical music therapy and murottal is one of non pharmacological intervention , which effective to reduce blood pressure in people with hypertension and its implementation can be easily to implement by patients.

Purpose – This research aims to review the effectiveness of the provision of classical music therapy and therapy murottal to reduce blood pressure in people with hypertension

Design/methodology/approach – this research was Quasy Experiment with two group pre test post test design approach. By using purposive sampling technique, 32 people were taken as the samples. The data were collected by using observation sheet. Data analyzed by using the *Wilcoxon test*.

Findings – The research showed that there is an average decrease in blood pressure after the intervention of classical music therapy with p value 0.014 for systolic pressure and p value 0.033 for diastolic pressure. There was a decrease in blood pressure in murottal with p value 0,001 for systolic pressure and 0.002 for diastolic pressure.

Research limitations– The limitations of this study was a simple using sample. It better in the future can asses patients with qualitative method or mixed with more participants included.

Originality/value – This research discuss two intervention that focused in same therapy with auditory, but murottal was rarely used. So that this research want to compare two interventions.

Keywords: *Hypertension, Blood Preasure, Murottal, Classical Music therapy*

Implementation of Cadre Activities in the Application of the 4 Pillars of Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

Background – There are an estimated 374 million people with impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) and it is projected that nearly 21.3 million live births to women are affected by some form of hyperglycemia in pregnancy. One of the ways to prevent and control diabetes in the Non-Communicable Diseases program is the promotion, prevention and reduction of risk factors through community empowerment. The implementation of this program in several health centers empowers the community through a cadre program, one of which is the diabetes cadre.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to determine the experience of diabetes cadres in the implementation of 4 Pillars of Diabetes Mellitus management. Participants in this study were diabetes mellitus cadres in the community health center in Bukittinggi City.

Design/methodology/approach – The method of selecting participants was done by purposive sampling, in which the selected sample was oriented towards the research objectives. There were 12 participants. Qualitative data collection was carried out through semi-structured interviews with deep interview.

Findings – The results showed that the implementation of cadre activities with the activities of Posbindu cadres and the role of diabetes mellitus cadres as an extension of the health center. It is hoped that the role of cadres can be further developed so that the management of the 4 Pillars of Diabetes is well implemented.

Research limitations – The research was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Some interviews were continued with telecommunications media, so the verbal communication from the participants was less visible.

Originality/value – This study presents the specific experiences of cadres regarding the management of the 4 Pillars of Diabetes Mellitus so that it can be used as an evaluation of health programs by health centers.

Keywords: Diabetes Melitus, Cadres, 4 Pillars Diabetes

Gadget's Addiction Scale- an Adolescents Analytic Survey

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Abstract

Background –The use of gadgets among adolescents has some advantages. There has been a very significant increase in the use of cell phones, especially among teenagers. Gadget addiction will have an impact on social relationships, violent behavior, and mental health disorders.

Purpose - This study aims to determine the characteristics of gadget and to determine the frequency distribution of gadget dependency levels.

Design / methodology / approach – This study was using descriptive analytic. Samples in this study were adolescents and taken by multi-stage random sampling after being grouped by region. Sample that met the inclusion criteria was 86 respondents. Data collection in this study used an instrument in the form of a Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS) questionnaire.

Findings - The results showed that the highest level of gadget's addiction in adolescents was low (34.9%), moderate dependence (33.7%), while for high dependence it was 14% and very high dependency 4.7%. 51.7% of male adolescents showed moderate gadget dependence symptoms and 56.7% of female adolescents showed low levels of dependence.

Research limitations – This study has limitations, namely that the implementation was planned face-to-face due to the Covid-19 pandemic conditions, the implementation of the research was carried out through the network.

Originality / value - This study produces data that is not yet available in the city of Bukittinggi regarding the level of gadget dependence on adolescents in 2020, and can be the basis for further intervention in groups of children with a level of gadget dependence, both for schools, as well as on families and individuals.

Keywords: Adolescent, Addiction,Gadget

Burden Caregivers in Schizophrenia

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Abstract

Background - Schizophrenia is a chronic and severe mental disorder characterized by distortions of thinking, perception, emotions, language and behavior. This condition can make patient schizophrenia loss their ability in few aspect like communication, daily activities and fell useless, stigma and rejection from envirinmnetal. That impact to the patient and family member as caregivers. This becomes a burden for families as caregivers.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to obtain a description of the burden experienced and felt by the family as a caregiver while caring for family members with schizophrenia.

Design/methodology/approach – This research was conducted using a qualitative design. A research approach with a phenomenological approach to families with schizophrenia. The techniques used are in-depth interviews and field notes. Researchers asked several open-ended questions to explore the experiences and feelings experienced by the family and the impact they felt while caring for a family with shizoffenia. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using the Colaizzi method.

Findings – The results of this study are to obtain seven research themes, namely feeling endless suffering, psychological burden, financial burden, community rejection, family support, feel close to God, be patient with exams.

Research limitations– Limitations in this study include the subjectivity of the researcher when interpreting the researcher when interpreting the data after an in-depth interview. To overcome this, the researchers conducted a process of triangulation of sources to informants and triangulation of methods by observation.

Originality/value – These findings add to knowledge about overcoming family burdens in caring for family members with schizophrenia and can be applied to the development of programs to improve family abilities in caring for family members with schizophrenia and assistance for family readiness in caring for family members after hospitalization.

Keywords: Burden, family, caregivers, schizophrenia

Effectiveness of Multimodal Interventions on Hand Hygiene Compliance Level to Nurses in The Hospital: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background - Hand hygiene (HH) is one of the most effective efforts to prevent HAIs (Healthcare Associated Infection). Increasing HH compliance to nurses or health workers is important and fundamental. However, reviews regarding multimodal interventions to improve HH compliance in nurses have not been reviewed previously.

Purpose – This systematic review aims to determine the effect of multimodal interventions on HH compliance levels to nurse in the hospital.

Design/methodology/approach – This systematic review is based on the PRISMA checklist. Search of articles using 5 database namely PubMed, ProQUEST, Scopus, Science Direct and Google Scholar. Research questions are arranged based on PICO and used relevant keywords, only 15 articles used in this review were analyzed based on CASP and evidence levels.

Findings – In this review, there are 15 articles relevant with the inclusion criteria. There were 5 experimental, 5 quasi-experimental and 5 cohort studies. All studies in the review stated that multimodal interventions were effective in increasing HH compliance with the percentage increase of compliance by 6.25% to 49%. Multimodal interventions can also reduce the incidence of HAIs and save maintenance costs.

Research limitations– The limitation of this review is the lack of RCT design, most of the studies in this review did not have control group and were not blind.

Originality/value – The originality of this study is to provide a systematic review of the effectiveness of multimodal interventions to nurse in hospital.

Keywords: Hand hygiene, multimodal interventions, nurses

Impact of Bullying on Nurses: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background - Incidence of bullying incidence in nurses is high, it can cause a serious problems in the nursing profession. If this problem is not resolved, it will affect the nurse both physically and psychologically. However, reviews that discuss the impact of bullying behavior on nurses are still very limited.

Purpose – To identify the impact of bullying on nurses.

Method – This writing guide uses PRISMA. The database we use in searching for articles is: PubMed, ProQUEST, Scopus, EBSCO Host and Google Scholar for the past 5 years, published in English. The keywords used are "Nurse" OR "nurses" AND "Bullying" OR "violence" AND "Impact" OR "effect". To assess the quality of our articles we use a critical appraisal and a level of evidence

Findings – Overall, these 8 articles used a cross-sectional design. The impact of bullying can cause effects of psychological stress, physical health, mental health, intention to leave work, intention to resign from work and decreased job satisfaction. If we related to the level of evidence using the Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-Based Practice instrument, the cross-sectional study includes level 3 with the quality of evidence A.

Limitations– The limitation of this review is only use the cross-sectional design.

Originality– This systematic review focuses on the impact of bullying behavior on nurses, with a specific population of nurses

Keywords: Impact bullying, bullying and nurse

Salt Reduction Intervention Model In Hypertension Patients: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background: The prevalence of hypertension around the world is increasing while the level of salt intake is still quite high.

Aim: This literature review aims to identify, describe and assess a salt reduction intervention model in hypertensive patients.

Method: Using the PRISMA list as a writing guide. The search for articles was carried out on four databases, namely: Pubmed, Ebsco, Proquest, and Cochrane published from 2015 to 2020. The CASP checklist was used to analyze each article.

Result: There were 9 articles that met the inclusion criteria. Some models of salt reduction interventions include: salt substitutes, salt reduction training and efficacy maintenance, low-salt bread, warning labels on salt containers at home, sodium-restricted diets, sodium-limited intensive education, and behavioral interventions that emphasize spices and herbs. The results found that salt reduction interventions can affect: reduction of 24-hour sodium excretion, reduction in systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, increased potassium, self-efficacy, habit of adding salt, knowledge, behavior, glycosylated hemoglobin, AST levels, ALT levels, serum cholesterol, serum HDL, and serum LDL

Research limitations: Although the article used was an RCT study design. However, the level of quality still varies. Biases that are often found are the incomplete randomization process and the blinding process.

Originality / value: Currently several reviews have looked at models of salt reduction interventions in populations that combine different types of disease and healthy people. However, there is still limited literature review on salt reduction intervention models focused on hypertension sufferers.

Keywords: low salt intervention model, salt reduction intervention, hypertension

Effect of Endotracheal Suction with and Without Instillation of Normal Saline on Oxygenation to Patients Intensive Care Unit: *A Literature Review*

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Abstract

Background : Suction is a procedure performed in practice for patients in the intensive care unit. Suction with instillation of normal saline has been questioned in many studies.

Aim : This literature review aims to determine the effect of endotracheal suction on oxygen saturation with and without instillation of normal saline.

Method : This literature review used search strategy on two databases involved, EBSCOhost, and PubMed, using the keywords of “(((Suctioning, Endotracheal) AND (Normal Saline) AND (Oxygen Saturation)))”. The author used several filter i.e. research articles, articles with English language, and published in 2000-2020. All articles were selected using Appraisal Tool of PRISMA and resulting 4 Articles.

Result : The results of the authors' study showed that that various negative effects or risks arising after the instillation of normal saline during the suction procedure were that there was a significant decrease in oxygen saturation levels.

Conclusion : As long as there is insufficient evidence to use normal saline for endotracheal suction, this method is not recommended for use.

Keyword : Suctioning Endotracheal, Normal Saline, Oxygen Saturation

Community Based Integrative Medicine: Olive Herbal Medicine Towards a Healthy Community

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Abstract

Background - Integrative-based medicine that exists in society is very important to bring the good of the existing community in accordance with the desired expectations under various existing conditions. Community-based medicine that leads to health. Health from a community perspective is very important to get good health. Of course, apart from getting personal health aspects, the community will also get health benefits with the health of the existing community.

Purpose - This article describes the role of community-based integrative medicine using olive medicine towards community health as well as good health in individuals.

Methodology - The method used is qualitative methods, which obtained good qualitative data so that aspects of the ability to process data can be obtained well and also the flexibility aspect is also obtained well.

Findings -The results of research that provide that integrative medicine which is an integral part of health in treatment with olive herbs that exist as part of olive herbal medicine with health impacts on society. Olive herbal medicine has had an integrative health impact on individuals as well as for society so that individual and community health can be realized.

Research limitations- The article has an impact on public health and community health which has an impact on public health so that public health can be maintained properly and a good community health can be realized

Originality - This article is original and has never been published elsewhere and gives an impact on its novelty because it has never been sent anywhere else.

Keywords: Olives, Health, Culture, Community, Social and Anthropology

Cancer Information Satisfaction among Indonesian Cancer Survivors

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Abstract

Background – Information is highly needed for patients to cope with their illness and treatments, especially for cancer survivors, where the illness itself is mostly defined as dreadful and deadly. However, the literature suggests that the information supplied by health care professionals frequently does not encounter the individual needs.

Purpose – This study aimed to assess the level of satisfaction with the information on illness treatment among Indonesian cancer survivors, explore its association with the patients' demographic and health-related characteristics, and provide recommendations and improvement of the information.

Design/methodology/approach – Sixty adult cancer survivors at the oncology unit of Panembahan Senopati Bantul Hospital of Yogyakarta Indonesia were recruited during June – July 2020 in cross-sectional study design. They completed a demographic and health-related data form, and the Satisfaction with Cancer Information Profile Questionnaire. The data were then analyzed using descriptive statistics and path analysis to discover causal relationships between demographic and health-related variables and satisfaction with information.

Findings – Most patients were dissatisfied with the amount and content of cancer information provided by health care ranging from 12-67%, particularly on the information regarding managing unwanted-side effects of the treatment and the impact of their cancer treatment on long-term quality of life. The patients were also discontented with the detail of information, the timing, and the usefulness of information to others. Demographic and health-related characteristics directly influence the patients' satisfaction of information ($\beta = 0.461$, $p = 0.045$). Patients who were divorced, not living with their spouses, and diagnosed with cancer for a longer time (more than two years) were the significant contributors to directly influencing the patients' satisfaction.

Research limitations – There is a limitation that should be noted regarding the data collection process. The patients completed the questionnaires in the oncology unit when they were getting the treatment and then handed them to the research assistants who were oncology nurses in the unit. There might be possible inadvertent bias from patients' answers, considering the nurses were also sources of health information.

Originality/value – The study sample consisted of various cancer patients, where previous studies mostly focus on certain types of cancer patients.

Keywords: cancer information, cancer information needs, satisfaction with cancer information profile, cancer in Indonesia.

Systematic Review: The Effect Of Prone Position On Oxygenation Of Ards Patients

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Abstract

Background. In Indonesia, ARDS is a life-threatening disease because it causes an inflammatory response due to an abnormality either directly or indirectly in the lungs. Prone positions have been carried out for many years to improve oxygenation in patients on ventilator and management support for patients with ARDS.

Purpose. Purpose of this systematic review is the extent of the effect of Prone Position on oxygenation status of patients with ARDS.

Method. Researcher uses the CINAHL EBSCO and PubMed databases. The articles were selected in stages using PRISMA Tools, a combination of keywords, namely ARDS OR Human Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome OR Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome OR Respiratory Distress Syndrome OR Acute Shock Lung AND Prone OR Prone position OR prone positioning OR pronation AND oxygenation. Research design uses Randomize Control Trial, with the publication year of the articles in 2010-2020, quantitative research, in English and Indonesian.

Findings. Then the articles obtained from the CINAHL database were 118, and 167 articles in PubMed. Then the total articles that met the inclusion criteria and were analyzed reached 4 articles. The researcher found that there were 2 categories of prone positions that were associated with increased oxygen, namely, the length of time using the Prone Position technique and the prone position with the combination of other technique.

Conclusion. There is an effect of the prone position on increased oxygenation, especially if the long-term use of the prone position will reduce the mortality rate of ARDS patients.

Keyword: ARDS, Prone Position, Oxygenation

Gender And Workplace Associated With Psychosocial State Of Online Nursing Seminar Participants In Third Month Covid-19 Outbreak

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Abstract

This study identified correlation between gender and workplace and psychosocial state on 920 mental health nursing seminar participants in the first three months of Covid-19 Outbreak in various Indonesian regions. Accidental sampling with informed consent was conducted an hour before the Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPNI) of South Sulawesi started the seminar with The Self-Reporting Questionnaires (SRQ29) form with informed consent. The results show that the age average of the respondents was 31.41 years old, more than a half of them were female (73.1%), employed (85.33%) and worked as nurses in hospital (47.07%). Generally, 47% of respondents expressed emotional distress symptoms (score range 1-5), and 15% of them was distress (score ≥ 6) and 38% did not having emotional symptom distress (score 0). There were 7 symptoms identified in this study, where 40% of respondents experienced anxiety, somatic symptoms (38%), energy decreased (31%), post-traumatic stress (29%), depression symptoms (22%), psychotic symptoms (12%), and drug abuse (1%). Based on gender, woman significantly dominated anxiety, somatic, decreased energy symptom and post traumatic stress symptom ($p < 0,001$). Workplace significantly associated with depression, cognitive, psychotic and post traumatic stress ($p < 0001$) which dominant in college on students. Gender and workplace were associated with symptoms expression. Therefore, it is essential for further research arrange strategy for minimize that symptoms.

Keywords: gender, work place, psychosocial

Body Position Affecting Intracranial Pressure In Neurology Patients: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - Increased Intracranial Pressure (ICP) is common problem in neurological patients. Stimuli of nursing interventions become a secondary cause of increased ICP. One of the nursing intervention that risk of causing increased ICP is change body position.

Purpose – The aim of this literature review is to identify the various positions that influence ICP in neurological patients.

Method – We use four databases to find articles: PubMed, Ebsco Host, Google Scholar and SpringerLink. After using relevant keywords, we found 3,430 articles between 2010- 2020 that were identified, then we were screening to assess their eligibility and we excluded articles that were not relevant with inclusion criteria, so that there are 5 relevant articles as the main reference.

Findings – Based on the 5 articles that we analyzed, body position that affects ICP in neurological patients includes the elevation Head of Bed (HOB) in the supine position, the left and right lateral positions, and the prone position. This study shows that head elevation of 15 degrees cause to increase ICP and head elevations of 30 and 45 degrees can decrease ICP

Limitation – The limitation of this literature is each study does not explain about the mechanism of the elevated ICP due to change in body position

Originality – Review about change body position and its effect on ICP is still limited

Keyword: “Intracranial Pressure, Body Position, Neurology Patient”

Analysis of Factors Affecting *Fatigue* In Cancer Patients With Chemotherapy: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - Chemotherapy is a cancer treatment that provides side effects of fatigue which can be caused by various factor that can reduce the patient's quality of life.

Purpose – The aim of this literature review is to analyze the factors that influence fatigue in cancer patients with chemotherapy.

Method – The design of this research is literature review. Search for articles using the PubMed, Proquest, Ebsco Host and Science Direct databases, with limited publication of articles for the last 5 years (2015-2020), relevant to the search keywords based on the database on Title / Abstract. There were 5,337 articles found and then we screened them to assess their eligibility and excluded those articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria. So that there are only 7 articles that are relevant as the main reference.

Findings – There were 7 articles that matched the inclusion criteria where 5 articles were prospective studies and 2 articles were cross-sectional observational studies. This review states several factors that can cause or trigger fatigue in cancer patients with chemotherapy, namely age, race, psychological pressure, anemia, body mass index (BMI), comorbidity, level of fatigue before chemotherapy.

Research limitations – The limitation in this review is only the analysis of fatigue factors in chemotherapy patients, and after finding several factors in this review. So further research is needed to address these factors.

Originality – So far there has been no study that focuses on the factors that affect fatigue in chemotherapy patients using a literature review research design.

Keywords: “Chemotherapy Patients, *Fatigue*”

Factors Influencing Behavior Of Six-Steps Handwash With Soap Among Children With Special Needs

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Abstract

Background – Children with special needs are at risk for chronic diseases. Information regarding children with special needs are limited thereby making them vulnerable to the diseases. Disease occurs because children do not wash their hands. Efforts are made to prevent children from disease, including explaining to the children about how to wash their hands properly.

Purpose: This study aimed to examine knowledge, attitude, behavior, and infrastructure supporting handwash behavior among children with special needs in Bukittinggi in 2020.

Design/methodology/approach – The type of research was descriptive study. Populations of this study were children with special needs, 34 children were chosen as samples. Data were analyzed by univariate analysis.

Findings : Results show that knowledge of handwash among children is low among 25 children (73.5%), attitude is less good among 27 children (79.4%), action is less good among 29 children (85.3%), and infrastructure is less supporting among 22 children (64.7%).

Research limitation–This research was conducted during the Covid pandemic period so that data was collected through questionnaire and google form.

Originality/value - This research was conducted by using interviews with children use questionnaire.

Keywords: Hands wash with soap, Knowledge, attitude, action, infrastructure, six steps of handwash

Older People Coping Mechanism in Facing Covid-19 Pandemic at Margahayu Village Bandung District

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Abstract

Background - Covid-19 pandemic poses considerable threats to people's health and lives particularly in older people. Numerous changes have been implemented to reduce the spread, leading to disruptions in daily life, social interaction and increased stress. Coping mechanism is one of human strategy in adapting to changing conditions, stress and even threatening condition.

Purpose – This study aimed to identify older people coping mechanism in facing Covid-19 pandemic.

Design/methodology/approach – A descriptive, cross –sectional study was conducted among 42 older adults of Margahayu Village. Coping mechanism was assessed using 28 items Brief COPE Scale.

Findings – The study demonstrates that the adaptive coping mechanism (58%) was more frequently used than maladaptive coping (42%). Positive reframing and religion was found to be the commonly used in adaptive coping, indicating that older adults had a tendency to make a peace and religious practice within social changes. Substance use and behavioral disengagement were frequently used in maladaptive coping strategies. Furthermore, the least used coping strategies was humor and self-blame. This study findings may help health professionals, researcher and policymakers gain a better understanding of the use of coping mechanism in older people in facing this pandemic.

Research limitations–the small numbers of participant may limit the generalizability of the current findings.

Originality/value – This study is intended to extend literature of older people coping mechanism during Pandemic Covid-19

Keywords: coping mechanism, older people, adaptive, maladaptive, Covid-19

The Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Aggressive Behavior in Late Adolescence

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Abstract

Background - The high incidence of aggressive behavior in adolescents need further study of the factors that contribute to the emergence of aggressive behavior in adolescents. So, it is necessary to explore what factor influence aggressive behavior in adolescents

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of emotional intelligence on aggressive behavior in late adolescents

Design/methodology/approach – A cross-sectional analytical study was done in this research. The sample in this study consisted of 191 students at a private university in Kediri. The sampling technique used simple random sampling and the data analysis used the Spearman Rank test

Findings – From the research, it was found that almost half of the respondents had a very good level of emotional intelligence, almost half of the respondents had a moderate level of aggressive behavior. Based on the results of the Spearman test, the p value was 0.003 with a correlation coefficient of -0.212. This shows that there is a relationship between emotional intelligence and aggressive behavior. The higher a person's emotional intelligence, the lower level of aggressive behavior. Its mean That Emotional Intellegence gave effect on aggressive behavior, but only low effect.

Research limitations– This study only examined the level of aggressive behavior in the late adolescent community

Originality/value – Most of the existing studies examined early adolescents, whereas in this study it was conducted on late adolescents who should have mature self-concepts

Keywords: Aggressive; Emotional Intelligence

The Effectiveness of Art Therapy for Patients with General Anxiety Disorder (GAD): A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background - The presence of Anxiety Disorder is associated with a lower quality of life (quality of life) and a negative impact on psychosocial functioning. The combination of psycho therapy with CBT is recommended but about 50% of individuals with IK are not benefiting from CBT or would rather not take medication or prefer non-verbal therapy individuals may benefit from Art Therapy.

Purpose – The aim of this paper is to see how effective Art Therapy is for patients with Anxiety Disorders.

Design/methodology/approach – The process of searching for articles using the PubMed, ScienceDirect, and DOAJ databases with the keywords "anxiety" or "psychosocial", and "generalized anxiety disorder", and "art", and "art therapy", as well as the year the article was published, namely 2010- 2020. Based on the search results, 223 articles were obtained. Then the articles were selected according to the full text inclusion criteria, the suitability of the title with keywords, the RCT design, in English. The exclusion criteria were articles published in 2010 and above in 2020, only available in abstract, cross-sectional design, and Arabic. So, 6 articles were obtained for analysis

Findings –Art therapy or Arth therapy can reduce general anxiety

Research limitations– Accessing the database and paid articles

Originality/value – One alternative treatment for common anxiety problems is art therapy.

Keywords: Art Therapy, Anxiety, anxiety Disorder

Diabetes Self-Management Education – Effect on Self-Management Care of Type-2 Diabetes Patients

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Abstract

Background– A common problem of a person with diabetes mellitus was the lack of discipline in implementation of their daily self-care management. Diabetes Self-Management Education (DSME) was a system to help diabetes patients manage their activities to improve their health. DSME is the process which can improve the knowledge, skill, and ability of diabetes self-care.

Purpose– This study aimed to determine the effect of using diabetes self-management education (DSME) intervention and how it affected patients' self-care management.

Design/methodology/approach– This research was quasy experiment with one group pretest-posttest among patients with type-2 diabetes. There were 30 participants assigned by using purposive sampling into DSME intervention. Four sessions of DSME were conducted to the participants using illustrative media/fliers. The data were collected by questionnaires of Diabetes Self-Care Management. Then, it was analyzed by using paired t-test.

Findings– The results showed that the self-care management of the respondents before the intervention was 28.8 and it increased to 35.3 after the intervention (mean different=6.5). There were differences in the self-care score before and after the intervention (p-value=0.001).

Research limitations– This study has limited time to do DSME. But, in four sessions, we have tried to explain more about diabetes interactively. Then, better to assess the type-2 diabetes patients with qualitative method or mixed with more participants included for the future researchers.

Originality/value– This research was adopting a DSME to found significant improvements in the self-care management in type-2 diabetes mellitus patient. This demonstrates that DSME intervention can be such clinical importance in care of type-2 diabetes mellitus patient.

Keywords: Diabetes Self-Management Education, Self-Care Management, Type-2 Diabetes Patients

Factors Associated with Fruit and Vegetables Consumption Behavior Among Adolescents Based on The Health Promotion Model

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Abstract

Background – The low consumption of fruits and vegetables is one of the risk factors for death in the world. Indonesia is a country that is rich in fruits and vegetables but has a low consumption level. The lowest age group in consuming fruit and vegetables is adolescents.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence fruit and vegetable consumption behavior in adolescents based on the Health Promotion Model Nola J. Pender.

Design/methodology/approach – This study used a descriptive-analytic cross-sectional study design involving 249 adolescents. The data was collected using a questionnaire to measure the factors that influence fruit and vegetable consumption behavior and food frequency questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed online via social media for two weeks. Data were analyzed using linear regression.

Findings – Factors that influence fruit and vegetable consumption behavior in adolescents are resistance to action ($p = 0.05$), self-efficacy ($p < 0.001$), parental interpersonal influence ($p < 0.001$), and peer influence ($p = 0.05$). Ethnic factors, knowledge of benefits, and the environment do not have a significant effect on fruit and vegetable consumption behavior among adolescents. There are still 93.4% other factors that also influence fruit and vegetable consumption behavior in adolescents.

Research limitations– The population of the adolescent group that is caught comes from similar characteristics of youth in terms of economy, social environment, and lifestyle.

Originality/value – This study specifically analyzes the factors that influence fruit and vegetable consumption behavior in adolescents.

Keywords: adolescents, behavior, fruit and vegetable, health promotion.

Mental Health Problem Analysis Among Adolescent Students; An Exploratory Studies in Denpasar City

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Abstract

Background – So far, that concern in Adolescents is about physical problems such as reproductions health and nutrition (anemic and obesity). And mental health problems little attention and has a particularly important role in the next life step. Mental health problems that frequently occur in adolescent is anxiety, depression, and suicide risk. The problem is minimal data because it is not detected early.

Purpose – To assess prevalence of mental health problems and suicide risk among adolescent student.

Design/methodology/approach – The samples are 440 adolescent students from four junior high schools in Denpasar City (all grades are 7th, 8th, and 9th) aged 11-16 years who were selected by multistage simple random sampling technique. The research with an exploratory study approach and the instrument used was a questionnaire that consists of demographic data and pediatrics symptom checklist-youth report questionnaires, which were analyzed using SPSS with 95% of the confidence interval.

Findings – There are 17,5% of the adolescent students (440 students) who experienced a mental health problem. And 6.8% have a suicide risk.

Research limitations– Limitations in this study are used the digital form questionnaire, mental health research need direct and observation.

Originality/value – This study uses a questionnaire that furnished with screening to risk suicide where suicide often occurred in adolescents so it needs early detection.

Keywords: adolescent, junior high school, mental health problem

Knowledge and Attitude of Community Nurses on Pressure Injury Prevention: A Cross-Sectional Study in an Indonesian City

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-

Abstract

Background: Pressure Injuries (PIs) are a global health care problem. In the community, the prevalence and incidence rates of PIs are high in certain populations, such as community-dwelling older adults. A study in Indonesia found that even though some of the PI patients used formal care in the last months, none of them received formal PI prevention or treatment from health care professionals. To deliver evidence based PI prevention and/ or treatment, health professionals need adequate knowledge. Furthermore, understanding staff attitudes towards PI prevention is important because a positive attitude is considered to be a precursor to behaviour.

Purpose: The objectives of this study were to examine the knowledge and attitude of Indonesian community nurses regarding Pressure Injury (PI) prevention.

Methodology: A cross-sectional design was used and included the community nurses permanently working in the Public Health Center (Puskemas) in Bandung, West Java Indonesia. Knowledge was measured using the Pressure Ulcer Knowledge Assessment Tool (PUKAT 2.0). Attitudes were measured using a predesigned instrument which included eleven statements on a five point Likert scale. All data were collected using paper-based questionnaires.

Findings: The response rate was 100%. Respondents (n=235) consisted of 80 community nursing program coordinators (34.0%) and 155 community nurses (66.0%). Regarding knowledge, the percentage of correct answers in the total group of community nurses on the PUKAT 2.0 was 30.7%. The theme 'Prevention' had the lowest percentage of correct answers (20.8%). Community nurses who had additional PI or wound care training had a higher knowledge score compared to community nurses who did not have additional PI training (33.7% vs. 30.3%; $Z = -1.995$; $p = 0.046$). The median attitude score was 44 (maximum score 55; range 28-55), demonstrating a positive attitude among participants towards PI prevention. Further, the higher the education status of participants, the more positive the attitudes ($H = 11.773$; $p = 0.003$).

Research limitations: Considering the fact that Indonesia is a large country, it is unknown if the results of this study can be generalised to all Indonesian community nurses due to the different characteristics of urban and rural areas. However, the internal validity of our results is high, as the participation rate in this study was 100%, meaning that all eligible nurses invited (235 community nurses from 80 Primary Health Care in Bandung) completed the questionnaire. Further, normality test showed normal distribution of knowledge score.

Originality/value: This study shows that community nurses need to improve their basic knowledge of PI prevention. This study is unique because, based on our best knowledge, this is the first study focusing on PI prevention among community nurses.

Keywords: Attitude, Community nurses, Knowledge, Pressure Injury, Prevention.

Non-pharmacological Techniques to Reduce Pain in Children Undergoing the Venipuncture Procedure: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background: Venipuncture is not new to medical procedures that can cause pain in children. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out pain management in the form of non-pharmacological techniques to reduce pain.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the various non-pharmacological techniques that can be performed to reduce pain in children undergoing venipuncture procedures.

Method: The process of searching for articles uses the PubMed, ScienceDirect, and DOAJ databases with the keywords "children" or "pediatric", and "venipuncture", and "distraction", and "pain", as well as limiting the year the articles were published, namely 2010-2020. Based on the search results, 212 articles were obtained. Then the articles were selected according to the inclusion criteria for full text, the suitability of the title with the keywords, the RCT design, in English. The exclusion criteria are articles published under 2010 and above in 2020, only available in an abstract, cross-sectional design, and Arabic. Thus, 6 articles were obtained for analysis.

Findings: The results of the review of the article show that several non-pharmacological techniques that can be performed on children to reduce pain while undergoing venipuncture procedures are virtual reality, video games, acupressure combined with analgesics, distraction cards, kaleidoscopes, deep breaths, deep breaths with blowing whirligigs, and combination of the buzzy system with distraction card.

Research limitation: Accessing the database and paid articles

Originality/value: Distraction techniques to treat pain in children that can be done by nurses easily and affordably, namely card distraction, kaleidoscope, deep breaths, and deep breaths with blowing whirligigs.

Keyword: children, non-pharmacological, pain, technique, venipuncture

The Effect of Music Therapy to Reduce Children's Anxiety: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background – Anxiety is a common problem that often occurs in children during procedural treatment in the hospitals. Children's emotional of response to procedural stress and anxiety may increase distress and influence to children recovery. One of the easy, safe and inexpensive efforts to reduce children's anxiety is through music therapy. Music can make a more positive mood and make coping and emotional wellbeing for children to reduce anxiety. However, there are no existing reviews dedicated to elucidating the effect of music interventions in reducing children's anxiety.

Purpose – To determine the effect of music therapy on children's anxiety.

Design/methodology/approach – The research was a systematic review of randomized controlled studies. A comprehensive search strategy was performed using key databases such as PubMed / NCBI, Google Scholar, El-Sevier, and Science Direct to obtain relevant studies. Data is extracted and checked by reviewers. Each study was assessed based on 4 quality indicators which were adapted from the Cochrane Handbook for a systematic review with guidelines from PRISMA.

Findings – 6 randomized control trial articles that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the eligibility criteria were obtained. This article shows that the effects of music therapy are statistically proven to be effective and significantly reduce children's anxiety. Listening to music can be used as a potential nursing intervention to relieve anxiety and can be a practical approach to dealing with anxiety and fear in children by paying attention to the type of music that will be given to children.

Conclusion and recommendation – Music therapy was effective as a safe intervention in reducing anxiety in children undergoing medical and dental procedures. Music therapy can be considered as an additional non-pharmacological intervention in dealing with clinical situations that cause anxiety in children. Further research is recommended to determine the age of children who will most effectively and benefit from musical interventions during medical procedures.

Keywords: *Anxiety, Children, Music Intervention, Music Therapy, Pediatrics*

Perception about Hand Hygiene to prevent Covid-19 Transmission - an Adolescence Survey

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Abstract

Background – Mortality rates for Covid-19 in Indonesia is about 8.9 %, which is the rate was the highest in South-East Asia. One of the efforts to prevent the spreading of Covid-19 is doing hand hygiene in accordance with protocol Covid-19.

Purpose – Research objectives is to find an adolescence perception to hand hygiene as efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Design/methodology/approach – The type of research was descriptive analytic. Population were adolescence over 12 to 18 years old. By using simple random sampling, the sample were found 82 respondents. The data were collected by questionnaire about perception of doing hand hygiene to prevent the spreading of Covid-19.

Findings – The research results obtained 63.41 % adolescents have negative perception and 36.58 % adolescents with positive perception.

Research limitations– The limitations of this study was a simple using sample. It better in the future can assess all adolescents with qualitative method or mixed with more participants included.

Originality/value – This study comes to the phenomenon of the world pandemic Covid-19 and it used to identify one way in preventing Covid-19 through the perception of doing hand hygiene.

Keywords: Covid-19, Hand Hygiene, Perception

Stunting Factor Determinants In Sukawati Sub-District, Gianyar District, Bali

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Abstract

Background - Nutritional Status Monitoring Data in 2017, cases of malnutrition in Bali reached 6.3% in underweight children and 19.1% in stunting. Bali Provincial Health Office data on strategic issues, the highest prevalence in Buleleng and Gianyar Regencies, namely 29-22.5%. Gianyar Regency showed a significant increase the number of stunting cases, namely 15.8% (2015), decreased in 2016 by 13.6%, and increased again by 22.5% (2017). Gianyar Regency is classified as acute and chronic in terms of child nutrition.

Purpose - To determine risk factors for stunting of children at Sukawati Health Center, Gianyar Regency

Design/methodology/approach - Design observational analytic research with a case-control design. Number of samples was 191 mothers who had babies aged 0-60 months with a purposive sampling technique. Ratio of cases: controls was 1: 3. Research instrument was a questionnaire of maternal factors, father's factors, and child factors and pregnancy danger signs which were analyzed using SPSS with a 95% confidence interval. Bivariate test used chi-square test.

Findings - The results of statistical tests of several stunting determinant factors obtained p value = < 0.005 so that there was significant relationship between : maternal height OR=3.2, number of pregnancies (multiparous) OR = 2,7 and bleeding during pregnancy OR = 0.1.

Research limitations - During the Covid-19 outbreak period, the implementation of questionnaires was very limited, namely following a predetermined posyandu schedule with a very limited presence of respondents.

Originality / Value - The study analyzed factors that may influence the incidence of stunting, namely the factors of parents, children, and pregnancy danger sign factors.

Keywords: Determinant, child under five years, stunting

Family Burden as Caregiver For PLWHA

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Abstract

The role of the family as caregiver for PLWHA can cause a lot of stress. The purpose of this study was to explore the family burden as caregiver for PLWHA. This research is a qualitative research with a descriptive phenomenology approach. This research was conducted at H. Adam Malik Medan General Hospital. Participants in this study were 4 family members who care for family members infected with HIV who were taken by purposive sampling technique. Participants' inclusion criteria were ≥ 17 years of age who were able to speak Indonesian and were able to tell about the burdens experienced while caring for PLWHA. The themes found included psychological burdens, social burdens, economic burdens, family problems, and role conflicts. The research conclusions illustrate that families who are caregivers in carrying out their roles are not easy because they cause psychological burdens, social burdens, economic burdens, family problems, and role conflicts. Nurses can provide nursing interventions to increase caregiver coping to reduce the burden they experience.

Key Words: Family Burden, Caregiver, PLWHA

Development of Nurses Caring Behavior Scale for Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy Using Qualitative Method

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Abstract

Background: Receiving chemotherapy treatment is very difficult for cancer patients because the physical and psychological effects are very complex. As care providers, nurses should have ability to improve the quality of care in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Quality care of nursing can be manifested through nursing care based on nurses caring behavior. Swanson's theory is expected to contribute to further research in the development of new scales and the validity of the instruments which are already based on the 5 structures of Middle Range Swanson's Theory of Caring 1991.

Purpose: This study aimed to form a new conceptual framework in domain form and produce statement items through a qualitative approach.

Methods: The research utilized a phenomenological approach; in-depth interviews were conducted with five open-ended questions given to 12 participants. Interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed; then, the data were analyzed using content analysis.

Findings: Overall, the resulting questionnaire contained 5 main domains with a total of 33 statement items. The first domain is "respecting culture" with 5 item statements. The second domain is "providing information" with 6 statement items. The third domain is "responsiveness" with 7 statement items. The fourth domain is "competences" with 9 statement items. The fifth domain is "providing overall motivation" with 6 statement items.

Originality: Qualitative methods successfully produced a perceptive questionnaire of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, evaluating the nurses' caring behavior with five main domains and 33 statement items with positive and negative statement items.

Keywords: qualitative methods, cancer patient, chemotherapy, caring, tools development

A Systematic Review: Intervention for Prevention of Obesity in Preschool Children (2-6 Years)

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Abstract

Background - Childhood obesity has developed epidemic levels in developed and developing countries. Obesity in children 75% will also be at risk of obesity in adulthood, and potentially cause non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases at a younger age. The preschool period is a very important time to start prevention interventions by modifying lifestyles that shape long-term physical activity and healthy eating habits. It is needed prevention strategies to prevent childhood obesity.

Purpose – to review and identify the most successfully strategy related to obesity prevention interventions in school-age children (2-6 years).

Design/methodology/approach – The research was a systematic review of randomized controlled studies. A comprehensive search strategy was performed by using key databases such as PubMed / NCBI, Google Scholar, El-Sevier, and Science Direct to obtain relevant studies. Data is extracted and checked by reviewers. Each study was assessed based on 4 quality indicators which were adapted from the Cochrane Handbook for a systematic review with guidelines from PRISMA.

Findings – 9 randomized control trial articles that met with the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the eligibility criteria were obtained. All nine studies reported statistically significant effectiveness as obesity prevention interventions in preschool children.

Conclusion – Management interventions show a greater effect on weight loss compared to preventive interventions. They are must focus on parents as "Change Agents and Responsible Agents" for behavioral changes in children's. The cost effectiveness, and parental education level, as well as parental income which will be very important to be explored in future studies.

Keywords: *Intervention, Obesity, Pre-school, Prevention.*

Access to Cyber Pornography in Adolescents

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Abstract

Background - The closest media with people in this era is the internet. There is a hazardous content on the internet and full of harmful for every people who used it. Cyber pornography is the most affecting to teenage sexual behavior.

Purpose - This study aims to describe the accessibility of cyber pornography to teenagers in Jatinangor High School.

Design/methodology/approach - This study used descriptive quantitative with 851 total population. Proportionate random sampling was conducted to collect the sample in this study. The total sample was 203 respondents. This study used an instrument in the form of a pornography accessibility questionnaire. The class width value is used to analyze the data, categorized as less, moderate, and high cyber pornography, then calculated by the frequency distribution.

Findings –The results of this study obtained data from more than half of the respondents, namely, 148 people (72.90%) moderate cyber pornography accessibility, 47 people (23.15%) high cyber pornography accessibility, and eight people (3.94%) with less of cyber pornography accessibility. The activity dimension is the most influential dimension of cyber pornography's accessibility variable with the highest mean value (14.48), followed by the stimulation, pleasure, and reflection dimensions.

Conclusion – This study concludes that most students have been exposed to moderate cyber pornography, with the activity dimension being the main factor in the high accessibility of cyber pornography in adolescents. Parents are expected to instill spiritual values to control their behavior using the internet and apply internet parenting to children with adolescents to limit and supervise teenagers' access to the internet.

Keywords: Accessibility, Cyber Pornography, Teenagers

Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes of the New Graduate Registered Nurses (NGRNs) about Patient Safety: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - There is a concern that about 55% of New Graduate Registered Nurses (NGRNs) made mistakes in the first 5 years of their clinical practice and the readiness and understanding of NGRNs about safe care was rated as good or very good only 35.3%. Nurses who are the largest group of health care providers with around 6% represented by NGRNs are expected to complement each other's formation and be able to provide safe care for patients.

Purpose - The purpose of this review is to identify the knowledge, skills and attitudes that NGRNs have regarding patient safety.

Methodology - The method in this review literature begins with selecting a topic and then searching for relevant papers using keywords in the PubMed database, Cochrane library, EBSCOhost, Google scholar, Wiley online library, Science direct, and secondary searching.

Findings - After screening the articles from the search results of several databases, there were 5 articles that met the inclusion criteria. In this review, the knowledge, skills and attitudes of NGRNs are considered limited and can threaten the safety of patients (Murray, Sundin, & Cope, 2017), experience deterioration of knowledge (Murray, Sundin, & Cope, 2019c), and only rated low to moderate categories (Murray, Sundin, & Cope, 2019a; Murray, Sundin, & Cope, 2019b). Treiber & Jones (2018) identified inexperience as a factor in patient safety incident.

Research limitations – In this review, only English studies published in the last five years are included so that the possibility of similar studies published previously in different languages and years was not identified.

Originality – This is the first review conducted to identify the knowledge, skills and attitudes that NGRNs have regarding patient safety

Keywords: *new graduate nurses, new graduate registered nurses, knowledge, skills, attitude, patient safety*

Tuberculosis and Diabetes: Current State

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Abstract

Background - The dual burden of tuberculosis (TB) and diabetes mellitus (DM) has become a major global public health concern. There is mounting evidence from different countries on the burden of TB and DM comorbidity.

Purpose – The objective of this review was explain association between tuberculosis and diabetes, focusing on epidemiology, physiopathology, clinical aspects, diagnosis and treatment, and evaluates future perspectives, with particular attention to developing countries..

Design/methodology/approach – Pubmed, Sciencedirect, Proquest, and Scopus Elsevier databases were searched to identify eligible articles for the review.

Findings – Tuberculosis and DM are clear examples of the correlation between communicable and non-communicable diseases, with a growing trend worldwide, especially in the context of poverty, poor sanitation, malnutrition, hypovitaminosis etc. A global commitment to control and prevention combined with new science goals could enable a more effective approach to early diagnosis and treatment while lowering overall therapy costs.

Research limitations– Some studies could also be missed due to language restriction.

Originality/value – This will be the first review and explain association between tuberculosis and diabetes in developing countries especially Indonesia

Keywords: diabetes, global health, non-communicable diseases, tuberculosis

The Effect of Parental Involvement: Making Used Cardboard Games On The Duration Of Using Gadgets In Preschool Children at TK Kemala Bhayangkari 1 Denpasar

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Abstract

Background The number of internet users is increasing. Indonesia is the 6th largest in the world in terms of internet users. APJII survey data in 2016 contained 768 thousand Indonesian children aged 10-14 years who had accessed the internet, aged 15-19 years as many as 22.5 million children and 20-24 years old as many as 22.3 million. The average duration of using a gadget for children under five is 3 hours. Parental involvement is important in the use of children's gadgets.

Purpose to determine the effect of parental involvement in used cardboard games on the duration of gadget use

Design/methodology/approach using Quasi nonequivalent control group design. Population of parents and preschool children (3-6 years) 87 people. Sample technique: purposive sampling, sample size 76 people with 38 respondents in the intervention group and 38 in the control group. Analysis using the Chi-Square test.

Findings There is a significant difference in the involvement of parents making used cardboard games on the duration of gadget use in the intervention group with a p-value: 0.002 <0.005.

Research limitations the intervention group and the control group were in 1 environment

Originality/value provide parental involvement intervention to make games from used cardboard materials

Keywords: parental involvement, cardboard toys, gadgets, preschool children

Gender Dysphoria in Adolescence

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Abstract

Background: The end phase of the development stage of adolescents should have matured themselves in understanding gender roles in accordance with their sexual roles. Gender dysphoria occurs when adolescents experience sexual identity disorders which experience confusion over gender roles that are contrary to their sexual roles, so that they tend to like the same sex. **Research Objectives:** To identify gender dysphoria in senior high school students in Samarinda City. **Methods:** A descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach to 322 students in the city of Samarinda which was taken using a non-probability sampling technique: cluster random sampling. The instrument used was the Gender Dysphoria Test from psycom, through online filling. **Results:** Students who experienced severe-gender dysphoria were 7.8% and mild-GD around 92.2%. More women (9.3%) experienced strong gender dysphoria than men (4.2%). There are 1.2% students who want to change their gender and 7.8% of students who do not like secondary sex characteristics at this time. **Conclusion:** Severe-Gender dysphoria high school students has a small prevalence, GD can occur because biological or psychosocial factors can be seen from the desire and comfort of being a different gender than it should be. **Research limitations**– this research just describe about screening GD test, for the future research to analyze about determinan GD in Indonesian Adolescence. **Originality/value** – Gender Dysphoria test in Indonesia adolescence still limited study, GD issue was taboo but phenomena rised year by year.

Keywords: Gender dysphoria, Adolescence

Factors Associated with Nomophobia in Nursing Students

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Abstract

One of the developments in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 is information and communication technology. The high use of smartphone as communication tools can lead to dependency which characterized by repeatedly checking smartphones which can cause an addiction so that it can lead to fear or phobia, or commonly known as Nomophobia. The aim of this study is to determine the factors associated with nomophobia at Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University. This research used descriptive quantitative method with cross sectional approach. Samples were taken using a total sampling technique from an active student population of the undergraduate nursing program batch 2016,2017,2018 and 2019 at Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University. Data were collected using the Nomophobia Questionnaire instrument (NMP-Q) and bivariate data analysis was carried out using the chi square test. The results of this study indicated that there was no relationship between age and nomophobia ($p = 0.105$), there was a gender relationship with nomophobia ($p = 0.000$), there was a relationship between location of residence with nomophobia ($p = 0.006$), there was a relationship between the duration of smartphone use and nomophobia ($p = 0.016$) and there was a relationship between the frequency of checking smartphones and nomophobia ($p = 0.022$). Therefore, nursing students are expected to be able to take advantage of their spare time by doing positive activities so that they will not put too much focus on using smartphone excessively.

Keywords: Nursing Students, Nomophobia, Related Factors

Effectiveness of Swedish Massage on Changes In Pain Intensity and Sleep Quality of Breast Cancer Patients at Gatot Soebroto Hospital Jakarta

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Abstract

Background: The main problem for breast cancer patients is pain due to disease and therapy. The Pain effect can disrupt sleep patterns, work, social relationships and quality of life.

Purpose: The purpose of research is analyze effectiveness of Swedish Massage (SM) on changes in pain intensity and sleep quality.

Methods: The design of the quasy experiment pretest-posttest control group was 46 respondents with a purposive sampling technique, consisting of intervention groups (n = 23) and controls (n = 23). Respondents received SM for 5 weeks. Pain intensity was measured by VAS & sleep quality by PSQI questionnaire.

Findings: The majority of pain intensities prior to SM were the moderate pain intervention group (4-6): 87% mild pain (1-3) :91.3%. Sleep quality before intervention in both groups 100% poor sleep quality, after SM good sleep quality by 34.8%. The results of Wilcoxon analysis showed differences in pain intensity and sleep quality before and after SM intervention (p = 0,000; <0.05). The results of Mann-Whitney test analysis showed significant differences in pain intensity and sleep quality between intervention and control groups (p = 0,000). The results of the ordinal logistic regression test showed that the SM intervention affected pain intensity (p = 0,000) with OR = 5,081 & sleep quality (p = 0,000) with OR = 3,076.

Originality: This research recommends SM as complementary therapy to increase comfort and relaxation.

Keywords: *Breast Cancer, Pain, Sleep Quality, and Swedish Massage*

Determinants of Self Care in Tuberculosis Patients

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Abstract

Background - Tuberculosis remains today one of the most deadly infectious diseases and has claimed millions of lives over the years. One of the TB control measures is the integration of patient-centered TB services to maximize care by maximizing patient self-care.

Purpose – To identify factors that effect the self care of Tuberculosis patients.

Design/methodology/approach – A systematic search for literature was carried out on 4 databases, namely PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct and Sage Journal articles for the last 10 years in English and related to self-care in pulmonary TB patients.

Findings – This literature review provides an overview of determinants of self care including family support, barriers, average monthly income, smoking status, value of benefits, knowledge, social support, proactive coping, counseling (health education), coping strategies, family welfare (children) and support from a health professional team.

Originality/value – The determinants that have been described are very important and useful, in particular they can become basic data for developing self-care programs for TB patients.

Keywords: Determinant, Self Care, Tuberculosis

Description of Nurse Cultural Competence in The Urban Health Centers of Garut Regency

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Abstract

Background. Demographic and cultural changes require healthcare providers to manage complex differences in communication styles, attitudes, expectations and worldviews, as well as multiple languages. It is important for nurses to understand that every patient has a different culture.

Purpose. The purpose of this study is to determine the cultural competence of nurses in providing care at the urban Health Center, Garut Regency.

Design/methodology. The research design used a quantitative descriptive approach. Sampling technique with total sampling on 71 nurse respondents from 6 urban health centers. The research instrument used a CCA (Cultural Competence Assessment) questionnaire developed by Schim, et al. 2003 with a validity of 46% and a reliability of 0.92. This questionnaire consists of 25 statements using a Likert scale

Findings. The results of the research on the cultural competence of nurses at the Urban Health Center, Garut Regency, showed that high cultural competence was 38 (53.5%) with a mean value = 84.52, SD = 15,847. In the subvariable cultural diversity, most of the nurses came from the Sundanese ethnic group, 69 respondents (97.2%), with a length of work > 11 years 43 respondents (60.6%). Whereas in the subvariable cultural competence behaviors with the highest item, nurses welcomed feedback from colleagues on patients from different cultural backgrounds with Mean = 3.97, SD = 1.082 and the lowest item was ownership of reference source books for learning culture with Mean = 2.55 SD = 1.381, and In the subvariable cultural awareness and cultural sensitivity with the highest item, nurses believed that respect for culture was in accordance with cultural heritage with Mean = 4.21, SD = 893 and the lowest item that language being language was not the only obstacle in providing services with a Mean = 3.08 SD = 1.339.

Research limitations. The research was only conducted in urban Health Center, could not be generated for rural Health Center. There needs to be further research to see the cultural competence of nurse in all primary servis.

Originality/value. The cultural competence of nurses is a reflection of nurses in providing care to culturally sensitive patients with respect and openness to the patient's social or cultural background. The competencies that must be possessed by a nurse are cultural competence behavior, cultural awareness and sensitivity. This research has never been conducted in Indonesia.

Keywords: Cultural Competence, Health Center, Nurse

Exploring the Nurses' Experience during the Caring of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Patients: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Background- COVID-19 transmission in the hospital environment can be catalized by a direct contact and droplets. Nurses are at the forefront of having the longest contact with the infected patient during the treatment. Nurses' awareness to prevent the transmission of nosocomial infection is needed to reduce the incidence of COVID-19.

Purpose – This research aims to dig on the deep meaning on the nurses' practice during treating the COVID-19's patients.

Design/methodology/approach – this research is under qualitative research design with a descriptive phenomenology approach. The Data collection were carried out on five nurses who were in charge of caring the COVID-19 patients at two Semarang city's hospitals. The research data were analyzed using content analysis.

Findings – This qualitative research analysis brought the results in three categories: first, the challenge of being a COVID-19 nurse in the emergency room, ICU and Covid care room, second, the resilience and resilience of nurses, third, the professionalism of nurses.

Research limitations–This research was conducted in short-term of period at the beginning of the emergency, therefore, the researchers and the respondents cannot meet face-to-face and must apply social distancing protocols. The Researchers are still trying to conduct in-depth interviews to maintain the effectiveness of the research.

Originality/value – The respondents in this research were not only done by the nurses who were in charge in the ER and ICU rooms. In essence, qualitative research methods are used to obtain profound phenomena while treating Covid-19 patients.

Keywords: COVID-19 patients, the nurses's challenge, self toughness, professionalism

Description Of Worker Knowledge Bricks On Personal Protective Equipment In Working Safety And Health in Situ Gede Village Garut District

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Abstract

Background - The use of Personal Protective Equipment in the brick industry is an effort to prevent occupational health and safety problems. Workers who do not use Personal Protective Equipment according to the type of work approved by knowledge. This study is to discuss the knowledge of brick workers about Personal Protective Equipment in Occupational Safety and Health in Situ Gede, Kabupaten Garut.

Purpose - The purpose of this study was to identify the description of knowledge of brick works about personal protective equipment in occupational safety and health in Situ Gede, village, Garut District.

Design/methodology/approach - This research design uses quantitative descriptive research. Respondents in this study were workers in the brick industry of Situ Gede Village in Garut Regency with 95 workers. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling. This instrument uses a questionnaire that has passed the validity and reliability test by the researcher, the results of the validity test using the Product Moment correlation technique with the results of r count (0.298-0.724), the reliability test uses the Alpha Cronbach formula with a value of 0.790. Univariate data analysis and presented in the form of frequency and percentage tables.

Findings - The findings showed that of 95 respondents obtained knowledge of workers about Personal Protective Equipment is in the category enough 49 workers (51.6%), less 39 workers (41.1%), both 7 workers (7.4%). Knowledge of workers in the category of sufficient and lacking occurs because of the background of low educational factors. The results of this study serve as an evaluation material for industry owners to provide Personal Protective Equipment components.

Research limitations – Knowledge, use of personal protective equipment, safety and comfort while doing works activities, and reducing the incidence of work accidents. Supporting factor for facilities personal protective equipment for workers in accordance with Indonesian National Standards.

Originality/value – The differences in research conducted by researchers with previous studies are ; the research is quantitative descriptive, the independent variable that has never been studied is the knowledge of brick workers and personal protective equipment, the dependent variable is occupational safety and health, the research location is in Garut Districk.

Keywords : Knowledge, Personal Protective Equipment, Occupational Safety and Health.

Diabetes Risk Factors Among Government Employees

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Abstract

Background - Changes in lifestyle and consumption patterns among government employees has resulted in a problem of an increase in the number of cases of chronic and non-communicable diseases.

Purpose – This research aims to identify risk factors associated with diabetes mellitus on government employees.

Design/methodology/approach – This is a cross-sectional study. Instrument used diabetes screening test for 107 participants includes: sociodemographic, BMI, Blood Glucose, Blood Pressure. The International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) level of short form was used to measure activity. The consumption intakes were measured using the Food recall questionnaires.

Findings – The result showed the number of risk factors are owned by each respondent, where 44% of respondents has two or more risk factors to develop diabetes, 32% has only one factors. The number of respondents who has from 4 categories of risk factors such as age, Body Mass Index, Blood Glucose and diabetes history. Meanwhile, for the activity level of around 50% respondents has a low activity level in a week, with only 22% has a medium level of activity. Average time of sitting in a day is 5.7 hours. 70% of respondents consumed rice, 54% of respondents also included sweets and sugar in their drinks. Meanwhile, only small amounts of green vegetables and fruits were typically consumed.

Research limitations– This study limited in number of participants and did not provide some observation regarding the lifestyle and food consumption among government employees.

Originality/value – This study contributes to the literature on diabetes risk factors and prevalent diabetes.

Keywords: diabetes risk factors; government employee; inactive; diet; sedentary lifestyle

The Effect of Black Glutinous Rice Soaking on Decreasing Blood Sugar Levels in Patients' with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Batam

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Abstract

Background - Diabetes Mellitus, as abbreviated as DM, is a chronic disease characterized by an increase in glucose levels in the blood due to insulin damage, which can reduce the amount of glucose that enters into cells. Administration of black glutinous rice boiled water can reduce the need for chemical drugs, because with minimal resources it can increase the coverage and extend of nursing services without geographic boundaries.

Purpose – This research aimed to determine the effect of black glutinous rice immersion on the decrease in blood sugar levels in patient with type 2 diabetes.

Design/methodology/approach – Research methods used quasi experimental and the data were analyzed using the wilcoxon test.

Findings – The results showed that the most age in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus is between the ages of 50-59 years (80%). Gender is most women than men, as many as 35 participants (70%. The blood sugar level of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients' before giving black glutinous rice water immersion was 262.72 mg / dl, until the third week there was a significant change, where the blood sugar level had an average of 132.02 mg/dl. The statistical test results obtained between blood sugar levels up to the third week had a p-value <0.05, which is 0.00.

Research limitations– In the future, the similar studies should be complemented by a control group

Originality/value – It has not found similar studies related to decrease blood sugar using black sticky rice immersion intervention

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus Type 2, Immersion Black Glutinous Rice, Decrease Blood Sugar Level.

Knowledge and Attitude About Snack Selection of Pakuwon 3 Public Elementary School Students, Garut

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Abstract

Background –Knowledge and attitudes are predisposing factors that may influence children's behavior in choosing snacks at school. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate how the predisposing factors affect the elementary school students in choosing the snacks at school.

Purpose - The present study aims to describe the knowledge and attitudes of the students in selecting the snacks.

Design / methodology / approach – To achieve the aim, the study employed a quantitative descriptive approach with a cross sectional design. The population of this study was all students of SDN 3 Pakuwon, Garut Regency, 286 people in total. From the population, the study gathered 74 students as the sample who were chosen by using stratified random sampling technique.

Findings - The results showed that much of the students' knowledge on snack selection fell into the good category (54,1 %), while the rest of them (45,9%) were categorized as poor category. Moreover, in terms of attitude toward snack selection, most of the the students' responses (55,4%) belonged to supportive category, while the rest of the students' responses (44,6%) fell into unsupportive category.

Research limitations - One of the limitations is the sample. As the respondents aged from 5 to 6 years old, it is difficult for them sometimes to cooperate in filling out the instruments.

Originality / value – The novelties of the study are first the sampling technique used which is different from that of used by previous research, and second the data interpreted with title of gender every levels from grade 1 to grade 6.

Keywords: Knowledge, Behavior, Safe Snacks, School Children

Cultural Perceptions Towards Cervical Cancer and its Prevention among Sundanese Women in Indonesia

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Abstract

Background - Indonesian women rarely undergo regular cervical screening. Women's decisions about cervical screening may be influenced by their perception of cervical cancer. Therefore, understanding how women perceive the cervical cancer and its prevention are interpreted, and the influence of cultural issues on cervical screening behavior is important.

Purpose – The aim of this study is to describe and understand cervical cancer perception and its prevention as they influence prevention behavior among Muslim Sundanese women.

Methodology – An ethnonursing qualitative research design was used. We conducted participant-observation, in-depth interviews, and field notes for data collections. Data from 15 Muslim Sundanese women in Cimahi City, Indonesia as key informants and 12 informants as general informants was collected and analyzed using thematic analysis. Ethical clearance was obtained from the research and ethics committee and informed consent was obtained from each participant at the point of data collection.

Findings – The study revealed that Sundanese women perceived that cervical cancer as *gering parna* because there is no treatment and caused death, *panyawat nu dipaksieun* due to losing their womanhood, and *cocoba hirup dari Allah SWT*. In addition they perceived that *keputihan* as one of symptoms of cervical cancer. Meanwhile for cervical cancer prevention, they perceived cervical screening only for women with reproductive organ health problems and consume Sundanese herbal medicine routinely can keep them from reproductive organ health problems. Those perceptions were influenced by women experience, religion, and cultural beliefs. Their perceptions affect women awareness to have screening and to confront the disease.

Research limitations– This study contributes new knowledge to the understanding of cervical cancer prevention within a specific cultural context. Better efforts should be made to educate Muslim Sundanese women on cervical cancer and emphasize that effective cervical cancer preventions are available and that there is a good chance of survival. To improve screening coverage rate, nurses should consider culture beliefs and understand women perception of cervical cancer in Sundanese cultural context. Nurses working with Muslim Sundanese women should ensure that the information they provide is culturally sensitive, particularly by acknowledging the normative beliefs of this population group.

Originality/value – This study is original because there were a few pieces of literature talking about Indonesia women's perspective about Cultural Perceptions Towards Cervical Cancer and its Prevention especially Sundanese women. It is also novel because of the use of new techniques ethnonursing for the first time to explore the perspectives

Keywords: Cervical Cancer, Cervical Cancer Prevention, Cultural Perceptions, Sundanese Women

Correlation of BMI and Cholesterol Levels With Hypertension in The Elderly

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Abstract

Hypertension is one of the highest causes of death in the elderly. This study purpose the correlation of nutritional status (BMI) and cholesterol levels with the incidence of hypertension in the elderly. The research method used a cross-sectional study with a purposive sampling technique. The number of samples was 103. Data collection was carried out by measuring blood pressure, measuring height, weight, and total cholesterol levels. Data analysis using Pearson correlation test with a significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$). The results of the body mass index with the overweight category (35.8%). Desirable cholesterol levels was the largest proportion (44.7%). Most criteria is Hypertension stage I (39,8%), while elderly hypertension with normal cholesterol was 44,7 %. The results of the Pearson correlation test showed between BMI and the incidence of hypertension in the elderly with systolic blood pressure ($p = 0.465$; $r = 0.073$) and diastolic blood pressure ($p = 0.581$; $r = 0.055$) ($p > \alpha = 0, 05$). The correlation showed between cholesterol levels and the incidence of hypertension with systolic blood pressure ($p = 0.963$; $r = 0.005$) and diastolic blood pressure ($p = 0.753$; $r = -0.031$) ($p > \alpha = 0.05$). The conclusion was no strong correlation between the incidence of hypertension in the elderly with BMI and cholesterol levels. The limitation does not pay attention to confounding factors that influence variables. The originality used Pearson correlation analysis.

Keywords: BMI, Cholesterol Levels, Hypertension in the elderly

Correlation of Age, Duration of Diabetes, Self Efficacy and Quality of Life in Type 2 Diabetes

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Abstract

Background – Diabetes mellitus is a chronic condition resulting in an increase in blood glucose level due to the inability of body to produce the insulin or to use insulin effectively. Diabetes Management takes a long time and affects the life quality of diabetic patients .

Purpose – To determine the correlation among age, diabetes duration, self-efficacy and quality of life in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

Design/methodology/approach – The research used the quantitative research with a Cross Sectional design. The research was conducted in carried out in July 2020. The location of the research was RW 01, Kelurahan Pondok Betung, Tangerang Selatan. The research samples were 93 respondents with type 2 diabetes. The sampling method was purposive sampling technique with the Slovin formula. The instruments used were The Diabetes Management Self Efficacy (DMSES) and Diabetes Quality Of Life-Brief (DQOL) questionnaires. The Statistical test used the Spearman test.

Findings – The results indicated a correlation between age and quality of life with p value of <0.05, a correlation between diabetes duration and quality of life with p value of >0.005, and a correlation between self-efficacy and quality of life with p value of <0.005. There was a significant correlation between age and self-efficacy and quality of life in type 2 diabetes.

Research limitations– With respect to the Covid-19 pandemic condition, researchers were unable to carry out the research directly that as a consequence, the research was carried out by distributing questionnaires to the cadres in every RTs (Neighborhood Administrative Units) to be subsequently distributed to the residents suffering from diabetes mellitus.

Originality/value – There was still no research measuring the variables of age, diabetes duration and self-efficacy with quality of life.

Keywords: Age, diabetes duration, self-efficacy, type 2 diabetes, quality of life

Benefit of Kangaroo Care on Infant's Physical, Physiological, and Cognitive-Neurobehavior: Integrated Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - Kangaroo care (KC) has been studied over decades and shown remarkable positive outcome on infant. However, those numerous outcomes have not been summarized thoroughly into one reference.

Purpose – To congregate all outcomes of KC on infant.

Method – The scoping review was conducted by following the guideline from PRISMA. The data was searched from 5 data bases including PubMed, Embase, Cochrane, Scopus and CINAHL. Available full-text articles from 1978 to 2019 focus on KC outcomes on infants were searched

Findings – 103 articles included, classified into four groups: physical, physiological, and cognitive-neurobehavior function. KC has been studied over decades along with various positive outcomes on infant's physical, physiological and neurobehavior across neonates' condition and intervention. KC has proven to be acceptable in some situation not limited to full-term, pre-term, well and sick baby, undergo invasive, surgery and phototherapy. KC provides positive outcomes on infant physical and physiological status, higher impact on infant's development. Few studies explained the relation of KC with the effort of reduction bilirubin level. More evidence is needed to support and prove the assumption of the effectiveness of KC jaundice neonates.

Research limitations– include all quantitative study with no restriction in number of participant and types of study.

Originality/value – the uniqueness of this article is the ability to provide the extensive number of evidence KC into one reference.

Keywords: Kangaroo care, benefit, physical-physiological, cognitive-neurobehavior, premature infant.

The Psychological Impact Of COVID-19 on Health Workers In The Emergency Room: As Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - Health care workers on emergency departement have experienced a variety of mental health challenges, especially burnout, stress, anxiety, symptoms of depression, which warrant attention and support from policymakers during a COVID-19 pandemic.

Purpose – this study aims to determine the psychological impact of health workers on emergency room in dealing with a COVID-19 pandemic

Methodology – This literature review was conducted by searching electronic databases namely Google Scholar, PubMed, DOAJ and ScintDirect. Publication of articles starting from January until August 2020 (8 month), using keywords: impact, pschycological, COVID-19, health care workers, emergency room. This literature review uses selection criteria based on PICOS and PRISMA Flowchart, and free full text.

Findings – The last article used in the literature review was 13 articles that met the inclusion criteria. Overall the researchers found that the COVID-19 pandemic had a psychological impact on health workers, cause of the psychological impact on health workers who work in the emergency room comes from within themselves and external factors The psychological impact of health workers is very high because they are faced in a very dangerous situation it must be overcome.

Research limitations– A limited number of journals that discuss the condition of health workers in dealing with COVID-19 in the emergency room

Originality – This article discusses the psychological conditions experienced by health workers, especially those working in the emergency room (ER) to face the COVID-19 pandemic

Keywords: Impact, Pschycological, COVID-19, Health care workers, Emergency room

The Psychological Impact Of COVID-19 on Health Workers In The Emergency Room: As Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - Health care workers on emergency departement have experienced a variety of mental health challenges, especially burnout, stress, anxiety, symptoms of depression, which warrant attention and support from policymakers during a COVID-19 pandemic.

Purpose – this study aims to determine the psychological impact of health workers on emergency room in dealing with a COVID-19 pandemic

Methodology – This literature review was conducted by searching electronic databases namely Google Scholar, PubMed, DOAJ and ScientDirect. Publication of articles starting from January until August 2020 (8 month), using keywords: impact, pschycological, COVID-19, health care workers, emergency room. This literature review uses selection criteria based on PICOS and PRISMA Flowchart, and free full text.

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Originality – This article discusses the psychological conditions experienced by health workers, especially those working in the emergency room (ER) to face the COVID-19 pandemic

Keywords: Impact, Pschycological, COVID-19, Health care workers, Emergency room

A Systematic Review of Problem-based Learning (PBL) for Enhancing Critical Thinking among Nursing Students.

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Abstract

Background – There are many findings regarding learning methods to improve critical thinking as the basic skills of clinical reasoning skills in nursing students. The most prominent method is problem-based learning (PBL). However, the results are various, so it is necessary to do a more in-depth review to find out the best strategy of PBL for improving nursing students' critical thinking skills.

Methods - Searches of EMBASE, Ovid MEDLINE, CINAHL, CENTRAL, and ERIC at EBSCO host were undertaken to identify experimental studies from 2000 to December 2019, comparing PBL with traditional lectures. Two reviewers independently assessed eligibility, extracted data, and quality assessment using the CASP tool.

Findings – Found 1232 articles, removed the duplication and screened the title and abstract based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, then five English articles eligible for the qualitative synthesis. The total sample size was 416 students, published between 2002 and 2013, and done in China, Turkey, and the United States. They measured critical thinking using the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI)-Chinese version, CCTDI-Turkey version, Bloom's taxonomy of the cognitive learning domain, and Assessment Technologies Institute Critical Thinking Test (ATI, 2002). One group discussed between 5 to 14 students, with the duration from one hour to six hours every week. In the total score, no study found an enhancement of students' CT. However, PBL 3-6 hours/week during two semesters increased the truth-seeking and open-mindedness domains of CCTDI significantly.

Conclusion – PBL effective to improve critical thinking when students learn at least in two semesters with duration of 3-6 hours/week.

Keywords: Critical thinking, nursing students, problem-based learning.

End-Of-Life Care: A Literature Review of Knowledge and Attitude among Hospital Nurses in Asia

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Abstract

Background: Global estimates of end of life care needs increase as many cases of chronic diseases that cause death increases are not followed by the development of end of life care. Lack of knowledge and negative attitudes among nurses are one of the most known barriers to provided end of life care.

Objectives: The aim was to explore nurses' knowledge, and attitudes when caring terminally ill patient in hospital setting in Asia.

Methods: The search was performed adapting Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines. Included studies was critically appraised using Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal Checklist (JBI-CAC)

Results: A total of eleven articles were found from four search engines and databases (ProQuest, PubMed, DOAJ, and Google Scholar). Findings showed that nurses' level of knowledge and attitude towards EOLC differs on every country but majority showed low level in nurses' knowledge and negative attitude towards EOLC and palliative care except countries located in East Asia. Four categories (cultural and spiritual aspects, cultural competence, support and education also facility barriers) were identified as major predictors influencing level of knowledge and attitude toward EOLC but levels of education and cultural and spiritual aspects significantly affected levels of knowledge and attitude toward EOLC and palliative care.

Conclusion: Hospital nurses around Asia had low level of knowledge and negative attitude towards EOLC. Therefore, educational and training programs integrated with local cultural and spiritual beliefs for hospital nurses on EOLC are needed. Furthermore, EOLC need to generally applied in undergraduate curriculum

Keywords: *Attitude, End-of-Life Care, Nurse, Knowledge.*

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Prevalence of Stunting on Children Under Five Years

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Abstract

Background - Stunting is a latent problem indicating a chronic malnutrition status during the child's growth since birth. The prevalence of stunting is caused by multiple factors.

Purpose – This research aims at analyzing the factors affecting the prevalence of stunting on children in the area of West Java Province, including the demographic social of the mother, the child, and the child's health status.

Design/methodology/approach – The research applies quantitative method. The number of respondents is 810. The research took place in 6 regencies/cities whose villages support family planning (Kampung Keluarga Berencana) such as Bandung City, Bandung Regency, West Bandung Regency, Subang Regency, Sumedang Regency, and Garut Regency. The quantitative analysis consists of a univariate using frequency percentage and distribution, as well as bivariate analysis using correlation test.

Findings – The result of this research shows that nearly all toddlers have a normal body height as much as 73.1%, while 23.8% others fall into the category of “short” or “very short.” Based on the factor analysis, there exists a relevance in such factors as mother's occupation ($p = 0.010$; $OR = 0,532$), delivery complications ($p = 0,010$; $OR = 2,072$), completeness of immunization distribution ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 3,111$), immunization schedule ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 3,289$), exclusive ASI (ASI) provision ($p = 0,041$; $OR = 1,486$), and child medical records ($p = 0,044$; $OR = 1,649$), while other factors are considered irrelevant. The suggestion for this research is that it requires cross-sectoral cooperation and improvement of the role of healthcare staff in educating mothers regarding complete immunization distribution on schedule, exclusive breastfeeding distribution, and prevention of contagious illness to children.

Research Suggestions–The limitations is usually explain about research boundaries that realizes and can be improved in the future.

Originality/value – Originality of the study is firstly observation on the stunting related to the prevalence and management in several regency/city in West Java Province.

Keywords: children, prevalence, quality of life, stunting

Protection Behavior And Sun Exposure As Prevention Of Skin Cancer In Nursing Students

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Abstract

Background –Skin cancer ranks fifth in the world, deaths caused by skin cancer are more than half of the number of new cases in Indonesia. Indonesia is a country located on the equator which has a longer exposure to sunlight and has a higher UV index.

Purpose - This study aims to describe the protection behavior and sun exposure among nursing students.

Methodology – This study used a quantitative descriptive method. The samples were 248 respondents were from Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran that recruited with accidental sampling technique. Data collected using a modified Sun Exposure Behavior Inventory (SEBI). Data analysis was performed with descriptive analysis (frequency and percentage).

Findings - The results of this study, most of respondents (84.3%) always use long-sleeved clothes that cover their shoulders. Most respondents (85.9%) use sunscreen with Sun Protection Factor (SPF) 15 or more and more than half of respondents (68.5%) use sunscreen that can protect from UVA and UVB. Most respondents (76.2%) never spent time under natural or artificial UVR to get the desired brown skin. More than half of respondents (66.9%) had never sunbathed in the last 12 months. More than half of respondents had adequate protective behavior against sun exposure and more than half of respondents had moderate sun exposure. Using sunscreens with a higher SPF has shown a stronger preventive effect. Regular use of sunscreen can decreased the risk from skin cancer.

Keyword: Protection behavior, skin cancer, students, sun exposure, and sunlight.

Light Fidelity (Li-Fi) Patient Monitoring: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background – The past ten years brought monumental, innovation blossom the technologies. Light fidelity (Li-Fi) technologies transfer data with light. This makes them many times faster than any electromagnetic Wi-Fi system. If devices are connected via Wi-Fi, data can be transferred at up to 100 Mbit/s. In a Li-Fi network, stable transmission rates of 10 Gbit/s that the next five years could bring a faster rate of innovation in health care system.

Purpose - The purpose of this review is to identify the technologies Light fidelity networks (Li-Fi) in patient monitoring.

Methodology – The literature review as a research method, literature search begins with selecting a topic and then searching the available published data are enormous. Choosing the appropriate articles relevant using keywords in EBSCOhost, Google scholar, Science direct, and secondary searching databases were searched to identify eligible articles for the review.

Findings - After screening the articles from the search results of several databases, there were 5 articles that met the inclusion criteria. Patient monitoring can be done efficiently using Li-Fi technology. The Li-Fi system provides accurate received data. Compared to wirless technologies, Li-Fi is naturally safe.

Research limitations – In this review, the article written by electrical engineer and in english studies published, the possibility of similar studies published in different languages not identified.

Originality – Patient monitoring used Li-Fi technology , this is the first review and explain in developing countries especially Indonesia by a nurse.

Keywords: Patient monitoring, Light fidelity (Li-Fi), Technologies.

Sensitivity and Specificity of Crandal And Ilayperuma's Formula To Predict Adult Weight And Height

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Abstract

Background – Many medical conditions do not allow direct weighing or measurement of body height. The circumference of the upper arm (CUA) is an alternative in determining body weight, while the ulna length can be used as an alternative for height.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to identify the sensitivity and specificity of Crandal and Ilayperuma's Formula to predict adult weight and height.

Design/methodology/approach – This study conducted using a quantitative approach with cross sectional design and involving 116 respondents who recruited using accidental sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire, manual weight scales, metlin, and heel microtoise. Data were analyzed using spearman and logistic regression test.

Findings – The results showed that the sensitivity value of the Crandal and Ilayperuma's formula were 78,2% and 63,4%. Meanwhile, the specificity value of Crandal and Ilayperuma's formula were 75,4% and 80%. The Area Under the Curve (AUC) values in the Crandal and Ilayperuma formulas were 76,7% and 70,7%. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the Crandal and Ilayperuma's formula can be used as an alternative in determining the estimation of weight and height of adults in Indonesia.

Research limitations – This study was conducted during the covid-19 pandemic so that researchers' access was limited.

Originality/value – Researchers have not found the same research topic as this study. Many research that has been done is still focused on one aspect only, for weight estimation based on CUA or height estimation based on ulna length.

Keywords: crandal, ilayperuma, ulna length, circumference of the upper arm, estimation

Psychological Problems in Adolescents with Obesity: A Narrative Review

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Abstract

Obesity is one of the most common diseases affecting adolescents in Indonesia. Obesity could change physical appearance, which made obesity's adolescents experience negative stigma and psychosocial consequences from their neighborhood, which would make them get psychological issues. In other words, obesity in adolescents not only affects physical and psychosocial health problems but also resulting in psychological issues.

However, no literature studies have been found related to this, so the researchers chose a narrative review to monitor psychological issues that arise due to obesity in adolescents.

We conducted a review and collected articles by searching on several search engines, such as Google Scholar, Ebscohost, Pubmed, SINTA, Garbaristekbrin, and Science Direct. The keywords used are psychological conditions OR problems OR consequences AND obesity OR obesity OR obesity OR high body mass OR height AND adolescents OR adolescents. Sixteen articles were obtained, which were suitable and used in the literature study from 2010 - 2020.

The literature study results found psychological problems, namely negative body image, low self-esteem, eating disorders, depression, suicidal thoughts, and anxiety.

The psychological problem that occurs in adolescents is eating disorders. Other factors cause this psychological problem; therefore, it is suggested that further researchers examine the factors that mediate the relationship between psychological issues and obese adolescents' condition. Meanwhile, advice for health workers, especially nurses, is to pay attention to how students can rely on their peers. It is also essential to follow the screening and follow-up assessment for obese adolescents who have psychological problems.

Keywords: Psychological problems, obesity, adolescents

Gender, Employed Status, Metabolic Syndrome With Handgrip Strength Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults, A Urban Area In Pekanbaru Indonesia

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Abstract

Handgrip strength is indicative of overall physical health and mobility in the elderly. A reduction in strength below a certain threshold severely increases the risk of mobility limitations and is predictive for adverse outcomes such as dependence in daily activities and mortality. The purpose of study was to analyze the association gender, occupation and metabolic syndrome toward handgrip strength among community-dwelling older adults. The study was observational analytic with cross sectional approach. Data were collected on gender, metabolic syndrome, handgrip strength. 102 older adults dwelling-community in Pekanbaru Indonesia selected by cluster sampling. The result showed that low handgrip strength was 60,8 %, females were 66,7 %, unemployed was 70,6 %, prevalence of metabolic syndrome was 20,6 %, gender was associated with handgrip strength ($p=0,000$; odds ratio 6,27; 95% confidence interval 2,540-15,493), employed status was associated with handgrip strength ($p=0,008$; odds ratio 3,4; 95% confidence interval 1,406-8,268), metabolic syndrome was associated with handgrip strength ($p=0,045$; odds ratio 0,29 ; 95% confidence interval 0,91-0,95). There were many factors which influencing the handgrip strength in older adults such as gender, employed status and metabolic syndrome.

Keywords: Employed, Handgrip strength Gender, metabolic syndrome, community- dwelling older adults

The Correlation Between Bullying And Students Learning Achievement In Smp Negeri 6 Kota Gorontalo

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Abstract

Objective: Bullying occurred in a school environment is a desire to hurt showed through action that causes other students to suffer and usually done directly by a stronger student or a group of students with pleasure, and repeatedly thus it affects the victim's life, social behavior, and learning achievement. The study aims at investigating the correlation between bullying and students' learning achievement. **Methods:** It is an analytical, descriptive study with cross-sectional study approach. The population and samples are 183 students selected through simple random sampling. **Results:** Findings reveal that 68 respondents experience bullying. 22 respondents have low learning achievement, there is a correlation between bullying and students' learning achievement with a probability value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). **Discussion:** The relationship between bullying and the learning achievement of children victims bullying at primary school level shows of bullying will experience difficulties in socializing, feel afraid come to school, so that their attendance is high and lags behind lessons, and has difficulty concentrating in lessons. **Conclusions:** It is expected that the school can improve the understanding related to bullying phenomena and concern to the bullying activity that occurs in a school environment.

Keywords: Bullying, School. Achievement, Learning

Role of Village Leaders and Family Decision Making Towards The Use of Maternal Healthcare in East Nusa Tenggara Indonesia

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Abstract

Background – Maternal health in East Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia is still becomes unsolved health problem. It needs not only woman participation in maternal health care but also social role and support to solve the problem.

Purpose – This research aims to identify the role of village leaders and family decision making in relation to increase utilization of maternal health services.

Design/methodology/approach – This case study was conducted in Binaus Village ENT towards six village officials by employing in-depth interview and thirty-four family heads by employing Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The data were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Findings – There were seven themes revealed, mothers' health is important for Binaus people, the information source comes from Binaus people themselves, most of the people are obedient to village officials' suggestions and instructions, sanctions granting to improve the use of health facilities and services, the implementation of local government's programs related to mother's and child's health, the existence of transition in decision making, and the preference of health workers use.

Research limitations– there is a transition in Binaus community in terms of optimization of using maternal health services and influencing decision-making process of the family to actively support mothers to get better health checkup. However, ethnographic study is needed in the future to deeply understand the values of Binaus Community towards maternal process.

Originality/value – This research uniquely provide information about how sanction is applied the local government to increase maternal health services and it is responded varies by the community.

Keywords: family decision, maternal health, village officials' roles

Effects of Physical Exercises on Peripheral Neuropathy Sensation in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - The most common complication in patients with type 2 diabetes is peripheral neuropathy. Physical exercise is one of the effective Prevention and treatment strategies of peripheral neuropathy in type 2 diabetes.

Purpose - The aim of this review articles is to describe the effectiveness of physical exercise on peripheral neuropathy in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Design/methodology - A number of databases such as Science Direct, Springer Link, ProQuest, EBSCOhost, and Google Scholar were searched for relevant articles using keywords such as “type 2 diabetes”, AND “peripheral neuropathy sensation” OR “diabetes peripheral neuropathy” AND “physical exercises” OR “aerobic exercises” OR “resistance exercise”. All types of articles were included for the study with the range 2015-2020. Only articles in English are included in this review.

Findings - Of the 11 articles found, nine articles showed that physical exercise had a direct effect on improving foot sensation in diabetic peripheral neuropathy patients, while the other two articles had an indirect effect on improving symptoms of peripheral neuropathy. Four types of physical exercise that are practiced in interventions are: aerobic exercise, resistance training, balance and flexibility training, and a combination of two or more types of exercise. Physical exercise from low to moderate intensity has a positive effect on increasing foot sensation in patients with type 2 diabetes peripheral neuropathy.

Research limitations – Limited literature and no statistical analysis to see the effect size are a limitation in this review.

Originality/value – This review strengthens the evidence that low and moderate-intensity exercise are beneficial to reduce peripheral neuropathy symptoms.

Keywords: physical exercises, peripheral neuropathy sensation, type 2 diabetes.

Knowledge of Rational Use of Medicine Among Nursing Students

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Abstract

Rational use of medicine (RUM) is critical issue to achieve therapeutic goals and avoid unwanted effects. However, irrational use of medicine is becoming a serious problem around the world since it leads to increase medical costs as well as unwanted effects. Students as prospective professional nurses need to have knowledge that support the rational use of medicine to ensure rational administration of the drug to patients.

This descriptive research was conducted to identify knowledge of rational use of medicine among nursing students of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran. Quantitative data was collected by asking respondents to fill out questionnaires. A total of 285 respondents had filled out an online research questionnaire (response rate=76.61%). The collected data was analyzed with descriptive analysis (frequency, percentage, average, etc.).

The results of this study showed that there is some knowledge related to (RUM) which is not appropriate, such as assuming that over the counter drugs are safe to consume with prescribed drugs (53.3%); tablet drugs can be divided to be administered in child patients (57.9%). In addition, almost all respondents considered unnecessary to be cautious in giving medication to pregnant and lactating mothers (41.1%) and the elderly (40.4%).

Thus, nursing students are expected to gain RUM related knowledge to obtain better RUM attitudes and behaviors in providing nursing interventions.

Keyword: Knowledge, Rational use of medicine, Nursing student.

The Effects of Brain Gym and Coloring Pictures on Cognitive Functions of the Elderly

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Abstract

Background Elderly phase is the final process of human age in growth and development. Aging is a change that impacts physical and cognitive functions. The decrease of cognitive functions can interfere with all activities of the elderly.

Purpose The objective of this research is to investigate the effects of brain gym and coloring pictures on the cognitive functions of the elderly.

Design/methodology/approach This study used a quasi-experimental design with a pre-test and post-test without a control group. Purposive sampling was applied to select the respondents at an elderly nursing home. The total sample was 30 respondents that included 15 respondents of the brain gym intervention group and 15 respondents of the coloring picture intervention group.

Findings The results showed that there was no significant difference in cognitive function before and after the intervention given to the coloring picture group with the p-value $0.414 > \alpha (0.05)$. Meanwhile, there was a significant difference in cognitive function before and after the intervention given to the brain gym group with the p-value $0.025 < \alpha (0.05)$.

Research limitations The management of nursing home should provide the brain gym activities to improve the cognitive functions of the elderly.

Originality/value Brain gym will not only accelerate blood flow and oxygen to the brain but also stimulate both hemispheres to work. This method is more effective because the elderly do simple and light active activities. The activities are competitive and non-competitive. The brain gym also helps to keep the mind fresh so that the elderly can retain their memories because they often memorize movements and work in an orderly manner..

Keywords: The elderly, brain gym, coloring pictures

Description of Social Support from Nursing Students to Their Mother in Implementation of Breast Self Examination in Universitas Padjadjaran

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Abstract

Background - Breast cancer is one type of cancers on woman with the highest incidence in the world including Indonesia. Early detection such as breast self-examination (BSE) can find breast cancer early thus can reduce mortality dan morbidity. BSE behavior is influenced by many factors social support. Social support can come from the community, health workers, friends, and family such as parents, spouses, and children.

Purpose – This study aims to determine the description of social support from nursing students to their mother in implementation of breast self-examination (BSE).

Design/methodology/approach – This study was a quantitative descriptive design. The population in this study were active students of the 2016 and 2017 year of Nursing Faculty, Universitas Padjadjaran in Jatinangor, Garut and Pangandaran campus. The sampling method used purposive sampling of 236 students of Nursing Faculty, Universitas Padjadjaran. The data was collected using a social support questionnaire about BSE. Data analysis were used univariate as follow frequency distribution and percentage. This study have three levels of social support: high, moderate, and low.

Findings – The results showed that social support had high level as much as 36,86% and low level as much as 35,59%. Students had a high level of emotional support (40,25%), instrumental support (20,76%), information support (52,54%) and appraisal support (75,42%). The study has indicated that social support by nursing students had still low. This can improved by changing perceptions and increasing awareness about BSE.

Research limitations– This study was conducted when Covid-19 occurred in Indonesia, thus the limitations were communication was online, lack of internet quota, disrupted internet signal thus that limited interaction with respondents which causes data collection less intense.

Keywords: *Breast self-examination (BSE); mothers; social support; students*

Pra Experimental Study: Integrative Care on Diabetes Mellitus in Puskesmas, Bandung City

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Abstract

The prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Indonesia has increased from year to year. The perceived complications of diabetic patients also increase. Therefore an innovation program in diabetes management is needed, one of which is an integrative diabetes care program in the community. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the integrative diabetes care program in the community on self-efficacy and self-management in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus at Babakan Sari Health Center.

This study used the quasi experimental method with a non equivalent control group design approach. The population of this study were type 2 diabetic patients at Babakan Sari Health Center with a sampling technique using consecutive sampling with a total sample of 30 respondents. Patients get an integrative diabetes care program in the community by previously getting counseling in the Nursing Center and then home visits by doctors, nurses, nutrition and pharmacy in the range of 4 weeks. Self-efficacy data were obtained using the valid and reliable Diabetes Management Self Efficacy Scale (DMSES) questionnaire with a r value above $0.658 > 0.228$ and Cronbach Alpha value = 0.975, while self-management data was obtained using the Diabetes Self-Management questionnaire. Data analysis of this study using paired t-test.

The results showed that there were significant differences in the average score of self-efficacy before and after getting an integrative diabetes care program in the community (p value 0,000) and there were significant differences in the average score of self-management before and after getting an integrative diabetes care program in the community (p value 0,000).

The conclusion of this study is that the diabetes integrative care program in the Puskesmas significantly influences the improvement of self-efficacy and self-management of people with type 2 diabetes mellitus and can be applied as a collaborative program carried out at the Bandung City primary health center.

Keywords: Diabetes, Nursing Center, Self-Efficacy, Self-Management, integrative care, Primary health care

Analysis Of The Influence Of Psychosocial And Other Risk Factors On MDR-Tuberculosis In Ciamis District Year 2019

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Abstract

Background - Tuberculosis is still a major public health problem in Indonesia, both in terms of its prevalence and other problems. Efforts to tackle tuberculosis are still being carried out, but in its journey there are many obstacles in these efforts, one of which is the impact of unsuccessful treatment of tuberculosis patients.

Purpose - This study aims to determine the influence of psychosocial and other risk factors on the incidence of MDR-Tuberculosis.

Design/methodology/approach -This research design used cross sectional with a total sample of 62 respondents.

Findings -The results showed that the related factors were psychosocial OR 0.049 (95% CI: 0.007-0.351) and education OR 0.072 (95% CI: 0.013-0.407). This study shows that to support the implementation of the DOTS program, MDR TB patients must continue to be monitored for progress during treatment, especially in psychosocial matters.

Research limitation- There is no limitation in this research

Keywords : tuberculosis, risk factor, ciamis district

Family Support For People With Mental Disorders In Fulfilling Self-Care Needs At Cibatu District Garut

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Abstract

Self-care needs are one of the important things people do in everyday life as well as ODGJ, if these needs are not met, then ODGJ will feel some physical disorders such as impaired damage of skin integrity, disorders of the oral mucous membrane, tooth disorders and cleanliness nail. One effort to meet these needs is the support of families to improve health and well-being. The purpose of this research was to find out the description of how family support for ODGJ in meeting self-care needs in Cibatu Sub-district, Garut.

The design of this research was quantitative descriptive. Samples were taken in a total sampling of 83 families caring for ODGJ, data were collected using a Family Support instrument that was modified with self-care. Data analysis used frequency distribution based on the search for mean values and was categorized as support and not support.

Based on data analysis, the results showed that family support when self-care was not fulfilled, the highest was 54.8% did not support, with sub emotional support as many as 61.9% that support, information as many as 73.8% did not support, instrumental as many as 83.3% did not support, assessment as many as 72, 6% did not support. As for family support when self-care was fulfilled as many as 51.2% support, with 58.5% for emotional support, information as many as 100% did not support, instrumental as many as 97.6% did not support and 70.7% for assessment did not support.

The results of this research most families did not provide support for ODGJ in meeting self-care needs. It is hoped that nurses can increase the provision of interventions through education to families regarding full support that must be given.

Keywords: Family Support, ODGJ, self-care

The Effect of Service Delivery on Satisfaction And Its Implications In Service Image

(A Survey of Patients at Panawangan Community Health Center, Ciamis Regency)

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Abstract

Background- This study aims to obtain empirical evidence regarding "The Effect of Service Delivery on Satisfaction and Its Implications on Service Image (A Survey on Patients at Panawangan Community Health Center)".

Purposes- The results of this study are expected to improve service, satisfaction and image, especially at Panawangan Community Health Center.

Design/methodology/approach- The research method used is descriptive analysis and verification. The data collection used was an interview using a questionnaire accompanied by observation and literature techniques, the sampling technique using consecutive sampling. Data collection in the field was carried out in 2019. The data analysis technique used Path Analysis.

Findings – The results showed that service delivery consisting of sub-variables support for physical facilities and human resource support had an effect on patient satisfaction at at Panawangan Community Health Center, both partially and simultaneously and patient satisfaction had an effect on image, further service delivery had an effect on image through patient satisfaction at Panawangan Community Health Center.

Research limitations– There is no limitation in this research.

Keywords : service delivery, satisfaction, service image

An Integrative Review of Psychological Problems on Adolescent Due To Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Background - Adolescents have been considered as a vulnerable group due to their developing age with immature cognitive and emotional regulation systems. During the Covid-19 pandemic, adolescents encounter the expeditious changes in their life that may become psychologically distressing to them. It is significant for nurses to pay attention to the psychological aspects of children in providing care.

Purpose – This study aimed to identify and explore the psychological problems experienced by adolescents during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Design/methodology/approach – Integrative review was used in this study. The literatures were systematically searched the following databases Pubmed, CINAHL, Science Direct and Proquest from January until August 2020, with the combination terms “COVID-19” OR “2019-nCoV” OR “novel coronavirus” AND “adolescent” OR “adolescence” OR “youth” AND “psychological” OR “mental health” AND “problems” OR “issues”. The quality of the included paper was performed by critical appraisal.

Findings – Ten articles included in this review are cross sectional study. Commonly measured psychological problems are anxiety and depression. Moreover, there are also common feelings experienced by adolescents due to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as worry, fear, helplessness, loneliness, burdensomeness, and belongingness. Two studies stated that psychological problems experienced in adolescents had a significant relationship with insomnia and even suicidal thoughts.

Conclusions – Hence, it is important for nurses to be able to address the psychological aspects of adolescents due to the Covid-19 pandemic as a reference for collaborating with other healthcare workers to prevent and appropriately provide early intervention to overcome these psychological problems.

Keywords: Adolescents, Covid-19, Psychological problems

Educational Effectiveness of Demonstration Methods to Increasing Knowledge and Attitudes of Elementary School Age Children about Handwashing

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Abstrak

Background: Washing hands with running water and using soap is one of the clean and healthy lifestyle Implementation programs in school settings as an effort to prevent and transmit a disease by hand. Health education through the demonstration method is deemed appropriate when looking at the health education target, namely elementary school students aged 6-12 years.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to educational effectiveness of demonstration methods in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of elementary school aged children about hand washing.

Methodology: this study was pre-experiment with a one-group pretest-posttest approach. This design has been observed from the beginning through a pretest first, then given treatment or intervention. Sampling in this study using saturated sampling technique as many as 48 students.

Findings: Most of the pretest knowledge was in the poor category as many as 26 people (54.2%) and in the post-test most were in the good category as many as 27 people (56.3%, the pretest attitude was mostly in the unfavorable category as many as 29 people (60.4%) and most of the post-test in the favorable category of 32 people (66.7%) .Education on effective demonstration methods to increase knowledge of children's attitudes about washing hands with a significance value of 0,000 or p-value <0.05.

Research limitations: This research can be developed through in-depth research with a larger population or sample and with other variables that may affect knowledge and attitudes about handwashing.

Originality: In contrast to previous studies, research related to washing hands with soap for elementary school age children using demonstration method seems to be rarely done, especially in Indonesia.

Keywords: Handwashing, Knowledge, Attitude, Education Demonstration Methods

Predictors of Depression among Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) Patients

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Abstract

Background. Depression is a significant predictor of the quality of life among patients with coronary heart disease. It is essential to explore the factors associated with depression. Illness Cognition (IC) is known as one of the factors affecting health behaviour. However, the relationship of IC and the incidence of depression among CHD patients has not been widely discussed in publication. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between IC, consisting of the acceptance, perceived benefits, and helplessness variables; as well as several other patient characteristics - and depression.

Methods. This study was a correlation research. A total of 106 CHD patients undergoing treatment at a hospital in West Java were selected as respondents using purposive sampling. Data were collected using a demographic questionnaire, BDI-II (Beck-Depression Inventory-II), and ICQ (Illness-Cognition Questionnaire). Data were analyzed using frequency distribution, chi-square, and logistic regression.

Results. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that helplessness was significantly associated with depression ($p < 0.001$). Other variables, such as type of service unit; income level; the level of education; medical history; duration of being diagnosed with CHD; acceptance and; perceived-benefit, showed no significant relationship ($p > 0.05$). The logistic regression results indicated that helplessness had a value of $p = 0.002$; Exp (B) = 5.5 (95% CI = 1,896-15,902).

Conclusion. Helplessness had a strong correlation with depression and increased the risk of depression 5.5 times higher in CHD patients. Factors that reduce helplessness need to be explored and taken into accounts in the treatment of CHD patients.

Keywords: Acceptance; Coronary Heart disease; Depression; Helplessness; Perceived-benefits

Relationship Between The Level of Physical Activity And The Incidence of Dementia In The Elderly

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Abstract

Background : Dementia is a symptom of a decline in memory, thinking, behavior, and ability to perform everyday activities. One of the risk factors for dementia is physical activity. Good physical activity in the elderly can reduce the risk of dementia. **Purpose :** This study is to determine the relationship between the level of physical activity and the incidence of dementia in the elderly. **Method :** This study was an analytical association/correlation with a cross-sectional approach, with a total sample of 51 pages. The research instrument used PASE (Physical Activity Scale for Elderly) to measure the level of physical activity and MoCa (Montre al Cognitive Assessment) to assess cognitive function. **Findings :** The 15 respondents with a low level of physical activity, 13 respondents (86,7 %) had dementia and 2 respondents (13,3 %) of them did not have dementia. While 36 with good activity levels, 2 respondents (5,6 %) developed dementia and 34 respondents (94,4 %) had none Amendment I a. The statistical test used was the chi-square test ($p = 0.00$).). There is a significant relationship between the level of physical activity and the incidence of dementia in the elderly. Also obtained an OR value of 0.009, meaning that physical activity that is less has a risk of 0.009 times experiencing dementia. **Research limitations :** Further research can be developed by conducting more specific research on the risk factors that can cause dementia **Originality :** The different from previous research, namely, in the research method, research instrument, time, and the title is taken

Keywords: Physical Activity, Dementia

Promoting Child Health Care During The Covid-19 Pandemic: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background. Children seem relatively protected from Covid-19 infection but their health is affected by prolonged school closure and home confinement that could have spillover effects on the overall health and well-being of them. The children's physical, emotional, and mental wellbeing must be an utmost priority to be endorsed during Covid-19 pandemic.

Purpose. This study aimed to review the literature related to the ways to promote child health care during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Design/methodology/approach. This study used a literature review method. Articles were collected from EBSCOhost, PubMed, ProQuest, ClinicalKey, and ScienceDirect databases. The keywords were promoting OR promote, AND children OR pediatric, AND health, AND care, AND Covid-19 OR coronavirus OR 2019-ncov, AND pandemic. The articles reviewed were only full text, written in English, published during period 2019-2020, and quantitative or qualitative studies. The study was criticized by the author using the Critical Appraisal Tool from JBI (Joanna Briggs Institute). It found 10 articles.

Findings. The results found several ways that can be done to promote health care in children include encourage children to stay at home to reduce social contact; enhance personal hygiene by regular and thorough handwashing; respiratory etiquette by cover coughing with an elbow rather than hands; avoid touching the face; incorporate physical activity and exercise into children's daily routine; restrict children's screen time; ensuring children normal sleep pattern; appropriate diet for children; spend quality time with children; emotional support for children; daily health checks; and all children should continue to be vaccinated as per their usual schedule.

Conclusion. In conclusion, there are several ways to promote child health status and well-being. These findings can guide nurses to educate parents how to promote children's health during the Covid-19 pandemic and crisis recovery period, and to inform strategies for reducing potential harm during future pandemics.

Keywords: Care, children, Covid-19, health, pandemic, promoting.

The Correlation of Socio Demographic and Knowledge Factors Toward Therapy Options among Breast Cancer Patients

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Abstract

Background. The high prevalence and incidence of breast cancer patients poses a threat to the life quality of Indonesian women. Beside the patient's condition, therapy options are also a factor faced by both the patients and their families.

Purpose. This research aims at describing sociodemographic and knowledge factors relating to therapy options of breast cancer patients.

Design/methodology/approach. Cross-sectional research was conducted directly to the people (community-based and hospital-based) from 198 cancer patients in the main region, West Java Province. Data was collected through face-to-face interviews with patients, with or without their family. The data was analyzed using statistical software to yield a correlation between sociodemographic and knowledge factors on therapy options.

Findings. The findings of this research shows that there is a significant relation between sociodemographic factor (physical condition ($p=0.002$), emotional condition ($p=0.000$), patient's age ($p=0.000$), marital status ($p=0.000$), family status ($p=0.000$), faith ($p=0.032$), and income ($p=0.026$)) and the knowledge factor (knowledge about illness ($p=0.045$), the cause of breast cancer ($p=0.000$), indications and early symptoms of breast cancer ($p=0.014$), indications and symptoms during breast cancer therapy ($p=0.000$), therapy for breast cancer ($p=0.000$), and treatment on indications and symptoms ($p=0.000$)) with therapy options.

Conclusion. Therapy options can be impacted by sociodemographic and knowledge factors, although considerations from family also play a key role. In this context, the nurse plays the role as an advocate to raise awareness on the importance of treatment to healthcare facilities, thus the people can make a well-informed choice on their therapy. The uniqueness of the research showed the characteristic of patients, and therapies option in the multi medical system in Indonesia.

Keywords: breast cancer patients, knowledge factor, socio demographic factor, therapy options.

Relationship Water, Sanitation And Hygiene Factors With Stunting In Children Under Five In Indonesia: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background - Stunting is a nutritional problem in children under five which is of global concern, including in Indonesia. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is a public health problem nationally, in the high category reaching 30.8% in 2018. Various evidences have found that the problem of stunting is widely associated with multiple factors, one of which is the factor of water (water), sanitation (sanitation) and hygiene. (Hygiene) known as WASH.

Purpose- This review article aims to analyze the relationship between water, sanitation and hygiene factors and the incidence of stunting in children under five in Indonesia.

Methodology- The design of this study is a systematic review. Literature searching used several electronic databases, namely CINHALL, Pubmed, SCOPUS and google scholar with a range of publication years 2015-2020. The article reviewed includes findings that describe the relationship between water, sanitation and hygiene factors and the incidence of stunting in children under five in Indonesia, using an observational study design (Cohort, Case Control, Cross Sectional).

Findings- Results of the 23 articles analyzed showed that water factors (unimproved drinking water sources, close water sources distance to disposal, drinking water treatment), sanitation factors (use of toilet facilities, ownership of latrines, open defecation behavior, disposal of underfive feces not in latrines) and the hygiene factor of washing hands with soap is related to the incidence of stunting in children under five in Indonesia.

Research limitations– The limited number of articles obtained on the factors of water, sanitation and hygiene with the incidence of stunting in children under five in Indonesia

Originality/value– Water, sanitation and hygiene are determinants of stunting in children under five in Indonesia

Keywords: Children Under Five, Hygiene, Indonesia, Sanitation, Stunting, Water.

The Effect of Footway Therapy on Sleep Quality In Elderly

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Abstract

According to WHO (2017) the prevalence of sleep disorders in the elderly is quite high at around 67% in almost every country in 2010. Poor sleep has an impact on the balance of physiology and psychology. The effort that can be done to improve sleep quality in the elderly is to walk. This study aims to determine the effect of walking on sleep quality in the elderly in RW 09 Central Cigugur Health Center Work Area

The research method is Quasi experiment Non Equevalent Control Group Design. Sampling uses the Nonprobability Sampling technique with a total sample of 20 elderly. Data was obtained directly using the Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire and Standard Operating Procedure for Walking. Then the data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate using dependent t test and independent t test.

The results obtained a mean score of sleep quality intervention group pretest 7.90 and posttest 3.60. Whereas in the control group, the average score of pretest sleep quality was 8.40 and posttest was 7.70. There was a difference between the mean sleep quality score after the intervention group and the control group and there was an effect of walking on sleep quality in the elderly (p value 0,001; $\alpha < 0.05$).

Suggestions from the results of this study so that walking can be used as complementary therapy in an effort to improve sleep quality in the elderly.

Keywords: Elderly, Quality of sleep, Walking

Factors Affecting Nursing Students 'Readiness Become A Volunteer For Covid-19

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Abstract

Indonesia and even the world are currently in a period of grief due to the Covid 19 pandemic. The Covid 19 pandemic is a non-natural disaster that has caused many casualties, both the public and health workers. The number of sufferers infected with the corona virus every day is always increasing, so volunteers are needed to help health workers provide treatment to sufferers. Before becoming a volunteer, it is important to know their readiness. Readiness to become a disaster volunteer has been instilled since the education process as a nursing student.

This research is a quantitative study with a population of 151 people, while the sample was taken using purposive sampling technique with a total of 144 respondents. Data was collected using a modified instrument from the Educational Practices Questionnaire (EPQ), Student Satisfaction and Self Confidence in Learning (SSS) and a volunteer readiness questionnaire for Covid-19. Test the validity of the instrument where $r_{count} > r_{table}$ value (0.413-0.879) while for the reliability value Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.953. Data were analyzed using univariate descriptive statistical test, bivariate test using Spearman correlation, t test and for multivariate test using multiple linear regression.

The results showed almost half of nursing students were not ready to volunteer in handling Covid-19 as many as 71 respondents (49.3%), for the learning process of disaster stewardship that supports readiness includes active learning skills in the less category as many as 67 respondents (46.5%), ability to collaborate in the less category as many as 63 respondents (43.8%), ability to learn in various ways in the less category only 31 respondents (21.5%), students who do not have high expectations are only 29 respondents (20.1%), and students who do not have satisfaction are only 38 respondents (26.4%). The bivariate test results obtained for the learning process of disaster nursing were related to the readiness of students to become covid volunteers ($p = 0.001$; $p < 0.05$) while for the multivariate test it was found that the most dominant factor affecting the readiness of students to become covid 19 volunteers was self-confidence ($p = 0.007$; $p < 0.05$).

More than half of the respondents stated that their readiness to become a volunteer and the learning process of disaster nursing had a significant relationship with the readiness of students to become covid-19 volunteers and the most dominant factor affecting students' readiness to volunteer for Covid-19 was the confidence factor. However, it is necessary to improve active learning skills and collaboration in the care of Covid-19 patients who have differences with patients in general, such as CPR, so that volunteers can provide help safely.

Keywords ; volunteers, covid-19, learning process, nursing students

Relationship Of Dining Patterns With Pre-Menstrual Syndrom In Female Adolescent At Sman 2 Ciamis Year 2020

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Abstract

Pre Menstrual Syndrome (PMS) is a group of unpleasant symptoms, both physical and psychological, experienced by women before menstruation, which is about one or two weeks before menstruation (American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists / ACOG, 2016). Nearly 75% of women of childbearing age worldwide experience Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) and the frequency of Pre-menstrual Syndrome (PMS) symptoms in Indonesian women is 80–90%. Then the incidence of pre-menstrual syndrome in Ciamis district was 39.3%. One of the factors that cause PMS is a lifestyle with an unhealthy diet, the habit of consuming fast food which contains high salt and high fat. The research objective: to determine the relationship between diet and pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS) in female adolescent in SMA Negeri 2 Ciamis, Ciamis District, Ciamis Regency in 2020. This type of research used a descriptive correlation with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were female adolescent in SMA Negeri 2 Ciamis with a sample size of 83 people. The instrument in this study used a questionnaire in the form of questions on dietary behavior (independent variable) and perceived PMS symptoms (dependent variable). Data analysis using Spearman rank. The results showed that respondents who experienced an unhealthy diet experienced moderate PMS, namely as many as 47 respondents (56.6%). From the calculation of the statistical test, it is obtained a significance value of $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$, so the working hypothesis h_1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant relationship between the relationship between diet and Pre Menstrual Syndrome (PMS) in female adolescent at SMA Negeri 2 Ciamis, Ciamis District, Ciamis Regency, 2020.

Keywords : Diet, Pre Menstrual Syndrome, Adolescent

Intervention Production Of Breast Milk: Review Literature

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Abstract

Breast milk is useful for nutrition for babies and affects baby's growth and development and become the main food for babies up to 6 months of age. The production of breast milk affects the provision of breastmilk to babies. Breast milk production can be reduced due to a lack of the hormone prolactin in the mother, breast problems, psychological problems in the mother, food, and rest patterns. This literature review aims to determine interventions to increase breast milk production. Methods: This study uses literature reviews from several accredited journals on Sinta and Scopus. Search for articles using the Google scholar, Pubmed, and Sciencedirect database. The keywords used are "breast milk" AND "intervention" AND increased production ". The inclusion criteria in this review literature are: original research, samples of breastfeeding mothers, an intervention method, published in 2015-2020 using Indonesian and English. 8 journals were selected for analysis consisting of 6 foreign journals and 2 domestic journals. The interventions used to increase breast milk production include: non-pharmacological techniques, namely acupuncture, breast compresses with leaves, consumption of herbal teas and ginger, breast care, *skin-to-skin contact between* mothers and babies and donperidone pharmacological techniques. The results of the literature review showed the intervention to be effective in increasing the production of breast milk Conclusion: interventions that can be provided to increase the production of breast milk such as acupuncture, compress the breast with leaves, and ginger herbal tea consumption, breast care or massage the breasts, *skin-to- skin contact between* mother and baby and giving donperidone. It is hoped that nurses can apply the results of this literature review to mothers who are breastfeeding.

Key words: Breast milk, intervention, production

Surviving into “Social Distant” Fieldwork

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Background: Conducting qualitative study fieldwork during the pandemic situations is somehow challenging, particularly for the researcher who must shift the data collection plan due to “social distant” measures. Transformative learning is a phrase commonly used to describe adult’s perspective transformation process. Mezirow’s transformative learning elements suggests adult learning provoked by a disorienting dilemma then critical reflection and dialogue prior to taking action of new perspective.

Purpose: This article aimed to present the analysis of the personal experiences of the first author in a journey of shifting the fieldwork strategies in his dissertation project, using transformative learning theory to encode his journey.

Methods: The first author’s reflective diaries, texts, mail, and other online communications with the advisors during the fieldwork transformation were used as sources of data. A simple content analysis was adopted.

Findings: The experiences of conducting fieldwork during COVID 19 pandemic and social distancing measure can be categorised into 2 broad categories; 1) facing dilemma (keep standstill or moving on) and 2) trying to survive. Firstly, while wanting to move on for data collection, the researcher felt distressed, uncertain as well as unsafe. Writing a reflective diary shifts his frame of references and helps the researcher look for alternative ways for data collection methods while maintaining the trustworthiness of the study. He then can continue to live harmonizingly and flexibly in social distancing fieldwork.

Conclusion: COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing measures challenge qualitative researchers to transform fieldwork plan. Critical reflection on fieldwork experiences is key tool to help researcher shift and adjust his planned qualitative fieldwork to social distancing fieldwork.

Keywords: field-work, qualitative, reflection, social-distant, pandemic, transformative learning

Psychoneuroimmunological Based Therapy For Stress And Low Level Inflammation Activity In Coronary Heart Disease

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Abstract

Background - Low-level inflammation plays an important role in atherogenesis through a cascade process, and currently one of the interests of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) research is the identification of inflammatory biomarkers and cellular molecular pathways that underlie atherosclerosis for effective prevention and therapy strategies. By understanding psychoneuroimmunology, it is possible to control the immunological function related to inflammatory activity in CHD to be controlled by optimizing holistic care.

Purpose – reviewed the literature related to psychoneuroimmunology-based therapy for low stress and low-level inflammatory activity in CHD.

Methodology – Narrative literature review uses keywords (psychoneuroimmunology based therapy) AND (coronary heart disease OR coronary artery disease) AND (stress OR psychological distress) AND inflammation). Publication of article in 2010-2020, using an electronic database: PubMed, CINAHL, and Google Scholar.

Findings – Initial Brief Alarm is a condition in which glucocorticoid levels increase in the blood due to central nervous system activity through Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA). The increase in HPA causes the cortisol paradox that results in suppression of immune function in several immune systems. Specific immune cells such as leukocytes and cytokines migrate to the injured tissue area causing a worsening prognosis of CHD. The psycho-neuro-immuno-endocrine linkage indicates the consideration of psychoneuroimmunology-based therapies such as yoga, acupuncture, tai-chi, spiritual care, and meditation showing a significant association with neurological variables such as decreased cortisol, epinephrine, and norepinephrine, as well as immunological variables such as reduction of IL-6, TNF- α , repair of leukocytes, and repair of blood vessel cells.

Conclusion – Psychoneuroimmunology-based interventions have the potential to be complementary therapies for medical treatment and pharmacological through reduced stress and low-level inflammatory activity.

Keywords: *coronary heart disease, inflammation, psychoneuroimmunology, stress*

Community-Based Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Intervention Programs: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background : WHO stated that cardiovascular disease is the number one killer in the world. Cardiovascular disease risk factors are modifiable and non-modifiable factors. It is easier to avoid this disease with modifiable factors such as smoking, history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, obesity, lack of physical activity, diet, intake of alcohol and stress. These factors are the subject of preventive programs. The aim of this literature review is to identify cardiac prevention intervention programs in the community.

Methods : A literature review method is used in the research. Data sources used includes Pubmed and CINAHL with the following keywords: prevention program, cardiovascular disease OR heart disease, community, and intervention. The inclusion criteria are journals published from 2014 to 2020, written in English language, available in full-text version and quantitative research with intervention.

Findings : Preventive intervention programs with a focus on skills development, change of attitudes, social and government participation yield more satisfactory outcomes and reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease. Interventions focus on physical activity, healthy foods intake, weight loss, quitting smoking and routine health checks. Significant results were obtained from several prevention intervention programs carried out in the community.

Conclusion : Community-based cardiovascular disease prevention interventions are effective in modifying healthy behavior and reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease.

Keywords Community-based, Intervention, Cardiovascular Disease, Prevention

Family-Centered Care of TB Prevention in Children: A Concept Analysis

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Abstract

Background - Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease that has a risk of being transmitted to other people, particularly to children. The common cause of children contracting TB is contact with an infectious adult in the household. According to the high risk of TB transmission in children within households, children need their family to manage any health problems and protect them from TB transmission

Purpose – to clarify the family-centered care concept related to TB prevention in children..

Design/methodology/approach – Walker and Avant’s concept analysis approach was applied in this paper. The articles were obtained from ProQuest, CINAHL, and Google Scholar, which were published from 2008 to 2014. The keywords “family-centered care” AND “home” AND “tuberculosis prevention” AND “children”.

Findings – The results revealed that family-centered care in TB prevention in children can be described as a way of family’s caring for their children to prevent the development of TB within the household or close contact through involvement, participation, and negotiation of families. The major attributes of family-centered care are family participation, collaboration and negotiation, counseling and sharing information, and family support.

Conclusion –Families should become the center to protect their children. Nurses should encourage family roles in child care, give adequate health education to a family about TB prevention and treatment in children, and consent about psychosocial aspects. Further research is needed to design a tool on comprehensive family-centered care in TB prevention in children that can evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of family-centered care in a home setting.

Keywords: children, family-centered care, prevention, tuberculosis

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. The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview of sexual violence in female adolescents in Bandung, West Java Province.

Methods: 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: 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: 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.

Keywords: Ethnography; Sexual Violence; Adolescent

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 to the quality of Indonesian women's life. This is compounded by the fact that breast cancer patients, both those with benign and malignant cancer, and their families often lose interest in recognizing the issue of their disease. Besides, the problem faced by breast cancer patients in determining best diagnostic approach or therapy is still overlooked both by the patients and their family members. This includes their indifference towards patients' nutrition during chemotherapy, which should be taken into consideration.

Purpose: This research aims to observe the general needs of breast cancer patients during their chemotherapy and post-therapy periods.

Methods: This research analyzed qualitative data collected from 17 breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in *Al-Ihsan* Hospital, Bandung District, Indonesia and Dr. Hasan Sadikin General Hospital, Bandung City, Indonesia as a case study. These patients have undergone an in-depth interview, either on their own or accompanied by a family member. Data from the interviews were then analyzed using the content analysis observation approach.

Results: Informants in this research presented a shallow understanding about therapy, both in general and in specific, and the importance of increasing spiritual support, in addition to nutrition for the patient and their families. This is an important issue to note because one of the factors that improve patient's immune system during chemotherapy is adequate nutrition. Results also show that cancer survivors claimed they maintain the spiritual aspect and balanced nutrition intake during and after therapy.

Conclusion: Therefore, it is 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.

The Effect of Health Education about Cervical Cancer Early Detection on the Motivation of Women of Fertile Age to Perform IVA Examination in the Work Area of the Poasia Health Center, Kendari City

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Abstract

Background - Cervical cancer is the leading cause of death for women from cancer. Early detection of cervical cancer is an innovative breakthrough in health development to reduce mortality and morbidity due to cervical cancer.

Purpose – Knowing the Effect of Health Education on Early Detection of Cervical Cancer on the Motivation of Women of Fertile Age to Perform IVA Examination in the Work Area of the Puskesmas Poasia, Kendari City

Design/methodology/approach – This type of research is an analytic survey method with a cross sectional study approach. With a population of 197 people and a sample of 30 people. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data analysis using the Mc.Nemar test.

Findings – The results of statistical tests using the Mc.Nemar test obtained $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. This means that H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted, so that there is an effect of health education on early detection of cervical cancer on the motivation of women of childbearing age to do IVA examinations in the working area of the Puskesmas Poasia, Kendari City.

Research limitations – a different educational history, a culture of shame when discussing reproductive health issues, and a fear of hearing the results of the examination.

Originality/value – researchers used leaflets and videos in conducting counseling. By showing videos related to cervical cancer, it is hoped that it will be able to change the knowledge, behavior and attitudes of women of childbearing age to want to do IVA examinations.

Keywords: cervical cancer, IVA examinations, motivation, women of childbearing age

The Relationship of Nurse Competence With The Public Health Nursing Performance Achievements In The Working Area Of Community Health Center

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Abstract

Background - Public Health Nursing service is an integration of the implementation public health and individual health program at the community health centers to improve the independence and the health status of the community level. Public Health Nursing performance is a value of the public health nursing program implementation based on indicators as a benchmark for achieving of Minimum Achievement Standard goals. In order to achieve their performance, nurses have a competency and an authority based on their position in accordance with the applicable regulations and are carried out in according to their main duties and functions.

Purpose - This research aims to determine the relationship between the competence of nurses and the achievements of Public Health Nursing program at the community health center.

Methodology - This research uses cross-sectional approach form secondary data with quantitative and qualitative methods from 57 nurses (44 vocational nurses and 13 professional nurses) at 5 Community Health Centers in Berau District during 2019.

Findings - The findings indicate that the competence of vocational nurses (p-value 0.032), professional nurses (p-value 0.000), and simultaneously both (p-value 0.004) have a significant relationship with the achievement of Public Health Nursing service at the Community Health Centers.

Conclusion - The evaluation of the nurse's competence is the basis for realizing the achievements of the Public Health Nursing program at the Community Health Centers in base on their functional position level. A more thorough analysis is required to determine the effect of implementing these competencies to increase the Public Health Nursing performance at the Community Health Centers.

Keywords : Nurse Competence, Public Health Nursing Performance, Community Health Center

The Effect of Neuguan Acupressure Therapy (P-6) on Nausea and Vomiting in Pregnant Women at Puskesmas Batua

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Abstract

Background - Nausea and vomiting in pregnancy are symptoms that are often experienced by pregnant women in the first trimester, occurring in 50-80% of pregnant women. Acupressure is a non-pharmacological approach that is known to be useful in reducing nausea and vomiting

Purpose – This study aims to explain the effect of Neuguan acupressure therapy (P-6) on reducing nausea and vomiting in trimester I pregnant women

Design/methodology/approach – The design used was one group pre-test-post-test design. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with the Wilcoxon test. The number of samples was 30 respondents. Before

Findings – The results showed that after being given acupressure massage there was a significant decrease in the frequency of nausea and vomiting ($p = 0.000$) with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore the value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, which means that acupressure therapy has an effect on reducing nausea and vomiting in first trimester pregnant women at Batua Makassar Health Center.

Research limitations– Limitations of this study include differences in the frequency of nausea and vomiting in pregnant women, causing researchers to intervene irregularly, as well as uncontrolled drugs taken by pregnant women

Originality/value – From the observations it was found that acupressure could overcome the nausea and vomiting of pregnant women and that the rest patterns of pregnant women would be better. Researchers hope that acupressure therapy can be an alternative treatment in obstetric care for pregnant women.

Keywords: Neuguan Acupressure Therapy (P-6), Nausea and Vomiting, Pregnant Women

Proximal Factors with Stunting Events in Children Under Five Years in Indonesia And Developing Countries: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

In developing countries, the stunting prevalence is still above the threshold set by WHO, which is almost 159 million for children under five years old. In Indonesia, the prevalence of stunting reaches 30.8%. Stunting causes some bad impacts on life. They are short and long term impacts which resulted in health, child development and economy. One of factors that associated with stunting is proximal factor. Proximal factor is very important to be reviewed because it is the closest factor to stunting. If proximal factors can be determined, the prevalence of stunting can be reduced.

The aim of the study in general to explain the proximal factors associated with the incidence of stunting for children under five years of age in Indonesia and in the developing countries. Researchers used electronic 9 databases in 2015 to 2020. Based on the results, 24 articles met the analysis criteria. From these articles, researchers found that the proximal factors associated with the incidence of stunting for children under five years of age were 1) low birth weight 2) prematurity 3) birth length 4) birth order 5) diarrhea 6) ARI 7) Incomplete basic immunization. Therefore, it is important to prevent stunting by controlling the determinants of proximal factors through monitoring maternal health, preventing infectious diseases in children and promptly handling them. Furthermore, it is necessary to carry out comprehensive primary research in the future related to proximal factors, so that it can accommodate all proximal factors.

Keywords: children under five years, proximal factors, stunting

Breast Feeding Problems at Babakan Sari in Bandung West Java

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Abstract

Background – Currently, Indonesia is facing stunting problem because of inadequate nutritional needs, including the nutrient in the first six months of life. One of the reasons was caused by sore nipples which lead mother stop breastfeed the baby.

Purpose – The purpose of the research, to look at breast feeding problems at Publik Health Care Cervice Babakan Sari in Bandung West Java.

Design/methodology/approach – The methodology of this study used descriptive quantitative to describe the aim by using 15 closed questions about breast feeding problems and analyzed by distribution frequency of breastfeed problems. Proportionate Random Sampling technique used to get 93 mothers as sample of the study.

Findings –The results showed 86 mother (92.47%) had problems while breastfeeding. Cracked nipples were the most common problem reported by mother (51.61%), breast swelling (47.31%) and sores accompanied by skin peeling of breast (13.97%). These show that they do not know how to breastfeed their baby safely and need special intervention to solve the problem.

Conclusion – Almost all mother in this study have problems while breastfeed their baby which indicate the need of treatment to increase their skills and knowledge about breast feeding. Health care personal should know these conditions to prevent the new cases. Each mother should know how to Breastfeed safely so the baby can breastfeeding without interruption, and will get adequate nutrition from breast milk.

Keywords: breast feeding, problem, community

Validity and Reliability of Hypertension Self-Care Profile in Indonesian Version

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Abstract

Hypertension is a chronic disease which can be controlled by self-care. One of the instruments for measuring self-care in hypertensive patients is hypertension self-care profile (HBP SCP) that uses English. However, there are no instruments in the Indonesian language that have been published yet, besides this instrument also requires evaluation if used in different cultures. The aim of this study was to develop and assess the validity and reliability of hypertension self-care profile in Indonesian version.

Steps of this research included forward and backward translation, an expert validation, cognitive patient interviews, and construct validity. Sample of this research consist of 115 hypertensive patients were selected based on inclusion criteria included being aged 18 years or older, being able to read and write in bahasa and being on anti hypertensive medication. Validity and reliability were conducted with Pearson correlation and Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Expert recommendation was to simplify the wording of questions based on culture in Indonesia. Patients interviews found that this version to be clear, comprehensible and easy to complete. The HBP SCP validity for behavior scale were found to be between 0.478 and 0.826 with reliability 0.919. The HBP SCP validity for motivation scale were found to be between 0.447 and 0.895 with reliability 0.915. The HBP SCP validity for self-efficacy scale were found to be between 0.467 and 0.756 with reliability 0.907.

Hypertension Self-Care Profile has been validated and adapted to assess self-care profile of hypertensive patient in the Indonesian. This questionnaire can be used in the future researches for hypertensive patients in Indonesia.

Key words: Behavior, hypertension, motivation, self-care, self-efficacy

Family Lived Experience In Treating Patient With Spondylitis Tuberculosis In Indonesia

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Abstract

Many studies have shown that patients with TB spondylitis are late treated. The cause of the delay has not been known, but the reactions to treatment, and lack of information about the disease. The family has an important role in preventing disease expansion and TB spondylitis complications for both the patient and the environment. The purpose of this study was to find out how to experience TB spondylitis in Bandung West Java. TB spondylitis. The research method used was descriptive phenomenology that focuses on the search for meaning and has a limited number of participants. Participants in this study were 10 patients with the primary care of TB spondylitis. All participants are women, six are mothers, two wives and two sisters. Data collection techniques in this study with documentation studies, in-depth interviews and observation. The analysis used in this study was an in-depth description of family experiences treating patients with TB spondylitis. In this study found four themes include: (1) TB spondylitis disease as a "confusing" disease. Consisting of two subthemes namely: (a) mechanical injury, "bullied" person, and instant food "accused" as the cause of TB spondylitis (b) An exhausting back and forth phase, Consist of: (a) changing Internet service provider (b) Alternative Treatment (c) Medical Treatment (3) Family Efforts in caring for Patients with tuberculosis spondylitis Consist of: (a) Family care when patient "can not do anything (b) Patiently facing the test of life (4) Family Expectations on Health Services, consisting of: (a) Ease of reaching the health services of patients with TB spondylitis (b) Good communication from health providers.

Keywords : *Family life experiences, caregiver burden, TB spondylitis, phenomenology*

Relationship of Dietary Habit and Resting Pattern with Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) Events to The Second Grade Students of D.III Midwifery of STIKes Mega Rezky Makassar 2018

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Abstract

Background - Many women experience physical discomfort for a few days before their menstrual period. Symptoms of menstrual disorders can range from discomfort in the abdominal area to emotional instability, a condition known as premenstrual syndrome.

Purpose – This study aimed to know the relationship of Dietary Habit and Resting Pattern with Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) Events to The Second Grade Students of D.III Midwifery of STIKes Mega Rezky Makassar 2018.

Design - This study used an analytic observational method with a Cross Sectional Study approach. The population in this study amounted to 115 students with a sample size of 89 students. Sampling in this study using the Stratified Random Sampling technique. Data analysis was processed using SPSS using the Chi-Square statistical test.

Findings - The results of this study found that there was no relationship between diet and the incidence of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) with a value of ρ -value $(0.859) > \alpha (0.05)$. There is a relationship between Rest Pattern and Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) with ρ -value $(0.004) < \alpha (0.05)$.

Research limitations – Limitations in this study are caused by several factors including differences in the number, psychological state, the state of the respondents when conducting the research as well as compliance and level of intensity. research implementation.

Originality/value – In this study, which became novelty, namely the researcher added a variable resting pattern as a factor that resulted in Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) in adolescents and this was the first time this was done at STIKes Mega Rezky as a contribution in dealing with morbidity.

Keywords : Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS), Dietary Habit, Resting Pattern

Consequences of Cyberbullying on Adolescents' Mental Health of West Java, Indonesia: Correlations with Suicide Risk

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Abstract

Background - Cyberbullying is a serious problem experienced by almost all countries. In Indonesia, the highest internet users are adolescents, so that adolescents are at risk of experiencing cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is bullying that is done through social media. Bullying carried out both traditionally and through social media has a psychological impact in the form of feelings of sadness and suicide attempts.

Purpose – The purpose of the research was to determine the relationship between cyberbullying and the risk of suicide in adolescents

Design/methodology/approach – this study was a corelational study with the cross-sectional approach of 1.043 students from ten state high schools and four state vocational schools with random sampling. Data analysis used the Chi-Square test, Kruskal-Wallis test, and Mann-Whitney test.

Findings – The results of statistical tests showed that there was a difference in the risk of suicide between the four cyberbullying groups ($p < 0.05$). There are 21.0% of adolescents who are at risk of suicide. Adolescent involvement in cyberbullying has an impact on the risk of suicide in adolescents.

Research limitations– This study only analyzes quantitatively with statistical analysis. Future studies can examine more deeply the impact of cyberbullying felt by adolescents with a qualitative research.

Originality/value – The risk of suicide is not only for adolescents who are involved as victims of cyberbullying but also affects adolescents who are involved as perpetrators, both perpetrators and victims. This study used 1,043 participants from all State Senior High Schools and Public Vocational High Schools in Tasikmalaya City.

Keywords: adolescents, cyberbullying, suicide risk

The Relationship Old Installed Infusion with Plebitis Occurrence

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Abstrak

Background: Intravenous therapy is a procedure in hospital services given to inpatients, giving intravenous therapy can cause complications, one of them is plebitis. Plebitis is an inflammation of the venous blood vessels characterized by pain, redness, swelling, and even cuts in the stabbing area. Factors that affect the occurrence of plebitis include the type of intravenous fluids used.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of long-attached infusion with plebitis occurrence.

Methodology: The method in this research is analytic survey by using cross sectional approach that observation only done once according to time determined by researcher by looking at the relation between dependent variable and independent. Population in this research is all hospitalized patient which infused. Sampling in this study using proportional random sampling technique that 55 patients.

Findings: The result of the study showed that the duration of infusion was mostly categorized > 3 days as many as 32 people (58,2%) and plebitis incidence mostly categorized plebitis that was 31 people (56,4%). Based on the result of the data analysis above, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the duration of infusion and the incidence of plebitis because the value $\alpha > p$ value (0,05 > 0,001) and χ^2 count > χ^2 table (15,018 > 3,841).

Research Limitation: Further research can be developed by carrying out more specific studies regarding the long association with the with the incidence of infusion and plebitis.

Originality: The different from previous research, name, in the research method, research instrument, time, and the title is taken.

Keywords: *Plebitis, Old Installed Infusion*

Families Role To Enhancing Safety For Elderly: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

Background - The elderly group was vulnerable to health problems. Safe care for the elderly was very important in all service settings. The family plays an important role in the care of the elderly. So far there has been no review about the role of the family in the safety of elderly patients.

Purpose – The purpose of the research was to understand the role of family in the safety of elderly patients.

Design/methodology/approach- A scoping review was undertaken to describe the availability of evidence related to families role to enhancing safety for elderly. Search through four databases for quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods research involving families in the safety of elderly patients over 60 years. The database used is Pubmed, EBSCO, Proquest and Science direct. Included papers were each reviewed by two authors for eligibility. Synthesis was done descriptively and used thematic analysis.

Findings – Seventeen empirical papers were included within the scoping review. There were consisting of 13 qualitative studies, 2 quantitative studies and 2 mixed methods studies. Families role in safety for the elderly includes assisting daily tasks, helping self-care, providing health care, providing advocacy and coordination.

Research limitations– . Starting from the limitations in determining the inclusion criteria in English, allowing publication in other languages. Some articles do not specifically focus on the safety of elderly patients, but the information is available to support and relate to the safety of elderly patients.

Originality/value – These review was focus on family as caregiver who responsible to enhancing safety care for elderly.

Keywords: Family role, family support, family involvement, safety, elderly

Decreased Intensity of Post Sectio Cesarea Wound Pain in Post Partum Mothers Using Lavender Therapeutic Scent In Makassar City

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Abstract

Background – Caesarean section is a method of excreting the results of conception by making an incision in the uterine wall through the mother's stomach which is generally performed on women who have medical indications and are at risk for vaginal delivery. Post Sectio Caesarean pain in postpartum mothers can cause problems such as disrupted mobilization, making it difficult for mothers to breastfeed so that it has an impact on the baby's nutrition. One of the treatments used to reduce pain is the use of lavender aroma therapy, which has anticonvulsant, antidepressant and soothing properties.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of lavender aromatherapy on reducing the intensity of post-caesarean wound pain in post partum mothers in Makassar city.

Design/methodology/approach – This research was conducted at RSKDIA Sitti Fatimah Makassar on 11 April-11 July 2019. The research method used a Quasi Experiment with a one group pre-test-post test design. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample size of 30 respondents. Data collection used the Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) instrument. Statistical test using paired t-test T test with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Findings – This research was conducted at RSKDIA Sitti Fatimah Makassar on 11 April-11 July 2019. The research method used a Quasi Experiment with a one group pre-test-post test design. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample size of 30 respondents. Data collection used the Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) instrument. Statistical test using paired t-test T test with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Research limitations– This study uses pain measurement with pain scale measurement. In further research, it is necessary to measure pain with more accurate techniques such as measuring blood cortisol levels to determine the level of pain or others

Originality/value – Previous studies have never been conducted on post-sectio cesarean respondent in Makassar and were only conducted outside South Sulawesi

Keywords: *Sectio Caesarea*, Aromatherapy, Lavender

The Effect Of Giving Black Chocolate On The Level Decrease of Primary Dismenorea In Adolescent Principles In 18 National Schools In Makassar

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Abstract

Background – Primary dysmenorrhea is menstruation accompanied by pain, without any pelvic pathology. Pain that occurs during a person's menstrual cycle is often accompanied by physical discomfort and discomfort, such as cramps. One of the non-pharmacological therapies includes consuming foods that stimulate the release of endorphins and serotonin, one of which is the provision of dark chocolate. Many people prefer this food, especially in adolescent, besides it tastes good and also contains tryptophan, which can stimulate the release of serotonin and contains carbohydrates when consumed will produce endorphins.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of giving dark chocolate on the rate of decline in primary dysmenorrhea in young women in 18 National Schools in Makassar

Design/methodology/approach – This study used a quasi-experimental method by using the one group pretest posttest design with paired sample test analysing. The number of samples was 30 teenage girls of primary dysmenorrhea within three months. The sampling technique using non-probability sampling in using interview and observation methods.

Findings – The result of this study showed that paired T-test $p = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$. It obtained that there was an effect of giving dark chocolate to be used as an alternative ingredient to reduce primary dysmenorrhea. It recommended for education to provide information so that menstrual primary does not interfere with learning activities.

Research limitations– In this study only observed a decrease in dysmenorrhoea in the short term, so the researchers could not know whether giving dark chocolate can reduce the rate of dysmenorrhoea in the long term. Future investigators may investigate the long-term function of chocolate for dysmenorrhea.

Originality/value – This research was first conducted in the city of Makassar, South Sulawesi. Some previous studies were conducted in the Java area so that it could be socialized to people with primary dysmenorrhea, especially South Sulawesi.

Keywords: Primary Dismenorrhea, Dark Chocolate Bar, Pain Level,

Systematic Review: Determinan Factor Parenting Feeding Style with a stunting on toddlers in Indonesia and Developing Countries

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Abstract

Background - Worldwide, the most common stunting on toddlers in Indonesia and developing countries 22,2% or 150,8 million toddlers with stunting. This makes a stunting in developing countries a public health problem that handles rapidly and is a first target for the Global Nutrition Target 2025. One of the direct factors that cause stunting is parenting feeding style of feeding the first 1000 days of life. *Stunting* due to improper parenting feeding style can have a negative impact on the health and quality of life of children in the short and long term.

Purpose – identify the determinants factor of parenting feeding styles in toddlers with the incidence of stunting in developing countries, especially Indonesia.

Design/methodology/approach – design systematic review, article 2015-2020 was conducted using Google Scholar, Proquest, Pubmed, Taylor and Francis, Ebsco, Scient Direct. The keywords used were “parenting or parental feeding style, stunting, child”. The author selected 28 articles that met criteria.

Findings – research review show that the determinants of parenting feeding style with the incidence of stunting: maternal nutritional status (fulfillment of energy intake, protein and chronic energy deficiency), early initiation of breastfeeding (delayed, not given), exclusive breastfeeding (Non-exclusive, early cessation of breastfeeding), complementary breastfeeding (time, duration, variants).

Research limitations–Research articles related parenting feeding style on toddler with stunting were still in limited resistance, especially that research with *Random Control Trial*.

Originality– Research about parenting feeding style on toddler with stunting, articles reviewed are articles that are researched in developing countries.

Keywords: *Child, parenting, parental feeding style, stunting.*

Literature Study: An Overview of Stunting Prevention Using Health Education Methods

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Abstract

The incidence of stunting in Indonesia is still high, currently Indonesia is ranked 4th in Asia, the country with the highest stunting rate. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of stunting prevention by using health education method in Indonesia. The research method was literature study from research results published in 2010-2020. Search results were obtained that met the criteria, namely from Google Scholar as many as 77 articles, ProQuest as many as 32 articles, PubMed as many as 22 articles using keywords, stunting prevention, stunting intervention, nursing intervention, education method, method of preventing and handling stunting found 10 articles that met the original research inclusion criteria used quasi experimental method, full text articles, samples in the articles were based on the articles analyzed for stunting prevention.

Of the 10 articles, there were 4 articles of health education with methods of education, modeling, practice and health promotion, 6 other education methods using tools for the education process including using booklets, flipcharts, brainstorming, audiovisual and Mother Smart Grounding (Msg). All articles could be used to increase the knowledge of mothers in preventing stunting based on the interventions used. It is hoped that health workers can provide information and considerations for pregnant women as well as the public to see the description of stunting prevention with health education method. To further researchers, it is hoped that this Literature Study can be refined by using larger number of samples with wider research area.

Keywords: Health Counseling Method, Prevention, Stunting.

The Use of Social Media as Tools in Education Program to Improve Diabetes Awareness among High School Students

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Abstract

Background – There is an increasing prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) among adolescents. Unhealthy lifestyle assumed a trigger for T2DM. The preliminary study found that adolescent knowledge was still low regarding the risk factors for T2DM. Social media platform such as WhatsApp become an alternative class environment for health education to increase youth awareness regarding T2DM.

Purpose – This study aims to determine the effect of WhatsApp-based health education on the awareness of high school students in the city of Padang about T2DM.

Design/methodology/approach – This research is a quantitative design with a pre-experimental one-group pretest-posttest approach. This research was conducted at three public high schools in Padang City, with a sample size of 165 students. Using a purposive sampling technique, the criteria for respondents had one of the risk factors, namely having a family history or having a BMI ≥ 25 Kg / m². Data were analysed using t-test to measure the difference of diabetes awareness and attitude, while the Wilcoxon test was used to measure the differences between knowledge and action.

Findings – The results showed an effect of health education using WhatsApp on students' Diabetes Awareness especially on their knowledge, attitude, and action (p-value = 0.000).

Research limitations– This study due to some physical distancing restriction unable to directly observe the behaviour among students regarding their diet and activities.

Originality/value – This study added new value in research of delivering education to the millennial generation using their gadget to access health information.

Keywords: Diabetes Awareness; Knowledge; Attitudes; Behaviors; Health Education; Social Media

Factors Affecting Nutritional Status of Pregnant Women: A Literature Study

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Abstract

Malnutrition in pregnant women has an impact on both mother and child. In children causing LBW, premature, developmental disorders, stunting. Mother it causes chronic energy deficiency and anemia. Therefore important to conduct literature studies regarding factors that affect the nutritional status of pregnant women. This literature study is purposeful to indentify the influencing factors nutritional status of pregnant women and knowing whether there are other factors besides those have been widely studied. This study used narrative review method. Searched using EBSCOhost, PubMed and Google Scholar database. Keywords “pregnant women” AND “nutritional status” AND “factor”. The inclusion criteria were artichles that discuss nutritional status of pregnant women, five last years, free full text, samples of pregnant women, in english or indonesian. The exclusion criteria were not including volume, number, and published articles. There were 16 quantitative research articless analyzed in this study. This study found factors that affect the nutritional status of pregnant women, which could be changed and which could not be changed. There were age, parity, education, knowledge, social economic, infectious diseases, ANC, diet occupation, and origin of residence. Factors which has not been found, such as caffeine intake, illiterature and self efficacy. Suggestions for research, it is necessary to have further research related to nutritional status by assessing weight gain and BMI, for health workers it is better to provide health education regarding factors that may be changed in pregnant women, namely nutrition knowledge, visit ANC and diet.

Keywords: Factors, nutritional status, pregnant women

The Effectiveness Of Counter Pressure Technique And Abdominal Lifting On Stage I Childbirth Pain In Primigravida Mothers

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Abstract

Background - Midwives help reduce labor pain with massage techniques. Some of them are counterpressure techniques and abdominal lifts that can reduce pain by applying touch to relieve fatigue in the body, improve blood circulation, and improve the well-being of the mind.

Purpose – The purpose of the research is to determine the effectiveness of counter pressure technique and abdominal lifting on stage I childbirth pain in primigravida mothers.

Design/methodology/approach – The research method used was a quasi-experimental design with a two group posttest only design from two groups, namely the counter pressure group and the abdominal lifting group with 0f 60 people. The sampling technique was done by using a quota sampling technique. Data collection using observation sheets and pain measurements using a visual analog scale (VAS) which is valid and can be done internationally.

Findings – Data analysis using the Mann Whitney test with a p value of $0.007 < 0.05$ indicates that counter pressure is more effective than abdominal lifting where the mean value of labor pain shows a scale of counter pressure pain of 24.90. which is smaller than the average value of labor pain in the abdomen, namely 36.10.

Research limitations– In this study, only using a pain scale in the form of a questionnaire so that it is still less effective and for further researchers it is expected to use the lab to find out the pain that is felt

Originality/value – In this study, researchers used a comparative variable, namely removal of the stomach as an independent variable compared to previous studies using only one variable

Keywords: Counter Pressure Technique, Abdominal Lifting, Stage I Childbirth Pain

Integrative Review of Interventions for Family Caregivers of Elderly Patients with Cancer

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Abstract

Background: Caregivers of elderly with cancer suffer from psychological and physical burden. In most cases, they are adult children who have some other obligation in relation to their own nuclear family. Knowledge on what kind of intervention has been conducted is essential to offer some views on what have been effectively working and to identify activities that still need to be improved.

Purpose: The aim of this systematic review was to explore type of interventions given to family caregivers of elderly with cancer.

Design: An Integrative review was conducted. PubMed, Web of science and Medline were searched until August 2020. The search terms were: “intervention”, “family caregiver”, “elderly”, “older patient/person/people”, “cancer”, and “neoplasm”. Eligible studies included any type of intervention studies with the similar purpose that published in a peer review journal. There is no limited time period for the papers and only paper written in English included.

Findings: The search yielded 1201 paper and of those, 11 were included in the current review (6 RCTs, 2 pre and post intervention, 1 pilot study, 1 qualitative and 1 case study). Majority of intervention contents focused on informational and educational including caregiver role, disease and symptom management, pain, nutrition, elimination, medical treatment, palliative care and EOL, coping skills, community resource and caregiving skills. Content focused on psychological aspect were about spiritual and emotional, relaxation and self-care, coping with grief and bereavement support. Only 3 studies included psychomotor skills to equip caregivers for daily care and only one study focused on caregivers’ physical well-being. Almost all studies identified psychological as their expected outcomes.

Conclusion: Some studies showed positive impacts of intervention especially on preparedness in which the retention stayed for a longer period of time in comparison with other aspects. The fact that only limited studies focused on physical domain of caregivers and involved psychomotor skills of caregivers, show that these areas are urgently need to be addresses in the future studies.

Keyword: intervention, family caregivers, elderly, cancer, systematic review

The Problems Affecting the Implementation of Posyandu Program: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background – Integrated Health Post for Child Center (Posyandu) is a form of community-based health program (UKBM) carried out by, from, and along with the community to empower and provide facilities for the community to obtain health services for mothers, babies, and toddlers. Posyandu activities include: KIA, family planning, immunization, nutrition, diarrhea prevention. However, Posyandu in Indonesia still faced several problems.

Purpose – This study aimed at investigating the problems that affect the implementation of Posyandu program and actions to improve Posyandu program services.

Design/methodology/approach – The method used in this study was literature review. The literatures used in this study were the search results through national and international journals. National includes google scholar [<https://scholar.google.co.id/>] and international includes Pubmed [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>] with the keyword “Problems and Posyandu Program” published in 2016-2020. Based on the search results, 8 national and 2 international articles related to the topic and in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria were found.

Findings – The results of 10 literature reviews show there are several fundamental problems of Posyandu program in Indonesia, namely: 1) the low role of Posyandu cadres; 2) the lack of understanding on the benefit of Posyandu program; 3) The lack of participation in Posyandu activities; 4) The lack of facilities and infrastructure for Posyandu activities; and 5) the lack of cross-program and cross-sector cooperation. In addition, there are 5 actions needed to solve the problems. The first action is to conduct a training program for Posyandu cadres. The second one is to conduct regular outreach at Posyandu for mothers and families by trained cadres. The third one is to improve the facilities and infrastructure in Posyandu. The fourth one is to provide both material and immaterial incentives for an active Posyandu’s cadre. Lastly, the fifth action is to increase advocacy efforts to related parties.

Conclusion – In conclusion, Posyandu program are still facing problems affecting its implementation. Therefore, the posyandu revitalization actions are needed. The main key lies in increasing cadres' capacity through training.

Keywords: Posyandu Program, Problems, Implementation

Relaxation Technique for Hemodialysis Patient: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background – The action of hemodialysis in patients with chronic renal failure can trigger anxiety due to situational crisis, death threat and not knowing the final outcome of hemodialysis action.

Purpose – This systematic review aimed to review and appraise the Impact of Relaxation Technique for hemodialysis patients.

Design/methodology/approach – This study used a design of systematic review of an RCT. The strategy for searching restricted to the English and Indonesian language from 2010 to 2020. We conducted three databases: PubMed, Science Direct, and Google Scholar. Three independent reviewers analyzed every study based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, then followed by The Consolidated Standard of Reporting Trials (CONSORT). We extracted data from each article as follows: the authors, region, sample, Design, and outcomes. Furthermore. Screening citations resulted in nine studies that were included in the analysis.

Findings – We extracted published studies based on the PRISMA flowchart and found 709. We screened relevant published studies related to relaxation technique to decrease anxiety based on the titles and abstracts. This study found that relaxation technique including Murottal Al-Quran Therapy, Dhikr Therapy, Progressive Muscle Relaxation, Benson Relaxation Technique, Music Therapy, Hypno EFT (Emotional Freedom Technique), Breathing Exercise, Acceptance And Commitment Therapy and Autogenic Therapy. It could decrease anxiety.

Research limitations–The researchers used only three databases.

Originality/value –This study was focused on randomized control trials. Aside from that, this study used EndNote to manage references.

Keywords: “Relaxation” AND “Anxiety” AND “Chronic Kidney Disease” AND “Haemodialysis”.

Nursing Entrepreneurship Development: Literature Review

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Abstract

Background Entrepreneurship in nursing has enormous and promising opportunities for a nurse. It includes palliative care / home care, nursing counseling, caregiver training, physiotherapy services and others. However, the development of entrepreneurship in nursing still faces several obstacles.

Purpose The aim of this study was to explore the development of entrepreneurship in nursing.

Method The method used in this study was literature review. Several data bases including Google scholar, Garuda, National Library, DOAJ, PubMed, Scindirect, and Proquest were used. Keywords were chosen in accordance with MESH (Medical Subject Heading), including “kewirausahaan keperawatan”, “hambatan kewirausahaan keperawatan”, “mahasiswa keperawatan”, “nursing entrepreneurship”, “nursing entrepreneurial”, “barrier of nursing entrepreneur”, “opportunities of nursing entrepreneur”, and “nursing student” in April 2020. Based on the search results there were 4 national and 4 international articles related to the topic and match the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Findings Findings from 8 articles indicated that obstacles faced by entrepreneur nurses were more due to a lack of entrepreneurial knowledge, experience, and skills. There are several ways to overcome obstacles that occur in nursing entrepreneurship, namely: increasing entrepreneurial knowledge and experience, identifying opportunities via internet or social media, and always interacting among fellow entrepreneurs, patients and the community to find opportunities that have never been found before. The solution to develop nursing entrepreneurship is to increase the interest, knowledge, skills, training and experience of nursing entrepreneurs. This research is expected to be used as an evaluation of entrepreneurship learning and nursing entrepreneurship development programs.

Conclusion In conclusion, the development of nursing entrepreneurship is still facing some obstacles that need to be overcome. The main key lies in increasing knowledge, interests and skills through entrepreneurial training and education.

Keywords: nursing entrepreneurship, nursing entrepreneurial, barrier of nursing entrepreneur, opportunities of nursing entrepreneur.

Implementation of Family Health Care Tasks and the relationship with Quality of Life for Diabetes Mellitus Patients in Malang

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Abstract

Background - Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease that requires long-term care so that patients can continue their activities and have a good quality of life. The family has an essential role in providing long-term care for DM patients.

Purpose – This study aims to analyze the relationship between the implementation of family health care tasks and the quality of life of DM patients in Malang.

Design/methodology/approach – The study design was a correlation observation with a cross-sectional study approach. Respondents were DM patients in Malang with their family caregivers (654 people), were chosen by a cluster random sampling technique. Measurement of the implementation of family health care tasks using a questionnaire compiled by researchers and the quality of life of people with diabetes using the Diabetes Mellitus Quality of Life (DQOL) questionnaire.

Findings – The results showed that 89% of families had good abilities in carrying out health care tasks, and 84.1% of DM patients also had a good quality of life. These results indicate that the implementation of family health care tasks is significantly related to the quality of life of people with diabetes..

Research limitations– Researchers need a longer time to explain respondents about the questionnaire items so that further revision of the questionnaire is necessary.

Originality/value – The Family has an essential role in every aspect of health care for patient with DM.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Family Health Care Tasks, Quality of Life

Descriptive Study of Optimizing Family Health Functions in Preventing Covid 19 Transmission

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Abstract

Background - Covid 19 has now become a world health problem, and Indonesia has declared an emergency status for an outbreak. To prevent transmission of covid 19, the government has set three policies that is increasing the availability and reliability of infrastructure, involving the industrial world and social education. However, Covid 19 transmission still occurs. Preparedness for Covid 19 transmission starts with the family as the smallest system in community. The Healthy Indonesian Program with a Family Approach is considered as the right effort, so that families carry out health functions to prevent covid 19 transmission.

Purpose – This study aimed to optimizing family functions in preventing covid 19 transmission.

Design – This study used a descriptive analytic design. Two hundred and fifty eight samples were recruited using consecutive sampling technique. To measure family function using questionnaire. Data were analyzed by frequency test.

Findings – The results of the frequency test show that most of the respondents have optimally performed family functions in the health sector. Most of the respondents understand covid 19, they are capable of making decisions, they are able to care for the family, they are able to modify the environment, and they are able to take advantage of health services.

Research limitations– This study only captures the extent to which the family optimally performs health functions, it does not provide any form of intervention.

Originality – The results of this study prove that the family has an important role to play in breaking the transmission of covid 19.

Keywords: Covid 19, Family Health Functions.

Description of Anxiety and Quality of Life Level in Congestive Heart Failure Patients: Literature Review

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Abstract

Congestive heart failure (CHF) is condition where the heart unable to pump blood throughout the body to meet the needs of tissues, oxygen and nutrients. According to WHO, in 2016 the incidence of CHF is still become a health problem with the highest ranking in both developed and developing countries. The incidence in West Java, according to Risesdas 2013, the city of Garut is in the 5th position. Patients with CHF may experience functional limitations in carrying out their activities, this is due to the symptoms that causes physical and psychological impacts, one of which is anxiety. The anxiety experienced can aggravate psychological condition and result in a decrease in quality of life. The aim of this literature study was to describe the anxiety level and quality of life in congestive heart failure patient. The method used was literature study using keyword searches of congestive heart failure patients, anxiety, quality of life according to the inclusion criteria: articles from research results published in 2009-2019 in Indonesian and English. The database used by Google Scholar and PubMed, articles were selected in stages based on keywords and inclusion criteria using the PRISMA Appraisal tool, obtained 6 articles. The result of literature study from 6 articles found that all articles stated that patients with CHF had moderate anxiety level, if the patient experienced frequent anxiety it would cause their quality of life to decline, therefore these conditions can affect the quality of life, while the finding was 3 articles discussing age, 2 articles discussing education and 1 article discussing employment. The conclusion of the articles obtained regarding the description of anxiety level and quality of life in congestive heart failure patients were influenced by factors like age, education and employment. This literature study is expected to be used as a reference and review of information for future researchers.

Keywords: Congestive heart failure patient, Anxiety and Quality of Life

Student Caring Behavior In The Learning Process In Faculty Of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

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Abstract

Caring is a universal phenomenon, which can influence a person's behavior, feelings and thoughts in a relationship with another. Caring behavior can be learned, practiced and developed as early as possible. Nursing students who are prepared to become professional nurse candidates have been equipped with knowledge related to caring. Caring behavior during education can be seen from the learning process both in large classes, tutorials and practicum. Complaints related to student behavior are found in the nursing faculty, it is important to be examined more deeply.

The purpose of this study is to identify student caring behavior during the learning process that is perceived by students and staff at the Faculty on nursing Unpad.

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study. The population in this study were students of the nursing faculty. Data obtained by conducting interviews then analyzed based on Collaizi.

The results of the research on 17 respondents who were taken randomly, obtained seven themes in caring behavior during the educational process both in tutorials and practicum. These themes are knowledge, courage, patience, enthusiasm, communication, respect and sensitivity. The conclusion of this study shows that students in the learning process need role models that are able to influence students to behave well, and there is a good support group from these students to remind each other and provide input to each other.

Keywords : Caring Behavior, Learning Process, Students.

Analysis of The Death Risk Factors Due To Covid-19 Infection: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background - The five countries with the highest death caused by Covid-19 until June 15th, 2020 are America with 114,466 cases, Brazil with 41,828 cases, Britain with 41,481 cases, Italy with 34,223 cases and France with 29,312 cases. Indonesia, although not as many as in France, from February 2020 to June 15, 2020, 2,134 people have died due to Covid-19. Identification of risk factors for death from this disease will help to make the right decisions and thereby control and minimize deaths due to this pandemic. The purpose of this systematic review is to analyze the causes of death from the Corona Diseases Virus (Covid-19).

Purpose – The purpose of this systematic review is to analyze the causes of death due to Corona Virus Diseases (Covid-19).

Design/methodology/approach – Systematic reviews were carried out on the online database Proquest, SCOPUS, and Science Direct with the following 3 keywords "risk factors" AND "mortality" AND "Covid-19" then filtered based on special publications in 2020, in English, full text, and selected journals based on title and abstract

Findings – There are several risk factors for death in patients infected with Covid-19. These risk factors need to be carried out early assessments in dealing with Covid-19 patients to minimize the risk of mortality due to covid 19. Among them are characteristic factors (age and sex), chronic disease factors (comorbid), nutritional factors (obesity) and outcome factors blood laboratory. The factor that can be controlled by the nurse is controlling the BMI factor by calculating the patient's intake and output needs.

Conclusion – These risk factors need to be carried out during the initial assessment in handling Covid 19 patients to minimize the risk of mortality due to Covid 19..

Keywords: Covid -19, Death, Mortality, Risk Factors

Pain Management on Patient Post-Operative Radical Cystectomy Ileal Conduit: An Experience in Bridging Evidence into Nursing Practice

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Abstract

Background - Acute pain management is one of the challenging phenomena for nurses particularly in patients receiving radical cystectomy.

Purpose – This case study aimed to describe the process and outcome of implementing an evidence to improve nursing practice for managing pain after radical cystectomy ileal conduit in a hospital setting.

Method – Literature was reviewed, analyzed, synthesized, and checked recommendation of The Joanna Briggs Institute for evidence-based nursing. This study used two steps to implement the evidence: 1) Integrating the evidence with clinical expertise, patient preferences, and local context; and 2) Assessing the effectiveness of the decision, intervention, or outcome evaluation after practice during 13 days for a 67-year-old-Thai male with radical cystectomy ileal conduit. The pain assessment tools used multidimensional assessment for pain from McCaffery, Numeric Rating Scale, and Douleur Neuropathique 4.

Findings – Nursing process was started from assessment to evaluation. Acute pain was chosen as nursing problem in this case. Both pharmacological (epidural, morphine, fentanyl, naproxen, and paracetamol) and non-pharmacological (deep breathing and massage) intervention were approached in a holistic way. The success of implementation of evidence-based practice in this case were the pain intensity score has decreased from ranged 9 to 5; the patient verbalized satisfaction with pain management; pain affects activity, sleep, and negative emotions, or thoughts were decreased since post-operative day 0.

Conclusion – A combination of pharmacology and non-pharmacology intervention for reducing the pain after surgery has shown effective for this case. These evidence-based interventions could be considered to apply into others with major surgery.

Keywords: Cancer, Evidence-Based Nursing, Management, Pain, Surgery

Factors Related To The Risk Of Suicide In Scizophrenia: A Case Study

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Abstract

Background - Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in schizophrenics. Among schizophrenic clients, 40% of suicide thoughts are launched, 20% to 40% are replaced by suicide attempts, 10-15% of their life challenges by fighting themselves. In Indonesia, as much as 4.2% of schizophrenia is taught at Prof.H.B. Saanin committed suicide. Nurses as providers of nursing care contribute to support this prevalence. Therefore, to understand factors associated with the risk of going away are important to develop and make cover to reduce the risk of escape.

Purpose – The purpose of a case study is to analyze factors related to the risk of suicide in schizophrenia in hospital.

Design/methodology/approach – This study literature review summon database through Pro Quest, Science Direct, Wiley, Scopus with the keywords suicide and schizophrenic with the following inclusion criteria: published in peer-reviewed journals in 2014-2019 and discussing risk factors for incidence suicide and risk of suicide in schizophrenia in the Hospital.

Findings – The factors related to the risk of suicide in schizophrenics include characteristic factors, psychological factors and clinical factors. Characteristic factors include gender, young age, single marital status and geographic location. The psychological factor is having thoughts of despair. Clinical factors include the medical diagnosis of schizophrenia and first attack psychosis and social factors, namely the lack of social support.

Conclusion – Psychiatric nurses can play a significant role in reducing the risk of suicide in schizophrenia through monitoring and education on medication adherence to patients as well as education to families to increase social support such as schedules to visit patients at the hospital.

Keywords: characteristic factors, clinical factors, nurses, schizophrenia, social factors, suicide, psychological factors

Heart Failure Care During The COVID-19 Pandemic; Literature Review Bambang Aditya Nugraha¹, Sulastini², Sandra Pebrianti³, Gusgus Ghraha Ramdhanie⁴

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Abstract

Background - Heart failure is a disease in which the heart is unable to maintain adequate circulation. The problem that arises due to heart failure is a disruption in the respiratory system due to excess fluid in the lungs. This condition worsens if a heart failure patient is infected with the Corona Virus or suffers from Covid 19 because it will cause inflammation and damage to the lung tissue, thus heart failure patients should avoid covid-19 infection as much as possible.

Purpose – The purpose of the study to describe the care of heart failure patients during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Design/methodology/approach – The study method used narrative review, article database using the Google Scholar pubmed database and the Garuda portal using the keywords for covid-19 heart failure treatment. The results showed as many as 1583 articles that fulfilled the search criteria. After the analysis was conducted only 6 articles that were either theme or content in accordance with predetermined inclusion criteria.

Findings – Treatment of heart failure during a pandemic puts forward the prevention of transmission and spread of COVID-19 as well as improving the quality of life for heart failure patients during the pandemic.

Conclusion – Heart failure is a chronic disease that must be treated continuously even though the Covid 19 pandemic occurs so that the treatment must be able to prevent the transmission and spread of Covid-19. The results of the study are expected to be used as information in the planning of nursing care strategies for heart failure patients during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: covid-19, heart failure, care

Improving The Quality Of Nursing Documentation Using Supervision Of The Head Of Room

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Abstract

Background -The quality of nursing care can be assessed from documentation by nurses through supervision activities.

Purpose – This study determines the relationship between headroom supervision activities and the quality of documentation in the inpatient installation of X Depok Hospital.

Design/methodology/approach – This was descriptive correlation research with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 52 nurses were involved with 93 documentations taken using a consecutive sampling technique. The instruments used include validated questionnaires (0,31) and documentation observation sheets by the Indonesia Ministry of Health.

Findings –The results of the study showed there was a significant relationship between the implementation of supervision and the quality of nursing documentation ($p=0,008$, $OR=9,286$). Supervision implementation was the dominant factor determining the quality of documentation. However, the frequency of supervision and documentation needs to be increased. Nurses need to be documented immediately after interacting with patients.

Research limitations– This study has not explored in depth the perceptions of nurses about the ability of the head of the room to apply the sub variable supervision. This study also has a limited sample, namely a limited sample of nursing documentation.

Originality/value – This study examines the relationship of nursing supervision component to the quality of nursing documentation which has not been investigated by other researchers.

Keywords: head nurse, nursing documentation, supervision

Kangaroo Method Treatment (KMT) and Murottal Therapy as a Treatment For Increasing Body Weight In Low Birth Weight Babies at RSKDIA Siti Fatimah Makassar

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Abstract

Background - Infants with low birth weight (LBW) are at high risk of health problems and are still the main cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality. One of the treatments other than the incubator is the kangaroo method which is effective for providing warmth, breast milk, protection from infection, stimulation, safety and affection and effective murottal therapy to eliminate or improve life difficulties, physically, psychologically, socially and spiritual distress and increases comfort.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was whether the Kangaroo Method Treatment (KMT) and Murottal Therapy were effective on Weight Gain in Low Birth Weight Babies at RSKDIA Siti Fatimah Makassar 2019.

Design/methodology – The research method used was quasi-experimental with two groups (one group of kangaroo treatment method, one group of murottal therapy) pre and post test design. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with inclusion criteria: babies weighing 2000-2499 grams, in general good condition. The sample in this study were 30 LBW babies.

Findings – The results showed that the paired test obtained a p value of $0.000 < 0.005$, meaning that kangaroo treatment and murottal therapy were effective in increasing baby weight, while the results of the independent T test obtained a p value of $0.217 > 0.05$

Research limitations– The limitations in this study, there were some who did not understand about the kangaroo method and the availability of the respondents studied because they still believed in myths

Originality/value – The novelty of this research is to add variables by comparing with previous studies and this research has just been conducted in the hospital.

Keywords: Kangaroo Method Treatment, Murottal Therapy, Low Birth Weight

Effleurage Massage Using Rose Aromatherapy Oil to Reduce the Intensity of Primary Dysmenorrhea in Teenage Girls at the Islamic Boarding School, Pondok Madinah, Makassar

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Abstract

Background – Dysmenorrhea is menstrual pain that is felt in the lower abdomen that occurs before and during menstruation which is a major gynecological problem, which is often complained of by women. In adolescent menstrual pain (dysmenorrhea) is very felt. Some of them during menstruation often feel uncomfortable even very often interfere with daily activities.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of administering massage effleurage using rose aromatherapy oil to reduce the intensity of primary dysmenorrhea in young women at MA Islamic Boarding School Pondok Madinah Makassar in 2019

Design/methodology– The research method used was a Quasi-Experimental design with a pre-test and post-test one group design. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample size of 30 respondents. Data collection used a questionnaire and menstrual pain checklist sheet.

Findings – The results of the analysis using the Wilcoxon test obtained a P value of 0.000 <0.05. It was concluded that effleurage massage using rose aromatherapy oil was effective in reducing the intensity of primary dysmenorrhea in young women at the Islamic Boarding School in Madina Makassar.

Research limitations– The limitation of this study is that the respondents are still unfamiliar with rose water so that the availability of respondents is still lacking and the researcher still uses a pain scale questionnaire

Originality/value – The novelty of this research is that it is still new in Makassar and the researchers added rose aromatherapy oil as a comparison with previous researchers and it was first carried out at the pesantren

Keywords: Effleurage Massage, Rose Aromatherapy Oil, Intensity of Primary Dysmenorrhea

The Role of Family On Parenting Pattern For Children Under 5 Years Old: A Population-Based Study

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Abstract

Background - Poor nutrition during childhood especially in the first 5 years of their life impedes physical and mental development. Family had a main role in parenting pattern for children's growth.

Purpose - To examine the correlation between family function and parenting pattern for physical growth of children under 5 years old.

Methods - A multi-center cross-sectional study was conducted in West Java Province, Indonesia (N=3236). Women aged 15-49 years old were recruited using multistage random sampling. The family function was measured in eight function including religious, socio-cultural, affective, protection, reproduction, education, economic, and environmental function. A linier regression was used to determine the correlation between family function and parenting pattern for physical growth of children.

Results - The participants were primarily (n=3311, 85.1%) had one child under 5 years. More than three quarter (n=3307, 84.9%) participants fed their children with a good nutrition. Almost all participants (n=10223, 98.9%) performed religious function in worship, while only one-third (n=3098, 30.0%) participants performed socio-cultural function in discussion. More than half (n=6792, 65.7%) participants performed affective function in showing affection. Five family function including religious, affective, protection, reproduction, and environmental function were found to be correlated with the parenting pattern for physical growth of children with the t value of 6.2, 6.1, 13.1, 4.5, and 5.7, respectively.

Limitation - The limitation found in our study include the nature of cross-sectional design used. However, the large sample size may overcome this limitation.

Conclusions - The results imply that family has an important role in supporting children's physical growth. Optimizing family function is needed to prevent lack of physical growth and further impact.

Keywords: family, function, parenting pattern, children under 5 years

Correlation Between Spiritual Well-Being And Level Of Fatigue Among Breast Cancer Patients

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Abstract

Background: Cancer-related fatigue has been shown to be a significant side effect that influences the quality of life, during treatment, and after treatment. Cancer patients have also been shown experiencing spiritual distress. An assessment of life quality is determined by several essential parameters, such as spiritual well-being and fatigue. Quality of life assessments is needed to assess coping abilities, treatment tolerance, and treatment outcomes.

Aim of the study: The study aims to determine the relationship between cancer-related fatigue and spiritual well-being among breast cancer patients during chemotherapy treatment.

Method: A correlational design involving 112 patients who were undergoing chemotherapy treatment were recruited in this study. The instruments used in assessing spiritual well-being and fatigue are Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy - Spirituality (FACIT-Sp) and FACIT-Fatigue Scales. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Correlation analysis.

Finding: Mean spiritual well-being score was 35.91 (SD = 6.89), and the mean fatigue score was 33.04 (SD = 9.58). There were a moderate and significant inverse correlations between fatigue scores and spiritual well-being ($r_s = .364$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: There was a negative correlation between spiritual well-being and fatigue. Breast cancer patients who had higher spiritual well-being that means they would alleviate fatigue symptoms. Therefore, nurses should consider that increasing spiritual well-being would reduce fatigue and vice versa.

Keyword: Breast cancer, fatigue, spiritual well-being, treatment, chemotherapy

The Relationship between Plasma Protein Expression of TNF- α and BDNF with Cardiovascular Endurance to Mildly Level Depressed Elderly

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Abstract

Background – Senam Jantung Sehat Seri-I (SJSS-I) is one of the moderate intensity aerobic sports that is safe for the elderly and is likely to improve Cardiovascular Endurance (CE), reduce the expression of TNF- α plasma protein, and increase the expression of BDNF plasma protein.

Aim of the study – The present study aimed to identify the relationship between Plasma Protein Expression of TNF- α and BDNF with CE to Mildly Level Depressed Elderly

Method – Correlational design for 15 elderly people aged > 60 years who suffered from mild depression based on the GDS-15. Elderly who experience mild level depression doing SJSS-I frequency 3 times a week for 12 weeks. Physical fitness is measured through a 6-minute test. To measure of TNF- α and BDNF through the ELISA method. Data were analysed with paired-t, Wilcoxon, Spearman rho, Multiple linear regression analysis and coefficient of determination

Finding – SJSS-I frequency can improve CE in mildly depressed elderly (244.33 ± 68.94 VS 352.73 ± 88.86 m; $p < 0.001$), can reduce the expression of TNF- α plasma protein (334.40 VS 174.26 VS 166.60 ± 132.79 pg / mL; $p = 0.001$), can increase the expression of BDNF plasma protein (1664.8 ± 588.9 VS 2974.4 ± 874.4 pg / mL; $p < 0.001$). There is a very strong negative correlation between CE and TNF- α ($r_s = -0.704$; $p = 0.003$). There is a strong positive correlation between CE and BDNF ($r_s = 0.582$; $p = 0.023$).

Conclusion - SJSS-I increases CE, decreases TNF- α and increases BDNF in mildly depressed elderly. The magnitude of the functional relationship between plasma protein expression and CE is greater in the expression of TNF- α plasma protein than in BDNF.

Keywords: Cardiovascular Endurance, Mild Level Depressed Elderly, Plasma Protein Expression of BDNF, Plasma Protein Expression of TNF- α .

Diabetes Care During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - Diabetes mellitus is an endocrine disorder manifested by instability of blood sugar levels due to insulin deficiency or resistance. Diabetes is also a chronic disease that must be treated continuously. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the treatment process for diabetes patients has experienced obstacles, especially with regard to physical distancing rules. In addition, diabetes is a comorbid in Corona virus infection. patients with diabetes should avoid exposure to the Corona virus.

Purpose – The purposr of this study was to describe the treatment of diabetes mellitus during the COVID-19 pandemic

Design/methodology/approach – The method used is a narrative review using the keyword covid-19 diabetes care. The article database used is pubmed and Google Scholar using inclusion criteria. The search results showed that 937 articles appeared and after analysis there were 4 articles that matched the search criteria.

Finding: Treatment carried out in diabetes mellitus patients during the Covid 19 epidemic is to prevent transmission of Covid 19 while still observing health protocols and carrying out self-care management (Medication adherence, self monitoring of blood glucose, diet, physical activity, coping with hypoglycemia, coping with other complications , stress management, foot care) and self-care management education that can be delivered through a technology-based approach.

Conclusion – The main goal of diabetes care during a pandemic is to maintain blood sugar stability and prevent complications with various efforts. The results of the study are expected to be used as information for developing diabetes patient care protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Care, Covid-19, Diabetes

The Effectiveness of The Class Program For Pregnant Women On The Nutrition of Pregnant Women At Bara- Baraya Public Health Center

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Abstract

Background - Mortality and pain of pregnant women in Indonesia is still quite high one of the causes is the shortage of energy chronicles. Pregnant class is a means of learning together about health for pregnant women in the form of face-to-face groups which aims to increase the mother's knowledge and skills regarding pregnancy.

Purpose – This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the class program for pregnant women on the nutrition of pregnant women at Bara- Barayya Health Center.

Design/methodology – This research design used a quasi experimental. The design used was one group pre-test-post-test design. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with the Wilcoxon test. The number of samples is 30 respondents.

Findings – The results of statistical tests using Wilcoxon Kolmogrov-Smimov obtained the value of $\rho = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so it can be interpreted that the class program for pregnant women is effective in providing nutritional knowledge to pregnant women at the Bara-Barayya Health Center.

Research limitations– The limitations research is an the another difference education mother pregnant who follow the program class mother pregnant, as well as the factor of economic family so that mother pregnant to follow the class mother pregnant.

Originality/value – Most programs are aimed at pregnant women by including nutritional material in the program, the presentation of nutritional material in the class of pregnant women is carried out in an innovative manner accompanied by simulated food serving. healthy and provides a good dose of carbohydrates, protein, and fat.

Keywords: Kangaroo Method Treatment, Murottal Therapy, Low Birth Weight

Device-Related Pressure Injury in Healthcare Staff Wearing Personal Protective Equipment in COVID – 19 Pandemic: A Mini-Review

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Abstract

Background – During the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare staff was wearing personal protective equipment in taking care of COVID-19 patients in many hours a day. It would increase device-related pressure injury and should be prevented.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to explore information on device-related pressure injury in healthcare staff wearing personal protective equipment in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Design/methodology/approach –This mini-review was conducted by searching articles dan review them. The keywords used are “pressure injury” AND “COVID 19” AND “personal protective equipment”. The literature searching was conducted using PubMed, Proquest, Science Direct, and Scholar Google database from 2019 to 2020. This searching was limited to English resources and but not limited to specific research design.

Findings – This study found the prevalence of device-related pressure injury; characteristics of device-related pressure injury; related factors od device-related pressure injury in healthcare staff; and how to prevent device-related pressure injury.

Conclusion – The device-related pressure injury among healthcare staff was occurred due to wearing personal protective equipment in time of COVID-19 pandemic. Some researchers have identified it and try to prevent it.

Keywords: pressure injury, device-related pressure injury, personal protective equipment, COVID-19

Case Study: Evidence-Based Nursing for Prevention and Management of Delirium in Patients Undergoing Cardiac Surgery.

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Abstract

Background: Delirium is defined as an acute cognitive disorder presenting in patient where fluctuation in cognition, apathy, and non-organized thinking. Postoperative delirium is recognizing as the most common surgical complication in older adults. Management of delirium is very important to reduce the risk of the patients and also the health care provider, such as a nurse who full taking care of the patient have important role to prevention of delirium from begin post-operative until the patients transfer to the ward then discharge. **Purpose:** To assess the effectiveness of tools for screening of delirium in patients undergoing cardiac surgery and evaluate the effectiveness of evidence based nursing intervention for prevention and management of delirium in patients undergoing cardiac surgery. **Method:** We performed a case study design with five hospitalized patients who have cardiac surgery including patients who has been admit 1-2 days before the surgery or within day 7th after cardiac surgery. The authors provided the data collection tools for screening of delirium and intervention of prevention and management of delirium in patients post cardiac surgery based on NICE guidelines. **Findings:** Based on the data collected from five respondents, two patients who has include in high risk age already have delirium phase, while the three of the patients has no showed delirium in cardiac postoperative. the most common of intervention in all cases is re-orientation and immobilization (use cardiac rehabilitation) and also simple communications. **Limitation:** This study cannot use only one tool because it considers the culture of the patients. This study tried to combine three tools for screening delirium. Then author analyze and compare the result, whether the patient have same score or different score in each tools. **Conclusion:** The authors recommend that nurses use this evidence-based practice to assess the risk factors of delirium in patients undergo cardiac surgery, screening the delirium until implement the intervention of delirium.

Keywords: delirium, prevention, management, cardiac surgery

Does Students' Academic Achievement Depend On Their Self Concept? A Survey Study Among Final Year Nursing Students At Binawan University

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Abstract

Academic achievement is an indicator of the learning process that has been achieved by students, and as a benchmark of achievement using the results of the last grade or Grade Point Average (GPA). One of the factors that influence the level of academic achievement is self concept. This study aims to determine and describe the relationship of self-concept with academic achievement. The respondents of this study were 43 nursing students enrolling in the final academic year at Binawan University. The instrument used was the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS). The research method used was cross sectional with quantitative descriptive correlation design and Spearman Rank was used to analyze data. The result showed that the majority (58,1%) the respondents had positive self-concept. In the study of academic achievement variables obtained through GPA, it shows that most of the respondents fall into the excellent category (55.8%). Based on this positive result, it was also found that the influence of the self-concept dimensions that formed the student's self to be positive with the 5-dimensional interpretation which includes self-satisfaction/acceptance, ethical-moral self, self-personal, self-family, and social self in the high category, and 5 other dimensions which include identity, behavior, physical self, self-esteem, and self-criticism was in the low category. The main result of this study shows that there was a relationship between self-concept and academic achievement with a correlation value of ($r = 0.497$) and a p-value of 0.001 ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$).

Keywords: academic achievement; dimensions of self-concept; self-concept.

Description of the Implementation of SBAR Communication During the Handover of Patients in the Inpatient Wards at PTPN VIII Hospital, Subang District in 2020

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Abstract

In the application of services that refers to patient safety, there are several standards that need to be implemented, one of which is the implementation of document handover using communication with the Situation, Background, Assessment and Recommendation (SBAR) method. Communication framework using SBAR method is used when the nurse performs a handover, moves the treatment room or reports the patient's condition to the doctor. This study aims to determine the description of the inpatient wards of PTPN VIII Hospital Subang. This was a descriptive quantitative study with cross sectional approach. Respondents were nurses in the inpatient wards as many as 50 people, taken with total sampling technique, and distributing questionnaire SBAR to nurses. This study was conducted at the PTPN VIII Hospital Subang from July 2020 to August 2020. The results of this study indicated that the implementation of SBAR communication was poor due the Situation component of the nurses did not mention the age, date of admission of the patient and the nursing diagnosis. Regarding the Background component, less than half of the nurses did not mention vital signs. Reaagarding the Aassessment component, a small number of nurses did not perform the latest patient assessment, and regarding the Recommendation component more than half of the nurses did not provide ideas or recommendations to improve nursing problems. It is expected that the nurse in charge of the nursing room can implement effective communication with the SBAR method continuously and further improve information and evaluation regarding the implementation of patient identification.

Keywords : Effective Communication, SBAR, Handover

Relationship Between Family Socio-Economic Status and The Incidence of Stunting Among Children Aged 24-59 Months in The Work Area of Kadipaten Community Health Center Majalengka District In 2019

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Abstract

The incidence of stunting among children, especially under-five children is still high. At the Kadipaten CHC in 2019 there were 4.6% under-five children with stunting. This study aims to determine the relationship between socio-economic status and the incidence of stunting among children aged 24-59 months in the Work Area of Kadipaten Community Health Center, Majalengka District in 2019. This was a quantitative study with cross sectional design, measure family socio-economic and the incidence of stunting variable. The samples in this study were 328 children and parents of children aged 24-59 months in the work area of Kadipaten CHC, Majalengka District taken with simple random sampling technique. This research by observation and survey using questionnaire. This study was conducted in February-July 2020. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis with chi square test. The results showed that among children aged 24-59 months in the Work Area of Kadipaten Community Health Center, Majalengka District in 2019, 11.3% experienced stunting, 36.6% had families with socio-economic status below the Regional Minimum Wage/UMR, and there was a significant relationship between socio-economic status of the family and the incidence of stunting in the Work Area of Kadipaten Community Health Center, Majalengka District in 2019 (r value=0.02). CHC should collaborates with cadres in conducting health education about stunting and collaborates with related agencies to provide skills training for families whose income is below the UMR. This is expected to affect the family income and the pattern of meeting family nutritional requirements.

Keywords: Socio-Economic status, Stunting, Children aged 24-59 months

Improving Knowledge About Sedentary Lifestyle On Children with Obesity

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Abstract

Background. Obesity is a global problem that has reached epidemic proportions in almost country in the world. One of the dominant factors was sedentary life style and lack of physical activity. Health education could be the strategy for increasing knowledge of school age children.

Purpose The aim of this study was to improving knowledge about sedentary life style on children with obesity though health education.

Method This research was used pre experiment with one group pre-posttest design. The number of respondents was 20 obesity school age children divided become two group. Focus Group Discussion become a strategy of health education for improving the knowledge of respondent. Sample election was used purposive sampling and data collected by using questioner.

Findings There were increasing of knowledge's respondent from 5.80 become 8.32 after conducting the intervention. The result with Wilcoxon test showed that there were effect of FGD for improving knowledge about sedentary life style with p value =0,001.

Research limitations There was an obstacle of conducting discussion on respondent who couldn't active on discussion section. Furthermore, the other model education can be developed for increasing the knowledge appropriate the school age children for adding the effective model education.

Originality/value Focus group discussion could be an education model for improving knowledge of children. The children were shared their experience about daily activity and discuss what they known about physical activity.

Keywords: Obesity, Children, Knowledge, Focus Group Discussion

Depression Level of The Undergraduate Nursing Students Experiencing Parental Divorce

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Abstract

Background - Parental divorces have impacted on the family members particularly their children on early adulthood. Based on previous study in Faculty of Health Padjadjaran University Indonesia, the number of nursing students who their parents had divorced are the highest. They more used emotional-coping than problem-focus coping. Ten students said feeling sad after their parent divorce.

Purpose – The purpose of the research is to identify depression level on undergraduate nursing students at faculty of Nursing Padjadjaran University.

Design/methodology/approach – The research method was descriptive quantitative. Population were 39 undergraduate nursing students who their parents had divorced at least 6 months before filling out the questionnaire. Sampling technique used was total sampling. Forty-two Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS) was used to collect the data. The data were analyzed with percentage.

Findings – The results showed that 19 respondents had parental divorce (48.71%), One respondent was at mild depression level (2.56%), 9 respondents were at moderate depression (23.08%), 7 were at major depression (17.95%), and only 2 respondents were at very heavy depression (5.13%).

Conclusion – In conclusion, almost half of nursing student at Faculty of Nursing Padjadjaran University facing parental divorce experienced depression. Moderate depression level was the most. Therefore, the researchers suggest institution to conduct depression screening and counseling on students who had parental divorces as the first action to increase students well-being.

Keywords: depression, nursing students, parental divorce

Pediatric Immunizations during the COVID-19 Pandemic, A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - Immunization or vaccination is an effort to increase the child's immune system in dealing with various diseases that may be exposed during the development process. Immunizations are usually carried out in health facilities, but with the COVID-19 pandemic, parents and health workers face serious obstacles to carrying out immunizations.

Purpose – The purpose of this literature review is to describe the immunizations/ vaccination of children during the COVID-19 pandemic

Design/methodology/approach – The method used is narrative review using Google Scholar database and pubmed. Using the keywords covid-19, pediatric immunization/vaccination. The article Published after covid-19 pandemic and open accessed. The results showed as many as 1443 articles that fulfilled the search criteria. After the analysis was conducted only 4 articles that were either theme or content in accordance with predetermined inclusion criteria

Findings – Immunization on pediatric must be carried out during the Covid 19 pandemic in order to prevent increased risk of vaccinationable diseases and to achieve optimal growth and development.

Conclusion – Immunization on pediatric during the Covid 19 pandemic must continue to be conducted by paying attention to health protocols so that there is no risk of spread of the Corona virus. the research results expected to use as information for developing immunization protocols in children during the pandemic.

Keywords: covid-19, Immunization, pediatric nursing

Health Locus of Control and Self Care Behavior in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

Background - Health Locus of Control (HLC) is an individual belief in controlling current health conditions, which is possibly determined by internal or external factors. Belief in the source of health control will influence the effectiveness of diabetes self-care management

Purpose – This study aimed to analyze the correlation between Internal Health Locus of Control (IHLC), Powerful others Health Locus of Control (PHLC), and Chance Health Locus of Control (CHLC) with self-care behavior in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients.

Design/methodology/approach – This research applied an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 84 respondents were enrolled in this study by using the consecutive sampling technique. Data collection was conducted by administering questionnaires of the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control Scale (MHLCS) and Summary of Diabetes Self Care Activities (SDSCA). Data were analyzed by using the Pearson correlation test with a significance level of 0.05.

Findings – The result showed that PHLC had the highest score of the mean value (26.95) compared to IHLC (25.55) and CHLC (19.25). The mean value of self-care behavior was 3.5. There was significant positive correlation between IHLC and self-care behavior (p-value: 0.001; r: 0.485), significant negative correlation between PHLC and self-care behavior (p-value: 0.048; r: -0.217), and significant negative correlation between CHLC and self-care behavior (p-value: 0.001; r: -0.350).

Discussion – Individuals with high IHLC depend on themselves and have awareness of the importance of health so that it will lead to good self-care behavior. Individuals with high external HLC (PHLC or CHLC) will be less adherence to performing self-care because they believe that external factors control their health compared to controls from within themselves.

Conclusion – This study suggests the importance of assessing the patient's HLC and providing psychoeducation about HLC, control behaviors, and self-awareness to optimize diabetes self-care in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients.

Keywords: type 2 diabetes mellitus, health locus of control, self-care behavior

Study Literature: Differences Of HPV Vaccination in Developed Countries And Developing Countries

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ABSTRACT

In 2012, there were 270,000 women around the world died because of cervical cancer. 99.7% of cervical cancers are caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). HPV vaccination programs have been accepted in 77 countries, but around 87% of deaths occurred in less developed areas. This study aims to determine the type of HPV vaccine used by both developed and developing countries in managing cervical cancer.

This research method is a literature study, with a search using Evidence Based Practice (EBP) from databases such as Pubmed, Proquest, and Google Scholar. There are 10 articles based on searching results using PICO techniques. The instrument is critical appraisal checklist from JBI QARI.

The results of developed countries using this type of vaccine to fight CIN2 / 3 include DNA vaccines, HPV-18.VGX-3100, and AS04-adjuvanted HPV-16/18. Whereas developing countries use an effective type of HPV vaccine to prevent the outbreak of the HPV virus, namely the 2D-AS04-HPV-16/18 vaccine, quadrivalent, HPV-16/18-AS04-adjuvanted. MenACWY-TT, 2D-AS04-HPV-16/18 vaccine can be cost-effective.

The conclusion of developed countries has developed a vaccine against CIN2 / 3 HPV-related high-type (16/18). Meanwhile, the developing countries especially in Indonesia just use HPV vaccine to prevent low HPV (6/11). It is suggested for women who will get HPV vaccine to choose an effective vaccine, and health personnel to be able to provide and do counseling about the effective vaccine as a form of cervical cancer prevention.

Keywords: Vaccine, HPV, Developed Country, Developing Country

Validation and Reliability of Indonesian Translation of The Copenhagen Burnout Inventory Questionnaire

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Abstract

Background –Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI) developed by Danish researchers which aims to shorten the concept of burnout to a condition of emotional and physical exhaustion. The scores can predict the WHO-Five Well-Being Index score, it makes this questioner represents burnout well yet it's not too complicated. The CBI is also a domain questionnaire.

Purpose – This study aims to validate the Indonesian translation of Copenhagen Burnout Inventory questionnaire.

Design / methodology / approach – The CBI was adapted from English version which translated and back translated by 2 person which then evaluated and combined to be draft questionnaire. The questionnaire firstly sent to a small group for content validity. The result then re-evaluated and the final questionnaire sent to bigger samples. Pparticipants of this study was health worker from several hospitals in West Java by a convenience sampling method. Data was collected in 2020 through an online questionnaire consisting the three CBI scales.

Findings – 217 responses were collected. The validity rated between 0.313 to 0.734 in 0.01 significancy level among 19 items. The inter-item correlation mean between 0.230 and 0.684. And the internal consistency of the items had alpha Cronbach values of 0.906.

Research limitations – The limitations of this study is the convenience sampling method and the low response rate which can be anticipate with longer study duration. is

Originality / Value - . With the result we can use this free instrument for Indonesian, especially in health professional context, since this instrument is valid and reliable, simple and well representing burnout.

Keywords: Copenhagen, burnout, health-professionals, Indonesian-version

The Influences of Perceived Parenting on Career And Education's Future Orientation Of Adolescents In Bandung Regency

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Abstract

Background: The number of adolescents pursue their education to senior high school and university level in Bandung regency is very low. Most parts of Bandung regency are belonging to rural area, which is remote from the densely populated area in a city. The number of senior high school and university is much less than Bandung city. In one of the area in Bandung regency, adolescence that do not continue their higher education become unemployed or working in informal area. This occur mostly not due to lack of academic ability or intrinsic motivation, but due to financial factors, as their parent's income is often insufficient for their daily needs and further education available nearby.

Background: There are internal and external factors that can affect future orientation. One of the external factor is parents. Parents can have a very crucial impact on their children's future orientation. Therefore, the present study investigated the influence of parent support on the motivation and interest of their children, especially in rural area such as Bandung regency

Methods The method employed in the present study was regression study to measure the role of perceived parenting of father and mother on the future orientation of adolescence. The research subject was 93 students who attend 11th grade senior high school (37% male and 67% female), aged between 16 to 18 years old, which in agreement with grade 11 or adolescent period proposed by Santrock (2007), Newman & Newman (2015) and Steinberg (2014). Participants were asked to fill in 2 questionnaire, i.e. perceived parenting and future orientation questionnaire.

Result: The correlation analysis of the present study showed that the relationship between future orientation and perceived parenting is not significant (F-value 1.84, p-value = 0.17). Therefore we conclude that the perceived parenting is not significantly related with future orientation. According to Seginer, parenting is not directly related with future orientation, but related through the self, in this case the self is the adolescence.

Keyword : future orientation, perceived parenting, adolescence, Indonesia

A Qualitative Study Nurse Readiness in Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic in Hasanuddin University Hospital Makassar

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Abstract

Background: Nurses are the largest healthcare provider being as front liners during disaster or pandemic conditions. Even though a lot of educational events have been provided to prepare nurses facing disaster or pandemic, some studies showed that nurses were not ready for the pandemic situation.

Purpose: To explore and identify the nurses' preparedness facing the Covid-19 pandemic at Hasanuddin University Hospital Makassar.

Methodology: This study used a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach. Data gathered through the semistructured interviews from 10 nurses and 2 nurse managers at the Covid-19 inpatient ward. In addition, we also interviewed 3 nurses at the nonCovid-19 inpatient ward. The interview results were analyzed using a quantitative data analysis program, OpenCode version 4.3.2.

Result: Based on the interview, we got four main themes; the nurses' preparedness facing the pandemic, the nurses' experience providing nursing care during the pandemic, the hospital preparedness facing the pandemic, and the management and coordination system of the hospital during the pandemic.

Conclusion: The main component of the nurses' preparedness facing the pandemic was their responsibility toward their profession. During the pandemic, nurses were facing challenges providing high-quality nursing services for patients. The hospital support in providing facilities and supplies, pandemic preparedness systems, education and training, and a good management and coordination system did help nurses facing the pandemic. A hospital as a healthcare provider has to increase their attention to the services they provide and the nurses who are becoming their front liners.

Keywords: nurse readiness, pandemic preparedness, Covid-19 pandemic

Community Involvement on Child Maltreatment Prevention: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

Background – Nowadays, child maltreatment is one of the worldwide child health problem. As World Health Organization announce the current data regarding children have experienced maltreatment. Experiences of child maltreatment can have lifelong consequences on physical, mental, emotional, and sexual. Therefore, the contribution of people around the children is needed, especially from community.

Purpose – The purpose of this study is was to provide comprehensive overview of existing literature regarding community approaches on child maltreatment prevention.

Design/methodology/approach – Pubmed, EBSCO and Science Direct were searched from 2010 to 2020 for any studies that assessed the community approaches on child maltreatment prevention. Studies published in English considered as criteria in this review. This scoping review used the five-stage framework Arksey and O'Malley. Data abstraction was performed and verified by two reviewer and verified by a second reviewer. A total 7 articles from 1272 studies were included.

Findings – All the finding shows that the community involvement could prevent the child maltreatment. The community involvement on child maltreatment prevention for example initial assessment, home visit, family meeting or gathering, and family supporting grup. The community also could give health education for family regarding coping mechanism to reduce family stressor or parenting style etc.

Conclusion – Community involvement play an important role to prevent the child maltreatment. Since community is one of the closest to children and family.

Keywords: community, child maltreatment, prevention

Effect of Praying Meditation: "God In A Breath" on Reducing Blood Pressure in Hypertension Patients

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Abstract

Hypertension is a disease called the silent killer because the symptoms are without complaint, only known after complications are found. Increased blood pressure in patients with hypertension can be overcome by using pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments. Non-pharmacological therapy that can be done to reduce blood pressure in hypertension sufferers is stress management using meditation therapy. *Praying Meditation: "God In A Breath"* in this study is one of the nursing interventions that hypertension sufferers can also do independently and do not cause side effects. This study aims to determine the effect of *praying meditation: "God in a breath"* on reducing blood pressure in people with hypertension. In this study, researchers used a quasi experimental design with a randomized pretest-posttest control group design to determine the effect of *praying meditation: "God in a breath"* on blood pressure in people with hypertension. This research was conducted on 10-31 August 2020 with the sample used in this study were hypertension patients, which were divided into an intervention group of 65 respondents and a control group of 22 respondents. The statistical difference test results (Wilcoxon test) showed that there was a significant effect of the *Praying Meditation: "God In A Breath"* intervention on blood pressure with a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05). Statistically different test results (Mann-Whitney test) there is a significant difference between blood pressure in the intervention group and the control group with a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05). Praying meditation affects the decrease in blood pressure so that it can be one of the nursing interventions that can be given by a nurse and can be continued by hypertensive patients independently.

Keywords: hypertension, blood pressure, praying meditation

Literature Review: Intervention in Managing Sibling Relationship

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Abstract

So far, the intervention for managing sibling relationships are still not comprehensive. Increased desire of parents and researchers regarding interventions, form the purpose of this study literature: to identify interventions that have been carried out by the previous researchers to manage sibling relationships. The method of this study literature is a narrative review. Articles were collected from several databases including CINAHL, Garuda Ristek Dikti, PubMed, and google scholar. The keywords were sibling relationship and intervention linked with Boolean "OR" and "AND". The articles analyzed were written in Indonesian and English, published in 2010-2020 using the experimental method, with research result effect sibling relationship. The results of this study literature found 10 interventions that can be used to manage sibling relationships, including Siblings Are Special (SIBS), Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT), Cooperative Play, More Fun With Sisters And Brothers (MFWSB), Promoting Sibling Bonds (PSB), Supporting Sibling In Foster Care (SIBS-FC), Associative Play, group counselling, Parent-Sibling Training, dan Sibling Group Intervention. All of these interventions are effective for managing sibling relationship, both in term of improving the quality of sibling relationship or in dealing with negative interaction between siblings such as sibling rivalry, conflict, and aggression. These results can serve as recommendations for future researchers to develop more comprehensive interventions to manage sibling relationships.

Keywords: Intervention, program, sibling relationship

Exploring Blood Glucose Control Among Indonesian: A Netnographic Study

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Abstract

Background - Diabetes mellitus is the second most common disease as a co-morbid COVID 19. With this condition, diabetic patients must remain vigilant about their condition and should improve their disease management. However, with various restrictions in place to prevent the spread of the virus, the patients are also hardly affected. To provide an overview of the patients' situation during the pandemic, online forums can be one source of information that needs to be explored.

Purpose – This study aims to get information of online community members on diabetes management during the pandemic, whether the pandemic affects the diabetes care, problems they experience and support available for them, and the meaning of online communities for them. The results of this research potentially used as a background of evaluation on daily diabetes mellitus management, especially during the new normal period.

Design/methodology/approach – This study is a qualitative study using the netnography method. This study observes the conversations and activities of online communities on Facebook. Online activities from January to June 2020 are observed and then analyzed using a thematic analysis approach.

Findings – There were 138 posts and 2071 comments were analysed and 5 themes were identified include; sharing tips, daily reports, product promotion, supportive relationship, and delayed care.

Research limitations– In this study, the researcher could not get deeper into the participants' answers, because they only displayed what they wanted to show.

Originality/value – The netnography approach is a new research method as a branch of ethnography, and in Indonesia, there has never been any research exploring diabetes management from online forums.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, management, netnography, Indonesia

Impact of Unwanted Pregnancy Adolescent: Literature Review

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Abstract

Background: Adolescents who experience unwanted pregnancies will have an impact on physically and mentally. Articles that discuss the physical and mental impact are limited. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact on adolescents who experience adverse events.

Methods: This literature review uses the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews (PRISMA) guide with the keywords “impact”, “unwanted pregnancy”, “teenager”, “impacts”, “unwanted pregnancy”, and “adolescence” using the PubMed database. and Google Scholar. The inclusion criteria were full text with a publication year spanning between 2011 and 2020. There were 3,373 articles collected according to keywords and 9 articles that had been eliminated and in accordance with the inclusion criteria were selected.

Results: Based on the literature review, there are 3 groups of impacts including physical impacts, psychological impacts, and other impacts. Conclusion: Adolescents with unwanted pregnancies receive stigma from the surrounding community so that it has an impact on decreasing adaptation and ability to control situations where this has an impact on the mother's physical, psychological, such as stress and depression, and affects the care during pregnancy. Suggestion: The results of this study can be used as input into programming in reducing the impact of unwanted pregnancy on adolescents, by involving the role of nurses and families in taking an approach to maintaining communication and implementing good parenting patterns when children enter adolescence.

Keywords: Unwanted pregnancy, Adolescents, Systematic Riview

The Correlation Between Physical Activity And Dysmenorrhea Pain Among University Students

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Abstract

Background – Dysmenorrhea pain is common to any woman, but if left alone, it can interfere with daily activities. The lack of physical activity may be a risk factor in dysmenorrhea pain levels.

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to identify the correlation of physical activity during pandemic and dysmenorrhea pain among university students.

Design/methodology/approach – In this cross-sectional study, 194 nursing students were recruited from Private School of Health Sciences, and usage social media platform and written informed consent were enrolled. Inclusion criteria were had primary dysmenorrhea and had a regular menstruation cycle. Data were collected using three instruments: demographic data, Numeric Rating Scale (NRS) and International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form (IPAQ-SF). Data were analyzed with descriptive statistic and Spearman-Rank Correlation test.

Findings – One over four nursing students (43.8%) had light activity and almost half nursing students (46.4%) had mild pain of dysmenorrhea. Bivariate analysis found result of $r = -0.745$ ($p\text{-value}=0.000$) means that the lighter activity, the more intense the dysmenorrhea pain.

Conclusion – Findings of recent study indicate a strong need for providing health-education regularly to promote physical activity among nursing students and optimizing college activities to enhance physical activity to reduce dysmenorrhea pain.

Keywords: physical activity, dysmenorrhea, nursing students

Psychological Effects of Exercise For Pregnant Women: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background - Pregnancy causes psychological changes. Various distress can occur and some previous studies have shown the positive impact of exercise on the psychological condition of pregnant women.

Purpose – The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic mapping review of the literature that explored the psychological effect of sport in pregnant women.

Design/methodology/approach – A literature search was carried out on articles published between 2010-2020 on PubMed, Science Direct, Cochrane Library, EBSCO, Cinahl and ProQuest. The search identified quantitative research studies on the psychological effect of exercise for pregnant women. The systematic review study uses the procedures recommended in Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). Each study's bias was assessed using Review Manager 5.3.

Findings – Nine articles were analyzed through data extraction. The types of exercise discussed in this systematic review include supervised exercise sessions, aerobic dance, endurance training, interval stationary cycling and the intervention followed American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) guidelines. Pregnant women who have exercise have improved psychological conditions such as decreased sadness, hopelessness, anxiety and the incidence of antenatal depression. Furthermore, pregnant women also showed an enjoyment to exercise.

Conclusion – Physical activity that is carried out regularly can improve emotional well-being including reducing anxiety, reducing stress and depression as well as improving self-image and psychological condition of pregnant women.

Keywords: *exercise; pregnancy; pregnant women; psychological effect; sport*

Cultural Awareness in Students of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

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Abstract

Background: The cultural awareness of nurses can support the comprehensive nursing care process. Cultural awareness can be grown in nurses since they are taking nursing education.

Purpose: This study aimed to determine the level of cultural awareness among students of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran.

Methodology: This research was a quantitative descriptive study on 290 students in 2015 at the undergraduate degree at the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, using total sampling technique. Respondents filled out the Cultural Awareness Scale (CAS) instrument from May to June 2019. The data were analyzed using univariate analysis to obtain frequency distribution and proportion.

Findings: The results of this study found that most respondents had high cultural awareness (70.0%). Most of the respondents had a high cultural awareness when participating in the learning process and studying material in nursing education (70.3%) and when carrying out nursing practice in a clinical setting (62.1%). However, only a small proportion of respondents have high cultural awareness in realizing and responding to cultural differences between individuals while attending nursing education (48.3%), in interacting in classrooms and in clinics (45.5%), and in studying issues related culture in nursing research (42.8%).

Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, further research is needed by nursing education institutions regarding cultural awareness in the competency curriculum as an evaluation material for the education provided to students and students' understanding of the importance of cultivating cultural awareness for prospective nurses.

Keywords: Cultural Awareness, Cultural Competence, Nursing Students

Prospective Perspective of People Living with HIV Think about Healthcare Provider in Jakarta Healthcare Setting

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Abstract

Background - The HIV look is shifting over decades, the HIV efforts successfully slowly but sure brought different perspective towards the field. Since the epidemic has started, there is no doubt that health care provider plays a critical role in each progress of the transition. Healthcare provider seemingly recognized as discriminative and stigmatized to marginal populations in HIV.

Purpose – The study aimed to explore the living experience of people living with HIV who engage with the healthcare provider.

Design/methodology/approach – This study was a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach. An In-depth interview has been conducted to 12 people living with HIV who engage with healthcare setting in Jakarta. A semi-structured interview was conducted to describe the perspective of people living with HIV towards healthcare provider. Stevick-Collaizi-Keen analytical data has been using to extract consequential themes of the samples.

Findings – This study found five significant themes; there were caring for patients, non-stigmatized attitude, non-discriminative behaviour, close attachment and covering closure status. The HIV healthcare paradigm has shifted into better perspective.

Conclusion – The positive perspective literacy shall be nurtured and promoted to engage more key populations with the healthcare system available.

Keywords: HIV Healthcare; Healthcare Provider; HIV Engagement

Factors Analysis Related to Frailty Syndrome in Women Elderly

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Abstract

Background: Decreased organ function in elderly leads to frailty syndrome. Frailty syndrome occurs elderly physiologically as degenerative process thus every woman elderly have the same risk opportunity to have frailty syndrome. In reality, elderly women have different condition related to frailty syndrome. This study aimed to analyze factors related to frailty syndrome and dominant factors related to frailty syndrome.

Methods: This study used correlational quantitative method. Population in this study was women elderly with frailty syndrome. Sample was 42 women elderly with frailty syndrome that met the conclusion criteria. Independent variables were sociodemographic factors (misstreatment and family functions), physical factor, functional factor, psychological factor, cognitive factor and nutritional factor. Dependent variable in this study was frailty syndrome. Data were collected with questionnaire and analyzed using Chi Square with significance level $p < 0,25$ and Logistic regression.

Result: Result showed that functional factor (0.088), psychological factor (0.235) and cognitive factor (0.221) were related to frailty syndrome. While sociodemographic factor (family functions) (0.533), psychological factor (0.412) and nutritional factor (0.357) were not related to frailty syndrome.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that functional factor, psychological factor and cognitive factor were related to frailty syndrome. Sociodemographic factors (misstreatment and family functions), physical factor and nutritional factor were not related to frailty syndrome. Further study should concern about intervention to decrease frailty syndrome's risk.

Keywords: Frailty syndrome, women elderly

Age-Related Physical Decline And The Risk Of Falling On Elderly In Surabaya

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Abstract

Background – Age-related changes that occur in the elderly include decreased muscle mass and strength, weakened motor coordination, and loss of ability to move and maintain balance. The consequences of this physical change can result in problems with physical mobility, so that the elderly are limited in carrying out their daily activities and can increase the risk of falling in the elderly.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between age-related physical decline with the risk of falling in the elderly.

Design/methodology/approach – This study used a cross-sectional design. The number of samples in the study was 304 respondents using the cluster sampling technique at west of Surabaya Community Health centers. The independent variables in this study was age-related physical decline and the dependent variable was risk of falling. The data was obtained by questionnaire. The analysis using Chi-Square test.

Findings – The findings of this study was the elderly stated that they felt a physical decline in the respiratory system (66.8%), cardiovascular (98%), musculoskeletal (83.2%), innervation (8.2%), urogenital (64.5%), digestive (3, 3%). And the elderly with risk of falling as much as 82.2%. There was a relationship between age-related physical decline (Musculoskeletal) with the risk of falling with p value =0,000 and r=0,686.

Conclusion – Physical decline is a factor associated with the risk of falling in the elderly. The physical decline most often experienced by the elderly is a decrease in the musculoskeletal system, because the musculoskeletal system plays a role in mobility and safety which can impact the risk of falls in the elderly.

Keywords: elderly, physical decline, risk of falling

The Differences In Cool Pack Compresses And Deep Breath Relaxation Technique On Pain In School-Aged Children After The Booster Td

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Abstract

Background - Pain is an uncomfortable feeling and a major source of distress for children. Pain due to invasive action (immunization) can be reduced by applying the principle of atraumatic care. Cool pack compresses and deep relaxation techniques can be used to reduce pain, which is a non-pharmacological method.

Purpose – This study aims to identify the effectiveness of cool pack compresses and relaxation techniques of deep breaths on pain in school-age children after Td booster immunization.

Design/methodology/approach – This study's design used a quasi-experimental post-test only a nonequivalent control group; the research instrument used a VAS (Visual Analog Scale) scale with 34 school-age children as respondents, divided into two groups, namely the cool pack group and 17 deep breath relaxation techniques. Respondents using a simple random sampling technique.

Findings – The study results based on the Mann-Whitney statistical test showed no difference in the level of pain between the cool pack compress and the deep breathing relaxation technique. The value $p = 0.375 > \alpha = 0.05$.

Conclusion – Researchers suggest that there is assistance from their parents or their closest family in the immunization action for school-age children. Support and attention can distract from pain and comfort the child.

Keywords: Cool Pack Compresses, deep relaxation techniques, school-age children, pain, immunization

Preconception Care Among Batak's Women In Indonesia: Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Background – Woman had poor awareness of preconception care and has not become the concern of women of various ethnicities and ethnic groups in preparing for a healthy pregnancy, because pregnancy is still considered a normal natural process of life. They did not aware that prenatal care is an essential component of maternal health.

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to describe and explore the cultural practices of women of the Batak ethnic in preconception care to prepare for a healthy pregnancy.

Design/Methodology - The design of this research was an ethnographic qualitative study by using a purposive. Twelve Batak informants were selected which fulfil the research criteria. Data collection was carried out by informal semi structured in-depth interviews for 50-60 minutes for each activity in several meetings and observation. Data was collected by using a tape recorder, photographs and field notes. Ethical and emic aspects were applied to ensure the validity of the data from the informants.

Findings – The women of the Batak ethnic were not optimally performed preconception care. The values and beliefs of Batak ethnic called “Hagabeon”, is a mandatory of having sons as the successor of the father's family name as well as for a dignity to their family. In their customs, daughters are seen as complementary in the application of ‘Dalihan Na Tolu’, a fundamental purpose of Batak marriage tradition. Thus, in planning of their healthy pregnancy, Batak women carried out rituals of their ethnicity, using traditional medicine from local wisdom, and following culture community social groups culture.

Conclusion -Preconception care carried out by Batak women community were different from one another, based on their customs, which was implemented and passed down from generation to generation.

Keywords: Batak women, preconception, ethnography

The History of The Pregnancy of Moms Who Had A Stunted Baby Age 0-59 Months

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Abstract

Background –One of the factors causing stunting is lack of care during pregnancy. The results of the pregnancy process will affect the quality of the child born. Nurses have an important role in preventing stunting. Stunted is one of the indicators of stunting where the z-score obtained by -2SD is categorized as short (stunted).

Purpose – This study aims to determine the description of the pregnancy history of mothers who have stunted toddlers aged 0-59 months.

Design/Methodology - This research uses retrospective quantitative descriptive method. The population was 59 pregnant women, the sample was 46 pregnant women who had stunted children aged 0-59 months. The instrument used was the 2016 SIRKESNAS questionnaire modified by the researcher using the Guttman scale rating. The validity test used the reproducibility test (0.963), the scalability test (0.726) and the reliability test used the Richardson 20 test (0.9658). Descriptive statistical data analysis using frequency distribution.

Findings –The results showed that the mother's pregnancy history experienced, namely anemia (52.2%), less weight gain based on the pre-pregnant body mass index (52.2%), short maternal height (47.8%), chronic energy deficiency (43, 5%), did not attend the class of pregnant women (43.4%), the age of the mother at risk (41.3%) (aged <20 years (19.6%) and > 35 years (21.7%)), low pre-pregnancy body mass index (39.1%), non-standard antenatal care (28.3%), infection (15.2%), intra uterine growth retardation (13%), hypertension (6.5%), and birth spacing <2 years (6.5%).

Conclusion: pregnancy history in mothers who have stunted children aged 0-59 months has various percentages. All descriptions of the history of pregnant women in this study are risk factors that can cause stunting. Nurses can provide health education during pregnancy, antenatal care, and assistance to mothers in maintaining their health during pregnancy.

Keywords: Pregnancy History, Stunted, Stunting, Toddler.

Fatigue and Various Psychological Problem Among Nurses in Combating Against Covid-19: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background - The covid-19 was announced as a global pandemic by World Health Organization in March 2020. The experience of occupational fatigue care personnel as of responding to the pandemic. nurse's related fatigue has been recognized as a thread of a nurse health and patient safety

Purpose –The purpose of this literature review is the appropriate prevalence of fatigue, physical problem and various psychological. The aim this literature review was to assessment the prevalence of fatigue and mental health among first-line nurses combating with covid-19.

Design/methodology/approach – Article searches performed using multiple electronic databases such as Google Scholar, Proquest, Pubmed and Medscape from period publications years 2019-2020 with the keyword and variables were identified.

Findings – Significat amount of negative emotions in the early stage fatigue, insomnia, discomfort, and helplessness caused by high-intensity work and self protection. Not only fatigue but also feel stresfull. Nurse working in such a physically emotionally challenging situation frequently experience fatigue, burnout mental exhaustion, and emotional detachment.

Conclusion – This studies to improve nurse's wellbeing and readiness to provide compassionate care were need for nurse to better care for themselves so they can better care. Nurse will increase their ability to provide care in the frontlines of the covid-19.

Keywords: covid-19, fatigue, nurse

The Experiences of Physical Violence among Mental Health Nurses in Mental Hospital

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Abstarct

Background, even though psychiatric nurses have been equipped with sufficient knowledge of therapeutic communication and skills, it can face the situations in which onerous to cope. Patients with mental disorders can act out of control. In addition to physical violence, nurses can experience various violence in which it impacts their job performance. The research question, how are the nurse's experiences of physical violence when faced with a situation in which difficult to handle in a mental hospital?

Purpose, to explore the physical traumatic experiences of mental health nurses in West Java Mental hospital.

Research question how are the nurse's experiences of physical violence when faced with a situation in which difficult to handle in a mental hospital?

Methodology. The sample has been selected from total population of 135 nurses, through the workshop in collaboration with the ethics committee of the West Java mental hospital. Inclusive criteria applied were minimum background education was Nursing Academy, worked in a mental hospital for at least one year and has experienced violence and aggressive behaviour with patients. It obtained 40 nurses, divided into 4 groups who have participated in the Focus group discussions. Verbatim audio-visual recorded was used to compile the whole transcript. Thematic analysis was carried out referring to Creswell's six steps Qualitative method thematic analysis (2013).

Result. The main themes that emerge were based on the content analysis, the repetition of keywords appears in most participants describing violence, physical assaults, and fights between nurses and patients. Meanwhile, physical violence is shown by physical data as a "target" to hurt nurses.

Conclusion. Some mental health nurses experienced Physical Violence; therefore, it affects the therapeutic relationship between nurses and patients. Moreover, raising the idea of avoiding job and leaving work.

Keywords: Physical violence, Mental Health Nurses.

Anticipatory Response of Mental Health Nurses to Violence in Mental Hospital

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Abstract

Background - Although nurses "are being afraid", nurses are more "cautious" after some exposure to violence. Nurses struggle to use constructive coping after experiencing physical, verbal, emotional, and sexual violence.

Purpose - The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of nurses in anticipating traumatic incidents of violence in a mental hospital.

Methodology -The population in this study were 135 nurses in the Mental Hospital in West Java. Purposive sampling has been carried out through collaboration between hospital ethics and the Department of mental health Universitas Padjadjaran. It obtained 40 nurses with a minimum diploma of background education. Nurses have worked in a mental hospital for at least a year and have experienced violence with patients. Focus group discussions were conducted divided into 4 groups, led by a professional leader. All transcripts of the FGD results were recorded as verbatim. Data were analysed using the Creswell method.

Results- The main themes that emerge were based on the content analysis, the repetition of keywords appears in most participants describing how to show the power, confidentiality, dare, fearful, kept a distance, and looking exit way to escape.

Conclusion - Some mental health nurses experienced violence: therefore, it affects the therapeutic relationship between nurses and patients. Nurses have prepared special coping to avoid the recurrence of violence in mental hospitals. The nurse can focus on her own safety, on the other hand, the nurse struggles to perform the professional role.

Keywords: Anticipatory Response, Violence.

The Relationship Between Family' ability In Caring for Children with Cancer with Quality of Life for Children with Cancer

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Abstract

Background: Children with cancer need long treatment. This will affect how parent and family provide the best care for their children. In Fact, families who have children with chronic conditions such as cancer, are faced with demands, challenges, emotional and cognitive problems, and changing roles in the family and community. This has an impact on family sustainability in providing care for children and quality of care for their children. This study aims to look at the relationship between family's ability to care for children suffering cancer and quality of life in children.

Method: The design of this study was descriptive with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were families with children suffering from cancer who live in temporary shelters for treatment in the hospital. A sample of 100 respondents were recruited by purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by questionnaire. The independent variable was family ability to caring children suffering from cancer and quality of life of children was the dependent variable. Data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed with spearman correlation $p \leq 0,05$.

Result: The results showed a significant relationship between family's ability with quality of life of children ($p = 0.003$).

Conclusion: Family's ability in caring for children with cancer is needed and provide optimal care for children with suffering cancer so that it can improve quality of care of children with suffering cancer. Further research is needed on how the family's ability model can be done by families in caring for children suffering cancer

Keywords: Family Ability, cancer, children

A Case-control Study of Patient, Medication, and Care-related Risk Factors for Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis

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Abstract

Objectives: The purposive of this study was to identify patient, medication, and care-related risk factors for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

Design and Sample: This is a retrospective not-matched case-control study. A convenience sample consisted of adults with pulmonary TB who received treatment at three cities in 2017. There were 57 patients with pulmonary MDR-TB (cases) and 161 patients with smear positive pulmonary TB (controls).

Measures: In addition to demographic information, a survey instrument was used to collect data from participants' interviews and crosschecked using patient's TB book.

Results: Univariate analysis identified the risk factors for MDR-TB as follows: (1) age (odds ratio [OR] 39.72, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 7.86–200.66), (2) live in urban (OR 9.09, 95% CI 2.12–38.97), (3) had health insurance (OR 4.47, 95% CI 1.31–15.21), (4) visited other countries (OR 12.56, 95% CI 6.22–26.21), (5) had COPD (OR 3.61, 95% CI 1.44–9.04), (6) had vomitus (OR 63.15, 95% CI 25.22–158.10), (7) had headache (OR 9.10, 95% CI 4.60–18.00), (8) burning sensation (OR 16.64, 95% CI 6.86–35.66), (9) had jaundice (OR 2.08, 95% CI 1.07–4.03), (10) had failure treatment (OR 53.97, 95% CI 17.55–169.92), (11) stopped taking medications (OR 3.05, 95% CI 1.58–5.88), and (12) had no compliance during continuation phase (OR 5.32, 95% CI 2.29–12.35).

Conclusion: These factors associated with MDR-TB among patients with pulmonary TB may help healthcare providers to provide proper management of cases for prevention of MDR-TB in the future.

Keywords: Case-control, MDR-TB, Risk factors

Implementation of Indigenous Medical Knowledge Systems as a Local Health Wisdom in Sumedang, West Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background - In Indonesia, where there is an excellent variety of cultural perspectives on health and disease in terms of knowledge, belief, values and practices manifest in different forms of life-style. Particularly among the elderly in society, such indigenous medical knowledge systems tend to persist and become manifest in their illness behaviour.

Purpose – This study attempts to describe how indigenous medical knowledge systems have been implemented by local people, especially among elderly as a local health wisdom in Sumedang.

Methodology – Data collected by using the Leiden Ethnosystems approach as a combination of three analyses: 1) the Participant View (PV) of the elderly and the local traditional healers; 2) the Historical Dimension (HD), and 3) the Field Ethnological Studies to analyse among four villages sample.

Findings – The study revealed that the concept of health in Sundanese refers to physical and spiritual health. Healthy and sick culture in traditional Sundanese society involves three main things such as: 1) disease problems, prevention, and health maintenance; 2) a person who works as a cure for a disease, called an *ajengan* or shaman; and 3) the medicinal matter using *ubar kampung* (medicinal, aromatic, cosmetic plants), massage techniques, recited prayers, spells and *jampes*.

Conclusion - The Sundanese consider health important as an inseparable part of the human life cycle from the womb, born to die. This research contributes to the body of knowledge in the community institutional system, particularly in terms of healthcare and the development of sustainable community-based healthcare from the perspective of local communities in the four sample villages of Sumedang.

Keywords: indigenous medical knowledge, local health wisdom, traditional healthcare

Needs Assessment for Integrated Development Post (Posbindu) PTM Program in Primary Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases in RW 10 Cikeruh Village

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Abstract

Background - Posbindu PTM is an activity for early detection, monitoring, and monitoring of risk factors for non-communicable diseases (PTM) whose implementation involves the community. Non-communicable disease is a chronic disease that cannot be transmitted and shows no signs or symptoms, and is the leading cause of death globally. One of the ways to prevent PTM problems is through the Posbindu program.

Purpose - To identify the needs of the Integrated Guidance Post program in preventing non-communicable diseases in RW 10, Cikeruh Village.

Methodology - Descriptive quantitative using cross sectional which was conducted on 100 respondents from a total population of 768 residents. The data collection technique used a questionnaire to determine the effectiveness of the Posbindu program, the data were grouped into closed questions consisting of Yes or No answers, and analyzed using descriptive statistics based on the mean value of the questionnaire.

Findings - Based on the survey results, it was found that 86% suffered from PTM, 21% received information from Posbindu, 77% had heard of Posbindu, 69% said cadres had held activities to prevent PTM risk factors, 93% said Posbindu was very important, and 93% said it needed to be formed Posbindu .

Conclusion - Most respondents said they had not received health information from Posbindu because the implementation of the Posbindu program has not been maximal. It is recommended that the Puskesmas provide comprehensive guidance to cadres in implementing the Posbindu program in RW 10, Cikeruh Village.

Keywords: Posbindu PTM; Health Cadre, Prevention; Non-communicable disease

Effectiveness of Early Childhood Education Against Children's Social Interaction Ability

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Abstract

Background: Child development at an early age is known as the golden age of "Golden Age", which means that the development at this age is very influential on development in the next period until the child becomes an adult. Age 0-6 years is the age that determines the character building of a child's future attitudes, behavior and personality. Generally, at this stage, early childhood learns about various things including developing motor, cognitive, language, social and social emotional skills. Social development is obtained by children through maturity and learning opportunities from various stimulations from the child's environment. Children who participate in PAUD are better because they get additional stimulation according to the child's age stage, so that children are able to socialize with peers, besides that education personnel have designed programs to stimulate children's development according to teaching standards that have been implemented so that children develop optimally according to its potential. The principal at RA Islamic Tunas Bangsa 4 Semarang City said that children in kindergarten who have never attended PAUD before tend to be shy, cry, be alone, lack interaction and adaptation among peers is lacking. Given the importance of early childhood education in child growth and development, the role of child caregivers in the school area community needs to conduct research on how management provides good stimulation when children enter pre-school age by providing an overview of the effectiveness of early childhood education (PAUD) on interaction ability Children Social at RA Islamic Tunas Bangsa 4 Semarang City.

Purpose – This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Early Childhood Education on the social interaction skills of children in RA Islamic Tunas Bangsa 4 Semarang City.

Design/methodology/approach – The type of research used is quantitative with a quasy experiment research method, in which the researcher conducts a test / intervention game of snakes and ladders on respondents who are assessed using the Denver II Standard Operational Observation Sheet. This study used a post test only nonequivalent control group design, that is, this design seeks to reveal the effectiveness of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) on children's social interaction skills at TK Tunas Bangsa 4 Semarang City by involving all respondents who fall into the criteria. The population in this study were 57 children in TK Tunas Bangsa 4 Semarang City. The sample in this study were members of the population who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study sample, as many as 36 children.

Findings – The study used the Mann Whitney analysis test and statistically the p value was 0.001 (<0.05).

Conclusion – The conclusion in this study is that H0 is rejected Ha is accepted, there are differences in the social interaction of children who attend PAUD and do not participate in PAUD in RA Islamic Tunas Bangsa 4 Semarang City.

Keywords: social interaction skills; early childhood education programs

Effects Of Covid-19 Lockdown On Eating Habits And Lifestyle Changes Habits: Study Literature

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Abstract

Background: Pandemic Covid-19 at this time has led to a crisis in the world. Countries around the world were implementing lockdowns to break the chain of spreading the corona virus, by imposing restrictions on the daily living including social distancing, isolation and confinement of home. The impact was limited community space and forcing everyone to made changes in lifestyle by prioritizing health. The Covid-19 lockdown has clearly led to changes in their daily habits. During quarantine they were at home continuously hearing or reading about the pandemic without a break can be stressful. Consequently, the stress pushes people toward overeating, mostly looking for sugary “*comfort foods*” that can harm health. The purpose of this literature study was to determine the impact of the Covid-19 lockdown on eating habits and lifestyle changes

Methods: The systematic literature search on electronic databases such as Google Scholar, DOAJ and Pub Med. Cited journal in English. The papers were published in 2020, using the keywords covid-19 lockdown, diet, eating habits, physical activity, lifestyle.

Results: A total of 8 journals were identified according to criteria. The study was conducted in China, Italy, Belgium, Chile and Poland, with respondents ranging from adolescents to adults. The results showed that increased eating, consumption of snacks, unhealthy foods, cereals and sugary foods, and reduced consumption of vegetables, fruit, and legumes during quarantine, and higher adherence to meat, dairy and fast food. Increased food intake more especially in individuals who are overweight and obese. Subjects who were overweight, obese, and older (aged > 36) tend to gain weight more often, while those who were underweight tended to experience further decline.

Lifestyle changes known that a small part of the subject said the sleep quality improved and did not change, but most have symptoms of insomnia. Moderate or vigorous intensity exercise an average decrease in men and women during the quarantine. Slight increased in physical activity, especially for weight training, increased alcohol consumption is more common in alcoholics. Smokers were experienced an increased in smoking frequency during the quarantine period, but a small proportion of smokers decide to quit smoking

Conclusion: From the results of this studied, it can be concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic can improve dietary pattern and physical activity. Suggested people need to get information to maintain a healthy lifestyle while stay at home.

Keyword: covid-19 lockdown, diet, eating habits, physical activity, lifestyle
