



The 14th International Nursing Conference:
Transforming The Future Health Care
Through Research and Innovation

20th - 21st May 2023

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

Faculty of Nursing
Universitas Airlangga



Table of Contents

<i>WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>OPENING REMARK FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF NURSING.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>TOPIC 1: Innovation in Clinical Nursing</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>PREVALENCE PERSISTENT POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME IN ADULTS AFTER MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Putra Agina Widyaswara Suwaryo, Fairrul Kadir, Azizan Omar, Sukhbeer Kaur Darsin Singh</i>	
<i>BEHAVIORAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTATION NURSE BASED ON WORK PRODUCTIVITY TO OBEDIENCE DOCUMENTATION IN THE HOSPITAL: SYSTEMATIC RIVIEW.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Diana Rochman</i>	
<i>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND QUALITY OF LIFE INPATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Abu Bakar, Rini Purwanti, Desak Putu Kuniawati, Siti Nur Qomariah</i>	
<i>QUALITY OF LIFE FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF DIALYSIS PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Lailatun Nimah, Nursalam Nursalam, Herdina Mariyanti</i>	
<i>SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: TELEHEALTH IN THE PATIENTS MANAGEMENT WITH HEART FAILURE.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Citra Indra Gustian, Nursalam, Nuzul Qur'aniati</i>	
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TELEHEALTH ON BLOOD GLUCOSE STABILITY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Nurwahidah, Abu Bakar, Harmayetty</i>	
<i>EFFECTIVENESS OF FOOTWEAR AND INSOLE DESIGN TO PREVENT RISK FOOT ULCER IN PEOPLE WITH DIABETES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Fitriatul Jannah, Sriyono, Ni Ketut Alit Armini</i>	

EFFECT OF AEROBIC EXERCISE AND DIABETES REGISTRY IN LOSINGWEIGHT AND BLOOD SUGAR: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 13

Seby Prasasti Ritaningsih, Ninuk Dian K, Ika Nur Pratiwi

EFFECTIVENESS OF LARVA DEBRIDEMENT IN DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS:A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 14

Andi Safutra Suraya, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Herdina Mariyanti

INNOVATION OF COLOSTOMY WITH STOMA: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 15

Dinda Sesylia Octaviani, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Ira Suarilah

WHAT SHOULD CRITICAL CARE NURSES KNOW ABOUT NOSOCOMIAL PREVENTION CAUSED BY MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT ORGANISMS (MDROS)? ASYSTEMATIC REVIEW 16

Rustiana Tasya Ariningpraja, Nurona Azizah

DIGITAL-BASED INTERVENTIONS FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITALIZEDCHILDREN UNDERGOING MEDICAL PROCEDURES – A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS..... 17

Kevin Efrain Tololiu, Krisztina Csokasi

THE BONNY METHOD OF GUIDED IMAGERY AND MUSIC FOR PAIN ONCORONARY ARTERY DISEASES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 18

Yunani, Nursalam

HOW TO PREVENT MULTI-ORGANISM RESISTANT TRANSMISSION (MRO) VIABLOOD PRESSURE CUFF?: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 19

Leli Ika Hariyati

HOW IS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CAN ASSIST NURSING PRACTICE?: ASYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 20

Ana Suciari, Sriyono

HEALTH INTERVENTION SUCCESS WITH CELLULAR-BASED TELEHEALTHFOR THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 21

Agustina, Eka Misbahatul Mar'ah Has, Retno Indarwati

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SWALLOWING THERAPY OF DYSPHAGIA IN STROKEPATIENTS A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 22

Ahla Chayatush Sholichah, Yulis Setiya Dewi, Harmayetty

IMPROVING DEVELOPMENTAL OF STUNTING CHILDREN WITH PSYCHOSOCIAL STIMULATION..... 23

Ning Iswati, Azizan Omar, Sukhbeer Kaur Darsin Singh

THE INFLUENCE OF FACE ACCUPRESSURE THERAPY AND LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY ON REDUCING ANXIETY IN PRE-OPERATING PATIENTS IN CENTRAL SURGERY INSTALLATION CENTRAL SURGICAL INSTALLATIONS OF THE CLIENT WAITING ROOM. 24

Arizka Dwi Irawan, H. Ah Yusuf, Ika Nur Pratiwi

EFFECT OF AWAKE PRONE POSITION (APP) IN COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH MILD-MODERATE SYMPTOMS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF DEVELOPING INTO SEVERE CASES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 25

Andis Yuswanto, Abu Bakar, Wardah Rahmatul Islamiyah

EFFECTIVENESS OF SPIRITUAL EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (SEFT) THERAPY ON BLOOD PRESSURE REDUCTION IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS 26

Revi Neini Ikkal, Rebbi Permata Sari

DEVELOPMENT THE HANDOVER TOOL WITH ISBAR METHOD IN ANESTHESIA UNIT WITH ANDROID APPLICATION BASED TO THE COMPLETENESS HANDOVER DOCUMENTATION PRE AND POST ANESTHESIA IN RSUD HAJI SURABAYA..... 27

Dony Dwi Purnama Putra, Abu Bakar, Laily Hidayati

EFFECTS OF SPIRITUAL CARE INTERVENTION ON QUALITY OF LIFE, 6MWT, SST2, AND VMA PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE..... 28

Fanni Okviasanti, Ah. Yusuf, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Nursalam, Azizah Khoiriyati

COMBINATION OF DEEP TISSUE MASSAGE (DTM) AND EARLY MOBILITY INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF PAIN AND ANXIETY OF POSTCESAREAN SECTION PATIENTS 29

Selviana Toding, Esti Yunitasari, Ni ketut Alit

FOOT EXERCISE WITH GOLF BALL TREATMENT TO IMPROVE ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX OF DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN SURABAYA..... 30

Fadhilah Anggraini, Ika Yuni Widayati, Ika Nur Pratiwi

FACTORS ASSOCIATED THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW..... 31

Wuri Utami, Mohd Nazri, Khalid Mokti

EMOTIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SELF-AWARENESS HAS A RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTROLLING BLOOD PRESSURE IN PEOPLE WITH HYPERTENSION 32

Abu Bakar, Mira Faulita, Erna Dwi Wahyuni, Ni Luh Putu Inca Buntari Agustini, Siti Nur Qomariah

MANAGEMENT OF DIABETIC ULCUSES TREATMENT..... 33

Dadi Santoso, Rajesh Khumar A/L Muniandy

IMPROVING DOCUMENTATION OF PRESENTING PROBLEMS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT USING A DOMAIN-SPECIFIC ONTOLOGY BASE ON3S 34

Arista Maisyaroh, Eko Prasetya Widiyanto, Syaifuddin Kurnianto

DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILE APP: "5-MINUTE MINDFUL BREATHINGEXERCISE" FOR WOMEN WITH ENDOMETRIOSIS..... 35

Mardiana Mansor, Mei Chan Chong, Ping Lei Chui, Mukhri Hamdan, Rif'atunnailah Mat Isa

THE PERCEPTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT THE NEED FOR ONLINE MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES 36

Retnayu Pradanie, Laily Hidayati, Novita Setyawati, Cicilia Wahyu Indah Sari, Sirikanok Klankhajhon

HOW DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PATIENTS CAN PERFORM SELF-CARE OF WOUNDS: AN INTEGRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW..... 37

Novita Verayanti Manalu, Siti Kotijah, Esti Yunitasari, Ah Yusuf

INTEGRATED CARE PLAN IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING: A SCOPING REVIEW..... 38

Bangun Mukti Ardi, Nursalam, Alfian Nur Rosyid

PATIENT'S PERSPECTIVE OF MEDICATION ADHERENCE ON CANCER TREATMENT; A QUALITATIVE STUDY 39

Susilo Harianto, Dewi Maryam, Nursalam

IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY WARNING SCORE IN INPATIENTS AND INFLUENCING FACTORS: A MIXED METHODS STUDY NURSES AT PROF. DR..... 40

I Nyoman Windhu Paramarta, I Ketut Swarjana, Ni Made Dewi Wahyunadi, Yustina Ni Putu Yusniawati

<i>NURSE PERSPECTIVE AND WILLINGNESS TO PERFORM PRONE POSITIONING FOR ARDS PATIENT IN THE ICU SETTING: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE BENEFIT AND BARRIER</i>	41
<i>Sriyono, Hakim Zulkarnain, Filomena Matos, Jujuk Proboningsih</i>	
<i>SLEEP HYGIENE FOR SLEEP PROMOTION IN THE INTENSIVE CARE PATIENT</i>	42
<i>Puput Ika Retnowati, Erna Dwi Wahyuni, Arina Qona'ah</i>	
<i>LITERATURE REVIEW: COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT) TO REDUCE ANXIETY IN DYSPEPTIC PATIENTS</i>	43
<i>Milasari</i>	
<i>PROTECTION MOTIVATION-BASED HEALTH EDUCATION ON DIABETIC ULCER PREVENTION BEHAVIOR</i>	44
<i>Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Maria Sofia Anita Aga, Rr Dian Tristiana</i>	
<i>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFESTYLE AND BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) WITH PRE-ECLAMPSIA</i>	45
<i>Qurrotu Aini, Merlyna Suryaningsih, Zuryaty, Aulatin Nisa</i>	
<i>ANALYSIS OF STROKE SEVERITY FACTORS IN THE ED OF SYARIFAH AMBAMIRATO EBUH BANGKALAN HOSPITAL</i>	46
<i>Nisfil Mufidah, Rahmad Wahyudi, Sitti Sulaihah, Amirah</i>	
<i>THE EFFECT OF DASH (DIETARY APPROACHES TO STOP HYPERTENSION) DIETARY EDUCATION IN CONTROLLING BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS</i>	47
<i>Mulia Mayangsari, M. Lutfi, Mufarika, Bella Riska</i>	
<i>TREATMENT OF FOOT CARE WITH THE RISK OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCER IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS</i>	48
<i>Rahmad Wahyudi, Nisfil Mufidah, Solihah</i>	
<i>THE EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION AND FIVE-FINGER HYPNOSIS ON ANXIETY AND RETURN OF GERD DISEASE</i>	49
<i>Ni Made Ridla Nilasanti Parwata, Agusrianto</i>	
<i>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENT SAFETY INSTRUMENTS</i> ...	50

Choirul Anwar, Nursalam, Satriyo Dwi Suryantoro

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AROMATHERAPY ON SLEEP QUALITY, ANXIETY, AND FATIGUE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 51

Anis Taslim

PROFESSIONALISM AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE FACTORS IN PRE-HOSPITAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... 52

Kristianto Dwi Nugroho, Berliany Venny Sipollo, Sri Puguh Kristiyawati

CORELATION SELF ACCEPTANCE WITH NEEDED PALLIATIVE CARE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS..... 53

Rizal Indra Fauzi, Suksi Riani, Riris Risca Megawati

TOPIC 2: Innovation in Community Nursing..... 54

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION, MODULE AND RELAXATION METHOD FOR PRE-ELDERLY AND ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION 55

Widanarti Setyaningsih, Ulfah Nuraini Karim

MOBILE APPLICATION INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE NUTRITIONAL LITERACY OF MOTHERS WITH STUNTING CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 56

Diana Sukmawati Hasan, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Ilya Krisnana

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN COMMUNITY PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 57

Hesti Warastuti Luwarsih, Tintin Sukartini, Makhfudli Makhfudli

FAMILY SUPPORT FOR TREATMENT COMPLIANCE IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 58

Syahrudin Lahuo, Kevin Efrain Tololiu, Joni Haryanto, Dianis Wulansari

REVIEW MODEL CAREGIVER EMPOWERMENT TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR STYLE FOR HYPERTENSION IN ELDERLY..... 59

Tri Nurhidayati, Ah Yusuf

THE EFFECT OF GIVING GARLIC (ALLIUM SATIVUM L) BREWED WATER ON BLOOD PRESSURE REDUCTION IN ELDERLY HYPERTENSION.....60

Daniel Suranta Ginting

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY-BASED INTERVENTION STRATEGIES TO PREVENT STUNTING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 61

Yunidar Dwi Puspitasari, Retno Indarwati, Eka Misbahatul M.Has

HEALTH BELIEF-BASED SOCIAL SUPPORT EFFECTIVENESS MODEL FOR INCREASING SELF-ACCEPTANCE OF TB PATIENTS EXPERIENCING STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 62

Fransiska Fabiola Mau Leon, Tintin Sukartini, Makhfudli

THE EFFECT OF SLOW STROKE BACK MASSAGE ON BLOOD PRESSURE CHANGES IN PRE-HYPERTENSION PATIENTS AT HEALTH CENTER OF PASIRPANJANG AND HEALTH CENTER OF OESAPAKUPANG CITY..... 63

Ovindiana De Corona Dias Quintas, Sriyono, Ira Suarilah

THE INFLUENCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND EDUCATION IN SPECIFIC INTERVENTION TARGET GROUPS THROUGH NUTRITION IN STUNTING PREVENTION MEASURES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 64

Luvelia Andreja Da Costa Freitas Ximenes, Eka Mishbahatul, Retno Indarwati

FAMILY SUPPORT IN HYPERTENSION CONTROL IN THE ELDERLY: A LITERATURE REVIEW..... 65

Hendri Tamara Yuda, Syed Sharizman Bin Syed Abdul Rahim, Mohd Faizal Madrim

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING INTERVENTIONS PROMOTING FAMILY ADAPTATION TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DIAGNOSIS: A SCOPING REVIEW..... 66

R Endro Sulistyono, Nurul Hayati, Suhari

USE OF E-COUNSELING TO ENHANCE ADHERENCE OF PATIENT TUBERCULOSIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 67

Rani Dwi Sulistiawati, Tintin Sukartini, Makhfudli

THE EFFECT OF FIDGET TOYS POP IT PLAY THERAPY TOWARDS INCREASING CONCENTRATION AND CALCULATION ABILITY IN MILD MENTAL RETARDATION CHILDREN IN SLB PAMEKASAN DISTRICT..... 68

Dina Shifana, Nuzul Qur'aniati, Rr Dian Tristiana, Mundakir, Alison Hutton

<i>PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS AND FAMILY SUPPORT WITH PERSONAL HYGIENE BEHAVIOR IN OLDER ADULTS.....</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Marthalia Oktavianty Dwi Cahyani, Elida Ulfiana, Aria Aulia Nastiti</i>	
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING MUSIC INTERVENTIONS AS HEALTH PROMOTION AMONG THE ELDERLY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Blandina Easter Grace Wairata, Retno Indarwati, Dianis Wulan Sari</i>	
<i>ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO OLDER ADULTS DECISIONS IN COVID-19 VACCINATION BASED ON THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR.....</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Retno Indarwati, Selsza Pramesti Cintara, Dianis Wulan Sari</i>	
<i>DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESSFUL AGING IN OLDER ADULTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND PHYSICAL FACTORS</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Audy Savira Yustanti, Nadiya Sahara Annisa, Retno Indarwati, Andri Setiya Wahyudi</i>	
<i>TELEHEALTH FOR HEALTHY GESTATIONAL WEIGHT GAIN AMONG OVERWEIGHT PREGNANT WOMEN: A SCOPING REVIEW</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Kusnul Chotimah, Eka Misbahatul M. Has, Praba Diyan R</i>	
<i>CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS: KNOWLEDGE, TRAINING, AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FIRST AID INJURIES AMONG BANJARMASIN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>Mira, Izma Daud, Rinda Asmarani Nur Asih</i>	
<i>PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY OF EARLY MARRIAGE IN SAMPANG DISTRICT.....</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Lingga Curnia Dewi, Andri Setiya Wahyudi, Arizah Hanani, Khatijah Liem</i>	
<i>MODEL OF FAMILY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON MADURA SOCIAL AND CULTURE STRUCTURE ON STUNTING PREVENTION ABILITY</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Suryaningsih, Fitriah, Rodiyatun</i>	
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION, MODULE AND RELAXATION METHOD FOR PRE-ELDERLY AND ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Widanarti Setyaningsih, Ulfah Nuraini Karim</i>	

<i>BODY INDEX RELATIONSHIP AND BEHAVIOR SMOKING WITH THE EVENT OF KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS IN ELDERLY USING WESTERN ONTARIO AND MCMASTER INDEX.....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Agus Piriyanto, Alvin Abdillah, Faisal Amir, Dian Muslimah</i>	
<i>ANALYSIS FACTORS RISK OF FALLING IN THE ELDERLY</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Luluk Fauziyah Januarti, Alvin Abdillah, M.Hasinuddin, Harmoko</i>	
<i>INTEGRATED FAMILY EMPOWERMENT GOVERNANCE STRATEGY TO PREVENTION OF STUNTING IN BANGKALAN DISTRICT</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Fitria, Suryaningsih, Rodyatun, Mustofa Haris, Mufarika, Jujuk Proboningsih</i>	
<i>FAMILY ROLES, PARENTING CULTURE, AND STUNTING WITH THE FAMILY CENTERED NURSING APPROACH.....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Luluk Fauziyah, M. Hasinuddin, Heni Ekawati</i>	
<i>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS WHO DO CHEMORADIATING IN HOSPITAL</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Ike Prafita Sari, Ika Suhartanti, Henry Sudiyanto, I Kadek W</i>	
<i>THE ROLE OF FAMILY SUPPORT AS A MODERATING VARIABLE IN FACTORS AFFECTING PATIENT COMPLIANCE UNDERGOING HYPERTENSION TREATMENT DURING A PANDEMIC PERIOD.....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Eka Diah Kartiningrum, Hari Basuki Notobroto, Lutfi Agus Salim, Henry Sudiyanto, Rifaatul Laila Mahmudah, Ni Ketut Dian Erlyawati</i>	
<i>ONLINE TRAINING OF LARVAE MONITORING TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Dwiharini Puspitaningsih</i>	
<i>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD BEHAVIOR OF COVID-19 PREVENTIVE ACTION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Selvi Alfrida Mangundap, Rina Tampake, Lenny Duyoh, Baiq Emy Nurmalisa</i>	
<i>PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND PORNOGRAPHY EXPOSURE WITH ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AT SMP NEGERI 4 SIGI.....</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>Taqwin</i>	

EFFECT OF HAND-HELD FAN AND PEPPERMINT AROMATHERAPY ON DYSPNEA PERCEPTION, RESPIRATORY RATE AND PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOWRATE IN PATIENTS WITH PPOK..... 87

Dewi Nurviana Suharto, Agusrianto, Nirva Rantesigi

A LITERATURE REVIEW: THE USE OF INDIVIDUAL BELIEF MODELS AND SELF-CONTROL OF INTERNET GAMING BEHAVIOR..... 88

Ananda Patuh Padaallah

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SI-MONTOK PROGRAM (EDUCATION, MONITORING, PMT AND VISITS BY POSYANDU CADRES) IN PREVENTING STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 89

Shifa Ayu Wardani, Yuliana Ika Safitri, Anggun Ikhtiarni, Bagus Ananta Tanujjarso, Prita Adisty Handayani

TOPIC 3: Innovation in Nursing Education..... 90

THE EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION THERAPY ON ACADEMIC STRESS LEVELS IN ADOLESCENTS CLASS XII..... 91

Hanim Nur Faizah, Suhartono, Hyan Oktodia Basuki, Hanatasya Ridha Deanira

NEW NURSE EXPERIENCE IN THE PRECEPTORSHIP PROCESS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. 92

Ari Setyaning Astuti, Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has, Kristiawati

ZOOM FATIGUE RELATED TO ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY IN NURSING STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC..... 93

Melania Natalia Tia Darmiati, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Erna Dwi Wahyuni

OPTIMIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE STRUCTURAL CLINICAL EXAMINATION (OSCE) IN NURSING EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 94

Candra Panji Asmoro, Isnri Rahmi Kartika Ali, Teguh Dwi Saputro, Damai Widyandari

THE EFFECT OF AUTOGENIC RELAXATION WITH DHIKR ON PAIN IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS IN THE ICU ROOM OF SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL SEMARANG..... 95

R. Yoga Adita Pratama, Abu Bakar

THE EFFECT OF VIRTUAL REALITY THERAPY OF MUROTAL AL-QURAN ON THE ANXIETY OF NON-SURGICAL ADULT PATIENTS AT THE EMERGENCY INSTALLATION OF

<i>SULTAN AGUNG ISLAM HOSPITAL SEMARANG.....</i>	<i>96</i>
<i>Edy Nugroho, H.Ah Yusuf, Erna Dwi</i>	
 <i>DEVELOPMENT OF INTERPERSONAL SOFT SKILLS LEARNING MODEL BASED TLTD TO IMPROVE HOSPITAL NURSES'S COMPETENCY IN TIMOR-LESTE: A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY.....</i>	<i>97</i>
<i>Domingos Soares, Nursalam, Ferry Efendi, Tintin Sukartini, Mira Triharini</i>	
 <i>SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FOR PARENTS OF PREMATURE: A SCOPING REVIEW.....</i>	<i>98</i>
<i>Eka Riyanti, Helen Benedict Lasimbang, Kew Seih Teck</i>	
 <i>OPEN SUCTION SYSTEM AND CLOSED SUCTION SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS ON OXYGEN SATURATION IN PATIENTS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATORS IN ICU, SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL, SEMARANG.....</i>	<i>99</i>
<i>Nurulis Ika Fitri Astutiningsih, Ferry Efendi</i>	
 <i>EFFECTIVENESS OF ANDROID-BASED DECUBITUS RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS ON DECUBITUS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT PATIENTS SULTANAGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL, SEMARANG.....</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Deni Supriyanti, Ferry Efendi</i>	
 <i>DEVELOPING OF INSTRUCTION BY USING MELAYU TRIAGE VIDEO OF PEOPLE IN NARATHIWAT : PRELIMINARY STUDY.....</i>	<i>101</i>
<i>Fursan Binsa</i>	
 <i>THE EFFECT OF BRISK WALKING EXERCISE TO REDUCE BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	<i>102</i>
<i>Melya Nur Azizah, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Andri Setiya Wahyudi</i>	
 <i>APPLICATION EDUCATIONAL PRECISION OF FLUID MANAGEMENT ON FLUID MANAGEMENT ABILITY IN CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF).....</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>Andy Kristiyan, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Junait</i>	
 <i>THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION THROUGH STORY BOOKS WITH PICTURE ON COVID-19 PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS</i>	<i>104</i>
<i>Anisa Dewi Ramadhani, Istinengtiyas Tirta Suminar</i>	
 <i>SINAU REMPAH CARD: A TRADITIONAL GAMES TO PREVENT COVID-19 AMONG</i>	

<i>CHILDREN</i>	105
<i>Rosiana Eva Rayanti, Fiane de Fretes, Galuh Ambar Sasi</i>	
<i>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SELF MANAGEMENT MODEL ON BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS</i>	106
<i>Muhammad Afif Hilmi Masyfahani, Dony Sulystiono, Kusmini Suprihatin</i>	
<i>BEHAVIOR MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN AT THE COMMUNITY HEALTHCENTER, MAGETAN</i>	107
<i>Agung Suharto, Teta Puji Rahayu, Astuti Setiyani</i>	
<i>THE EFFECT OF CASE STUDY AND TEAM-BASED PROJECT LEARNING METHOD IN MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING LEARNING COMPETENCE</i>	108
<i>Felicia Risca Ryandini, Ismonah</i>	
<i>TOPIC 4: Innovation in Nursing Management and Leadership</i>	109
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEADERSHIP STYLES AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE NURSE PERFORMANCE AND REDUCE BURNOUT SYNDROME: A SYSTEMATICREVIEW</i>	110
<i>Nurul Eko Cahyanti, Mira Triharini, Nuzul Qur'aniati</i>	
<i>DISCHARGE PLANNING INSTRUMENT USING MHEALTH TO INCREASE MEDICATION COMPLIANCE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATICREVIEW</i>	111
<i>Evi Wulandari, Rizki Fitryasari, Nuzul Qur'aniati</i>	
<i>NURSE WORKLOAD WITH COMPLETENESS OF NURSING DOCUMENTATIONMODEL SOURCE ORIENTED RECORD DURING PANDEMIC PERIOD (IN THE REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL DR. R. KOESMA TUBAN)</i>	112
<i>Tiara Putri Ryandini, Lukman Hakim, Mokhamad Nurhadi, Mei Widyawati</i>	
<i>COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT USING THE MHEALTH APPLICATION AS ANEFFORT TO IMPROVE HOSPITAL QUALITY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	113
<i>Evi Andayani, Rizki Fitryasari, Dianis Wulan Sari</i>	
<i>THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LEADERSHIP STYLE OF CHIEF NURSE WITH NURSE JOB SATISFACTION IN BOUGENVILLE AND TERATAI ROOMS AT RSUDDR. R. KOESMA TUBAN</i>	114

Muhammad Sudrajad, Miftahul Munir

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE QUALITY OF NURSING WORK-LIFE(QNWL) BASED CARING AND BURNOUT SYNDROME AMONG FEMALE NURSES 115

Tita Rohita, Nursalam Nursalam, Muhammad Hadi, Dedeng Nurkholik

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DISTURBANCE SLEEP AND TURNOVER INTENTION AMONG NURSES AT HOSPITAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 116

Edy Irawan Nasition, Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has, Dianis Wulan Sari

DEVELOPMENT OF EMR-BASED OTEK NURSING INTERVENTION DOCUMENTATION FOR INCREASING NURSE PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 117

Indrasari Wardani, Hanik Endang Nihayati, Ika Nur Pratiwi

CORRELATION OF PROFESSIONAL NURSING PRACTICE MODEL ON MOTIVATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE FOR STUDENTS AT BLAMBANGAN HOSPITAL..... 118

Bahrul Ulumi, Hanik Endang Nihayati, Ilya Krisnana

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON NURSE JOB SATISFACTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 119

Maria Goretti.Y, Mira Triharini

PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE INSTRUMENT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 120

Eni Puji Lestari, Mira Triharini, Nuzul Qur'aniati

FACTORS OF IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENTATION OF NURSING CARE IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SPACE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 121

Nur Fikri, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati

DEVELOPMENT OF NURSERY DOCUMENTATION INSTRUMENTS FOR PATIENTS UNDERGOING OUTPATIENT HEMODIALYSIS BASED ON STARKES 2022 122

El Faraby, Nursalam, Hanik Endang Nihayati

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF NURSE COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE ON PATIENT SATISFACTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 123

Indah Azhari, Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has, Ilya Krisnana

EFFECTIVENESS OF NURSE LEADERSHIP STYLE ON NURSE RETENTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 124

Amani Istiqomah, Hanik Endang Nihayati, Ilya Krisnana

THE EFFECTIVENESS METHOD OF NURSE COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT TO IMPROVE NURSE PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 125

Shofiyah Wati, Nursalam, Retno Indarwati

APPLICATION OF WORK CULTURE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF NURSING SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 126

Siti Kalimah, Rizki Fitryasari

ICU NURSES READINESS IN ELECTRONIC NURSING RECORDS IMPLEMENTATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 127

Erna Dwi Wahyuni, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Yulis Setiya Dewi, Nursalam

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION PRACTICES OF NURSE WITH MENTORSHIP-BASED LEARNING APPROACH..... 128

Achmad Djojo, Suhariyanto Suhariyanto, Egidius Umbu Ndeta, RR Tutik Sri Haryati, Tiara Octary

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROLE OF HEAD OF ROOM MANAGEMENT ON NURSING QUALITY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 129

Paskalia Uut, Rizki Fitryasari P. K

THE DESCRIPTION OF IMPLEMENTATION PATIENT SAFETY GOALS THROUGH IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITAL:..... 130

Bayu Kisworo, Rizki Fitryasari P. K, Aria Aulia Nastiti

THE PERSPECTIVE OF AGEISM IN TIME OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BETWEEN NURSES AND CAREGIVERS IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES..... 131

Dianis Wulan Sari, Elida Ulfiana, Nourmayansa Vidya Anggraini, Niko Dima Kristianingrum, Gading Ekapuja Aurizki, Maiko Noguchi-Watanabe

EFFORTS TO OPTIMIZE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CREDENTIALS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR HOSPITALS ACCREDITATION ISSUE 1.1..... 132

M Fahrin Azhari, Herman Ariadi, Dewi Setya Paramitha

<i>THE WHOLE PICTURE OF FEMALE NURSE FACULTY LEADERS:A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	133
<i>Ira Suarilah, Gading Ekapuja Aurizki, Purwaningsih, Mulyadi, Christina Vourvachi</i>	
<i>ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS CAUSING THE FAILURE TO USE THE HEALTH CENTER MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CENTER (SIMPUS) AT THE BURNEH HEALTH CENTER..</i>	134
<i>Eddy Moeljono, Eka Suci Daniyanti, Enggal Sari Maduratna, Muhammad Fikri Fahmi</i>	
<i>IMPROVING NURSE JOB SATISFACTION IN THE HANDOVER PROCESS BY THE DOCUMENTATION-BASED SWITCH HANDOVER METHOD.....</i>	135
<i>Ika Suhartanti, Anndy Prastya, Mujiadi</i>	
<i>TOPIC 5: Mental Health and Wellbeing.....</i>	136
<i>QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ADOLESCENCES CHILDREN OF PARENTS WITHMENTAL ILLNESS: A SCOPING REVIEW.....</i>	137
<i>RR Dian Tristiana, Ah Yusuf, Rizki Fitryasari</i>	
<i>COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELDERLY QUALITY OF LIFE.....</i>	138
<i>Citra Windani Mambang Sari, Hartiah Haroen</i>	
<i>PREFERENCES FOR DIGITAL INTERVENTION IN PEOPLE WITHSCHIZOPHRENIA.....</i>	139
<i>Sri Padma Sari, Deborah Lycett, Faith Martin, Andy Turner</i>	
<i>PROFILE OF INVOLVEMENT AS A VICTIM OF CYBERBULLYINGAND SELF ESTEEM IN ADOLESCENTS.....</i>	140
<i>Nia Agustiningsih, Ah Yusuf, Ahsan</i>	
<i>THE EFFECT OF PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS ON FAMILY RESILIENCEAS CAREGIVERS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.....</i>	141
<i>Faizatur Rohmi, Ah. Yusuf, Rizky Fitriasaki, Hardiyanto, Arik Agung Setiawan</i>	
<i>STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELENURSING METHODS OF DECISIONTHERAPY WITHOUT SHACKLES ON THE INTENTION OF REPEATED SHACKLING DECISIONS IN FAMILIES WITH MENTAL ILLNESS.....</i>	142
<i>Helly M. Katuuk, Rizkan H. Djafar</i>	

SPIRITUALITY AND RECOVERY OF MENTAL DISORDER: LITERATUR REVIEW..... 143

Sawab, Ah Yusuf, Rizky Fitryasari

*“I AM GRATEFUL WITH MY LIFE”: EXPLORING RESILIENCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN
INDONESIAN ADULTS LIVING WITH HIV*..... 144

Novianti Laililah, Nursalam, Retno Indarwati

*THE EFFECT OF PEER GROUP SUPPORT WITH BOOKLETS MEDIA TO THE KNOWLEDGE
AND ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS ABOUT EARLY MARRIAGE*..... 145

Fanny Nayluzzuharo’ N, Tiyani, Esti Yunitasari, Retnayu Pradanie, Joni Haryanto

*INTEGRATION OF TELEMENTAL HEALTH AND MOBILE HEALTH TO REACHOUT
PATIENTS AT COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
APPROACH*..... 146

Rian Priambodo, Rizki Fitryasari, RR Dian Tristiana

*IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH COACHING FOR PEOPLE WITH MENTAL HEALTH
DISORDER: A SCOPING REVIEW*..... 147

Andriani, Ah Yusuf, Rizky Fitryasari, Kusri S Kadar, Sitti Musdalifah Ahmad, Ariyanti Saleh

*COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVES OF PARENT ABOUT SELF HARM BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS
DUE TO SOCIAL MEDIA IN KEBUMEN REGENCY*..... 148

Ike Mardiati Agustin, Fadilla Mulyaningrum, Sawiji

*EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE APP-BASED INTERVENTION FOR REDUCING DEPRESSIVE
SYMPTOMS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL*..... 149

Nadiya Sahara Annisa, Audy Savira Yustanti, Joni Haryanto, Kristiawati

*DOES GENDER AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AFFECT ADOLESCENT EMOTIONAL
REGULATION IN CYBERBULLYING?*..... 150

Nia Agustiningsih, Ah Yusuf, Ahsan

*THE CORRELATION OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN*..... 151

Firnanda Erindia, Ah Yusuf, Rr Dian Tristiana

<i>THE ASSOCIATION OF SELF-CONTROL WITH INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG TEENAGER'S STUDENTS.....</i>	<i>152</i>
<i>Ariestika Baktian Hapsari, Rizki Fitryasari, Dianis Wulan Sari, Rr. Dian Tristiana, Ah Yusuf</i>	
<i>ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AND SLEEP DISORDERS IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.....</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>Irmawan Andri Nugroho, Susanto Rakhman</i>	
<i>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND CAREGIVER RESILIENCE WHO CARES FOR PEOPLE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA</i>	<i>154</i>
<i>Amelia Susanti, Diana Arianti</i>	
<i>SOCIAL SUPPORT, STRESS AND ANXIETY OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CORRELATION STUDY</i>	<i>155</i>
<i>Merry Noviyanti, Mira Triharini, Elida Ulfiana</i>	
<i>ANALYSIS OF CYBERBULLYING EVENTS WITH ANXIETY LEVELS IN NEW STUDENTS</i>	<i>156</i>
<i>Welly, Edo Gusdiansyah</i>	
<i>IDENTIFICATION OF STRESS, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION LEVELS IN FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS</i>	<i>157</i>
<i>Rindayati Rindayati, Anwar Ma'ruf, Nisa Kurnia Illahiati Mahfudli Mahfudli, Emuliana Sulpat, Kaldera Yugi Pratama</i>	
<i>DESCRIPTION OF SELF-ESTEEM OF SOCIAL MEDIA USERS IN ADOLESCENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.....</i>	<i>158</i>
<i>Siti Kotijah, Ah. Yusuf, Rizki Fitryasari P.K., Novita Verayanti Manalu, Titik Sumiatin</i>	
<i>GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS OTHER AMONG THE HOMELESS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	<i>159</i>
<i>Wasiaty, Hanik Endang Nihayati, Rr. Dian Tristiana</i>	
<i>BURNOUT AMONG NURSES DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAK: A COMPARISON BETWEEN INDONESIA AND TIMOR-LESTE.....</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>Yurike Septianingrum, Andikawati Fitriasari, Nunik Purwanti, Lono Wijayanti, Siti Nurjanah, Jony da Silva, Domingos Soares, Joaquin Gregorio, Paulo Lopez, Jermias da Cruz, Angelina A. Gusmao</i>	

SECOND VICTIM EXPERIENCE, COPING STYLES, COMPASSION FATIGUE, AND COMPASSION SATISFACTION AMONG NURSES IN CHINA 161

Xizhao Li, Chong Mei Chan, Che Chong Chin, Yamin Li, Ling Wang

EMPOWERING FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS THROUGH INTEGRATIVE INTERVENTIONS: MITIGATING RELAPSE RISK AND IMPROVING CAREGIVING SKILLS. 162

Dwi Indah Iswanti, Nursalam, Rizki Fitryasari, Rika Sarfika

LITERATURE REVIEW : VIRTUAL REALITY THERAPY FOR CANCER..... 163

Desi Ariyana Rahayu, Ah Yusuf

HEALTH PROMOTING LIFESTYLE AMONGST NURSES IN INDONESIA; ACROSS SECTIONAL STUDY 164

Syiddatul Budury, Priyagung Gusmantara, Nunik Purwanti, Nur Hidaayah, Khamida Khamida, Siti Khuzaimah Ahmad Sharoni

BOARD GAME AS A MEDIA OF GROUP ACTIVITIES THERAPY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW SELF-ESTEEM..... 165

Desi, Sania Elshaday Lekawael, T. Arie Setiawan Prasida

MOSQUE CONGREGATIONAL COMPLIANCE IN IMPLEMENTING HEALTH PROTOCOLS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC..... 166

Mamnuaah, Nur Faidati, Noorwahyu Trihidayati

EFFECT OF MUROTTAL ALQUR'AN THERAPY AGAINST STRESS IN MENTAL ILLNESS CAREGIVERS: LITERATURE REVIEW..... 167

Tri Sumarsih, Norkiah binti Arsat

NURSES' RESILIENCE OF TAKING CARE OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY..... 168

Rifky Octavia Pradipta, Yulis Setiya Dewi, Hidayat Arifin, Arina Qonaah, Titis Mustikowati Danasari

LITERATURE STUDY: ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF STUNTING INCIDENCE IN INDONESIA 169

Meti Agustini

<i>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION LEVEL AND NEGLIGENCE OF THE ELDERLY IN YOGYAKARTA</i>	<i>170</i>
<i>Meti Agustini</i>	
<i>THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STRESSOR WITH STRESS OF HEMODIALYSIS WARD HOSPITAL NURSES</i>	<i>171</i>
<i>Khoridatul Bahiyah, Nur Mahfuzah Zein, Laily Hidayati, Tintin Sukartini</i>	
<i>EXPRESSION OF ANGRY EMOTION: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN ADOLESCENTS.....</i>	<i>172</i>
<i>Nikmatul Fadilah, Dinarwiyata, Dyah Wijayanti</i>	
<i>THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN A TRAUMATIC CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH POST SEXUAL ABUSE</i>	<i>173</i>
<i>Yessy Dessy Arna</i>	
<i>THE RELATIONSHIP BULLYING INCIDENTS WITH SOCIAL INTERACTION ABILITY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN</i>	<i>174</i>
<i>Hanik Endang Nihayati Erna Dwi Nur'aini, Praba Diyan Rachmawati</i>	
<i>MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS.....</i>	<i>175</i>
<i>Nurul Mawaddah, Mujiadi, Robby Wicaksono Utomo</i>	
<i>THE EFFECT OF KIE AND FIVE FINGER LABELS ON THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY OF THE PATIENT'S FAMILY</i>	<i>176</i>
<i>Fitria Wahyu Ariyanti, Atikah Fatmawati, Sulis Diana</i>	
<i>FAMILY STRESS IN CARING FOR PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: LITERATURE REVIEW.....</i>	<i>177</i>
<i>Deasti Nurmaguphita, Nurhayani</i>	
<i>PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION THERAPY IN PATIENTS AT RISK OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR: A CASE STUDY</i>	<i>178</i>
<i>Vivi Sovianti, Resa Nirmala Jona, Siti Juwariyah, Maya Cobalt Angio</i>	
<i>UNDERSTANDING ANXIETY ON PATIENT OF CHRONIC DISEASE</i>	<i>179</i>
<i>Ni Made Ayu Wulansari, Laura K</i>	

<i>TOPIC 6: Mother and Child Health</i>	180
<i>OXIDATIVE STRESS IN PRE-ECLAMPSIA: BIBLIOMETRIC VISUALIZATION STUDIES AND ANALYSIS</i>	181
<i>Endang Sri Wahyuni, Maryatun Maryatun, Irvina Nurul Mahmudah, Juleha Duwi Handayani</i>	
<i>BREASTFEEDING ASSESSMENT SCORE (BAS) FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OF EARLY WEANING : LITERATURE REVIEW</i>	182
<i>Amellia Mardhika, Agus Sulistyono, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Anestasia Pangestu Mei Tyas, Joko Susanto, Ni Wayan Suniyadewi</i>	
<i>USE OF GREEN COCONUT WATER AS A NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTION IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE EXPOSED TO COVID-19</i>	183
<i>Royani Chairiyah, Ulfah Nur Karim</i>	
<i>FEEDING PATTERN WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN TODDLER 12-59 MONTHS AT PRIMARY HEALTH CARE X, WEST SUMATERA</i>	184
<i>Syalvia Oresti, Febry Handiny, Elfita Rahmi</i>	
<i>THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS OF PARENTS AND PEDIATRIC CANCER CARE</i>	185
<i>Ilya Krisnana, Praba Diyan R, Aria Aulia Nastiti, Domingos</i>	
<i>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING MECHANISMS AND THE ANXIETY LEVEL IN PREGNANT WOMEN EXAMINED DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA IN 2021</i>	186
<i>Dwi Kurnia Purnama Sari, Nur Cholila, Eva Silviana R</i>	
<i>THE IMPACT OF COMPLEMENTARY FOOD INTERVENTIONS ON ADOLESCENCE STUNTING PREVENTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	187
<i>Eishca Fanani Grathima, Esti Yunitasari, Retno Indarwati</i>	
<i>ANALYSIS OF ANTENATAL CARE AS A FACTOR CAUSING IN CHILDREN ALITERATURE REVIEW</i>	188
<i>Hurun Ain, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Rifani Trisianty, Supono Supono</i>	

**FACTORS DETERMINING THE INCIDENCE OF RECURRENT ISPA IN TODDLERS:
LITERATURE REVIEW..... 189**

Iqlima dwi kurnia, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Ilya Krisnana

**NUTRITIONAL FULFILLMENT BEHAVIOR OF PREGNANT WOMEN BASED ON THE
HEALTH BELIEF MODEL THEORY IN SURABAYA..... 190**

Aria Aulia Nastiti, Mira Triharini, Nofinda Widya Sari, Nursalam Nursalam, Sandeep Poddar

**MOTHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN DIETARY MANAGEMENT
FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS 191**

Praba Diyan Rachmawati, Ilya Krisnana, Iftitakhur Rahmah, Iqlima Dwi Kurnia, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Ferry Efendi, Khatijah Lim Abdullah, Lisa McKenna

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) AND STUNTING
AMONG TODDLERS AGES 0 TO 59 MONTHS IN AN INDONESIAN COMMUNITY SETTING
..... 192**

Nur Isnaini Wulan Rahmadhani, Nuzul Qur'aniati, Ika Nur Pratiwi

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE AND THE USE OF HERBAL MEDICINE IN
POSTPARTUM MOTHERS IN THE OF BOROKO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, BOLAANG
MONGONDOW UTARA 193**

Mulyani Hertikawati Mahmud, Ika Yuni, Andri Setiya Wahyudi, Fijai Ambarak

**THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING WITH EXPLOSION BOX ABOUT RESPONSIVE FEEDING AS
A PREVENTIVE EFFORT STUNTING OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AT PUSKESMAS
PANTOLOAN 194**

Henrietta Imelda Tondong, Arie Maineny, Ayu Febriyanti

**FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN TODDLERS IN ONE OF PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER IN PADANG CITY 195**

Sari Indah Kesuma, Ledia Restipa

**CLEAN AND HEALTHY LIFE BEHAVIOR (CHLB) AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE
INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS..... 196**

Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Elyza Tri Agustina, Lailatun Ni'mah

**KNOWLEDGE AND PARENTING PATTERNS WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
STIMULATION COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN..... 197**

Iqlima Dwi Kurnia, Retno Indarwati, Mega Ayu Lestari, Yuni Sufyanti Arief

<i>CORRELATIONS OF ANTENATAL CARE FREQUENCY, COMPLIANCE TO IRON, AND KNOWLEDGE WITH ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN</i>	<i>198</i>
<i>Mira Triharini, Laily Hidayati, Ulfa Nafi'atuzzakiyah, Ni Ketut Alit Armini, Retnayu Pradanie, Amel Dawod Kamel Gouda</i>	
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BIRTH BALL EXERCISE IN PRIMIPARA SELF-EFFICACY IN NORMAL CHILDBIRTH.....</i>	<i>199</i>
<i>Arfianingsih Dwi Putri, Desi Sarli, Titin Ifayanti</i>	
<i>EFFECTIVENESS OF FINGERHOLD THERAPY AGAINST POST SECTIO CAESAREA PAIN INTENSITY.....</i>	<i>200</i>
<i>Adinda Putri Sari Dewi, Siti Maesaroh, Umi Laelatul Qomar</i>	
<i>PARENTING STYLE FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLERS IN PADANG CITY.....</i>	<i>201</i>
<i>Fanny Ayudia, Afrira Esa Putri, Amrina Amran, Ririn</i>	
<i>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND PREGNANT WOMEN'S BEHAVIOR IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT ANEMIA</i>	<i>202</i>
<i>Emuliana Sulpat, Esti Yunitasari, Amelia Mardhika, Lailatul Fadliyah, Susilo Harianto, Rindayati, Putri Bella Nurramdhani</i>	
<i>COMBINATION OF ACUPRESSURE IN SP6 AND Gb21 POINTS WITH LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY ON UTERINE INVOLUTION IN POST PARTUM.....</i>	<i>203</i>
<i>Fatmi Nirmala Sari, Binarni Suhertusi</i>	
<i>COMPARISON OF BODY WEIGHT OF INFANTS AGED 7-12 MONTHS THAT ARE EXCLUSIVE AND NON-EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN BUGIS VILLAGE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS SAPE DISTRICT, SAPE DISTRICT BIMA NTB</i>	<i>204</i>
<i>Hidayati, Sucirahmania, Subriah, Syayaniah Umar, Raimundus Chaliks</i>	
<i>THE CORRELATION OF SELF-EFFICACY AND FAMILY SUPPORT ON FEMALE ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR OF ANEMIA PREVENTION</i>	<i>205</i>
<i>Ni Ketut Alit Armini, Rona Meilynasari, Retnayu Pradanie, Smritikana Mani</i>	
<i>EFFECT OF NATRIUM ON HYPERTENSION IN PREGNANCY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	<i>206</i>
<i>Novi Anggraeni, Aditiawarman, Gwenny Ichsan Prabowo, Selvia Nurul Qomari, Nurun Nikmah</i>	
<i>ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MATERNAL CAREGIVING CAPABILITIES, INFANT AND YOUNG</i>	

<i>CHILD FEEDING PRACTICE, AND CHILD LINEAR GROWTH AMONG INDONESIAN CHILDREN (6-23 MONTHS OLD).....</i>	<i>207</i>
<i>Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has, Ferry Efendi, Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni, Fara Amalia Riadini, Rafaleony Berlian Putri Widodo</i>	
<i>THE DEVELOPMENT OF READINESS FOR DISCHARGE IN PATIENTS AND FAMILIES MODEL BASED ON INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SELF-MANAGEMENT THEORY (IFSMT) ON FAMILIES' CAPACITY TO CARE FOR LOW BIRTH WEIGHT.....</i>	<i>208</i>
<i>Resti Utami, I Dewa Gede Ugrasena, Ernawati Ernawati, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Wesiana Heris Santy</i>	
<i>HEALTHY EATING INDEX AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN SIDOREJO LOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER.....</i>	<i>209</i>
<i>Sarah Melati Davidson, Rosiana Eva Rayanti, Loya Defrina Angelita Gultom</i>	
<i>INFANTS' LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT CORRELATED WITH THE SPEECH STIMULATION PROVIDED BY CAREGIVER.....</i>	<i>210</i>
<i>Kristiani Desimina Tauho, Rifatolistia Tampubolon, Destiana Yane Porsisa</i>	
<i>PARENTS' PARTICIPATION IN A TRAUMATIC CARE DURING CHILDREN HOSPITALIZATION: LITERATURE REVIEW.....</i>	<i>211</i>
<i>Dera Alfiyanti, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Ilya Krisnana, Mira Triharini</i>	
<i>DHIKR THERAPY ON ANXIETY IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL.....</i>	<i>212</i>
<i>Nunung Nurhaeti1, Diah Nur Anisa</i>	
<i>GADGET USE INFLUENCES PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SOCIAL EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN.....</i>	<i>213</i>
<i>Praba Diyan Rachmawati1, Abu Bakar, Dewi Anggraeni, Yuni Sufyanti Arief</i>	
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEER INFORMATION TOWARD A CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILD MARRIAGE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.....</i>	<i>214</i>
<i>Sri Wahyuningsih, Musviro, Nurul Hayati</i>	
<i>A SCOOPING REVIEW BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND EARLY MENARCE OF ADOLESCENT WOMEN IN INDONESIA.....</i>	<i>215</i>
<i>Afiatun Rahmah, Mirawati</i>	

<i>THE FREQUENCY OF VISITS PROVIDES A KNOWLEDGE EFFECT ON DANGERSIGNS OF PREGNANCY</i>	216
<i>Mahfuzhah Deswita Puteri, Darmayanti Wulandatika</i>	
<i>IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH EDUCATION MEDIA USING SNAKE & LADDERS GAME OR AUDIOVISUAL TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF STUNTING ON PRIMIGRAVIDA EXPECTANT MOTHER</i>	217
<i>M. Rifqi Rahmatullah, Esmé Anggeriyane, Muhammad Anwari</i>	
<i>HUSBAND'S PARTICIPATION IN THE USE OF VASECTOMY CONTRACEPTION</i>	218
<i>Fika Aulia</i>	
<i>EFFECTIVENESS OF LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY ON ANXIETY LEVEL IN 1ST STAGE OF MATERNITY MOTHER</i>	219
<i>Kharisma Kusumaningtyas, Ilmiyati Amalia, Siti Mar'atus Sholikhah, Titi Maharrani</i>	
<i>SPECIFIC INTERVENTION ANALYSIS ON EFFORTS TO REDUCE STUNTING OF CHILDREN</i>	220
<i>Uswatun Khasanah, Esyuananik, Anis Nur Laili</i>	
<i>FACTORS RELATED TO PREVENTION STUNTING IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS BASED ON THEORY OF HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL</i>	221
<i>Harmayetty, Yulia Mariskasari, Esti Yunitasari</i>	
<i>THE BENEFITS OF LOW-IMPACT AEROBIC EXERCISE FOR ALLEVIATING MENOPAUSAL SYMPTOMS AND REDUCING BLOOD PRESSURE</i>	222
<i>Tiyas Kusumaningrum, Herdina Mariyanti, Novia Dwi Andriyanti, Nursalam, Yuni Sufyanti Arief</i>	
<i>CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND CONTENT VALIDATION OF THE MEDICAL OUTCOME STUDY SOCIAL SUPPORT SURVEY AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN AGED 6-23 MONTHS</i>	223
<i>Hermalinda Herman, Ying-Ju Chang</i>	
<i>DETERMINANT FACTORS OF ANEMIA DURING PREGNANCY AT BRONDONG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER</i>	224
<i>Farida Yuliani, Fitriani Edni Wari, Dian Irawati, Rif'atun Nurhasanah_Toc135166371</i>	

<i>DETERMINANT FACTORS OF ANEMIA DURING PREGNANCY AT BRONDONG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER</i>	225
<i>Agustin Dwi Syalfina, Elyana Mafticha, Dian Irawati, Sari Priyanti, Wiwit Sulistyawati, Nadhifa Maulidia</i>	
<i>EFFECT OF SUPPORTIVE CARE NEEDS ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN WOMAN WITH CANCER : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	226
<i>Farida Yuliani, Fitria Edni Wari, Dian Irawati, Rif'atun Nurhasanah</i>	
<i>TOPIC 7: Non-Communicable Diseases</i>	227
<i>THE EFFECT OF EARLY DETECTION OF STROKE EDUCATION THROUGH AUDIOVISUAL FAST ANIMATION MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES IN FAMILIES OF INDIVIDUAL WITH HYPERTENSION</i>	228
<i>Maitha Anthonette Wulan Keloay, Ferry Efendi, Makhfudli, Ni Luh Jayanthi</i>	
<i>THE FEASIBILITY OF THE HEALTH PROMOTING PROGRAM MODEL BASED ON THE WELLNESS TOURISM IN THE LOWER NORTHERN REGION, THAILAND</i>	229
<i>Sirikanok Klankhajhon, Somsak Thojampa, Kittisak Kumpeera, Chuthathip Mongkholkham, & Archawasri Khumhom</i>	
<i>DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY EMPOWERMENT FOR AGES 1-3 YEARS CHILDREN STUNTING PREVENTION BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL (HBM)</i>	230
<i>Esti Yunitasari, Khalifatus Zuhriyah Alfianti, Ni Ketut Alit Armini</i>	
<i>EFFECTIVENESS OF MHEALTH ON SELF-MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT MOTIVATION IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</i>	231
<i>Ach. Maskur, Ferry Efendi, Dianis Wulan Sari</i>	
<i>ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF SMOKE-FREE POLICIES: A MIXED METHODS STUDY</i>	232
<i>Radian Ilmaskal, Alkafi, Gusrianti</i>	
<i>LIFESTYLE FACTORS ON PREVALENCE OF DIABETUS MELLITUS AT THE AUXILIARY HEALTH CENTRE OF TAHULU VILLAGE, MERAKURAK DISTRICT, TUBAN REGENCY</i>	233
<i>Lilia Faridatul Fauziah, Idcha Kusma Ristanti, Kusno Ferianto, Indriani Sahara Nura Zenina</i>	
<i>FACTORS AFFECTING SELF-CARE IN HEART FAILURE PATIENTS: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY</i>	234

Widaryati, Dwi Prihatiningsih

THE EFFECT OF 4 PILLAR OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS..... 235

Irsanty Collein, Novianti Dg. Sitaba

SELF-CARE OF CHRONIC ILLNESS PREVENTS THE RISK OF DIABETIC FOOTULCERS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY..... 236

Anita Joeliantina, Dwi Adji Norontoko, Ach. Arfan Adinata, Adivtian Ragayasa

Nursing Care of a Patient with Nonconvulsive Status Epilepticus (NCSE) and Prolonged Mechanical Ventilation in ICU: A Case Report..... 237

Amelia Maharani Kartika, Gatra Satria, Juliana GEP Massie

DILEMMA OF IDENTIFICATION PATIENTS PALLIATIVE CARE NEEDS IN CRITICAL CARE UNIT DR. KARIADI CENTRAL HOSPITAL SEMARANG, INDONESIA: CASE STUDY..... 238

Nining Puji Astuti, Sriyono, Esti Yunita Sari, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Henry Saktiana, Mohammad Rosyid Ridho

FACTOR PREDICTOR FOR PREDIABETES AMONG INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULTS: CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY..... 239

Ika Nur Pratiwi, Arina Qonaah, Nursalam Nursalam, Zulfayandi Pawanis, Bih-O Lee

THE EFFECT OF HYPERTENSION AND OBESITY ON THE OCCURRENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS AMONG INDONESIAN URBAN WORKERS..... 240

Mahmudah, Nailul Izza, Lely Indirawati, Astridya Paramita, Diah Indriani

THE RELATIONSHIP OF OBESITY, DIET AND THE INCIDENCES OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN STUDENTS AT SMK NEGERI 4 SEMARANG..... 241

Venti Agustina, Kristiawan Prasetyo Agung Nugroho, Titis Siwi Anggraini

RESEARCH TRENDS SLEEP DISORDERS IN BURN PATIENTS : FROM RESEARCH DESIGN TO DATA ANALYSIS..... 242

Teguh Dwi Saputro, Yulis Setiya Dewi, Andri Setiya Wahyudi

THE RISK OF PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHIES DIABETIC AMONG URBAN-RURAL DIABETIC TYPE 2 PATIENTS..... 243

Arina Qona'ah, Ika Nur Pratiwi, Laura Navika Yamani, Nursalam, Zulfayandi Pawanis, Eskarani Tri Pratiwi, Vimala Ramoo

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFESTYLE, DIETARY HABIT, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

WITH THE OCCURRENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN THE ELDERLY INMELAYANG HAMLET, SAHAN VILLAGE, SELUAS DISTRICT, INDONESIA 244

Catherine Natawirandry, Bella Arista, Ferry Fredy Karwur,

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND HYPERTENSIONIN MEN AGED 18-25 IN GENDONGAN VILLAGE, SALATIGA..... 245

Angkit Kinasih, Venti Agustina, Damar Amundhia

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PREVENTION KNOWLEDGE AMONG DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN YOGYAKARTA 246

Florensya Iin Wijaya Kusuma Puhun , Estriana Murni Setiawati

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCED TO EATING BEHAVIOR IN ADULT WITHOBESITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC 247

Andri Setiya Wahyudi, Nabilla Farhana Febriyanti , Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni

MANUCU: PAIN EXPERIENCE AMONG GOUT ARTHRITIS SUFFERER 248

Arwyn Weynand Nusawakan, Ferry Fredy Karwur

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND FOOT CARE FOR DIABETES MELLITUS CLIENTS IN KARANGJAMBE VILLAGE BANGUNTAPANBANTUL..... 249

Agustina Rahmawati, Septiniya Indah Cahyani

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF STROKE-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA 250

Yurike Septianingrum, Ah. Yusuf, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Erika Martining Wardani, Imamatul Faizah

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN GALIS PAMEKASAN DISTRICT 251

Andri Setiya Wahyudi, Lingga Curnia Dewi, Innani Mukaromah

SPOUSAL INVOLVEMENT FOR SELF-MANAGEMENT AND GLYCEMIC CONTROL AMONG DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 252

Ika Nur Pratiwi, Nursalam Nursalam , Ika Yuni Widyawati , Vimala Ramoo

STRUCTURED HEALTH EDUCATION OF SELF-EFFICACY IMPROVED FUNCTIONAL STATUS AND IDWG IN CLIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEYDISEASE 253

Hilmi Yumni, Hepta Nur Anugrahini

KNOWLEDGE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEYDISEASE ON

<i>HEMODIALYSIS</i>	254
<i>Lono Wijayanti1, Jihan Safira RD, Ah Yusuf, Ika Yuni Widyawati , Difran Nobel Bistara</i>	
<i>TOPIC 8: Nursing Disaster Management</i>	257
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO TRAINING ON THE ACCURACY OF BASIC LIFESUPPORT OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL</i>	258
<i>Insana Maria</i>	
<i>THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF SURVIVORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI AND LIQUEFACTION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY</i>	259
<i>Nurarifah, Ismunandar, Helena Ester Pangaribuan, Gustini</i>	
<i>PREPAREDNESS OF NURSES IN HANDLING DISASTER VICTIMSIN SULAWESI TENGAH</i>	260
<i>Alfrida Semuel Ra'bung, Rina Tampake, Sova Evie, Dg. Mangemba, Akbar Nur</i>	
<i>INFLUENCE OF DISASTER-SAFE SCHOOL ON DISASTER MITIGATION PREPAREDNESS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A LITERATUREREVIEW</i>	261
<i>Patricia Mega Sri Yulianty Tae, Retno Indarwati, Ni Ketut Alit Armini</i>	
<i>THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS, HEALTH FACILITIES, ANDCOMMUNITY SUPPORTS ON COMMUNITY STRESS IN VOLCANIC DISASTER-PRONE AREAS</i>	262
<i>Nikmatul Fadilah, Loetfia Dwi Rahariyani , Atik Badi'ah</i>	
<i>AN OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ABOUT FLOODDISASTER MITIGATION IN VILLAGE X</i>	263
<i>Berlian Widyanty Dwi Putri, Muthmainnah</i>	
<i>DETERMINANTS OF ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR RECOGNIZING FIRE DISASTERRISK IN URBAN AREAS BASED ON PROTECTION MOTIVATION THEORY</i>	264
<i>Yulis Setiya Dewi, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Arina Qona'ah, Rosita, Cindy Nanda Giatin, Laa Rayba Iftitah Hamada</i>	
<i>TOPIC 9: Tropical Diseases</i>	265
<i>SPIRITUAL EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (SEFT) AND EMPATHIC LOVETHERAPY (ELT) ON DEPRESSION, MEDICATION ADHERENCE AND DIET IN MSM WITH HIV</i>	266
<i>Erika Martining Wardani, Riezky Faisal Nugroho, Eppy Setiyowati, Muhammad Khafid, Difran Nobel Bistara</i>	

<i>THE RISK FACTORS OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN NAPU HIGHLAND, POSO, CENTRAL SULAWESI</i>	267
<i>Christine Christine, Fellysca Veronica Margareth Politon, Herlina Susanto Sunuh, Diana Vanda Daturara Doda</i>	
<i>ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS</i>	268
<i>Fadillah Ulva, Nailul Hikmi</i>	
<i>TBC PATIENT PRESENTATION IN THE ED AND RELATED FACTORS FOR NURSING CARE FOR EDUCATION AND DISCHARGE PLANNING: SYSTEMATICREVIEW</i>	269
<i>Hakim Zulkarnain, Sriyono, Pilar Mosteiro</i>	
<i>CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIONS TO INCREASE THE SUCCESS OF TB MANAGEMENT IN CHILDREN: A LITERATURE REVIEW</i>	270
<i>Era Dorihi Kale, Nursalam, Makhfudli</i>	
<i>DECISION MAKING FOR PLWHA USING THE THEORY OF INNOVATIONDIFFUSION MODEL AT THE WPA TUREN FOUNDATION</i>	271
<i>Tri Nurhudi Sasono, Esti Yunitasari, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Nursalam</i>	
<i>CADRE'S KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND MOTIVATION CORRELATE WITH THE FINDING OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS SUSPECTS AT RURAL PUBLICHEALTH CENTER IN INDONESIA</i>	272
<i>Laily Hidayati, Sriyono, Hindun Milawati, Tintin Sukartini</i>	
<i>EXPLORING THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL THEORY ON SOCIETAL RESPONSESTO HIV/AIDS-RELATED STEREOTYPE AND PREJUDICE</i>	273
<i>Angga Wilandika, Ah. Yusuf, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Ami Kamila</i>	
<i>QUALITY OF LIFE OF PLWHA (PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS):A LITERATURE REVIEW</i>	274
<i>Tiwi Sudyasih, Firdatin Janati Dwi Indriyani</i>	
<i>SPIRITUAL EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (SEFT) AND MUSIC THERAPY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ADOLESCENTS WITH HIV</i>	275
<i>Erika Martining Wardani, Riezky Faisal Nugroho, Lono Wijayanti, Yurike Septianingrum, Nety Mawarda Hatmanti</i>	
<i>TOPIC 10: Innovation in Research Practice</i>	276

LENGTH OF TIME UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS AND QUICK OF BLOOD (QB) WITH THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD): CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY 277

Wiwit Dwi Nurbadriyah, Nursalam Nursalam, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Hardiyanto, Ardholes Wahyu Kurniawan, Devi Santi Fatmawati

DEVELOPMENT OF SURGICAL SAFETY CHECKLIST TIME OUT INSTRUMENT USING AUDIO RECORDED DELIVERY TO IMPROVE SURGICAL TEAM COMPLIANCE 278

Fedi Sudrajat

COMPARISON OF WOUND CARE PROTOCOLS IN DIABETIC FOOT ULCER INEFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HOSPITAL SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 279

M. Zainnur Hafid, Mira Triharini, Ika Yuni Widyawati

ONLINE SOCIAL SUPPORT TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE FROM THE RECENT DECADE 280

Gading Ekapuja Aurizki, Ann Wakefield

POTENTIAL ANALOG RICE BASED ON GADUNG TUBER (DIOSCOREA HISPIDA) FOR THE DIET OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS 281

Dhanang Puspita, Sarlina Palimbong, Erika Immanuela

A HEART RATE CALCULATOR IN THE FORM OF ANDROID-BASED SOFTWARE CAN MAKE IT EASIER TO MONITOR THE INTENSITY OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY 282

Kukuh Pambuka Putra

IMPACT OF WHATSAPP USAGE UPON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS 283

Lizy Sonia Benjamin

NURSES EXPERIENCES OF DEVELOPING A COLLABORATIVE PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATION: CROSSING DIVIDES 284

Wendy Abigail, Retnayu Pradanie, Yulia, Juliana Christina

PHYSICAL WORKLOAD AND WORK SHIFTS WITH BURNOUT INCIDENTS OF GEROKGAK HEALTH CENTER HEALTH WORKERS DURING 285

Sulis Diana, Dhonna Anggreni, Fitria Edni Wari

SHARING BASED PEER GROUP SUPPORT ON DIETARY COMPLIANCE OF CKD PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS 286

Anndy Prastya, Fitria Wahyu Aryanti, Atikah Fatmawati

EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION MODEL USING BOOKLET AND VIDEO IN THE EFFORTS OF IMPROVING CAPACITY OF HEALTH CADRES REGARDING SCREENING OF RISK FACTORS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE WORKING AREAS OF PUSKESMAS WANI DISTRICT, TANANTOVEA DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF DONGGALA REGENCY..... 287

Rina Tampake, Yulianus Sudarman

SMARTWATCH DETECTOR ALARM AS INITIAL SCREENING OF HYPERTENSION AND PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION AND ISOMETRIC EXERCISE PROGRAM AS MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE DETECTED HYPERTENSION.....288

Natalia Nadia Azalia Dyah Wibowo, Risa Nadia Indraswari, Samuel Frandito Pramaditya Triyono, Yoel Kristian Adi Candra, Bagus Ananta Tanujiarso

BINAHONG EXTRACT AS TULLE DRESSING AND DSME FOR WOUND HEALING IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS.....289

Alzza Frida, Abigail Sharon, Benedicta Ayu, Nabila Anggita, Sandra Dewi, Bagus Ananta Tanujiarso

POSTER PRESENTATION..... 290

PREVENTION OF INTRADIALYTIC MUSCLE CRAMP IN PATIENTS TAKING HEMODIALYSIS WITH INTRADIALYTIC STRETCHING EXERCISE : PILOT STUDY..... 291

Zaky Mubarak, Siti Nafisah, Wardah Fauziah

COMPARISON OF PETCO₂ AND PACO₂ VALUES IN CRITICAL PATIENTS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW..... 292

Tri Gunarti, Tintin Sukartini, Syafaatun Mirzanah

CARDIAC SURGERY ASSOCIATED ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY (CSA-AKI) SEVERITY ASSESSMENT BASED ON KDIGO CRITERIA: LITERATURE REVIEW..... 293

Fitria Habibah N.Y.E.P, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Syafaatun Mirzanah

INCREASING EXTREMITY TEMPERATURE IN CRITICAL PATIENTS WITH INEFFECTIVE PERIPHERAL PERFUSION..... 294

Abit Mawan Dayoko, Erna Dwi Wahyuni, Sriyono

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DEHYDRATION IN CHILDREN BASED ON DIGITAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 295

Lidwina Dewiyanti Wea

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE HANDOVER CHECKLIST AS A GUIDE FOR INTRAOPERATIVE HANDOVER : A LITERATURE REVIEW..... 296

Esti Eva Kurnia, Nursalam Nursalam, Junait Junait

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS FOR STETHOSCOPE DISINFECTANTS IN THE ER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW..... 297

Eka Novitayanti

FACTORS BACKGROUND THE USE OF COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV (PLHIV)..... 298

Dadang Purnama, Milda Khaerunnisa, Kusman Ibrahim

EFFECTS OF AUDIOVISUAL DISTRACTION ON PAIN, ANXIETY, AND WILLINGNESS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING COLONOSCOPY: 299

Li-Ning Wang, Wen-Bi Wu , Hai-Yan Song, Wen-Jing She, Jia-Jie Zhang, Yu-Xin Du, Na-Na Chen, Min Zhang, Shi Zhang, Qian-Qian Cheng, Peng-Xia Fan

VACCINE HESITANCY AND LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON COVID-19 VACCINES AMONG RESIDENTS OF MAGUGPO NORTH TAGUM..... 300

Constable Charmae Shean D, Avenir Ayesza, Oguio Jannele Anne B, Jayectin Saskia, Agravante Roberto

INNOVATION SK-PELVIC BINDER..... 301

Nitithorn Siribunlong, Orrapitch Potjanatanti, Firdaw Dueramaehayee, Suphakit Chehlang, Raihan Hayihama, Hasanah Pairoh, Jitlada Piriyaart

INNOVATION THE CATHETER FIXED & FIT..... 302

Nurdiana Chesoh, Nurfatim Salaeh, Safarina Dahari, Haseeyoh Wamae, Hasanah Pairoh, Jitlada Piriyaart

INNOVATION C-LINE HOLDER 303

Pannalin Sansanoa, Prawrung Kongtung, Hasanah Pairoh, Jitlada Piriyaart

ANXIETY LEVEL AMONG COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC..... 304

Desy Indra Yani , Sri Anjani Fartika and Irman Soemantri

HIV/AIDS PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS; SEXUAL ABSTINENCE 305

Witdiawati, Nisa Humaerotul Jannah, Umar Sumarna, Setiawan, Udin Rosidin, Dadang Purnama

DEVELOPMENT OF HOLISTIC NURSING BASED TRANSCULTURAL NURSING MODEL IN DIABETES TYPE 2..... 306

Ni Wayan Suniyadewi, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, Ni Luh Putu Inca Buntari Agustini, I Dewa Ayu Rismayanti, Ni Wayan Trisnadewi, Iswatun

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLINICAL EDUCATION MODEL BASED ON COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR THE PATIENT SAFETY COMPETENCY ACHIEVEMENT IN NURSING STUDENT..... 307

Dyah Wiji Puspita Sari1, Yuni Sufyanti Arief, Ahsan, Muh. Abdurrouf

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS (PUSKESMAS) THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEADERSHIP AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT..... 308

Achmad Masfi, Tintin Sukartini, Mira Triharini

INCISED PATIENT SATISFACTION THROUGH ORGANIZATIONAL CONSOLIDATION AND SHARIA BASED NURSING CARE IN SHARIA HOSPITAL..... 309

Iwan Ardian1, Nursalam, Ahsan, Nutrisia Nu'im Haiya, Intan Rismatul Azizah

STRESS AS INFLUENCE BY COPING STRATEGIES OF COVID-19 SURVIVORS OF TAGUM DOCTORS HOSPITAL..... 310

Bano Anna Mae F, Batiandila Rhona L, Cornillos Honeylie H, Guerrero Shiela Joyce A

FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF ADOLESCENT WITH MENTAL DISORDER: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY..... 311

Ah Yusuf, Rr Dian Tristiana, Ivana Sajogo, Yuli Anggraini, Khoirun Niswatul Ulfa, R Endro Sulistyono

LITERATURE STUDY OF FACTORS PREDISPOSING TO SCHIZOPHRENIA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA..... 312

Titin Sutini, Nuroktavia Hidayati, Elda Regita Dewi, Melin Alawiyah, Zulfa Faridah

INTERVENTIONS FOR PRISONERS WITH POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER: A LITERATURE REVIEW..... 313

Nur Oktavia Hidayati, Naela Nur Aprilida, Verlynda Amalia Puteri, Sabrina Muthi'ah, Siti Dahlia, Khansa Aisah Putri, Titin Sutini

<i>IS PSYCHORELIGIOUS THERAPY EFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING THE EMOTIONS OF CLIENTS WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR:.....</i>	<i>314</i>
<i>Imas Rafiyah, Efri Widiанти</i>	
<i>NURSING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE HOPE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA SURVIVORS : A SCOPING REVIEW.....</i>	<i>315</i>
<i>Efri Widiанти, Suryani, Imas Rafiyah</i>	
<i>THE IMPACT OF SPIRITUAL NEEDS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY.....</i>	<i>316</i>
<i>Rozaine Osman, Norhanaza Mohd Yunos, Nooreena Yusop, Kamsimah Haslinda Kamaruzaman</i>	
<i>ANALYSIS OF CANCER RISK FACTORS BASED ON HISTORY OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING.....</i>	<i>317</i>
<i>Pipit Feriani</i>	
<i>FACTORS RELATED TO INTENTION FOR EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF STUNTING AMONG WOMEN AGED 16-25 IN WEST JAVA,.....</i>	<i>318</i>
<i>Neti Juniarti, Arlette Suzy Puspa Pertiwi, Ratna Indriyanti, Laili Rahayuwati, Netty Suryanti</i>	
<i>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALL EXERCISE IN REDUCING LABOR PAIN :A SCOPING REVIEW.....</i>	<i>319</i>
<i>Sukmawati, Furkon Nurhakim, Lilis Mamuroh</i>	
<i>LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BREASTFEEDING AMONG INCARCERATED WOMEN IN LOWER NORTHERN AREA IN THAILAND.....</i>	<i>320</i>
<i>Pratuma Rithpho, Wilaiporn Rojjanasrirat, Sirikanok Klankhajhon</i>	
<i>THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPLICATION FOR LEARNING TO USE COMBINED HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS.....</i>	<i>321</i>
<i>Kornkarn Pansuwan, RN, MNS, Sirikanok Klankhajhon, RN, PhD</i>	
<i>THE RESILIENCE OF HIGH-RISK PREGNANT WOMEN BASED ON PERSONALITY TRAITS AND FAMILY SUPPORT.....</i>	<i>322</i>
<i>Ni Ketut Alit Armini, Ayu Devi Prestiyanti, Arina Qo'naah</i>	
<i>METHODS AND OUTCOMES OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR GERIATRIC PATIENTS:A SCOPING REVIEW.....</i>	<i>323</i>

Hartiah Haroen, Hasniatisari Haroen, Citra Windani Mambang Sari, Sheizi Prista Sari

EFFECTIVENESS OF DISCHARGE PLANNING..... 324

Anna Jumatul Laely, Nursalam Nursalam, Ferry Efendi

*EFFECTIVENESS OF STROKE ATTACK RISK ASSESSMENT USING APPLICATION FACE
DROP RECOGNITION 325*

Eko Prasetya Widiyanto, Rondhianto, Arista Maisyaroh, Syaifuddin Kurnianto, Risna Yekti Mumpuni

WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Good morning excellencies, distinguished participants, esteemed colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, The Honourable Rector of Universitas Airlangga, the Honourable Dean Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, The Honourable Head of Co-Host Institutions, distinguished speakers, all participants and the organizing committees.

It is my great honour and privilege to welcome you all to the 14th International Nursing Conference. As the chairman of this conference, I am delighted to see such a diverse and talented group of nurses from all corners of the world gathered here today.


Our theme for this year's conference is “**Transforming the future health care through research and innovation**”, this theme reflects our commitment of the advancement of the nursing profession and the important role that nurses play in improving the future health care.

This conference brings together nurses and other healthcare professionals from various specialties and backgrounds to share knowledge and exchange ideas. With the many challenges facing the healthcare industry today, it is important to be agile and to come together to reflect on our practices, learn about cutting-edge research, and explore new innovations to improve health care mainly through nursing education, research, and practice.

As we embark on the next two days of this conference, I encourage you all to approach each session with an open mind and willingness to learn, to be inspired and gain new insights into the important work presented in this conference. After rigorous review, 316 abstracts were accepted for both oral and poster presentation. Around 326 people, including academicians, researchers, and practitioners from five continents (Africa, Asia, Australia, America, and Europe), participated in this two-day virtual nursing conference.

In addition, I urge you to take advantage of the networking opportunities available to you during this conference. The connections you make here could be invaluable as you continue to grow and develop in your career.

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to speakers, co-host institutions, sponsors and committee for their hard work and dedication to making this conference a success. Without the support of these individuals and organizations, we would not be able to organize this conference. Firstly, I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all speakers and experts from our international and national cooperation and partners. We are also proud to announce that the 14th International Virtual Nursing Conference is being conducted along with the collaboration among nine Nursing Schools in Indonesia and our international partners. They are **Australian College of Nursing (ACN) Australia, School of Nursing Yale University United States, Faculty of Nursing Hacettepe University Turkey, Asia Pacific Alliance for Nursing Education, Medical College National Cheng Kung University Taiwan, Hiroshima University Japan, Metropolia University of Applied Sciences Helsinki Finlandia, Faculty of Nursing Cairo University, Faculty of Nursing Taipei Medical University Taiwan, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana Indonesia, STIKES Alifah Padang, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, STIKES Ngudia Husada Madura, Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya, STIKES Majapahit, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu, and STIKES Telogorejo Semarang.** Last but not least, This conference is sponsored by **PT. Global Jaya Medika dan PT. Jaya Kelana.**





Finally, I wish you all a productive and enjoyable conference. I hope that the conference will be filled with inspiration, education, and meaningful connections that will carry you forward in your important work as healthcare professionals.

Thank you and have a great experience!

Wassalamu'alaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dr. Ninuk Dian Kurniawati, S.Kep., Ns., MANP.
Chairman



OPENING REMARK FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF NURSING

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

The Honorable Rector of Universitas Airlangga, The Honorable Head of Co-Host Institutions, The Honorable Chief of the Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA), The Honorable Chief of Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Center (AINEC), Distinguished Speakers, and All Participants.

First of all, I would like to praise and thank Allah SWT for the blessing and for giving us the grace to be here in a good health and can hold this conference together.

Secondly, it is a great privilege and honor for us to welcome all of you. Thanks for your participation and support for the 14th International Nursing Conference, **“Transforming the future health care through research and innovation”**. The INC topics presented in this conference cover Innovation in nursing education, Innovation in community nursing, Innovation in clinical nursing, Innovation in nursing management and leadership, Nursing innovation for COVID-19 challenge, Innovation in research practice, Nursing disaster management, Non communicable diseases, Mental health and wellbeing, Mother and child health, Climate change and health related issues, Health law and policies, Agenda 2030: Sustainable development goals and Tropical disease.

We feel honored to host prominent nursing academics and researchers to present their ideas here at this conference. Also, we believe that this 14th international nursing conference will bring a lot of blessings to us.

The industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0 have had an impact on several health problems that require serious attention from various fields, especially the health sector. The health system is required to continue to innovate in order to continue to be able to provide health services amidst the rapid development of technology. Nursing science continues to experience development and make a meaningful contribution to the health care system. The nursing profession is required to continue to innovate in developing knowledge so that it is able to continuously improve the quality of health and nursing services. In an effort to achieve this, nurses must carry out research and innovation that can support nursing development and have competitiveness with other scientific sectors. Nurses must transform themselves to be able to meet standards and quality.

The International Nursing Conference is needed to answer the need for media to contribute innovative works to be meaningful for the world of health. INC is also a forum for researchers, practitioners and students both domestically and abroad to share findings and various new knowledge in the field of nursing and health. Therefore, the Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, will hold the 14th international seminar with the theme **“Transforming the future health care through research and innovation”**. The theme of this conference is relevant to answer the need for innovation in the world of health in the future.

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga got accreditation A (Excellent) for the Bachelor's and



Master's Degree. We also already got accreditation from two prestigious international accreditations,

the ASEAN University Network (AUN) and Accreditation Agency for Study Programmes in Engineering, Informatics, Natural Sciences, and Mathematics (ASIIN). Most of our lecturers regularly published their articles in Scopus-indexed journals, and we have many lecturers with doctoral qualifications. One of our journals, *Jurnal Ners*, has been indexed by SCOPUS.

In supporting the vision of Universitas Airlangga to become a world-class university and enter the top World University Ranking, the Faculty of Nursing is determined to improve its performance in many aspects, including academic reputation, employer reputation, publication, and faculty standard ratio, as well as international students and exchange. International Nursing Conference is one of the few strategies that have been implemented by the Faculty of Nursing to improve our performance in scientific publication and strengthen national and international collaborations.

Finally, on behalf of the Faculty of Nursing, we would like to thank all speakers, participants, and sponsors that helped the success of this event. We hope this conference having good contribution in increasing the quality of research and nursing scholarships. Thanks to the organizing and scientific committee of the INC 2023, who have worked very hard to organize the conference. We thank our participants to present their research, to share extensively and exchange of ideas thoughts and discussions so that this conference facilitates the formation of networks among participants. Please enjoy the international conference. I hope, we all have a wonderful time at this virtual conference. And let's hope the next year, we can meet in person in Surabaya, and enjoy the city of heroes. Thank you.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Prof. Dr. Ah. Yusuf., S.Kp. M.Kes.
Dean, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga



ORAL PRESENTATION

TOPIC 1:

Innovation in Clinical Nursing

PREVALENCE PERSISTENT POST-CONCUSSION SYNDROME IN ADULTS AFTER MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Putra Agina Widyaswara Suwaryo^{1,2*}, Fairrul Kadir³, Azizan Omar⁴, Sukhbeer Kaur Darsin Singh⁵

¹PhD Nursing Student, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

²Department of Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Indonesia

³Department of Emergency Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

⁴Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

⁵Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

e-mail corresponding: ners.putra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of post-concussion syndrome (PCS) in post-traumatic brain injury patients continues to increase every year. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of persistent post-concussion syndrome (PCS; >1 month post-injury) in participants with mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) and those without PCS. **Methods:** This study used secondary data from patient medical records at the hospital from January – December 2022, obtained a sample of 112 mTBI participants with PCS and 204 without PCS. The observation sheet contains post-concussion symptoms, cognitive failure, anxiety, depression, sleep behavior and post-traumatic stress disorder. PCS is diagnosed using the ICD-10 criteria. Patients with complete medical record data and active health checks for 1 month after being treated were taken as research subjects. Data were analyzed using an independent t-test with a two-tailed distribution performed to compare variables between groups. **Results:** The results of this study found that the average time from injury was 3.5 months after mTBI. Motor vehicle accidents, youth and women were found as common risk factors for PCS. **Conclusions:** Screening guidelines should be implemented to properly identify and treat mTBI patients, so that PCS symptoms are not found in the long term.

Keywords: anxiety, cognitive, depression, mild traumatic brain injury, post-concussion syndrome

BEHAVIORAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTATION NURSE BASED ON WORK PRODUCTIVITY TO OBEDIENCE DOCUMENTATION IN THE HOSPITAL: SYSTEMATIC RIVIEW

Diana Rochman^{1*}

¹Master of Nursing Study Program, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: Diana.rochman-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: All action taken by the nurse must documented in notes development patient integrated. Documentation notes development patient integrated must written in a manner complete, real, accurate and relevant impact on quality service Hospital. This study aimed to analyze the factors that influence the documentation of the completeness of nursing care by nurses in the clinic at Blambangan General Hospital, Banyuwangi. **Method:** Systematic review of systematic reviews. We systematically searched the database Scopus, Science Direct, Proquest, Pub Med, and CINAHL, SAGE, google scholar for the period 2016 – 2021. **Finding:** Researchers get 575 articles that match these keywords. The search result that have been obtained are then checked for duplication, 202 articles are found to be the same so that they are excluded and the remaining 373 articles. Researchers then screened based on titles that matched the theme, as many as 256 did not match and the remaining 117 articles. Then selection based on abstract, as many as 83 articles were exclude because they were not suitable, so that the remaining 34 articles were eligible to be assessed. The next step is to include articles according to the inclusion criteria and there are 17 article that match the inclusion criteria. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between workload, knowledge with the completeness of nursing care. Suggestions for the hospital to evaluate the workload efforts experienced by nurses in the clinic so that documentation of nursing care could be qualified for patient services.

Keywords: behavior nurse, obedience nurses, productivity work, documentation nurse, hospital

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

Abu Bakar^{1*}, Rini Purwanti², Desak Putu Kuniawati², Siti Nur Qomariah³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Hemodialysis Installation, Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Nursing Program, Adi Husada College of Health Sciences, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: abu.bakar@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The prevalence of Protein Energy Malnutrition is reported to vary between 10% and 36% of all patients undergoing hemodialysis. Patients with chronic kidney failure undergoing hemodialysis need good nutritional status to improve their health. This situation requires a deeper analysis of important CKD nutrition aimed at improving quality of life. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between nutritional status and quality of life of chronic kidney disease patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Methods:** Exploratory descriptive research with cross-sectional design. The population is all patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy. A sample of 63 clients was recruited by purposive sampling technique, the criteria were undergoing hemodialysis therapy 2x/week and aged between 18-55 years. Variables are nutritional status (Subjects Global Assessment/ SGA and Body Mass Index/ BMI) and quality of life as measured by a modified questionnaire from previous studies. Data analysis was carried out using Logistic regression and Spearman's rho with a degree of significance $p < 0.05$. **Results:** The results showed that nutritional status was not related to the quality of life of chronic kidney disease patients undergoing hemodialysis (0.988 and 0.952). Follow-up analysis found that BMI and SGA had a significant relationship with the burden of kidney disease and role- physics, which are indicators of quality of life. **Conclusions:** nutritional status is not related to the quality of life, and remains an important factor to improve health. Future research needs to look at the biomolecular of nutritional status and its relation to health.

Keywords: body mass index, chronic kidney disease, medical-surgical nurse, malnutrition

QUALITY OF LIFE FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF DIALYSIS PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Lailatun Nimah^{1*}, Nursalam Nursalam¹, Herdina Mariyanti¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: lailatunnimah@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dialysis is a long-term intervention in patients with Chronic Kidney Failure. Family caregivers are an important part of the care of dialysis patients. The aim of this research is to explore the Quality of Life of family caregiver who are felt while caring for dialysis patients. The purpose of this literature review is to synthesize literature on the perceived difficulties of family caregiver in caring for dialysis patients. **Methods:** A literature review. Five electronic databases (Web of Science, PubMed, Science Direct, SCOPUS, and SAGE) were searched. Articles were selected according to PRISMA guidelines. A thematic synthesis framework was applied in this review. **Results:** outcome of caring fourteen primary studies were included and synthesized, and four analytical themes emerged. The analytical themes were: physical capacity, social relations, psychological state and environment. All of these themes correspond to the dimensions of Quality of Life. **Conclusions:** In addition to the patient, the condition of family caregiver needs to be considered. A good Quality of Life family caregivers will improve the balance of life, increase the ability and quality of care for dialysis patients.

Keywords: quality of life, dialysis, caregiver

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: TELEHEALTH IN THE PATIENTS MANAGEMENT WITH HEART FAILURE

Citra Indra Gustian^{1*}, Nursalam¹, Nuzul Qur'aniati¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: gusindra1414@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Recurrence of heart failure can lead to rehospitalization. Therefore, it is necessary to have a prevention strategy that aims to reduce mortality and recurrence of heart failure by minimizing physical contact. Telehealth is an alternative for providing health services to heart failure patients by minimizing mobilization and treatment costs. **Objective:** Evaluate the effectiveness of implementing telehealth in the management and care of patients with heart failure. **Method:** This study used the literature review method. There were four stages in this study, namely identifying sources of literature, literature eligibility, literature screening, and determining the literature to be reviewed. Literature selection used the PRISMA approach from 4 databases such as Sciencedirect, Google Scholar, PubMed, and Scopus. **Result:** Searching results from 4 databases found 43,846 articles. After screening based on the specified criteria, there were 9 articles reviewed. Of the 9 articles, there were 3 articles which stated that telehealth can reduce the cost of treating heart failure. 3 articles stated that the health status of heart failure patients improved when using the telehealth system. 2 articles stated that telehealth can be implemented by telephone or Nursing Telephone Support to monitor the condition of heart failure patients remotely. 1 other article stated that telehealth can improve the quality of life of patients with heart failure. **Conclusion:** It is necessary to implement telehealth in health services to reduce the frequency of readmissions and to make it easier for health workers to monitor patients, especially patients with heart failure.

Keywords: heart failure, recurrence, telehealth

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TELEHEALTH ON BLOOD GLUCOSE STABILITY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Nurwahidah^{1*}, Abu Bakar², Harmayetty²

¹Master of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: nurwahidah.wdcs@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Health services are currently constantly experiencing development. One of the strategies used to improve health care and provide health education, namely through telecommunications technology, which we often call telehealth. Telehealth or telemedicine is used to fulfil nursing care for patients who are constrained by distance. Telehealth is also widely used in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM). This study aimed to explore the effectiveness of telehealth on blood glucose stability in Type 2 DM. **Methods:** This systematic review searched relevant articles using keywords based on MeSH in Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and ProQuest databases. The research guideline was the PRISMA. A literature search was conducted on research for the last 5 years (2018 – 2023) in English and full-text. The keywords used in the search for articles were "mobile health" OR "telehealth" OR "telemedicine" OR "ehealth" AND "diabetes mellitus" AND "blood glucose". The analysis was descriptive with a narrative approach. **Results:** Fifteen articles were included in the final review. The characteristics of the respondents consisted of men and women over 18 years of age. The types of telehealth used include web- telemedicine, tele-rehabilitation, mobile text messaging, tele-homecare, tele-care, and smartphone apps. Use of a telehealth resulted in better glucose control in patients with type 2 DM. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this systematic review shows that most of the literature states that telehealth has good effectiveness in controlling blood glucose in Type 2 DM. Telehealth provides a method for controlling blood glucose stability in patients with Type 2 DM.

Keywords: telehealth, telemedicine, type 2 diabetes mellitus, blood glucose

EFFECTIVENESS OF FOOTWEAR AND INSOLE DESIGN TO PREVENT RISK FOOT ULCER IN PEOPLE WITH DIABETES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Fitriatul Jannah^{1*}, Sriyono², Ni Ketut Alit Armini³

¹Mater Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Medical and Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Department of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: fitriatul.jannah-2022@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hyperglycemia is a sign of diabetes mellitus. Long-term uncontrolled hyperglycemia can trigger damage to the nervous system and blood vessels, which can cause diabetic foot ulcer. One of the ways to prevent diabetic foot ulcer by optimizing the use of footwear and insole. This systematic review aimed to summarize and evaluate the evidence for footwear and insole for the prevention of diabetic foot ulcer. **Methods:** Literature search was conducted for the last 5 years (2018-2023) in English on four databases, Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and Web of Science. Using footwear or insoles as intervention in patient with diabetic to prevent of diabetic foot ulcer were reviewed. Writing search results for articles is compiled using checklist and flow diagrams PRISMA. The analysis was descriptive with a narrative approach. **Results:** Full-text article feasibility test, leaving 8 research articles for review. The result of the article review analysis found innovation in the prevention of diabetic foot ulcers and the prevention of recurrence of diabetic foot ulcers by using footwear and insoles. 5 articles investigated the prevention of diabetic foot ulcers and 3 articles investigated of diabetic foot ulcer recurrence using the innovative use of footwear and insoles, all articles stated that the intervention of using footwear and insoles in diabetic prevent diabetic ulcers from occurring and could prevent recurrence of foot ulcers diabetic. **Conclusions:** the literature review obtained shows that interventions using footwear and insoles can be implemented in people with diabetes mellitus to prevent diabetic foot ulcer.

Keywords: diabetic foot, foot ulcer, footwear, insoles

EFFECT OF AEROBIC EXERCISE AND DIABETES REGISTRY IN LOSING WEIGHT AND BLOOD SUGAR: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Seby Prasasti Ritaningsih¹, Ninuk Dian K.^{2*}, Ika Nur Pratiwi²

¹Candidate for Master of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

²Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: ninuk.dk@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: An uncontrolled state of diabetes can lead to more serious complications such as stroke, kidney failure, and heart. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of aerobic exercise and diabetes registry in losing weight and blood sugar in diabetic patients
Methods: We searched Scopus, Web of Science, Science Direct, and PubMed, in English, with a quasi-experimental design, RCT, cohort study published between 2018-2022 that aimed to test aerobics exercise and diabetes registry for weight loss and blood sugar in diabetes patients. The Joanna Briggs Institute guidelines were used to assess the feasibility, and quality of PRISMA, and the checklist to guide this review.
Results: The results of aerobic exercise and diabetes registry show a variable effect. Two studies show that aerobic exercise has an effect on body weight and the results of two studies showed that there was no effect of aerobic exercise and diabetes registry on weight loss, while Five other studies showed that aerobic exercise affected lowering blood sugar and The results of two studies showed that there was no effect of aerobic exercise and diabetes registry on lowering blood sugar.
Conclusion: The main point in doing aerobic exercise is that we must pay attention to the duration, frequency, and intensity of aerobic exercise if we want appropriate research results, besides that the diabetes registry plays an important role in diabetes management in weight loss and blood sugar.

Keywords: aerobic exercise, weight loss, diabetes, blood sugar, diabetes registry

EFFECTIVENESS OF LARVA DEBRIDEMENT IN DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Andi Safutra Suraya^{1*}, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati¹, Herdina Mariyanti¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: andisuraya90@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Aim: Larval therapy is known as maggot, biodebridement, or maggot debridement. In larval therapy, live and 'medical-grade' fly larvae are applied to the patient's wound to carry out debridement, disinfection, and wound healing. This systematic review aims to analyze the effectiveness of larva debridement in diabetic foot ulcers. **Methods:** This systematic review searched for relevant articles using MeSH-based keywords in Scopus, PubMed, SAGE journals and ProQuest databases. The research guide is a preferred item report for systematic review and meta-analysis (PRISMA), and the measurement of article quality uses the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline. Descriptive analysis with a narrative approach with the year of publication 2018-2023. **Results:** Based on the results of a literature search, 237 articles were found whose keywords matched the article details from the Scopus database (196), PubMed (11), SAGE journals (14) and ProQuest (43). Based on the feasibility of the screening carried out against the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 11 articles were found that could be used in this review. **Conclusion:** Larval therapy is a safe and effective approach to healing diabetic foot ulcers. Since treating complex wound diabetic foot ulcers is a time-consuming and expensive method, it is suggested to use innovative methods to reduce costs and speed up the healing process by using innovative larval therapy. In addition, a combination of larval therapy, surgical debridement, negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT), and silver foam dressings can be used to prevent the spread of wounds and treat diabetic foot infections.

Keywords: debridement, diabetic foot, larval therapy

INNOVATION OF COLOSTOMY WITH STOMA: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Dinda Sesylia Octaviani^{1*}, Ika Yuni Widyawati², Ira Suarilah²

¹Master Candidate, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: dindasesyliaa27@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Surgery in the form of a colostomy aims to reduce pain but the fear faced will include feelings of changes in body image, role, function in fulfilling daily activities, self-care skills and some cases can cause severe stress. Therefore, it is necessary to use appropriate bags and adhesives to prevent leakage, the same color of the bag as the skin to increase self-efficacy and Providing digital-based education and consultation to improve self-care skills. This study aims to explain stoma treatment innovations to improve the quality of life of patients with stoma.

Methods: Research with systematic review design and using electronic databases namely Scopus, Science Direct, and EBSCO related to colostomy innovation with stoma. The Joanna Briggs Institute guidelines were used to assess the feasibility, quality of PRISMA, and the checklist to guide this review. The analysis was descriptive with a narrative approach. **Results:** 15 articles were included in the final review. The majority of articles have experimental study research designs. The majority of respondents were colostomy patients with stomas. The results of the review analysis found innovations in the treatment of digestive surgery operatives in colostomy patients with stomas in the form of the use of bags, silicon adhesives, the use of SmartCare application to monitor stoma input and output, use of digital-based consultation and education.

Conclusions: The intervention was designed according to the study subjects and has been shown to have a significant effect on preventing stoma leakage, improving self-efficacy, self-care and quality of life in patients with stoma.

Keywords: innovation, colostomy, stoma

WHAT SHOULD CRITICAL CARE NURSES KNOW ABOUT NOSOCOMIAL PREVENTION CAUSED BY MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT ORGANISMS (MDROS)? A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Rustiana Tasya Ariningpraja¹, Nurona Azizah^{2*}

¹Specialist Program in Medical and Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: nurona.azizah@ub.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The increased risk of nosocomial infections by multidrug-resistant pathogens in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) has a significant impact on increasing the length of stay in the hospital and critical care nurses play a major role in breaking the chain of infection.

Purpose: This review describes various strategies that can be implemented by nurses in minimizing the chain of infection related to resistant pathogens. **Methods:** This literature review was conducted based on the PRISMA Guideline by searching five databases, including PubMed, ScienceDirect, CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature), EBSCO, and Scopus in the last ten years, and was written in English. The eligibility selection process was carried out based on Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes, and Study (PICOS).

Results: A total of 15 articles were included as literature in this review. Obedient hand hygiene, bathing patients with antiseptic routinely, routine oral hygiene, adequate medical devices disinfection, and control of environmental cleanliness are important strategies that can be implemented. **Conclusion:** Nurses must understand that basic nursing interventions can be significant interventions in multidrug-resistant organisms prevention. Methods and materials for decontamination or cleaning need to be adapted to the latest research results.

Keywords: critical care nurses, nosocomial infection, multidrug-resistant organisms, prevention strategies

DIGITAL-BASED INTERVENTIONS FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN UNDERGOING MEDICAL PROCEDURES – A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Kevin Efrain Tololiu^{1*}, Krisztina Csokasi²

¹Doctoral School of Psychology (Cognitive Science), University of Pecs, Hungary

²Personality and Health Psychology Department, University of Pecs, Hungary
e-mail corresponding: tololiu.kevinefrain@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: the pain symptoms among adolescents have been prevalently reported in hospital setting. While pharmacological and traditional interventions are normally prescribed for adults, children's bodily functions are more vulnerable to drug dosage and uncooperative to traditional interventions compared to adult. As an alternative, the utility of digital-based interventions have been used to children as reducing the negative effect of hospitalization and overall childcare. However, little studies have investigated this digital-based interventions for pain management in hospitalized children, especially during pain-triggering medical procedures. **Aim:** this study aimed to analyse existing publications concerning digital-based interventions for pain management to hospitalized adolescents resulting from medical procedures. **Method:** this study applied a bibliographical analysis to identify the topics, authors, and scope of the digital healthcare application for pain management to hospitalized adolescents undergoing any medical procedures. A systematic literature search was conducted using the PubMed database and a combination of keywords using the access from University of Pecs, Hungary. Original articles written in English and published between January 2013 and December 2022 were included. We extracted the data based on date of publication, country, author, the journal, research topics, and impact of the study. **Result:** we found 249 articles in which distributed differently based on the country, year of publication and study design employed. The field of digital-based interventions covered virtual reality/augmented/mixed reality, robotic, mobile apps, and telemedicine. The digital-based intervention addressed assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation both in surgical and non-surgical setting. **Conclusion:** The analysis of journals and keywords indicated that future studies should specify the digital-based intervention effectiveness through robust randomized controlled trial (RCTs).

Keywords: digital-based interventions, pain management, pediatric pain

THE BONNY METHOD OF GUIDED IMAGERY AND MUSIC FOR PAIN ON CORONARY ARTERY DISEASES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Yunani^{1*}, Nursalam²

¹Doctoral Student of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: yunani.sururi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Angina is a type of chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart. Angina is a symptom of coronary artery disease. The Bonny Method of Guided Imagery and Music (GIM) is a music-centered approach to exploring consciousness for personal growth and transformation. Music therapy have been reported in a variety of clinical and nonclinical contexts. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to review evidence that the Bonny Method of GIM may reduce pain on coronary artery diseases. **Methods:** Five databases were systematically searched. This studies reported randomized controlled trials comparing the effects of music therapy and non-music therapy on pain. The randomized controlled trials and repeated measures designs reported both psychological or physiological outcomes following a series of at least six individual Bonny Method of GIM sessions. **Results:** We analyzed seven eligible studies included 350 patients with Hypertension (HT) and Early Post Infarction-Angina (EPA). Patients were randomly assigned to receive 30 min of sedative music (N=175) or treatment as usual (N=175). Pain distress were measured with visual analogue scales at start of chest pain episodes and 30 min later. Sedative music was more effective than treatment as usual in decreasing anxiety and pain in patients with HT and EPA. **Conclusions:** Evidence is promising that the Bonny Method of GIM may be effective for reducing pain on coronary artery disease.

Keywords: bonny method of GIM, pain, coronary artery diseases, systematic review

HOW TO PREVENT MULTI-ORGANISM RESISTANT TRANSMISSION (MRO) VIA BLOOD PRESSURE CUFF?: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Leli Ika Hariyati^{1*}

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
e-mail corresponding: leli.ika.hariyati-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Blood pressure cuffs have a high potential for multi-resistant organism (MRO) transmission. Thus, intervention is needed to prevent the occurrence of multiresistant organisms in patients with blood pressure cuff placement. The aim of this study was to explore interventions to prevent the development of multi-organism resistance in patients with blood pressure cuff placement in the special care unit. **Methods:** This study used the 2020 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines. The Scopus, PubMed, CINAHL, and SAGE databases were used in the research search. The keywords entered for the search are blood pressure cuffs OR Sphygmomanometer cuffs AND Transmission AND Infection AND Bacteria. The search includes articles published 2013-2023 in original research. **Results:** We found 10 articles discussing interventions to prevent the transmission of multi-resistant organisms (MRO) through medical devices used by patients in hospitals. 10 articles using the original research design using a randomized control trial or quasi-experiment design. **Discussion:** The authors found five types of interventions namely disinfection and decontamination with alcohol, adding hydrogen peroxide in the sterilization process, cuff design with a barrier between the skin and the cuff, education and training programs for medical personnel, and development of standard procedure protocols. **Conclusion:** Interventions to prevent the occurrence of multi-organism resistance in the installation of blood pressure cuffs do not only focus on equipment, but the knowledge and standard of cleaning procedures owned by health workers need to be improved.

Keywords: bacteria, blood pressure cuffs, infection, sphygmomanometer cuffs, transmission

HOW IS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CAN ASSIST NURSING PRACTICE?: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ana Suciari^{1*}, Sriyono²

¹Nursing Master's Degree Courses, Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: ana.suciari-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development of healthcare practice in the past few decades has reinforced the view that technology could potentially be one of the factors that can determine patient recovery. Nursing practice requires innovation in the field of information technology to provide optimal and holistic services. **Methods:** This study was done through a systematic review with The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) approach. The search utilized the Boolean phrases “Information”, “Technology”, “Nursing Care”, “Nursing Practice”, throughout the title, abstract, or keywords. The consideration criteria in the literature study were: an original article, the source from journals, article in English, and available in full text from international databases; EBSCO, Science Direct, Scopus, SAGE, PubMed, and ProQuest. To analyze the quality of the methodology in each study, the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) was used for this type of experimental study. **Results:** We obtained 1162 articles, and 10 were considered relevant for this systematic review and limited for the last 5 years, 2018 to 2023. Based on a review of 10 articles, it was found that information technology can assist nurses in enhancing collaboration and clinical decision support in facilitating the integration of clinical workflows between nurses and other medical professionals, improving the quality and efficiency of medical and care services, facilitating communication management in technology environments, improving information documentation, management, and monitoring, improving resource management, improving performance and satisfaction management, policy making, and facilitating organizational and professional growth paths. **Conclusion:** Based on the results of this study, information technology can be used to provide efficient nursing services to improve the quality and quality of nursing services.

Keywords: information, technology, nursing care, nursing practice

HEALTH INTERVENTION SUCCESS WITH CELLULAR-BASED TELEHEALTH FOR THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Agustina^{1*}, Eka Misbahatul Mar'ah Has², Retno Indarwati²

¹Candidate of Master in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

²Doctor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
e-mail corresponding: ririsaanvirga@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: An important factor causing death worldwide is cardiovascular disease. In hypertensive patients, medication adherence is very important to solve problems, avoid complications, and avoid long hospital stays. Mobile and internet-based health care can be the best choice for the treatment of hypertensive patients given the rapid technological advances and widespread use of internet-connected smartphones by the general public. This study aims to conduct a comprehensive review of the handling of mobile health interventions for the management of hypertensive patients. **Methods:** Researchers used electronic databases namely EBSCO, Elsevier, ScienceDirect, Sage Journals, Scopus, and ProQuest published between 2017 and 2022 relating to SMS-based interventions (Short Message Service), smartphone applications, WeChat, and a mixture of SMS and applications. All articles used have a randomized controlled trial (RCT) research design. The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) guidelines were used to evaluate and assess study feasibility, PRISMA quality, and checklists to guide this review. **Results:** 13 articles fit the inclusion criteria. The results of the review show that the use of telephone-based health interventions is effective in controlling blood pressure and increasing adherence to medical therapy. **Conclusion:** Most of the research under customer satisfaction and wide acceptance of all the solutions offered. Hypertension patients' adherence to treatment can be increased through mobile-based health interventions that have succeeded in reducing blood pressure.

Keywords: hypertension, SMS, blood pressure, WeChat, smartphone

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SWALLOWING THERAPY OF DYSPHAGIA IN STROKE PATIENTS A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ahla Chayatush Sholichah^{1*}, Yulis Setiya Dewi¹, Harmayetty¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya
e-mail corresponding: ahla.chayatush.olichah-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Increased risk of aspiration often occurs in patients with dysphagia stroke due to cranial nerve damage. The existing method for lowering aspiration risk has weaknesses so that a new therapy is needed that is swallowing therapy. This study aimed to determine the effect of swallowing therapy of patients with dysphagia stroke. **Methods:** The research design included studies were about the effectiveness of Swallowing Therapy of Dysphagia in Stroke Patients full text articles. The type of studies about random control trial, cohort, quasi experimental. The sources were in Scopus, PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, Web of Science. The studies published between 2019-2023. **Results:** The results showed that Swallowing therapy had significant effectiveness for patient stroke with diysphagia. The incidence of aspiration was significantly lower in intervention group than without swallowing therapy. **Conclusion:** Swallowing therapy has a positive effect to decrease the risk of aspiration in dysphagia, this therapy was recommended for patients stroke with difficult swallowing.

Keywords: dysphagia, stroke, swallowing therapy

IMPROVING DEVELOPMENTAL OF STUNTING CHILDREN WITH PSYCHOSOSIAL STIMULATION

Ning Iswati^{1,2*}, Azizan Omar³, Sukhbeer Kaur Darsin Singh⁴

¹Ph.D Nursing Student, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Indonesia

³Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

⁴Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia
Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya
e-mail corresponding: ningdaniswati@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting has become an important problem in the world today. Stunting or poor linear growth (height-for-age-Z score ≤ -2) is considered to be a major public health problem among children globally. Approximately 151 million (22%) children under five-years-old in 2017 were affected by stunting. One of the problems that can occur in children with stunting is developmental problems. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of psychosocial stimulation on stunting children. **Methods:** This study using the method of literature study or literature review with PICO analysis. The search used the researchgate, sciencedirect, proquest and pubmed databases with the keywords stunting, psychosocial stimulation and development children. Article assessment using Duffy's Research Appraisal Checklist Approach in superior paper category (score 205-306). **Results:** There were 10 articles included in the superior paper where all article Obtained 10 articles included in the superior paper, where all articles explained that psychosocial stimulation can improve children's development. An increase in language development was found in 2 articles, another article showed an increase in gross motor and fine motor aspects. **Conclusions:** Psychosocial stimulation is one of the methods to improve developmental abilities in children with stunting.

Keywords: stunting, psychosocial stimulation, development children

THE INFLUENCE OF FACE ACCUPRESSURE THERAPY AND LAVENDER AROMA THERAPY ON REDUCING ANXIETY IN PRE-OPERATING PATIENTS IN CENTRAL SURGERY INSTALLATION CENTRAL SURGICAL INSTALLATIONS OF THE CLIENT WAITING ROOM

Arizka Dwi Irawan^{1*}, H. Ah Yusuf¹, Ika Nur Pratiwi¹

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: arizkadwiirawan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the services in the hospital is surgery services or surgical services. Surgery will have physical, economic and psychological impacts. Anxiety in preoperative patients will have an impact on the surgical process and postoperative patient health status. anxiety in preoperative patients can result in operations not being carried out or cancelled, besides that anxiety can increase the patient's blood pressure. The role of nurses is important in reducing patient anxiety in Instalation Central Surgical, one of which is non-pharmacological therapy using face acupressure therapy and lavender aromatherapy. This intervention is able to provide comfort and distraction to patients when experiencing anxiety. **Purpose:** this is to determine the effect of face acupressure and lavender aromatherapy on reducing anxiety in preoperative patients in the client waiting room (Holding Room) Central Surgical Installation of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang. **Methods:** this research is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental research method with a pre and post test control group design. The population in this study were all surgical patients, both cito and elective programs. In 2022 Using a purposive sampling technique, 45 respondents were obtained. **Result:** Based on research conducted by Sulistyorini, et al (2020) it was found that giving a combination of facial acupressure therapy with lavender aromatherapy was effective in reducing anxiety scores, from the results of the paired t-test obtained $p < 0.05$ using the S-AI questionnaire (State Anxiety Inventory) form Y one intervention with a duration of 15-20 minutes showed a significant difference in the average anxiety score in post partum mothers before and after the combination of face acupressure therapy with lavender aromatherapy, namely the anxiety score before the intervention was 55.75 and after the intervention was given 50.45. **Conclusions:** There is a significant effect between giving face acupressure therapy and lavender aromatherapy to reducing anxiety in preoperative patients in the waiting room of the Instalation Central Surgical.

Keywords: face acupressure, lavender aromatherapy, anxiety

EFFECT OF AWAKE PRONE POSITION (APP) IN COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH MILD-MODERATE SYMPTOMS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF DEVELOPING INTO SEVERE CASES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Andis Yuswanto^{1*}, Abu Bakar¹, Wardah Rahmatul Islamiyah¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: andis.yuswanto -2022 @fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The prone position is a method to increase ventilation in the breathing process. In patients with COVID-19 hypoxia is often found which poses a risk of endangering the patient. This study will carry out a systematic review of previous journals that discuss the impact of the awake prone position on COVID-19 patients which can reduce the risk of developing into a severe case. **Methods:** A literature search was conducted in the last 5 years of research in English selected from several indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science). A total of 278 articles were obtained, and after being selected, 12 were found to be selected based on criteria and were an RCT research design, Cohort Retrospective Study, case control. **Results:** 8 articles explaining that the awake prone position is effective in improving hypoxic conditions marked by increased oxygen saturation in the blood of COVID 19 patients with mild-moderate symptoms, 2 articles explaining there was no association between initial use of the prone position and survival in mechanically ventilated patients with severe hypoxaemia. 1 article explains that the prone position and steroids are not efficient in increasing the P/F ratio, and 1 article explains the comparator of the prone position, namely loading chest wall has no effect on respiratory system compliance, gas exchange, or alveolar dead space. **Conclusion:** The awake prone position exercise is still the main choice for therapy in COVID 19 patients with mild-moderate ARDS. Because it causes an increase in oxygenation and mechanical respiratory function in patients thereby reducing the risk of becoming a severe case.

Keywords: prone position, COVID-19, ARDS, hypoxia

EFFECTIVENESS OF SPIRITUAL EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (SEFT) THERAPY ON BLOOD PRESSURE REDUCTION IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS

Revi Neini Ikbal^{1*}, Rebbi Permata Sari¹

¹Department of Critical Care Nursing, Alifah Health Science College, Padang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: revineini@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a medical condition that can threaten human life and is at risk of death. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the global prevalence of hypertension in 2019 will be 22% of the world's total population. The Ministry of Health (2021) shows that hypertension in Indonesia affects 25.8–34.1% of the adult population. In Padang City Health Office (2019), there are 156,870 people with hypertension. A complementary therapy that can be used to reduce blood pressure is the Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) therapy. This therapy emphasizes the patient's spiritual and emotional techniques. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) therapy for reducing blood pressure in hypertensive patients. **Methods:** The design of this study was a quasi-experimental design with a pre-and post-test with a control group. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, with a total sample size of 35 people. The results of the analysis used are paired t-tests. **Results:** Based on the results of the study, it was found that the majority of respondents were 62.86%, with an average age of 49.5 years, a minimum age of 45, and a maximum age of 54. The bivariate results showed that SEFT was effective in reducing blood pressure in hypertensive patients ($p = 0.000$). **Conclusions:** There is a difference in average blood pressure before 174.9 mmHg and after 162.1 mmHg during SEFT in patients with hypertension, so it can be stated that SEFT management in hypertensive patients is very effective.

Keywords: internet addiction, self-control, school's teenagers, adolescent

DEVELOPMENT THE HANDOVER TOOL WITH ISBAR METHODE IN ANESTHESIA UNIT WITH ANDROID APLICATION BASED TO THE COMPLETENESS HANDOVER DOCUMENTATION PRE AND POST ANESTHESIA IN RSUD HAJI SURABAYA

Dony Dwi Purnama Putra^{1*}, Abu Bakar², Laily Hidayati²

¹Specialist Student, Faculty Of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

²Specialist Lecturer, Faculty Of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.
e-mail corresponding: donyp0328@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: completeness of documentation is a top priority in health servis and increases the exchange of information between health providers. Especially in anesthesia units, where the quality of patient care is greatly influenced by the ability of health care providers to communicate through documentation as part of the continuum of care. The structured handover is expected to function as a control over the quality of the anesthesia documentation. **Method:** This is a Research and Development study design that recruited 34 nurses and 100 anesthesia recording and implemented in two stage. The first stage is the process of handover evaluate and evaluate the completeness of anesthesia recording and development ISBAR tool handover with android application based from focus group discussion result. The second stage of the feasibility ISBAR tool with android application based in anesthesia unit. **Result:** The implementation ISBAR tool handover with android application based in anesthesia unit is expected to function as a control over the completeness of the pre and post anesthesia documentation. **Conclusions:** The structure of ISBAR handover tool is expected to function as a control over the completeness documentation pre and post anesthesia.

Keywords: documentation, ISBAR tool handover, electronic medical record, anesthesia unit

EFFECTS OF SPIRITUAL CARE INTERVENTION ON QUALITY OF LIFE, 6MWT, SST2, AND VMA PATIENTS WITH HEART FAILURE

Fanni Okviasanti^{1*}, Ah. Yusuf², Ninuk Dian Kurniawati², Nursalam², Azizah Khoiriyati³

¹Department of Health, Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³School of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: fanni.okviasanti@vokasi.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Spirituality has become a neglected aspect of nursing care for patients with heart failure (HF). Although the role of spirituality is considered essential and related to patient well-being, the effect on HF patients' quality of life and biological function is still unknown. Hence, the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of spiritual care intervention on spiritual well-being (SWB), health-related quality of life (HRQoL), six minutes-walk test (6MWT), soluble suppression of tumorigenesis-2 (sST2), and vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) levels of patients with HF. **Methods:** Quasi-experimental design was used. The sample involved 39 participants who were recruited by consecutive sampling at a government hospital in East Java, Indonesia, from September to November 2021. Pre-test was administered before providing the intervention, including demographic and clinical data, HRQoL using MLHF questionnaire, 6MWT, sST2 and VMA level. After 4 weeks completion of the spiritual care intervention, patients were re-administered with the previous measurements. Data were analyzed using descriptive (mean and SD) and analytical statistics (t-test, Wilcoxon sign rank-test, Mann-Whitney test). **Results:** The final measurement after the intervention showed that the group intervention had a significant difference compared to measurement previously on the spiritual well-being ($p=0.008$), NYHA class ($p=0.046$), 6MWT ($p=0.000$), and VMA levels ($p=0.031$). Whereas in the control group there was no significant difference. In addition, the mean different value HRQoL and sST2 pre- and post-test in the intervention group showed more decrease compared to the control group respondents, by 23 and 11.6, respectively. **Conclusions:** The findings implied that spiritual care intervention has a beneficial effects on enhancement of quality of life among patients with HF.

Keywords: spirituality, spiritual care, quality of life, heart failure

COMBINATION OF DEEP TISSUE MASSAGE (DTM) AND EARLY MOBILITY INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF PAIN AND ANXIETY OF POST CESAREAN SECTION PATIENTS

Selviana Toding^{1*}, Esti Yunitasari¹, Ni ketut Alit¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: selviana.toding-2020@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The pain experienced 24 hours postoperatively can cause physical and psychological disturbances that can lead to limited mobilization, bonding attachment (bond of affection) is not fulfilled, activity of daily living (ADL) is disrupted, thus increasing the time of hospitalization. **Methods:** This systematic review search was conducted using four databases namely: CINAHL, PubMed, Science Direct, and Scopus during 2012-2022. The keyword combinations used were: "caesarean section", "post operative", "deep tissue massage", "early mobilization", "complementary therapy". The JBI critical appraisal checklist for randomized controlled trials was used to assess bias as well as the methodological quality of the selected articles. **Results:** From a total of 258 articles, 11 research articles were included and all were randomized control trials. Each study addressed deep tissue massage and early mobilization interventions to reduce pain and anxiety in post cesarean section patients. **Conclusion:** The intervention of deep tissue massage and early mobilization is an effective non-pharmacological therapy that reduces pain and anxiety, and accelerates the healing process in the postpartum period.

Keywords: cesarean section, post operative, deep tissue massage, early mobilization

FOOT EXERCISE WITH GOLF BALL TREATMENT TO IMPROVE ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX OF DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN SURABAYA

Fadhilah Anggraini^{1*}, Ika Yuni Widyawati^{2*}, Ika Nur Pratiwi²

¹Graduate Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: ika-y-w@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Surabaya has the highest rank of Diabetes mellitus sufferers in East Java, and previous research data shows that the complication rate is still high. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of foot training with golf balls on the Ankle Brachial Index of patients with diabetes mellitus in Surabaya. **Methods:** This study used a pre-experimental quantitative design with one group pre-post test design method. The number of respondents was 137 people who were obtained by Probability Sampling with the Cluster Sampling technique with the inclusion criteria of patients with an age range of late adulthood and early elderly, controlled blood sugar values and the use of the same type of drug. The research variable was the independent variable the value of the Ankle Brachial Index and the dependent variable is foot training with a golf ball. The data were taken through direct observation and then analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank test with a significance level of 0.05, so the hypothesis was accepted. **Results:** Demographic data shows that the largest population is 95 female respondents with an age range of 15 respondents entering the early elderly, 90 respondents or 95.7% suffering from diabetes for > 5 years. The results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank test showed that foot training using a golf ball had an effect on increasing the ABI value of Diabetes ($p = 0.000$). **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that this study has an influence between foot exercises with golf balls on increasing the Ankle Brachial Index value of diabetes mellitus patients in Surabaya in preventing complications of peripheral blood vessels. Future studies are expected to conduct research related to differences in the value of the Ankle Brachial Index in two groups, namely the control group with foot exercises and the intervention group by giving foot exercises with golf balls.

Keywords: foot exercise, golf ball treatment, ankle brachial index, healthy lifestyle, diabetes mellitus

FACTORS ASSOCIATED THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Wuri Utami^{1,2*}, Mohd Nazri³, Khalid Mokti⁴

¹PhD Nursing Student, Faculty Of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

²Department Of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty Of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Indonesia

³Department Of Community And Family Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

⁴Department Of Public Health, Faculty Of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

e-mail corresponding: utamiwuri@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Thalassemia is a blood disorder that is passed from parents to their children. Sufferers must receive regular and regular blood transfusions. Children with thalassemia will undergo treatment for a long time. The extreme impact causes a variety of physical, emotional, social and environmental disturbances that can reduce the quality of life of patients with persistent thalassemia major. **Methods:** The study was conducted by means of a literature review using 3 electronic databases, such as Google Scholar, Pubmed, and ScienceDirect which were published from 2017-2022 regarding factors associated the quality of life of children with thalassemia. With the use of the Systematic Review Method, a systematic review and identification of journals can be carried out, which in each process follows the steps or protocols that have been set. **Results:** Based on the articles that have been analyzed, there are four domains that influence the quality of life of people with thalassemia major, to be specific the physical, psychological, social and environmental domains. Where the physical domain is in the moderate category, the psychological domain is in the bad category, the social domain is in the bad category and the environmental domain is in the good category. **Conclusions:** Support of family and friends, and providing adequate education for parents is very important in increasing the QOL of thalassemia children.

Keywords: quality of life, thalassemia major, peds QL, associated factors

EMOTIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SELF-AWARENESS HAS A RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTROLLING BLOOD PRESSURE IN PEOPLE WITH HYPERTENSION

Abu Bakar^{1*}, Mira Faulita¹, Erna Dwi Wahyuni¹, Ni Luh Putu Inca Buntari Agustini², Siti Nur Qomariah³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Nursing Program, Institut Teknologi dan Kesehatan Bali, Bali, Indonesia

³Nursing Program, Adi Husada College of Health Sciences, Surabaya
e-mail corresponding: abu.bakar@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Controlling blood pressure is the key to successfully managing hypertension. However, many individuals with the disease have inadequately regulated their blood pressure. This is influenced by self-awareness; hence, it is crucial for individuals with hypertension to raise their self-awareness. This study aimed to develop a self-awareness module for hypertension patients to reduce their blood pressure. **Methods:** This study employed a cross-sectional correlation design. The population of this study consisted of 225 individuals with hypertension who had been monitored by the Candi Health Center. 144 individuals were selected as the sample using a technique of non-probability sampling (purposive sampling). The independent variable of this study was self-awareness, whereas the dependent variable was blood pressure regulation. The research instruments consisted of a questionnaire. This research employed the Spearman Rank test with a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0,05$. **Results:** The results of the study were that the majority (49%) of respondents had moderate emotional self-awareness of 71 people, (63%) of respondents had the moderate category of spiritual awareness of 91 people, and (50%) of respondents had a sufficient level of blood pressure control of 72 people. The Spearman Rank test shows that both variables show a significant value of $p=0.000$. **Conclusions:** This study found that emotional and spiritual self-awareness influenced blood pressure regulation. Future research needs to design a self-awareness module on blood pressure control.

Keywords: self-awareness, blood pressure management, hypertension, spiritual

MANAGEMENT OF DIABETIC ULCUSES TREATMENT

Dadi Santoso^{1,2*}, Rajesh Khumar A/L Muniandy³

¹PhD Nursing Student, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

²Department of Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Indonesia

³Department of Emergency Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia
e-mail corresponding: santoso.dd@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Impaired healing in diabetes is the result of a complex pathophysiology involving vascular, neuropathic, immunological and biochemical components. The vascular changes seen in diabetics also lead to reduced migration of leukocytes into the wound, making it more susceptible to infection. Diabetic foot ulcers are a serious complication of diabetes which results in significant morbidity and mortality. Standard practices in management include surgical debridement, dressings to facilitate wound moisture and exudate control, wound dressing, vascular assessment, and glycemic and infection control. These practices are best coordinated by a multidisciplinary diabetic foot wound clinic. Even with this comprehensive approach, there is room for improvement in results. **Methods;** Literature review, following database: Google search, NCBI, researchgate, PubMed, between 2010- 2022. Qualitative assessment was applied using Giacomini and Cook's criteria. **Results:** The results of this study found that Management of ulcer wound care is very important which includes debridement, offloading, keeping the wound moist, edema control, and infection control as well as education about foot care needs to be taught to patients and their families. **Conclusions:** Management of ulcer wound care is very important which includes debridement, offloading, keeping the wound moist, edema control, and infection control as well as education about foot care needs to be taught to patients and their families, multidisciplinary diabetic foot care is now a mainstay therapy and prevention by reducing high pressure on the wound.

Keywords: inflammation, wound healing, management, treatment, ulcers

IMPROVING DOCUMENTATION OF PRESENTING PROBLEMS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT USING A DOMAIN-SPECIFIC ONTOLOGY BASE ON 3S

Arista Maisyaroh^{1*}, Eko Prasetya Widiyanto¹, Syaifuddin Kurnianto¹

¹Department of Emergency and Critical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Jember, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: aristamaisyaroh@unej.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: 3S-based nursing documentation (SDKI, SLKI, and SLKI) has already been developed in Indonesia, but there is still little research related to the implementation of 3S documentation in emergency care. The use of specific documentation languages based on major and minor signs and symptoms facilitates diagnosis in emergency patients. **Methods:** The study aims to develop a 3S-based documentation format for the emergency room in the hospital. The research method used was the qualitative method of focus group discussion and study of medical records for the years 2020–2023. The survey was carried out in 3 hospitals in the rural district, involving 40 IGD nurses selected on the basis of inclusion criteria, i.e., they have been working at IGD for more than 5 years, have received 3S-based socialization and documentary training, and are ready to participate. **Results:** The results of the study revealed the twelve highest nursing problems emergency room corresponding to SDKI, there are inefficient breathing pattern, non-effective peripheral perfusion, decreased cardiac output, hypovolemia, hypervolemia, hyperthermia, acute pain, shock risk, risk of effective myocardial perfusion, risk of bleeding, and risk ineffective cerebral perfusion. **Conclusions:** The development of documentation at IGD uses a specialized ontological language in the application of artificial intelligence to facilitate decision-making from the results of the assessment to the intervention, external implementation, and evaluation of nursing diagnosis at IGD.

Keywords: documentation, emergency room, nursing care

DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILE APP: "5-MINUTE MINDFUL BREATHING EXERCISE" FOR WOMEN WITH ENDOMETRIOSIS

Mardiana Mansor^{1,2}, Mei Chan Chong^{1*}, Ping Lei Chui¹, Mukhri Hamdan³, Rif'atunnailah Mat Isa^{1,4}

¹Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, University Sultan Zainal Abidin, Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia

³Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

⁴Medical Surgical Nursing, Kulliyah of Nursing, IIUM Kuantan Campus, Kuantan Pahang
e-mail corresponding: mcchong@um.edu.my

ABSTRACT

Background: The mindful breathing exercise mobile application is a supportive tool specifically developed to aid the practice of mindful breathing. **Objective:** This study aimed to develop and assess the usability of a locally contextualized mobile application to assist women with endometriosis to practice five minutes of mindful breathing exercises. **Methods:** The software flutter was used to design and develop a mobile application for mindful breathing exercises. The first phase involved validating the technical mobile application, which was undertaken by ten experts (group A), while 'ten golden rules' were used as the guidelines for the interview questionnaire. Ten experts (group B) validated the mobile application's usability via the System Usability Scale (SUS) tool. SPSS-IBM version 26 was used to calculate the results of the SUS scores based on the formula. **Results:** The mobile application for a five-minute mindful breathing exercise was validated, and the findings of both expert panel groups were consistent. The app had high usability and was valid for use by mothers. **Conclusion:** The mobile app for a five-minute mindful breathing exercise was suitable for use by women with endometriosis and had a high usability score. The mobile app was found to be safe and useful for women, enabling them to practice mindful breathing exercises to improve their psychological outcomes in future studies.

Keywords: mobile applications, mindful breathing exercises, anxiety, depression, quality of life

THE PERCEPTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT THE NEED FOR ONLINE MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

Retnayu Pradanie^{1*}, Laily Hidayati¹, Novita Setyawati¹, Cicilia Wahyu Indah Sari¹, Sirikanok Klankhajhon²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand
e-mail corresponding: retnayu-p@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The situation of the Covid-19 Pandemic has an impact on all sectors, including health examination services, giving rise to innovations to facilitate activities that can be carried out online. **Purpose:** This study aimed to analyze the perception of pregnant women about the need for online maternal health services using the Health Belief Model theory. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive correlative design with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used snowball sampling and 77 pregnant women were obtained. The instrument used a questionnaire, consisting of perceptions of susceptibility, severity, benefits, barriers, self-efficacy, and cues to action regarding the use of online maternal health services. Data analysis was performed using bivariate and multivariate tests with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$. **Results:** The results showed that factors associated with cues to action in using online maternal health services were perceived susceptibility of covid-19 ($p=0.016$, $r=160$), perceived severity of the covid-19 ($p=0.001$, $r=385$), perceived benefits of the online maternal health services ($p=0.002$, $r=341$), and self-efficacy that the online maternal health services could prevent covid-19 transmission ($p = 0.000$, $r = 659$). **Conclusions:** The majority of pregnant women support the online maternal application. The pregnant women hope that the application could provide the same services as direct examination, facilitate the necessary examination process, a source of accurate and reliable information, as well as a support community for fellow pregnant women as a means of exchanging opinions and experiences.

Keywords: Covid-19, pregnancy, essential access and health care services, online maternal health services

HOW DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PATIENTS CAN PERFORM SELF-CARE OF WOUNDS: AN INTEGRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

Novita Verayanti Manalu^{1,2*}, Siti Kotijah^{1,3}, Esti Yunitasari¹, Ah Yusuf¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Universitas Advent Indonesia

³Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto

e-mail corresponding: novita.verayanti.manalu-2022@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Aims and objectives: This integrative literature review assessed how DFU patients could self-care for their wounds. **Background:** The need to increase DFU patients' ability to care for their wounds creates a demand to consolidate contemporary evidence regarding self-care and their willingness to overcome problems and achieve healing. **Design and methods:** Whittemore and Knaf's integrative information literature review involved searching four databases, which resulted in 2595 published research papers (2010–2023). Nineteen studies met the inclusion and quality assessment criteria, and the PRISMA checklist for review was followed. **Results:** No studies that discuss independent wound care in DFU patients. Integration of evidence from quantitative studies was achieved in three categories: (1) self-care independence, (2) DFU wound care, and (3) wound care independence by DFU patients. **Conclusion:** To equip themselves to perform wound care independently, DFU patients must receive training to clean wounds, apply wound medication, and perform dressings. There is a need for research that develops an independent wound care intervention model in DFU patients. **Relevance to clinical practice:** To ensure the ability of DFU patients to treat their wounds, independent wound care training is vital for their problem-solving to achieve good wound healing.

Keywords: wound care, self-care, diabetic foot ulcer

INTEGRATED CARE PLAN IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING: A SCOPING REVIEW

Bangun Mukti Ardi^{1*}, Nursalam¹, Alfian Nur Rosyid¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University, East Java, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: b.mukti.a@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Improving the quality of healthcare services in hospitals is one of the main goals in achieving a high-quality healthcare system. One of the efforts to enhance the quality of healthcare services in hospitals is by implementing an integrated care plan. This study aims to determine the implementation of integrated care plans in hospitals. **Methods:** Papers reporting qualitative or quantitative studies exploring the implementation of integrated care plan in hospitals were considered, with no restrictions on methods, date, or setting. Key study features were extracted including setting, design, and results. Findings were then organized thematically by key features of the integrated care plan. **Results:** There are 15 relevant papers published between 2018 and 2023. Most of the studies reported are qualitative in nature, where healthcare workers reflect on their experiences and preferences regarding the implementation of integrated care plan. These studies reported on issues underlying the need for the implementation of integrated care plan, including poor administrative and management systems, lack of access, lack of coordination, lack of regulation, lack of knowledge, and lack of experience with the ultimate goal of care being awareness of cooperation and benefits for patients. **Conclusions:** The implementation of Integrated Care Plan in hospitals is an effective solution to improve the quality of healthcare services and increase patient satisfaction. The implementation of care plan can be more structured and measurable, thereby increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of patient care in hospitals.

Keywords: integrated care plan, integrated health care systems, integrated delivery system, hospital

PATIENT'S PERSPECTIVE OF MEDICATION ADHERENCE ON CANCER[TREATMENT]; A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Susilo Harianto^{1*}, Dewi Maryam¹, Nursalam¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: susilo.harianto@vokasi.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Adjuvant chemotherapy significantly reduces the risk of the cancer recurrence and mortality in patients with cancer. Despite the documented survival benefits with chemotherapy, non-adherence and non-persistence remains a significant problem. Many studies have centered on patients' adherence to a specific treatment or single conditions, but few have taken all conditions into consideration from a patient's perspective. This study aims to explore the patient's perspective that impact on medication compliance and to identify strategies to improve this from the perspective of patients with cancer treatment. **Methods:** Patients were recruited by healthcare professionals from a hospital in Surabaya Indonesia. Twelve participant was recruited. Conversations were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim to allow qualitative analysis. **Results:** Study subjects were aged 13-18 years. The main modifiers of therapeutic conduct were: patients' health beliefs, patient-prescriber relationships, and patients' motivation and perception of illness control. Study participants wanted greater participation in decision-making concerning their health and increased education about their illness and medication. They also wanted individualized healthcare that took their preferences and personal and emotional issues into account. **Conclusions:** Adherence and persistence to chemotherapy was often suboptimal among cancer patients. The cancer patients commonly felt isolated and neglected as a result of insufficient information and support from healthcare professionals. The primary care providers should be aware of the facilitators and barriers to adherence, and they should be knowledgeable in symptom management strategies.

Keywords: adherence, cancer patients, chemotherapy, qualitative

**IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY WARNING SCORE IN INPATIENTS AND
INFLUENCING FACTORS: A MIXED METHODS STUDY NURSES AT PROF. DR.
I.G.N.G. NGOERAH HOSPITAL**

I Nyoman Windhu Paramarta^{1*}, I Ketut Swarjana², Ni Made Dewi Wahyunadi², Yustina Ni Putu
Yusniawati²

¹Master of Nursing Study Program at the Bali Institute of Technology and Health, Indonesia

²Nursing Lecturer at the Bali Institute of Technology and Health, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: windhup13@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients undergoing hospitalization are at risk of worsening clinical conditions that increase morbidity and mortality. Early Warning Score (EWS) is a patient physiological assessment scoring system to identify changes or worsening of patient conditions as well as standardize patient safety in hospitals. This study aims to determine the implementation of EWS and the factors that influenced hospitalized patients at Prof. Dr. I.G.N.G. Ngoerah Hospital. **Methods:** The research design was a mixed methods study (exploratory sequential design) starting with a descriptive qualitative study and followed by a cross-sectional study. A total of 14 participants were involved in qualitative research and 302 respondents were involved in quantitative research. Data collection instruments used Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and questionnaires. Qualitative data were analyzed by thematic analysis while quantitative data were analyzed by univariate analysis, bivariate analysis (Chi-Square test), and multivariate analysis (Binary Logistic Regression). **Results:** Qualitative analysis found four themes (knowledge, EWS implementation, barriers, and solutions). The Quantitative analysis found the majority of EWS implementation in hospitalized patients out of 302 respondents in the good category (74.5%). There was a significant relationship between knowledge (AOR: 2.26; CI: 1.25-4.08; p: 0.007), attitude (AOR: 4.32; CI: 2.39-7.80; p: <0.001), and leadership support (AOR: 4.12; CI: 2.28-7.43; p: <0.001) with EWS implementation in hospitalized patients. **Conclusion:** EWS implementation has not been optimal and reached the target. Knowledge, attitude, and social support (from leaders) increase better EWS implementation, so it is important to provide EWS training to all nurses offline and form a team in charge of supervising EWS implementation.

Keywords: inpatients, morbidity, early warning score, knowledge, attitude

NURSE PERSPECTIVE AND WILLINGNESS TO PERFORM PRONE POSITIONING FOR ARDS PATIENT IN THE ICU SETTING: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE BENEFIT AND BARRIER

Sriyono^{1*}, Hakim Zulkarnain¹, Filomena Matos², Jujuk Proboningsih³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Air;angga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Universidade do Algarve

³Department of Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: sriyono@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Prone positioning, the practice of placing patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) face down, has been shown to improve oxygenation and reduce mortality in critically ill patients. However, its implementation requires careful coordination and cooperation among the healthcare team, including nurses who play a crucial role in the ICU setting. This qualitative study aimed to explore nurses' perspectives and willingness to perform prone positioning for ARDS patients in the ICU, focusing on the perceived benefits and barriers. **Method:** The study utilized a qualitative research design, employing semi-structured interviews with 30 registered nurses working in ICUs of tertiary care hospitals. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data, identifying common patterns and themes. **Result:** The findings revealed that nurses recognized the potential benefits of prone positioning, including improved oxygenation, enhanced ventilation-perfusion matching, and reduced barotrauma. Nurses perceived these benefits as important in improving patient outcomes and viewed prone positioning as an evidence-based practice. Additionally, nurses expressed a sense of professional satisfaction in being able to provide optimal care to ARDS patients through prone positioning. **Discussion:** However, several barriers were identified. Time-consuming setup and monitoring, inadequate staffing, and limited availability of resources, including specialized beds and equipment, were reported as major challenges. Nurses also expressed concerns about potential complications such as pressure injuries, limb compression, and endotracheal tube displacement. Emotional distress and physical strain associated with the prone positioning process were also reported as barriers. The findings highlighted the need for additional training, education, and support to address nurses' concerns and increase their comfort and confidence in performing prone positioning. **Conclusion:** Nurses recognize the benefits of prone positioning, they face various barriers that influence their willingness to perform this intervention. Addressing these barriers through targeted interventions and support can potentially enhance nurses' comfort and confidence in performing prone positioning, ultimately improving patient care outcomes in the ICU setting.

Keywords: prone position, ARDS, barrier, nursing care, ICU

SLEEP HYGIENE FOR SLEEP PROMOTION IN THE INTENSIVE CARE PATIENT

Puput Ika Retnowati¹, Erna Dwi Wahyuni^{1*}, Arina Qona'ah¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: erna-d-w@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sleep was an important component in energy recovery and quality of life for critical patients. Sleep hygiene was a strategy applied in order to improve the quality and quantity of sleep. The purpose of this study was to explain the effect of sleep hygiene toward fulfilling the sleep needs of patients in ICU based on studies in the last three years. **Methods:** Literature review accessed five databases (Scopus, Proquest, Science Direct, PubMed and CINAHL) with keywords sleep hygiene, sleep deprivation, intensive care and search was conducted from July – August 2020. The inclusion criteria used were behavior, environmental and sleep-related factors which were believed to improve the quality and quantity of sleep for adult patients in ICU. Data tabulation and narrative analysis of study was performed. Title, abstract, full text and methodology were assessed for the eligibility of the studies. **Results:** Thirteen articles were analyzed according to the inclusion criteria. Sleep hygiene was categories into two types, namely noise reduction and lighting control (n=8), complementary-alternative therapy (n=5). **Conclusion:** Sleep hygiene with noise reduction and lighting control as well as complementary-alternative therapy are safe and have an influence for sleep promotion in the intensive care patient.

Keywords: sleep hygiene, sleep deprivation, intensive care

LITERATURE REVIEW: COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT) TO REDUCE ANXIETY IN DYSPEPTIC PATIENTS

Milasari^{1*}

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: milasari1989@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dyspepsia caused by upper abdominal pain and has impact on anxiety that disrupts the body's physiological system. It requires handling with cognitive therapy techniques, which the technique has several therapeutic approaches, namely exposure, reaction prevention and relaxation. This cognitive behavioral technique aims to reduce anxiety symptoms by replacing negative thoughts with positive ones. This study aims to determine the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy on reducing anxiety in dyspeptic patients. **Methods:** This study uses the literature review method by filtering articles through the Google Scholar, EBSCO, and SAGE data bases. The search is carried out by entering keywords and selection according to predetermined criteria and obtaining 4 articles to be analyzed. Analyzed articles both in bahasa and english published between January 2013 until March 2023. The PRISMA Checklist guided this review, title, abstract, full-text and methodology for assessed eligibility of the studies. **Results:** All articles analyzed state that cognitive behavioral therapy reduces anxiety in dyspeptic patients. **Conclusions:** Cognitive behavioral therapy can be recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Keywords: behavioral cognitive therapy, anxiety, dyspepsia

PROTECTION MOTIVATION-BASED HEALTH EDUCATION ON DIABETIC ULCER PREVENTION BEHAVIOR

Ninuk Dian Kurniawati^{1*}, Maria Sofia Anita Aga¹, Rr Dian Tristiana¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: ninuk.dk@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus can cause complications, one of which is diabetic ulcers which can lead to amputation, expensive treatment costs and even death and psychologically disturbed. This stemmed from lack of complication-preventive-behavior among people with diabetes mellitus. **Purpose:** This study aimed to determine the effect of health education based on motivational protection theory on diabetic ulcer prevention behavior. **Methods:** this study used a quasi experimental design (pre-post test with control group design). The population was diabetes mellitus patients aged 30-60 years at outpatients clinic of Gading Public Health Center, Surabaya, with a total sample of 66 respondents who were divided into 33 intervention groups and 33 control group of respondents. The independent variable was protection-based educational motivation theory and the dependent variable was diabetic ulcer prevention behavior. Data were collected using questionnaires comprised of knowledge and attitude questionnaires and action observation sheets. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon sign rank test. **Results:** The study showed that there was an effect of health education based on motivational protection theory on diabetic ulcer prevention behavior, namely knowledge ($p < 0,05$), attitude ($p < 0,05$) action ($p < 0,05$). **Conclusion:** Health education is one of the pillars of the management of diabetes mellitus which plays a major role in a person's behavior so as to avoid dangerous complications. This study states the effectiveness of educational interventions based on protective motivation theory to improve diabetic ulcer prevention behavior.

Keywords: behavior, diabetic ulcers, health education, motivation to protect, prevention

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFESTYLE AND BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)
WITH PRE-ECLAMPSIA
(STUDY AT GYNECOLOGY POLYCLINIC AT SYARIFAH AMBAMI RATO EBUH
HOSPITAL, BANGKALAN)**

Qurrotu Aini^{1*}, Merlyna Suryaningsih¹, Zuryaty¹, Aulatin Nisa¹

¹Stikes Ngudia Husada Madura, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: qurrotu_aini26@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Preeclampsia is a disease characterized by an increase in blood pressure above 140/90 mmHg, proteinuria and edema that occurs in pregnancy after the 20th week or up to 48 hours postpartum. Based on the results of the preliminary study, it was found that on October 10, out of 10 pregnant women, 6 of them had preeclampsia and 4 without preeclampsia symptoms. **Purpose:** This study was to analyze the relationship between lifestyle and BMI with the incidence of pre-eclampsia. **Methods:** The research design uses analytic with a cross sectional approach. Lifestyle and BMI independent variables. The dependent variable is the incidence of pre-eclampsia. The population of 35 pregnant women at the Syarifah Ambami Rato EbuH Bangkalan Hospital Polyclinic with samples taken were 32 pregnant women. The sampling technique used non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques used questionnaires, weight scales and MCH/Observation sheets. Statistical test using the Spearman Rank test with ($\alpha = 0.05$). This research has been ethically tested by the KEPK STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura team. **Results:** The results of the study showed that almost half of the lifestyles of pregnant women were quite healthy, a number of 14 (42.4%). The body mass index of pregnant women is mostly normal at 19 (57.6%). The incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women was mostly not pre-eclampsia, 19 (57.6%). Based on the Spearman rank statistical test, it was obtained that the value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ thus it can be concluded that there is a relationship between lifestyle and BMI with the incidence of pre-eclampsia at Syarifah Ambami Rato EbuH EbuH General Hospital, Bangkalan. **Conclusion:** It is recommended that pregnant women adopt a healthy lifestyle and maintain a balanced diet by exercising regularly during pregnancy so as to prevent the risk of pre-eclampsia.

Keywords: lifestyle, body mass index, pre-eclampsia, pregnant women

ANALYSIS OF STROKE SEVERITY FACTORS IN THE ED OF SYARIFAH AMBAMI RATO EBUH BANGKALAN HOSPITAL

Nisfil Mufidah^{1*}, Rahmad Wahyudi¹, Sitti Sulaihah¹, Amirah¹

¹Stikes Ngudia Husada Madura, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: nisfil_nhm@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The severity of stroke can be assessed clinically, based on the degree of neurological deficit, such as impairment of language, behavior, motor skills, and the size and location of the infarct as identified by neuronal findings. The problem that occurs is the high incidence of stroke patient severity. This study aims to analyze the relationship between diabetes mellitus, age, history of smoking and hypertension with the severity of stroke patients. **Methods:** The research design uses analytic with a cross sectional approach. The independent variables of diabetes mellitus, age, history of smoking and hypertension. Stroke severity dependent variable. The population of 72 stroke patients in the emergency room of Syarifah Ambami Rato Ebu Hospital, Bangkalan, with 60 samples taken. The sampling technique used probability sampling with the Simple Random Sampling technique. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Statistical test using the Spearman Rank test with ($\alpha = 0.05$). This research has been ethically tested by the KEPK STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura team. **Results:** The results showed that based on the Spearman Rank statistical test, the value of $p = 0.011 < \alpha (0.05)$ showed that there was a relationship between diabetes mellitus and the severity of stroke patients. The value of $p = 0.001 < \alpha (0.05)$ was obtained. Thus it can be concluded that there is a relationship between age and the severity of stroke patients. The value of $p = 0.001 < \alpha (0.05)$ was obtained. Thus it can be concluded that there is a relationship between smoking history and the severity of stroke patients. The value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ was obtained. Thus it can be concluded that there is a relationship between hypertension and the severity of stroke patients in the IGD of Syarifah Ambami Rato Ebu Hospital, Bangkalan. **Conclusion:** It is recommended that stroke patients use this research as additional knowledge so that they can avoid factors such as diabetes mellitus, history of smoking and hypertension with the severity of stroke patients so that they can adopt a healthy lifestyle in order to prevent stroke severity.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, age, smoking history, hypertension, stroke severity

**THE EFFECT OF DASH (DIETARY APPROACHES TO STOP HYPERTENSION)
DIETARY EDUCATION IN CONTROLLING BLOOD PRESSURE IN
HYPERTENSION PATIENTS
(IN BLEGA HEALTH CENTER, BANGKALAN REGENCY)**

Mulia Mayangsari^{1*}, M. Lutfi¹, Mufarika¹, Bella Riska¹

¹Stikes Ngudia Husada Madura, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: muliamayangsari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension or high blood pressure is an increase in systolic blood pressure of more than 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure of more than 90 mmHg on two measurements with an interval of five minutes in a state of sufficient rest/quiet. One of the problems that occur is the low effort to control blood pressure in hypertensive patients. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the effect of dietary education on Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) in controlling blood pressure in hypertensive patients in Blega Village, Blega Health Center Work Area, Bangkalan Regency. **Methods:** The research design used a Quasy Experiment design. The population was 298 adolescent hypertension patients in Blega Village, Blega Health Center Work Area, Bangkalan Regency with 36 samples taken, namely 18 treatments and 19 controls. with sampling technique using probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. The independent variable of this study was education about the DASH diet and the dependent variable was the effort to control blood pressure in hypertensive patients. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire on the subject to be studied. Statistical test using independent t test with ($\alpha = 0.05$). **Results:** The results showed that with the results of the independent t test, the p-value was $0.007 < 0.05$. It was concluded that there was a difference in blood pressure control between the treatment group that was given DASH (Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension) education with a booklet and the control group who was given DASH (Dietary Approaches To Stop Hypertension) education and not given a booklet in the working area of the Blega Health Center, Bangkalan Regency. **Conclusion:** It is recommended for hypertensive patients to increase knowledge about hypertension diet so that they can maintain and regulate a balanced diet to control their blood pressure.

Keywords: DASH (dietary approaches to stop hypertension), hypertension, blood pressure control

TREATMENT OF FOOT CARE WITH THE RISK OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCER IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

Rahmad Wahyudi^{1*}, Nisfil Mufidah¹, Solihah¹

¹Nursing Program, STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: rahmadwahyudinhm@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes can lead to various complications of diabetic ulcers that lead to amputation. The incidence of diabetic ulcers requires good foot care measures. The Purpose Of The Study To Find Out The To Analyze The Correlation Between foot care and the risk of diabetic foot. **Methods:** The study used analytic correlation through a cross-sectional approach. foot care was variable independent and the risk of diabetic foot ulcers was variable dependent. Taking a sample of 37 patients using the purposive sampling method. with criteria inclusion, DM type 2 patients can read and write and uncomplicated diabetic foot wounds. The risk of diabetic foot ulcers instruments used Diabetic foot screening tool and foot care instruments used Nottingham Assesment of Fungtional Footcare (NAFF). This study used the Spearman rank correlation test. **Results:** The statistical test results show $p\text{-value} = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ showing that there is a connection between between foot care and the risk of diabetic foot ulcers diabetes mellitus patients at in the working area of Arosbaya Health Center, Madura-Indonesia a correlation value of 0.535 with moderate strength. Patient compliance behavior in good foot care affects the incidence of diabetic foot ulcers can be done by checking feet every day, washing feet every day, keeping feet soft and smooth, wearing proper footwear, cutting nails. The goal of Foot care behavior is very instrumental in the occurrence of diabetic foot injuries. **Conclusion:** To form good behavior, education is needed by doctors and health workers to diabetic patients.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, foot care, foot ulcer

THE EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION AND FIVE-FINGER HYPNOSIS ON ANXIETY AND RETURN OF GERD DISEASE IN RSUD POSO

Ni Made Ridla Nilasanti Parwata^{1*}, Agusrianto¹

¹Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: karenmargareth08@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: The demands of adaptation to challenges in modern times have created anxiety and stressors that trigger Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). GERD is a pathological condition caused by the reflux of stomach contents into the esophagus, with various symptoms arising from the involvement of the esophagus, larynx, and airways. If the risk factors for GERD are not controlled, it will cause complications, stomach ulcers, constriction, and even esophageal cancer. It not only reduces a person's quality of life but can also reduce productivity of life. Independent nursing interventions that can be done to overcome anxiety and reduce the risk of GERD recurrence are progressive muscle relaxation (ROP) techniques and five-finger hypnosis techniques. **Objectives:** knowing how the effect of the combination of ROP and five-finger hypnosis techniques on the level of anxiety and recurrence of GERD. **Method:** This study is a quasi-experimental pre and post-test control two-group design. A sample of 60 was divided into two groups, namely the control and treatment groups. The intervention was given for two weeks, and the level of anxiety and recurrence of GERD was measured before and after the intervention. The data were analyzed using statistical tests with a significant degree of 1% and a power test of 99%. **Results:** There is an effect of a combination of ROP and five-finger hypnosis on anxiety and GERD recurrence.

Keywords: GERD, ROP, Hypnosis, anxiety, relapse

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENT SAFETY INSTRUMENTS

Choirul Anwar^{1*}, Nursalam¹, Satriyo Dwi Suryantoro

¹Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: choirul.anwar-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hemodialysis is a technically complex procedure with many potential adverse events that can harm patients when they occur. **Objective:** This study aimed to review and criticize various instruments that discuss research and development of instruments to prevent adverse events in hemodialysis services. **Method:** Articles from 2018 to 2022 were chosen from *Scopus*, *Pubmed*, *ScienceDirect*, *Web of Science* dan *Pro Quest*. The terms used were hemodialysis safety, hemodialysis patient safety, hemodialysis patient safety instrument base on paper, website, and technology. **Result:** Overall, the review consists of 10 articles. This review discusses strategies for developing technology and patient safety instruments and reporting to reduce incidents and improve patient safety. **Conclusion:** The development of patient safety instruments can reduce incidents and improve patient safety so that it can impact the aspects of improving the quality of service of a health care institution, especially regular hemodialysis services.

Keywords: hemodialysis, patient safety, patient safety instrument

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AROMATHERAPY ON SLEEP QUALITY, ANXIETY, AND FATIGUE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Anis Taslim^{1*}

¹Nursing Department, STIKES Telogorejo Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: muhammadanis@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Aromatherapy is a complementary alternative medicine, its a natural way of treatment for patient undergoing hemodialysis. **Objective:** This study systematically reviews the literature to ensure the effectiveness of aromatherapy on sleep quality, anxiety and fatigue in patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Method:** We used “aromatherapy” restricted our search to “sleep quality” and “anxiety” and “fatigue” and used “hemodialysis”, keywords and abstract connected by the Boolean operator “AND”. Search articles in the international database; EBSCO, Science Direct, Scopus, ProQuest, limited to the last 7 years, 2016 to 2022 obtained 15 International Journal. The inclusion criteria to focused aromatherapy just on sleep quality, anxiety, and fatigue, in patient hemodialysis. The article were all RCT design. Other than that is included in exclusion criteria. **Result:** The aromatherapy that used lavender, rose, and orange essential oil. Frequency of therapy there are for every day until three times a week. During one week until ten months. Intervention with aromatherapy gives good result on sleep quality, anxiety and fatigue in patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Conclusion:** The results of the reviewed studies shown the beneficial effect of inhalation and massage aromatherapy on sleep quality, fatigue, and anxiety in hemodialysis patients

Keywords: aromatherapy, sleep quality, anxiety, fatigue, hemodialysis

PROFESSIONALISM AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE FACTORS IN PRE-HOSPITAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kristianto Dwi Nugroho^{1*}, Berliany Venny Sipollo¹, Sri Puguh Kristiyawati¹

¹Lecture of Bachelor Nursing Program, STIKES Telogorejo, Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: kristianto.dwi@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia has pre-hospital services nationally, namely the Integrated Emergency Services System (SPGDT) adopted from similar services in Tulungagung, East Java Province, Indonesia. The initial stage of developing this service begins with the development of human resources. Competency is not a factor that is truly independent, there are affecting factors such as professionalism and organizational culture. **Method:** The research design used was analytic observational with a cross-sectional approach on 120 respondents from all work areas of TEMS including 14 public health centers, call centers and TEMS teams at the Government Hospital namely Dr. Iskak Hospital. **Result:** The confidence in professionalism value had a significant correlation with strong correlation strength with the competency of ambulance officers ($p=0.000$). Similarly, the organizational culture significantly had a strong correlation with the competency of ambulance officers ($p=0.000$). The multivariate analysis showed that organizational culture had more dominant correlation if ($B=1.894$) compared to the professional value (0.1018). **Conclusion:** Competence was one of the key factors in the success of pre-hospital services. In forming these competencies related to each officer's professionalism and the workplace's organizational culture. Organizational culture was the dominant factor in this study.

Keywords: professionalism, organizational culture, competency, pre-hospital

CORELATION SELF ACCEPTANCE WITH NEEDED PALLIATIVE CARE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

Rizal Indra Fauzi¹, Suksi Riani^{2*}, Riris Risca Megawati²

¹Student Bachelor of Nursing in STIKES Telogorejo Semarang

²Lecture Bachelor of Nursing in STIKES Telogorejo Semarang

e-mail corresponding: suksi@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Patients with this disease will suffer from cough for more than three weeks, chronic fever, and some physical changes, such as losing weight. Therefore, self-acceptance could improve the life quality. The improved life quality for patients with chronic and critical disease require palliative care by fulfilling all necessities for physical, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. **Objective:** This research determined the correlation between self-acceptance and the palliative care necessity of pulmonary tuberculosis patients at Sultan Agung Semarang, Hospital. **Method:** The applied method was a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in the inpatient and outpatient clinics of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang, May 2022, consisting of 42 persons. The researcher used the purposive sampling technique. **Result:** The results showed high self-acceptance on 16 respondents (53.3%). The palliative care level for pulmonary tuberculosis was 46.7%. The percentage indicated only 14 respondents needed the care. The statistic result with Spearman rank showed a p-value of 0.046, lower than 0.05. The value indicated a significant correlation between self-acceptance and palliative care necessity for patients with pulmonary tuberculosis at Sultan Agung Islamic hospital, Semarang. The correlation was -0.367, indicating an insignificant and negative correlation. **Conclusion:** The results are useful for the health workers to keep and improve the self-acceptance of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Thus, palliative care for the patients could be promoted maximally.

Keywords: palliative care, self-acceptance, tuberculosis patients



TOPIC 2:
Innovation in Community Nursing

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION, MODULE AND RELAXATION METHOD FOR PRE-ELDERLY AND ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION

Widanarti Setyaningsih¹, Ulfah Nuraini Karim²

^{1,2}Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Binawan University, Indonesia
Email Corresponding author: widanarti@binawan.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A various health problems for the elderly that need to be anticipated in dealing with them in the elderly such as hypertension, this condition is followed by the lack of family supports in having regular check and medication. **Objective:** The purposes of this study analyze The effectiveness of Health Education, Module and Relaxation Method for Pre-Elderly and Elderly with Hypertension. **Methods:** The research design qualitative methods. The research location will be carried out in the working area of the Kramatjati District Health Center and Puskesmas Jagakarsa District, Special Capital Region of Jakarta. The target population of this study is families with pre-elderly age stages and elderly people in urban areas in East Jakarta. The number of participants in this study was 14 for the in-depth interviews, and for the FGD there were 6 participants. **Results:** The 3 main themes consist of the hypertension treatment domain, the hypertension prevention and the psychosocial. The sub-themes in the Hypertension treatment domain include Hypertension diet, Physical activity, Stress. Prevention of hypertension includes Blood pressure check, Medication adherence, Education. The sub-themes in the Psychosocial domain include Family support, Hope for healing. **Conclusions:** The sub-themes in the Hypertension treatment domain include Hypertension diet is moderate, Physical activity is good, Stress is moderate. Domain Prevention of hypertension include Blood pressure check is good, Medication adherence is moderate, education is good. The sub-themes in the Psychosocial domain include Family support is moderate, Hope for healing is good.

Keywords: *Elderly, Family supports, Health education, Hypertension*

MOBILE APPLICATION INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE NUTRITIONAL LITERACY OF MOTHERS WITH STUNTING CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Diana Sukmawati Hasan^{*1}, Yuni Sufyanti Arief², Ilya Krisnana³

¹*Master Student, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University Surabaya, Indonesia*

^{2,3}*Lecturer of Nursing Department, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia*

e-mail *corresponding author: diana.sukmawati.hasan-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Maternal nutritional literacy that is lacking has a high impact on the health of stunted children. This case can be overcome by providing information to the mother with the help of a mobile application. **Objective:** The purpose of this review is to identify and systematically analyze mobile application interventions on maternal nutritional literacy including increasing knowledge, attitudes, and feeding practices in stunted children. **Methods:** *This systematic review is based on PRISMA, with inclusion criteria; samples of stunted children aged <5 years, mobile application interventions, measuring knowledge, attitudes, and practices most of the studies in this review are Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) designs. The databases used are Scopus, WoS, Ebsco, Proquest, and Pubmed limited to publications of the last 5 years from 2018 to 2022, and full text.* **Results:** There are 3 forms and media of mobile application interventions. This systematic review shows that mobile application interventions significantly improve maternal literacy related to increasing knowledge, attitudes, and practices in mothers with stunted children, the duration of mobile applications used in each session is 1 minute to 25 minutes per week. With application content on nutritional principles based on children's age, the introduction of appropriate complementary foods and semi-solid foods according to age, food diversity, and providing special supplementary foods and infant and child feeding training (IYCF). **Conclusion:** The form and media of application video intervention and counseling in mobile application intervention show a positive impact in increasing nutritional literacy in mothers including knowledge, attitudes, and feeding practices for stunted children under 5 years old.

Keywords: Mothers with stunted children, nutritional literacy, mobile application.

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN COMMUNITY PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Hesti Warastuti Luwarsih^{*1}, Tintin Sukartini², Makhfudli Makhfudli³

¹Master Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia

^{2,3}Lecturer of Nursing Department, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia

Email *corresponding author: hesti.warastuti.luwarsih-2022@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease that is a public health problem and is one of the ten leading causes of death worldwide. Even though there is an effective treatment, medication adherence is still a major problem in controlling tuberculosis. Traditional intervention strategies to increase their adherence to tuberculosis treatment have been implemented, but there are still many obstacles in facilitating the relationship between providers and patients. **Objective:** For this reason, innovative supporting technologies are needed, such as health services with mobile health (mHealth) which can be used to overcome obstacles in the community. **Methods:** This systematic review is based on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyzes (PRISMA). The databases used are Scopus, PubMed, Proquest, EBSCO, and Web of Science, limited to publication years: 2019-2023, full-text article, language: English, document type in the form of articles. **Results:** This Systematic Review uses 10 articles that fit the inclusion criteria. Several studies explain that interventions that have been evaluated include the use of medication schedule reminders, social support, and technology-based education about Pulmonary tuberculosis such as text messages, videos, or reminders. **Conclusions:** The results of this systematic review provide evidence that effective interventions to improve treatment adherence in pulmonary tuberculosis patients in the community can be a combination of medication schedule reminders and social support, education about pulmonary tuberculosis based on technology-based interventions such as text messages videos, or reminders. It is important to consider these interventions in the management of tuberculosis in the community.

Keywords: Tuberculosis; telehealth; education; compliance

FAMILY SUPPORT FOR TREATMENT COMPLIANCE IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Syahrudin Lahuo¹, Kevin Efrain Tololiu², Joni Haryanto³, Dianis Wulansari³

¹ Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Doctoral School of Psychology, University of Pecs, Hungary

³ Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

Email Corresponding authors: syahrudin.lahuo-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The prevalence of tuberculosis in Indonesia remains high. Family support is rarely questioned as an essential element in increasing medication adherence. **Objective:** This study aims to investigate family support for the treatment of compliance in pulmonary tuberculosis. **Methods:** A literature search was conducted using three stages: planning, conducting, and reporting. In searching for scientific articles using five databases (PubMed, ScienceDirect, EBSCOhost, Scopus, Web of Science) in the 2018-2022 range, to find scientific sources with similarities as the primary supporting literature in this research. The framework used in this review is PICOS, as contained in the preparation guidelines. We used PRISMA for the article screening process. **Results:** From 1,870 articles, 12 articles were included. We screened the studies based on the title, abstract and full text, adapted to the systematic review theme. In this study, we included patients who had received a diagnosis of pulmonary TB from a doctor and found that implementation was not optimal related to four important points in family support such as support (informational, instrumental, emotional and assessment). **Conclusions:** This review study synthesized evidence or literature about support and the role of the family in medication adherence in tuberculosis patients in supporting the success of the treatment being undertaken and shows that family support with medication adherence in tuberculosis patients has a significant relationship. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to government policies, health programs, support for medical and paramedical personnel.

Keywords: Compliance, Family Support, Tuberculosis

LITERATURE REVIEW MODEL CAREGIVER EMPOWERMENT TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR STYLE FOR HYPERTENSION IN ELDERLY

Tri Nurhidayati ^{1,2}, Ah Yusuf ¹

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, University Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University Semarang, Indonesia

Email Corresponding authors: tri.nurhidayati-2022@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The ability of *caregivers* to care for elderly people with hypertension is found to be lacking. The family has an important role in treating elderly people with hypertension to become independent. Family involvement as a *caregiver* has a positive impact on handling elderly hypertension. **Objective:** The study aimed at describing the field research in caregiving hypertension of elderly. What has been done in the field of caregiving hypertension elderly? What are requirement caregiving by family caregiver? **Methods:** This research design is a literature review, and 13 articles using 6 databases: Science Direct, ProQuest, PubMed, Sage, Ebscohost, and Google Scholar. Article reviewed from 2018 to 2022. The process of evaluating this literature review using the PRISMA checklist by assessing an appropriate journal with keywords: empowerment, hypertension and elderly. Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline analyzed the quality of the article. **Result:** We identified thematic analysis of the articles produce three broad themes which are interconnected. These themes are: (1) Education, (2) Support, (3) Patient and caregiver cooperation. **Conclusion:** The results of this review show that caregiver empowerment needs are heterogeneous model empowerment. This raises the issue of how these needs can be focused on the sustainable caregiver empowerment.

Keywords: Caregiver empowerment, Elderly, Hypertension

THE EFFECT OF GIVING GARLIC (*ALLIUM SATIVUM L*) BREWED WATER ON BLOOD PRESSURE REDUCTION IN ELDERLY HYPERTENSION

Daniel Suranta Ginting¹

¹ Department of Adult Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Institut Kesehatan Deli Husada Deli Tua, Medan, Indonesia
e-mail-corresponding author: Danielsuranta95@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Garlic is a cultivated plant which is generally used as a cooking spice. In addition to consumption, garlic can be used traditionally to treat high blood pressure, headaches, respiratory problems, hemorrhoids, constipation, bruises, cholesterol. Garlic is a natural medicine for lowering blood pressure because garlic has active compounds that are known to affect the availability of ions for contraction of smooth muscle blood vessels. **Objective:** To determine the effect of giving garlic steeping water to decrease blood pressure in the elderly with hypertension. **Method:** The study used a quasi-experimental with one group pre-post test. The population in this study were all patients who visited the UPTD Public Health Center Uten Puloe, Nagan Raya Regency as many as 82 populations. Sampling with simple random sampling technique with a sample of 15 respondents. The instrument used is an observation sheet, while the test is the Wilcoxon test. **Result:** Systolic blood pressure before the intervention was given an average of 170.00 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure an average of 91.33 mmHg. Meanwhile, after the intervention, the average systolic blood pressure was 140.00 mmHg and the average diastolic blood pressure was 77.86 mmHg. **Conclusion:** There is an effect of giving garlic steeped water to decrease blood pressure in the elderly with hypertension at UPTD Puskesmas Uten Puloe, Nagan Raya Regency with a systolic significance value of $p = 0.001$ and a diastolic blood pressure significance value of 0.002.

Keywords: garlic stew, lowering blood pressure

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY-BASED INTERVENTION STRATEGIES TO PREVENT STUNTING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Yunidar Dwi Puspitasari¹, Retno Indarwati², Eka Misbahatul M.Has²

¹Student of Master Nursing Programme, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer of Master Nursing Programme, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

Email *Corresponding Author: yunidar.dwi.puspitasari-2020@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is a state of chronic malnutrition associated with nutritional insufficiency. Stunting can increase the risk of morbidity and mortality, hindering children's growth and development. Malnutrition in toddlers can also arise due to the culture, habits, and social community related to food intake. The role of the family and the community are very important in supporting the success of stunting programs. **Objective:** This study aimed to undertake a systematic review of the international literature on community-based intervention to prevent stunting in children under 5 years. **Methods:** We reviewed original quantitative research from Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and Proquest using the keywords “*stunting*” AND “*toddlers*” AND “*community intervention*” OR “*family intervention*”. We critically appraised the evidence documenting the community-based intervention or program as a strategy to reduce stunting in toddlers, between 1 January 2013 and 31 January 2023 with inclusion criteria, articles that use English, quantitative research, full-text, and open access. **Results:** Thirteen peer-reviewed papers met the inclusion criteria. This review provided evidence that community and family based intervention could improve child growth and it is strengthening the community health systems. **Conclusions:** The existing evidence showed an influence on community and family based intervention to prevent stunting. Family-strengthening interventions may have an impact on reducing stunting among children under 5 years.

Keywords: stunting; toddlers; community intervention; family intervention

HEALTH BELIEF-BASED SOCIAL SUPPORT EFFECTIVENESS MODEL FOR INCREASING SELF-ACCEPTANCE OF TB PATIENTS EXPERIENCING STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Fransiska Fabiola Mau Leon^{1*}, Tintin Sukartini², Makhfudli³

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
Email *Corresponding author: fabiolamauleon1978@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: People with TB face stigma and fear it can affect their mental and physical health. Stigma and discrimination can affect TB patients' self-acceptance of their disease and adherence to treatment, which can lead to further spread of the disease. **Objective:** It is necessary to develop effective interventions to increase self-acceptance of TB patients who experience stigma and discrimination using the Health Belief Model-Based Social Support approach. **Methods:** The Scopus, ProQuest and Pubmed databases were searched for keywords originating from the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) system for articles that were relevant in organizing this systematic. The quality of journal articles was evaluated using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) research standard. **Results:** An initial literature search yielded 74 articles (48 from Scopus, 7 from Proquest and 19 from Pubmed). After reviewing the abstracts for relevance and matching the inclusion criteria, 21 articles were selected for full text review. Finally, 16 articles were selected for review and the results of the 16 articles analyzed showed that social support with the Health Belief Model can help reduce stigma and discrimination in TB patients. **Conclusion:** The results of this systematic review provide evidence for policy makers to consider alternative interventions using this method against stigma and discrimination so that the treatment process for tuberculosis patients is faster.

Keywords: Social support Models, Health belief Model, Accept Yourself, Tuberculosis, Stigma, Discrimination.

THE EFFECT OF SLOW STROKE BACK MASSAGE ON BLOOD PRESSURE CHANGES IN PRE-HYPERTENSION PATIENTS AT HEALTH CENTER OF PASIR PANJANG AND HEALTH CENTER OF OESAPAKUPANG CITY

Ovindiana De Corona Dias Quintas^{1,*}, Sriyono², Ira Suarilah³

Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
Email *Corresponding Author: ovindiana.de.corona-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is often called the silent killer because early symptoms such as asymptomatic, but it can cause permanent damage to vital organs. One of non-pharmacological measures which can help lower blood pressure is a technique of slow stroke back massage. **Objective:** The purpose of this research was to analyze the effect of slow stroke back massage to decrease blood pressure in pre-hypertensive patients in public health center of Pasir Panjang and public health center of Oesapa Kupang City. **Method:** This research used a study design quasi-experiment, with a non-randomized study design pre-test post-test with control group design conducted in the working area of pasirpanjang health center and Oesapa health center kupang city. Samples were selected by purposive sampling and divided into two groups: 14 respondents treatment group (A) and 14 respondents control group (B). Data was collected by using observation sheet measurement of blood pressure pre-post and for statistic test using with the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney test. **Result:** The results showed that there was a decrease in blood pressure in the treatment group (A) with a decrease in systolic blood pressure of 19 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure as much as 9 mmHg. While in the control group (B) did not show a decrease in blood pressure. The two groups had statistically significant differences in the mean scores of blood pressure in the treatment group (A) with t count $19.135 > t$ table and $p < 0.05$ (t table = 1.771 [$\alpha = 0.05$]) and control group t value was obtained (3.229) and $p > 0.05$. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study was a technique of slow stroke back massage effect on blood pressure reduction in patients with pre-hypertension.

Keywords: Blood Pressure, Pre-Hypertension, Slow Stroke Back Massage

THE INFLUENCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND EDUCATION IN SPECIFIC INTERVENTION TARGET GROUPS THROUGH NUTRITION IN STUNTING PREVENTION MEASURES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Luvelia Andreja Da Costa Freitas Ximenes^{1*}, Eka Mishbahatul², Retno Indarwati³

¹Candidate of Master in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University

²Doctor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University

³Doctor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University

Email *Corresponding author: ximenes.luvelia@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is a problem in child development caused by chronic malnutrition so children are shorter than their age. Problem of malnutrition occurs when the baby is in the womb until the early days when the baby is born. However, this condition is only seen after the baby is 2 years old. **Objective:** This systematic review aims to analyze the effect of implementing health promotion and education on specific intervention target groups through nutrition in stunting prevention measures. **Method:** sources of reference journals were searched through Scopus, Ebsco, Web of Science, and PubMed, for English, experimental studies, published between 2018 -2023 which tested a combination of providing health promotion and education in providing nutrition as a stunting prevention measure. The Joanna Briggs Institute guidelines were used to assess eligibility, PRISMA quality, and a checklist to guide this review. **Results:** 8 studies were obtained that matched the specified inclusion criteria. All articles have an experimental study design. The majority of respondents are pregnant women and nursing mothers with babies aged 0-23 months. The results of the review show the effect of health promotion and nutritional education combined with providing nutrition on stunting prevention. **Conclusion:** Health promotion and education about nutrition combined with providing nutrition have an effect on increasing understanding, attitudes and behavior in stunting prevention. An important point in providing health promotion and education through nutrition is that we must pay attention to the mother's level of education, psychology/readiness as a pregnant woman or young mother, as well as cultural differences and habits.

Keywords: health promotion, health education, stunting, stunted, health promotion and education,

FAMILY SUPPORT IN HYPERTENSION CONTROL IN THE ELDERLY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Hendri Tamara Yuda^{1,2}, Syed Sharizman Bin Syed Abdul Rahim³, Mohd Faizal Madrim³

¹ PhD Nursing Student, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

² Department of Pshyce, Community, Family and Gerontic Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Indonesia

³ Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

Email Corresponding author: hendritamara@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Heart disease (cardiovascular) is a major health problem in the world. Hypertension is one of the dangerous health problems worldwide. The prevalence of hypertension increases with age, regardless of gender, affecting 70% of the general population over the age of 80. **Objective:** This study aims to examine the impact of family support on hypertension control in the elderly. **Method:** Research using literature study methods or literature review with PICO analysis. The search uses science direct database, proquest, scopus and google scholar with keywords elderly, family support and hypertension control. Article assessment using Duffy's Research Appraisal Checklist Approach in the superior paper category (score 205-306). **Results:** 11 articles were obtained in the superior paper, where all articles explained that the support provided by the family was effective in controlling hypertension in the elderly. Support can be in the form of increasing the role of the family through caregiver training, using hypertension care manuals, responding to hypertension with traditional health services, spending time with them, allowing the elderly to freely choose the activities they like, and prioritizing worship activities, distributing attention in terms of affirming taking medication and reducing consumption of high-salt foods and support in monitoring blood pressure in the future age. **Conclusion:** Family support was effective in controlling hypertension in the elderly. Families are expected to always fully support the elderly with hypertension so that hypertension can be controlled

Keywords: family support; control hypertension; elderly

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING INTERVENTIONS PROMOTING FAMILY ADAPTATION TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DIAGNOSIS: A SCOPING REVIEW

R Endro Sulistyono^{1*}, Nurul Hayati², Suhari¹

¹Department of Mental Health and Community Nursing, Universitas Jember, Lumajang, Indonesia

² Department of Pediatric and Maternity Nursing, Universitas Jember, Lumajang, Indonesia
Email *Corresponding author: radendro1988@unej.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Intoduction: The family had important role in caring for their family member with communicable disease. **Objective:** This review aimed to identify the adaptation process of the family to communicable disease diagnosis and map the community health nursing interventions that promote family adaptation to communicable disease diagnosis. **Method:** This study was a scoping review by Arksey and O'Malley on the three databases: SCOPUS, Science Direct, PUBMED and Grey literature from 2015 up to April 2023. Publications were included if they examined interventions promoting adaptation towards family in context communicable diseases diagnosis. The JBI Manual for Evidence Synthesis published guidelines were followed. **Results:** A total of 21 articles were analyzed. The results of the analysis were organized by themes: the patient's adaptation to the diagnosis, the family adaptation to the diagnosis and strategies promoting adaptation to disease treatment. The interventions aimed at patients are focused on strengthening coping strategies and caring ability of the family. **Conclusion:** The mapped community health nursing interventions that promote adaptation to communicable disease diagnosis intend to patients' disclosure, enhancing coping strategies, engage to social support, enhancing treatment adherence, increasing the ability to care and to receive information and to participate in care and decisions making.

Keyword: Communicable Disease; Community Nursing; Family Adaptation; Health Promotion

USE OF E-COUNSELING TO ENHANCE ADHERENCE OF PATIENT TUBERCULOSIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Rani Dwi Sulistiawati¹, Tintin Sukartini², Makhfudli²

¹Candidate of Master in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

²Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

Email Corresponding Author: rani.dwi.sulistiawati-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Easier access to care, easier patient-provider communication, and improved treatment efficiency and effectiveness are just a few ways that eHealth, also known as electronic health, has the potential to transform the clinical management of tuberculosis (TB) completely. With TB, this can involve teleconsultation, where healthcare providers can consult with TB specialists remotely, or telemonitoring, where patients can be observed remotely utilizing digital technologies. **Objective:** This paper aims to determine the effectiveness of tele-counseling to enhance adherence of patient tuberculosis. **Methods:** We used Scopus database, Science Direct, Ebsco Host, and PubMed, for English, published between 2018-2023. The Joanna Briggs Institute guidelines were used to assess eligibility, PRISMA quality and a checklist to guide this review. The articles have case-control, quasi-experimental, mixed method studies, and randomized control trials (RCT). E-counseling were included in the analysis if they focused on tuberculosis, and were excluded if they were related to other disease areas. **Results:** 15 articles were found that could be used in this review. Majority of the population were adults. Results of the review, showed that the majority of mHealth apps support tuberculosis treatment. There are numerous ways that electronic counseling, or “e-counseling,” may improve adherence to TB treatment. **Conclusion:** This study demonstrated the effectiveness of mobile health technology in enhancing patient understanding and adherence. In fact, more eHealth treatments are being used to treat TB, and many of them are made to achieve the five objectives of the World Health Organization (WHO) e-Health framework. Smartphone apps, mobile voice conversations, SMS, and educational videos are just a few examples of the technological interventions that have been shown to have a significant, favorable impact on disease outcomes.

Keywords: *m-Health; e-Counseling; Tuberculosis; Patient Adherence*

THE EFFECT OF FIDGET TOYS POP IT PLAY THERAPY TOWARDS INCREASING CONCENTRATION AND CALCULATION ABILITY IN MILD MENTAL RETARDATION CHILDREN IN SLB PAMEKASAN DISTRICT

Dina Shifana, Nuzul Qur'aniati, Rr Dian Tristiana, Mundakir, Alison Hutton

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
e-mail corresponding author: nuzul-q-a@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Children with mental retardation experience disturbances in the central nervous system, have weak attention, memory and easily distracted concentration. They find it difficult to think abstractly such as counting, writing and reading so that in learning they must be followed by real media. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of fidget toys pop it play therapy on increasing concentration and numeracy skills in children with mild mental retardation. **Method:** The design of study was quasi experiment with pre test post test control group design. The population is children with mild mental retardation aged 9-13 years old. Cluster sampling technique was used to recruit 28 respondents. Researchers conducted homogeneity and normality tests using Shapiro Wilk. Furthermore, the data were analyzed by paired sample t test ($\alpha < 0.05$) and independent sample t test ($\alpha < 0.05$) for the concentration category. Wilcoxon signed rank test ($\alpha < 0.05$) and Mann Whitney U test ($\alpha < 0.05$) for the arithmetic category. **Result:** The results showed that playing fidget toys pop it affect to concentration and arithmetic ability. The effect of playing fidget toys pop it on concentration ($p=0.040$) and arithmetic ability ($p=0.016$). **Conclusion:** Play therapy using fidget toys pop it has a positive effect on the concentration and numeracy skills of children with mild mental retardation. Further study should concern about children with mild mental retardation behavioral factors and environment factors that can affect concentration and numeracy skills.

Keywords: mental retardation, child, concentration, play therapy, numeracy, fidget toys

PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS AND FAMILY SUPPORT WITH PERSONAL HYGIENE BEHAVIOR IN OLDER ADULTS

Marthalia Oktavianty Dwi Cahyani¹, Elida Ulfiana¹, Aria Aulia Nastiti¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
Email Corresponding Author: elida_u@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Physical changes related to the aging process can affect functional abilities including personal hygiene. Health behavior can be influenced by predisposing and reinforcing factors. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between psychosocial aspects and family support with personal hygiene behavior in older adults. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive correlational cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was 120 older adults in an area in the northern part of Surabaya, East Java province, using the total sampling method. The independent variables in this study are psychosocial aspects and family support. The dependent variable in this study is personal hygiene behavior. The instruments used are the Psychological Well-Being questionnaire, Family Support questionnaire, and Personal Hygiene Behavior questionnaire. The analysis that has been used is the Spearman-Rho test. **Results:** The results of this study were that there was a relationship between psychosocial aspects and personal hygiene behavior ($p = 0.015$) and a relationship between family support and personal hygiene behavior ($p = 0.017$). **Conclusions:** Psychosocial aspects as a predisposing factor and family support as the reinforcing factor for personal hygiene behavior in older adults. Older adults with good psychosocial aspects and family support, better personal hygiene behavior carried out by older adults. Future research is expected to provide interventions to improve psychosocial aspects and family support to support older adults in behaving with good personal hygiene.

Keywords: Older adults, Hygiene, Behavior, Family, Psychosocial Aspects

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING MUSIC INTERVENTIONS AS HEALTH PROMOTION AMONG THE ELDERLY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Blandina Easter Grace Wairata¹ Retno Indarwati and Dianis Wulan Sari³

Master of Nursing Program, Universitas Airlangga
e-mail: blandina.easter.grace-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The elderly are considered a vulnerable group because they are more likely to experience health problems and more difficult to receive medical care to treat these problems. Pharmacological treatment given will give side effects that can cause new problems. Music therapy can be one of the non-pharmacological treatments that can reduce various health problems for the elderly ranging from physical, cognitive to psychological and can be a use for promoting the health of the elderly in maintaining their quality of life. This systematic review and meta-analysis examined previous studies on music-based interventions for elderly in several condition. **Objectives:** To summarize the evidence of the effect of music interventions (alone or in combination with pharmacological therapies) in elderies compared to those without the intervention. **Method:** A systematic literature search was performed using keywords “music” AND “intervention” OR “therapy” AND “health” AND “elderly”. This study used 15 articles of academic databases from Scopus, ScienceDirect and Web of Science with randomized controlled trial and quasi-experimental designs, and written in English. **Results:** Music intervention in the elderly has a good effect on the elderly who experience several conditions such as sleep disturbances, depression, cognitive, and physiological conditions of the elderly. The interventions provided were listening to music, playing musical instruments, or clapping according to the specified time. **Conclusion:** Music intervention is safe for the elderly. Music has an effect on physical condition, psychological health, and specific health conditions for the elderly which continue to decline due to aging. However, the provision of music interventions must also consider the condition of the elderly who have other weaknesses due to aging.

Keywords: Elderly, Health Promotion, Music Intervention

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO OLDER ADULTS DECISIONS IN COVID-19 VACCINATION BASED ON THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR

Retno Indarwati¹, Selsza Pramesti Cintara², Dianis Wulan Sari³

Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Airlangga
Kampus C Jl Mulyorejo Surabaya, Telp. 031 5913754
Email Corresponding author: selsza.pramesti.cintara-2018@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The mortality rate due to COVID-19 in the older adults is high but the COVID-19 vaccination rate is still lacking. **Objective:** This study purposes to analyze the correlation between knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and intention with the older adults's decision to vaccinate against COVID-19. **Methods:** This study is a descriptive analysis research with cross-sectional approach conducted in the working area of Babakan Public Health Center in Mataram. Research population was 233 with sample size of 161 respondents chosen using purposive sampling method. The variables include knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, intention, and decision in COVID-19 vaccination measured by a questionnaire and analyzed with chi square statistical test. **Results:** The results showed that there was a correlation between knowledge with decision ($p=0.000$), attitude with decision ($p= 0.000$), subjective norm with decision ($p= 0.000$), perceived behavioral control with decision ($p=0.000$), and intention with decision ($p=0.000$) in COVID-19 vaccination. Only subjective norm has a significant correlation with the older adults decision to vaccinate against COVID-19 ($p=0.019$). **Conclusion:** The older adults's decision to vaccinate against COVID-19 was related to good knowledge, attitudes, and subjective norms, as well as high perceived behavioral control and intention.

Keywords: decision, older adults, vaccination, COVID-19, theory of planned behavior

DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESSFUL AGING IN OLDER ADULTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND PHYSICAL FACTORS

Audy Savira Yustanti¹, Nadiya Sahara Annisa¹, Retno Indarwati¹, Andri Setiya Wahyudi¹

¹ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
Corresponding author: audysavira@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Successful aging was defined as reaching old age with a healthy physical condition, good cognitive, and having a positive and fulfilling social life. This is supported by the existence of psychological, social, and physical factors that can influence successful aging in the older adults. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to describe the determinants of successful aging in older adults based on psychological, social and physical factors. **Methods:** The compilers of this systematic review are based on literature studies from various electronic databases, including PubMed, Scopus, CINAHL, ScienceDirect, Springer Link and ProQuest by conducting a comprehensive review using PRISMA guidelines and The Center for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline as a guide in quality assessment of several journals. The keywords used were “*Successful Aging*” AND “*Older Adults*” OR “*Elderly*” AND “*Risk Factors*” OR “*Psychological Factors*” OR “*Social Factors*” OR “*Physical Factors*” OR “*Determinants*”. The search was conducted on March 2023. **Results:** A total of 9 articles were analyzed. 6 articles using *Qualitative* design and 3 articles using *Cross-sectional* design. The total number of varied samples was 2.407 respondent, with ages > 60 years old and dominated by women. The determinants identified for successful ageing include including: Physical factors such as physical activity, muscle strength, and walking speed. Psychological factors such as mental health, optimism, and resilience. Social factors such as social support, social participation, and positive interpersonal relationships. **Conclusions:** It is concluded that there are several psychological, social, and physical factors that influence a person's success in aging well or successful aging. By paying attention to these factors, it is hoped that the elderly can maximize their potential to achieve successful aging and maintain a good quality of life while aging.

Keywords: Successful Aging, Older Adults, Determinants

TELEHEALTH FOR HEALTHY GESTATIONAL WEIGHT GAIN AMONG OVERWEIGHT PREGNANT WOMEN: A SCOPING REVIEW

Kusnul Chotimah^{1*}, Eka Misbahatul M. Has¹, Praba Diyan R¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

Email *Corresponding author: Kusnulchotimah7@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Excessive gestational weight gain (GWG) increasing the risk for complication during pregnancy. It also associated with having a baby who is born too large, which can lead to delivery complications, cesarean delivery, and obesity during childhood. Meanwhile, digital intervention have the advantages of greater cost-effective and broader reach. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of telehealth intervention for healthy GWG among overweight pregnant women. **Methods:** We conducted a scoping review to answer the aforementioned aims. Telehealth, pregnant woman, and overweight were used as initial keywords, which were further developed using Medical Subject Headings by the National Center for Biotechnology Information. Six databases, namely: Scopus, SAGE Journals, Web of Science, PubMed, Science Direct, and ProQuest were searched for potential articles. We also searched the references in addition to the main search. **Results:** We included 16 articles in this review according to the criteria. 13 papers show positive effect of telehealth in promoting healthy GWG. Telehealth includes multiple features, eg, information; push notifications; self-monitoring; and feedback features for GWG, healthy diet, physical activity, reminder, stress management, setting goal, etc. On the other hand, 3 papers show that there is no significantly different between telehealth intervention and regular intervention. **Conclusions:** Telehealth intervention shown to be alternatively effective to use as a additional intervention considering some factors that inhibit its effectiveness.

Keywords: telehealth; pregnant woman; overweight; gestational weight gain (GWG);

CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS: KNOWLEDGE, TRAINING, AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS FIRST AID INJURIES AMONG BANJARMASIN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Mira¹, Izma Daud², Rinda Asmarani Nur Asih³

Bachelor of Nursing Program
Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences
Muhammadiyah University of Banjarmasin
Email corresponding author: mira28@umbjm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Childhood injury is becoming an increasingly important health issue and deserves special attention. Often, students engage in activities without considering the impact on their own bodies, resulting in injuries that can affect their health and daily activities. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationship between knowledge, training and attitude of Banjarmasin State High School students in first aid for injuries. **Method:** This study used a correlational study design and a cross-sectional method. Data were collected from a total of 1280 respondents and a sample of 114 respondents was analysed using a simple random sampling technique with probability sampling while the statistical test used was Spearman's rho. **Result:** The results show that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge, training and attitude with the level of accuracy in first aid, with p value < 0.05. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that the knowledge, training, and state of mind of understudies influence the precision of giving to begin with help for injuries, so it is imperative for understudies to have positive knowledge, preparing, and demeanour in giving to begin with help to avoid botches that can lead to crises.

Keyword: Level of knowledge; training; attitude; and first aid for injuries.

PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY OF EARLY MARRIAGE IN SAMPANG DISTRICT

Lingga Curnia Dewi¹, Andri Setiya Wahyudi¹, Arizah Hanani¹, Khatijah Liem²

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga

²Malaya Universiti, Malaysia

Email corresponding author: lingga.curnia@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The number of early marriages in Indonesia is still high. The occurrence of early marriage is due to insufficient readiness from various aspects including health, mental, emotional, educational, socio-economic, and reproductive aspects. **Objective:** explore the early marriage in sampan district. **Methods:** This study used a qualitative research design with a phenomenological approach with in-depth interviews with 15 participants. **Analysis:** In this study using the Colaizzi analysis method as a method of data analysis. **Results:** The results of this study obtained five themes, namely 1) Factors for early marriage, 2) Factors driving early marriage, 3) Readiness for early marriage, 4) The view of society is good; and 5) The view of society is not good. **Conclusion:** Early marriage occurs due to arranged marriages due to debt of gratitude, arranged marriages due to economic factors, arranged marriages because they are said to be old maids and arranged marriages with their own families which result in good and unfavorable community reactions.

Keywords: early marriage, early marriage factors, readiness, community views

MODEL OF FAMILY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON MADURA SOCIAL AND CULTURE STRUCTURE ON STUNTING PREVENTION ABILITY

Suryaningsih¹, Fitriah¹, Rodiyatun¹

¹ Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia
Email Corresponding author: surya@poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Bangkalan district has the highest incidence of stunting in East Java. Various efforts have been made to accelerate the reduction of stunting, but maximum results have not been achieved. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of family empowerment based on Madura sociocultural structures on the ability to prevent stunting. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design with a population of families with school-aged children in PAUD, Regency area of Bangkalan, with a sample of 280 individuals drawn by stratified random sampling. Data analysis was performed using SEM. This study has received ethical compliance from the Ethics Committee of Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya No. EA/942/KEPK-Poltekkes_Sby/V/2022 dated 25 April 2022. **Result:** The results showed that the Madurese family culture and social structure were built on indicators of religious, kinship, and economic interests. Family empowerment, with aspects of family structural strength, family functioning, and family values, influences the family's ability to prevent growth retardation. Family empowerment in stunting prevention is strongly influenced by the culture and social structure of the Madura family. Indicators of stunting prevention skills include the ability to meet family nutrition, fertility management, growth and development monitoring, personal and environmental hygiene patterns, and family capacity to modify the environment. The more power a family has, the more impact it has on their ability to prevent stunting. **Conclusions :** Stunting based on Madura culture can be achieved through integrative implementation of stunting. Local government organizations involve informal community figures.

Keywords: Family strengthening, social structure, Madurese culture, prevention of stunting ,

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION, MODULE AND RELAXATION METHOD FOR PRE-ELDERLY AND ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION

Widanarti Setyaningsih¹, Ulfah Nuraini Karim²

^{1,2}Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Binawan University, Indonesia
Corresponding author: widanarti@binawan.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A various health problems for the elderly that need to be anticipated in dealing with them in the elderly such as hypertension, this condition is followed by the lack of family supports in having regular check and medication. **Objective:** The purposes of this study analyze The effectiveness of Health Education, Module and Relaxation Method for Pre-Elderly and Elderly with Hypertension. **Method:** The research design qualitative methods. The research location will be carried out in the working area of the Kramatjati District Health Center and Puskesmas Jagakarsa District, Special Capital Region of Jakarta. The target population of this study is families with pre-elderly age stages and elderly people in urban areas in East Jakarta. The number of participants in this study was 14 for the in-depth interviews, and for the FGD there were 6 participants. **Results:** The 3 main themes consist of the hypertension treatment domain, the hypertension prevention and the psychosocial. The sub-themes in the Hypertension treatment domain include Hypertension diet, Physical activity, Stress. Prevention of hypertension includes Blood pressure check, Medication adherence, Education. The sub-themes in the Psychosocial domain include Family support, Hope for healing. **Conclusion:** The sub-themes in the Hypertension treatment domain include Hypertension diet is moderate, Physical activity is good, Stress is moderate. Domain Prevention of hypertension include Blood pressure check is good, Medication adherence is moderate, education is good. The sub-themes in the Psychosocial domain include Family support is moderate, Hope for healing is good.

Keywords: *Elderly, Hypertension, Family supports, Health education*

**BODY INDEX RELATIONSHIP AND BEHAVIOR SMOKING WITH THE EVENT OF
KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS IN ELDERLY USING WESTERN ONTARIO AND
MCMASTER INDEX
(Study in Kwanyar Health Center Work Area)**

Agus Piriyanto^{1*}, Alvin Abdillah¹, Faisal Amir¹, Dian Muslimah¹

¹ Nursing Program, STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura
Email Corresponding: aguspriyantohm@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Osteoarthritis is a degenerative joint disease characterized by cell stress, extracellular matrix degradation, and gradual loss of articular cartilage resulting in bone rubbing against each other causing pain, stiffness, and impaired movement. At the Kwanyar Health Center, 194 cases of knee osteoarthritis were recorded from July-September 2021. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze the relationship between body mass index and smoking behavior with the incidence of knee osteoarthritis in the elderly using the western ontario and mcmaster index. **Method:** The research design used analytic with cross sectional approach. Population 86 respondents. the number of samples taken is 54 respondents. The sampling technique used is probability sampling with the Simple Random Sampling technique. The data collection technique used a questionnaire sheet. Statistical test using Spearman Rank test with ($\alpha=0.05$). **Result:** The results showed that based on the Spearman Rank statistical test with test results ($p = 0.000$) < ($\alpha = 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between body mass index and smoking behavior with the incidence of knee osteoarthritis in the elderly using the western ontario and mcmaster index. **Conclusion:** It is recommended for the elderly to be able to improve body mass index and smoking behavior so that knee osteoarthritis does not occur. and additional knowledge of respondents about body mass index and smoking behavior with the incidence of knee osteoarthritis in the elderly.

Keywords: Elderly, Body Mass Index, Osteoarthritis, Smoking Behavior

ANALYSIS FACTORS RISK OF FALLING IN THE ELDERLY
(Posyandu in Jaddung Village - Tragah, Bangkalan Regency)

Luluk Fauziyah Januarti¹, Alvin Abdillah¹, M.Hasinuddin¹, Harmoko¹

STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura

Email Corresponding Author: lulukfauziyah127@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Intrinsic factors, extrinsic factors and situational factors can help detect fall risk problems so that they can reduce the incidence of falls in the elderly. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze the factors associated with the risk of falling in the elderly at the Jaddung Elderly Posyandu, Tragah District, Bangkalan Regency. **Method:** The research design used is correlational analysis with a cross sectional approach. Respondents involved totaled 52 people, and were randomly selected using a simple random sampling technique. The independent variables consist of intrinsic factors (cardiac disorders, movement disorders, neurological disorders, visual impairments and hearing impairments), extrinsic factors (walking aids and the environment) and situational factors (activity and medical history). The dependent variable is the risk of falling. Data were obtained by questionnaire and analyzed using the Spearman rho statistical test and logistic regression. **Results:** The results of the analysis showed that intrinsic factors (movement disorders p:0.017, neurological disorders p:0.019 and visual impairments p:0.25) with the risk of falling, extrinsic factors (environmental p:0.003) with the risk of falling, situational factors (activity p: 0.031). Intrinsic factors (movement disorder OR: 324,092 and visual impairment OR: 27,240) **Conclusion:** Intrinsic factor movement disorder is the most dominant factor associated with the risk of falling in the elderly. Further research is needed using qualitative methods to examine aspects of intrinsic factors associated with the risk of falling in the elderly at the Elderly Posyandu

Keywords: *Elderly, Fall Risk, Elderly Posyandu*

INTEGRATED FAMILY EMPOWERMENT GOVERNANCE STRATEGY TO PREVENTION OF STUNTING IN BANGKALAN DISTRICT

Fitria¹, Suryaningsih¹, Rodiyatun¹, Mustofa Haris², Mufarika², Jujuk Proboningsih¹

¹Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya

²Stikes Ngudia Husada madura

Email Corresponding author: mufarika.unpad@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting in East Java Province is still very high and Bangkalan District has the highest number of stunting cases. Presidential Regulation 72 of 2021 as a guideline for integrated stunting reduction acceleration efforts. **Objective:** The aim of the study is to analyze opportunities for implementing an integrated family empowerment strategy to prevent stunting in Bangkalan Regency. **Method:** The research design is qualitative descriptive, with data sources from 7 OPDs in Bangkalan district who were involved in the PPS team. Data collection was carried out using expert consultation techniques and FGD. The focus of the research is the constraints and opportunities for implementing an integrated family empowerment governance strategy to prevent stunting. Qualitative data analysis using *analysis in the field* method. **Result:** Stunting prevention requires family empowerment to be sustainable. When the potential family well managed it can have an impact on optimizing family empowerment but if not it can become an obstacle. This potential is the culture and social structure of the family which includes culture and *personal reference* existen in decision making, family support and family social roles as well as family values and norms. the form of integrated family empowerment governance is the need for legal protection and work guidelines, the division of authority and responsibility with clear job descriptions, the involvement of community leaders as family companions and the need to positively strengthen the culture and social structure owned by the family. **Conclusion:** A stunting management program is recommended through family empowerment by paying attention to family potential in the form of culture and social structure. Another recommendation are needed for verification study to test the significance of deterministic factors of integrated family empowerment to prevent stunting.

Keywords: Integrated Family Empowerment, Stunting

FAMILY EMPOWERMENT ON FAMILY HEALTH TASKS IN PREVENTING STUNTING

Heni Ekawati^{1*}, Luluk Fauziah¹, M. Hasinuddin¹, Ulva Noviana¹

¹Nursing Program, STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura
Email Corresponding : heni.ekawati50@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is one of the developmental disorders greatly interferes with brain growth in children, which can result in children having limited thinking power compared to other children who are not stunted. This slowing of growth and development also hinders the development of cognitive, language and sensory-motor capacities. The study aims to analyze the effect of family empowerment on family tasks in stunting prevention behavior. **Method:** This research is a quantitative study with a quasy-experimental namely pre-post control group design. The sample criteria in this study were mothers with children under 5 years old, could speak Indonesian, cared for their own children (not using caregivers) were cooperative and agreed to be research respondents. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and obtained as many as 66 mothers as respondents in this study. Data analysis was carried out univariately with frequency distribution tables and bivariate by Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. **Result:** The result showed that the control group have same result in pretest and posttest in the less category, meanwhile in intervention group there was change pretest and posttest from less to good category. Data analysis showed that there was significant effect on family assignments in stunting prevention behavior in children. **Conclusion:** Children also need to be given additional supplements and vitamins so they don't experience a slowdown in growth. In addition, it is necessary to attend the toddler "Posyandu" regularly so that they can carry out screening if it is known that there are indications that there has been a change in nutritional status.

Keywords: family empowerment, family health task, stunting prevention

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF CERVIC CANCER PATIENTS WHO DO CHEMORADIATING IN HOSPITAL

Ike Prafita Sari¹, Ika Suhartanti², Henry Sudyanto³, I Kadek W³

¹ Department of Maternity Nursing, S1 Nursing Study Program, Stikes Majapahit, Mojokerto, Indonesia

² Department of community Nursing, S1 Nursing Study Program, Stikes Majapahit, Mojokerto, Indonesia

³ Department of medical surgical nursing S1 Nursing Study Program, Stikes Majapahit, Mojokerto, Indonesia

Email Corresponding author: ikkeshary@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The main treatment for advanced cervical cancer is radiation, or a combination of chemotherapy and radiation (chemoradiation). Side effects that can arise from radiation are fatigue, diarrhea, cystitis, skin discoloration, nausea, vomiting and helplessness. It also affects the patient's psychological condition such as feeling useless and losing independence which results in a decrease in the patient's quality of life. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between social support and quality of life for cervical cancer patients undergoing chemoradiation at the hospital. **Method:** The type of research used is correlational analytic approach *cross sectional*. The sample in this study were patients undergoing chemoradiation at the hospital totaling 30 respondents using a sampling technique *simple random Sampling*. Test analysis *sperman-rho test*. **Results:** Most of the respondents had good social support category of 25 respondents (83.3%) and most of the respondents had quite good quality of life category of 23 respondents (76.7%). Test results using test *Spearman's rho* obtained a value of $p < 0.05$, namely $p = 0.012$, which means that there is a relationship between social support and quality of life for cervical cancer patients who carry out chemoradiation at the hospital. **Conclusion:** Hospitals can provide consulting services for patients and families in order to provide psychological support and information about disease and treatment so that patients are more enthusiastic and confident so they can improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Social Support, Quality of Life, Cervical Cancer and Chemoradiation

THE ROLE OF FAMILY SUPPORT AS A MODERATING VARIABLE IN FACTORS AFFECTING PATIENT COMPLIANCE UNDERGOING HYPERTENSION TREATMENT DURING A PANDEMIC PERIOD

Eka Diah Kartiningrum^{1,3}, Hari Basuki Notobroto², Lutfi Agus Salim², Henry Sudiyanto³, Rifaatul Laila Mahmudah³, Ni Ketut Dian Erlyawati⁴

¹ Doctoral student of Public Health Faculty of Airlangga University, Indonesia

² Lecture of Public Health Faculty of Airlangga University, Indonesia

³ Lecture of Public Health Department of Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Majapahit, Indonesia

⁴ Student of Public Health Magister of Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Majapahit, Indonesia

Email Corresponding author: ekadihkartiningrum@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a degenerative disease characterized by an increase in blood pressure beyond normal limits and is the most common comorbid disease found in cases of death due to Covid-19. Compliance with hypertension patients is needed in order to obtain a better quality of life for sufferers. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the compliance of hypertensive patients in undergoing treatment management at the UPTD Puskesmas Sukawati II Gianyar Bali. **Method:** This study uses a type of observational research with a cross-sectional design. The variables studied included independent variables consisting of education, age, duration of suffering from hypertension, level of knowledge about hypertension, and family support. The dependent variable in this study is adherence in undergoing hypertension treatment management. The population in this study were all hypertensive patients in the UPTD area of the Sukawati II Health Center in Gianyar Bali, totaling 757 people. The sample in this study were 88 hypertensive patients who fit the inclusion criteria who were selected using simple random sampling. The effect of education, age, duration of suffering from hypertension, level of knowledge about hypertension, and family support on patient adherence was analyzed using logistic regression and SEM. **Result:** The results showed that there was an influence between education and age on compliance with treatment management in hypertensive patients (p value = 0.003), there was an influence between length of illness on adherence to undergoing treatment (p value = 0.043), there was an effect of knowledge about hypertension on adherence undergoing treatment management (p value = 0.002), there is an effect of family support on compliance undergoing treatment management (p value = 0.000), and family support is proven to be a mediator variable between education and knowledge of patient compliance in undergoing treatment management at the puskesmas (p value = 0.034 and 0.018). **Conclusion:** Patient education and knowledge about hypertension affect the support provided by the family and family support has a direct effect on patient adherence undergoing treatment management. Patients with a high level of education and good knowledge will have good family support so they tend to be more compliant in undergoing treatment management.

Keywords: factors, adherence, management, support, hypertension

ONLINE TRAINING OF LARVAE MONITORING TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Dwiharini Puspitaningsih

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Majapahit, Indonesia
Email Corresponding author: Dwiharini.pus@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Junior high school are part of community that has an efforts to prevent dengue vectors. Online training is one of the uses of information technology. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of online training for larvae monitoring students to improve the knowledge and attitudes of 7th grade students at Prigen 2 Junior High School. **Methods:** This research is uses pre-post test desaign. The population are 180 students. The sampling technique used Proportional Random Sampling. To measure the research hypothesis using Wilcoxon Test. **Results:** From the results of the study, it was found that the knowledge of 7th grade students was present 16 students have less knowledge on pretest most and the posttest shows that 43 students have good knowledge. Current student attitude pretest some had a negative attitude of 20 students and a positive attitude of 25 students. While the posttest showed that most of them had a positive attitude 26 students. The Wilcoxon test showed p-value of 0.000 for knowledge and p-value of 0.00 for attitude. It can be concluded that $\alpha < 0.05$ means that there is an effect of online training for larvae monitoring students to improve the knowledge and attitudes of 7th grade students at Prigen 2 Junior High School. **Conclusion:** As an alternative program, Community Health Center in monitoring larvae can be done through online system, so that Larvae monitoring continues to run and is carried out properly. Furthermore, teachers should provide guidance and supervision to their students to keep monitoring larvae once a week.

Keywords: Larvae Monitoring, Online Training, Junior High School Students

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD BEHAVIOR OF COVID-19 PREVENTIVE ACTION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV-AIDS (PLWHA)

¹ Selvi Alfrida Mangundap, ² Rina Tampake, Lenny Duyoh, Baiq Emy Nurmalisa

^{1,2,3,4}Departement of Nursing, Palu Health Polytechnic
¹Email Corresponding Author: selvi.541.am@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The existence of COVID-19 changed the social behavior of individuals across all levels of society, including People Living With HIV-AIDS (PLWHA). **Objective:** Therefore, the research aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitude toward COVID-19 prevention measures among PLWHA residing in Palu City in 2021. **Method:** This was correlational research with a quantitative approach. The sample comprised 100 PLWHA residents in Palu City. A questionnaire was utilized as a data collection method, which was administered either offline or online through the Google Forms application. Finally, the data were analyzed using chi-square correlation analysis. **Result:** The results showed that PLWHA in Palu City had good behavior. This was evidenced by knowledge, attitude, and action in preventing COVID-19, which were at proportions of 97.0%, 92.0%, and 51.0%, as well as being in a good category. The correlation analysis results showed no significant relationship between knowledge and behavior of COVID-19 prevention action of PLWHA in Palu City. This was evidenced by the value of the chi-square correlation, which was 0.638, exceeding the significance level of 0.05. **Conclusion:** However, the attitude variable indicated a significant relationship with the behavior of COVID-19 prevention action, as evidenced by the value of the chi-square correlation of 0.038, which was smaller than the significance level of 0.05.

Keywords: Prevention of COVID-19, Behavior, Knowledge, Attitude, Action

PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND PORNOGRAPHY EXPOSURE WITH ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AT SMP NEGERI 4 SIGI CENTRAL SULAWESI

Taqwin¹

¹Palu Health Polytechnic

Email Corresponding author: taqwin.sahe78@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Peer influence and exposure to pornographic media are factors associated with adolescent sexual behavior. **Objective:** The aim of the study was to determine the relationship between peers and exposure to pornography with adolescent sexual behavior at SMP Negeri 4 Sigi. **Method:** The research method is an analytic survey with a cross sectional design. The study population was all students at SMP Negeri 4 Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi. A sample of 74 respondents was taken by proportional random sampling technique. The independent variables are peers and exposure to pornography. The dependent variable is adolescent sexual behavior. The data collection instrument used a questionnaire. Data analysis used the chi square test with an error rate of 5%. **Result:** The results showed that of the 74 respondents, peers who supported risky sexual behavior were 47 respondents (63.5%), 27 respondents (36.5%) did not support risky sexual behavior. 42 respondents (56.8%) were exposed to pornography, 32 respondents (43.2%) were not exposed. Adolescents who have risky sexual behavior are 49 respondents (66.2%), 25 respondents (33.8%) are not at risk. Peer statistical test results with adolescent sexual behavior obtained a value of p 0.000. Exposure to pornography with adolescent sexual behavior p value 0.00. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of the study is that there is a peer relationship and exposure to pornography with adolescent sexual behavior at SMP Negeri 4 Sigi, Central Sulawesi. It is hoped that parents and teachers at SMP Negeri 4 Sigi will educate students about healthy and not risky adolescent sexual behavior.

Keywords: Peers; Exposure to Pornography; Adolescent Sexual Behavior.

EFFECT OF HAND-HELD FAN AND PEPPERMINT AROMATHERAPY ON DYSPNEA PERCEPTION, RESPIRATORY RATE AND PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE IN PATIENTS WITH PPOK

Dewi Nurviana Suharto¹, Agusrianto², Nirva Rantesigi³

¹Department of Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu

²Department of Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu

³Department of Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu

Email Corresponding Author: dewinurviana.suharto@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the symptoms that is often found is shortness of breath during activity, disruption of air flow in and out of the lungs. COPD that is not treated immediately will experience respiratory failure and further death. Nonpharmacological approaches are important in the dyspnea management plan of COPD patients. Nonpharmacological methods that can be used to reduce shortness of breath are the use of peppermint aromatherapy and Hand Held Fan. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the effect of hand held fan and peppermint aromatherapy on dyspnea perception, respiratory rate and peek expiratory flow rate in COPD clients in the Rosella room of Poso Regional General Hospital. **Method:** The research design used was quasi experimental with a pre-test and post-test with control group design. Consists of 2 groups, namely the intervention group given standard therapy in the room and hand-held fan intervention combined with peppermint aromatherapy and the control group only given standard therapy. Sampling in this study was determined by nonprobability sampling method, namely consecutive sampling of 38 samples with criteria for clients with COPD criteria GOLD II (value $50\% \leq FEV1 < 80\%$) and GOLD III (value $30\% \leq FEV1 < 50\%$). The analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis using T-test test with significance p value 0.05. Research ethics from the Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health number. **Results:** There is an effect of hand held fan and peppermint aromatherapy on dyspnea perception with p value = 0.002, peek expiratory flow rate with p value = 0.000 and respiratory rate with p value = 0.000. **Conclusion:** The results showed that there was an effect of hand held fan and peppermint aromatherapy on dyspnea perception and peekexpiratory flow rate in COPD clients and no effect of hand held fan and peppermint aromatherapy on respiratory rate in COPD clients.

Keywords: COPD; dyspnea perception; respiratory rate; peek expiratory flow rate;

A LITERATURE REVIEW: THE USE OF INDIVIDUAL BELIEF MODELS AND SELF-CONTROL OF INTERNET GAMING BEHAVIOR

Ananda Patuh Padaallah

Master student, Airlangga University

Email Corresponding Author: ananda.patuh.padaallah-2020@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Excessive use of online games can cause pathological conditions in adolescents. These pathological conditions include impulsive behavior and aggression, internet gaming disorder, emotional instability, decreased achievement and decreased individual health. One of the impacts that needs to be addressed immediately is internet gaming disorder. Some negative impacts need to be watched out for, such as psychosocial impacts that affect real life, activities and social life. Internet gaming disorder is a disorder in which a person is bound by very strong and unbreakable habits to play online games, from time to time there will be an increase in the frequency, duration or amount of playing games regardless of the negative consequences that exist on him. This causes progressive cognitive and behavioral symptoms, loss of control of the game, tolerance and withdrawal symptoms occur. **Objective:** To review the use of individual belief models and self-control of internet gaming behavior. **Method:** A literature search was carried out on 5 databases namely Scopus, PubMed, Web Of Science, SAGE, and Pro Quest. The search was carried out in February 2023. Keywords were carried out using "Self Control AND Health Belief Model AND Internet Gaming" by retraction in 2018-2023 in full text English and Indonesian, so you get relevant articles. The number of articles identified by Scopus is 15 articles, Pubmed 9 articles, Web Of Science 8 articles, Sage 150 articles, and Pro Quest 120 articles for a total of 302 articles. **Result:** Of the 302 articles obtained, there were 14 articles that met the criteria for this systematic review. **Conclusion:** Predictors of individual beliefs and self-control towards internet gaming behavior high perceived benefits and lower perceived barriers to being able to control oneself, and higher perceived vulnerability to internet gaming behavior.

Keywords: Self Control, Health Belief Model, Internet Gaming

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SI-MONTOK PROGRAM (EDUCATION, MONITORING, PMT AND VISITS BY POSYANDU CADRES) IN PREVENTING STUNTING FOR CHILDREN

Shifa Ayu Wardani¹, Yuliana Ika Safitri¹, Anggun Ikhtiarni¹, Bagus Ananta Tanujiarso², Prita Adisty Handayani^{2*}

¹Nursing Student, STIKES Telogorejo Semarang

²Nursing Lecturer, STIKES Telogorejo Semarang

e-mail corresponding: pritaadisty@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

Background: Stunting is a problem of lack of nutritional intake prolonged and result in growth problems in the child or child dwarfed by his age standard. Maternal and child nutrition is an important determinant growth. The contribution of health workers in preventing stunting too play an important role in reducing the incidence of stunting. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the "SI-MONTOK" program (education, monitoring, PMT and visits by cadres) in preventing stunting in child. **Method:** This study used a quasi-experimental design with one group pre-test post-test approach. Sampling technique using total sampling with a total sample of 16 children under age two years (clown). **Result:** Based on statistical tests using paired t-test the results obtained are $t_{count} > t_{table}$ with a p-value of <0.001 so that it can be it was concluded that the "SI-MONTOK" program was effective in preventing stunting for children. Body weight after the intervention experienced an average increase of 0.6187 kg and the average height after the intervention an increase of 2,063 cm. **Conclusion:** The SI-MONTOK program is effective in prevention of stunting so that it can be implemented in children, especially in clown. The participation of health workers, posyandu cadres and parents is the main key to stunting prevention.

Keywords: SI-MONTOK program, stunting, children.



TOPIC 3:
Innovation in Nursing Education

THE EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION THERAPY ON ACADEMIC STRESS LEVELS IN ADOLESCENTS CLASS XII

Hanim Nur Faizah¹, Suhartono², Hyan Oktodia Basuki³, Hanatasya Ridha Deanira⁴

¹ Institute Of Health Science Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban
Email Corresponding Author: hanimfaizah.stikesnu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Academic stress is an individual's perception and assessment of academic stress related to science and education. The assessment is considered disturbing, this condition occurs due to a mismatch between academic demands and abilities of adolescents. **Objective:** This research aims to determine the effect of progressive muscle relaxation therapy on academic stress levels in adolescents. **Methods:** The research design used Quantitative Pre-experimental: pre-post test (one group pre-post test design) with a cohort approach. The population were adolescents of class XII Public Senior High School 2 Tuban as many as 36 adolescents and class XII Public Senior High School 4 Tuban as many as 37 adolescents. The total participants of this study were about 73 adolescents selected by cluster random sampling technique. The independent variable: Progressive Muscle Relaxation Therapy and dependent variable: Academic Stress. the instruments used in this study were academic stress questionnaires and SOP progressive muscle relaxation therapy. The study analyzed using the Wilcoxon test indicated a significance level of $\alpha = <0.05$. **Results:** The results of were proved to reduce the level of academic stress with a value of $\rho = 0.000$, there is an effect of progressive muscle relaxation therapy on academic stress levels in adolescents. **Conclusion:** Progressive muscle relaxation therapy has an effect because Relaxation is useful for lowering pulse and blood pressure, also reduces sweating and regulates breathing on reducing academic stress levels in class XII adolescents at Public Senior High School Tuban Regency.

Keywords: Progressive Muscle Relaxation Therapy, Academic Stress, Adolescents

NEW NURSE EXPERIENCE IN THE PRECEPTORSHIP PROCESS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ari Setyaning Astuti, ¹ Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has, ² Kristiawati²

¹ Nurse at RSUD Ibnu Sina Kabupaten Gresik, Gresik; Magister of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya East Java, Indonesia

² Faculty of Nursing Airlangga University, East Java, Indonesia

Email Corresponding Author: ari.setyaning.astuti-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: New nurses face many challenges during their first year on the job, which impacts job satisfaction and performance. They feel nervous, anxious, tired, insecure, and depressed at work in the first year of employment. The preceptorship method can improve nurse competence and reduce new nurses' stress and confusion in adapting to the work environment. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the experience of new nurses in undergoing preceptorship so that it would be improved the existing *preceptorship* system. **Methods:** This systematic review used databases Scopus, Science Direct, Web of Science and PubMed, limited to 2018 – 2022, full article in English, to reduce bias in article selection used an analysis of journal criteria using the PICOS method. The population and intervention studied in the article are new nurses and orientation process (preceptorships). Based on journals taken using *a mixed method, cross-sectional, phenomenology, quasi-experimental, and qualitative*. Keywords used are "Experience New Nurse" OR "Novice Nurse" AND "Nurse Orientation" OR "Preceptorship". **Results:** Of the 356 articles, 15 met the inclusion criteria, and their findings discussed the impact of the preceptorship process on the experience of new nurses, as well as the positive impact on *preceptors* and *preceptees*, the impact on scientific development, and the improvement of nurse competence. **Conclusions:** New nurses get positive experiences after the preceptorship process and improving the quality of preceptors (clinical nurse educators) and preceptees (new nurses). Improvement of the preceptorship system to always be developed in the process.

Keywords: Preceptorship; Nurse Orientation; Experience New Nurse;

ZOOM FATIGUE RELATED TO ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY IN NURSING STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Melania Natalia Tia Darmiati, Ika Yuni Widyawati, Erna Dwi Wahyuni

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
Email Corresponding Author: ika-yw@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Zoom fatigue arose as a phenomenon resulting from the adaptation of distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Zoom fatigue experienced by students can affect academic self-efficacy. **Objective:** The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between zoom fatigue and academic self-efficacy in Airlangga University nursing students during distance learning in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The research population was 603 students of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, regular program. The research respondents were 240 students consisting of the 2021, 2020, and 2019 batches of the regular undergraduate nursing program. Determination of respondents using stratified non-random sampling technique according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The independent variable is zoom fatigue. The dependent variable is academic self-efficacy. Data were collected using the Chalder Fatigue Scale and Academic Self-efficacy Scale questionnaires, then analyzed using the Spearman's rho test with a significance level of <0.05 . **Results:** The results show that there is a significant relationship between zoom fatigue and academic self-efficacy. Spearman's rho test results show that there is a negative relationship between zoom fatigue and academic self-efficacy ($p=0.000$). **Conclusion:** The lower the zoom fatigue experienced by students, the higher the academic self-efficacy they have while conducting distance learning in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Zoom Fatigue, Fatigue, Academic Self-efficacy, Self-efficacy, Distance Learning, Nursing Students, COVID-19, Pandemic, Academic Achievement, Higher Education.

OPTIMIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVE STRUCTURAL CLINICAL EXAMINATION (OSCE) IN NURSING EDUCATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Candra Panji Asmoro, Isni Rahmi Kartika Ali, Teguh Dwi Saputro, Damai Widyandari

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
Email Corresponding Author: candra.panji.a@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In lieu of a written exam, the Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) provides a way to gauge a nurse's proficiency. **Objective:** This study is aimed at finding out the best practices for conducting the objective structural clinical examination (OSCE) in nursing education. **Method:** The systematic review comprised search on SINTA, Web of Science, Scopus, and ScienceDirect databases. The keywords used “OSCE in nursing” or “nursing objective structural clinical examination”. The search was conducted with publications spanning the last 10 years. The selected articles are research articles that have been published, use English, full text is available, and research subjects in health and nursing. **Results:** Of the 1457 articles initially found, 30 (2.06 %) were subjected to detailed analysis. The main theme identified two themes, namely the advantages and disadvantages of OSCE implementation in nursing and health education. Many studies support the implementation of OSCE. Many of them provided advice on how to optimize the implementation of OSCE in the future. The identified disadvantages can be a special consideration. Various suggestions were given so that the implementation of OSCE was more optimal, among others, focused on how the assessment mechanism was from the examiners, the testing mechanism, and what impacts were felt by nursing students from the OSCE. **Conclusion:** Better understanding by organizers, examiners, and nursing students is essential to improve OSCE quality in nursing education to optimize the quality of nursing graduates in Indonesia.

Keywords: Education; nursing; OSCE; student.

THE EFFECT OF AUTOGENIC RELAXATION WITH DHIKR ON PAIN IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE PATIENTS IN THE ICU ROOM OF SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL SEMARANG

R. Yoga Adita Pratama¹ Dr. Abu Bakar, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Ns.Sp.MB²

¹Surgical Medical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

²Lecturer of Publication Course, Surgical Medical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

Email Corresponding Author: yogaadita50@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronary heart disease is a heart disease caused by narrowing or blockage of coronary blood vessels. A classic clinical manifestation of CHD is angina pectoris, which is chest pain that arises during activities due to the presence of ischemic miorkard. If there is a blockage in the blood vessels, blood flow will decrease and cause the heart muscle to lack oxygen, resulting in complaints of chest pain. Heart pain must be treated immediately because if it occurs for more than 20 minutes it can cause irreversible heart damage and result in death. Objective: To analyze the effect of autogenic relaxation with dhikr on pain in coronary heart disease patients in the icu room of sultan agung islamic hospital semarang. Methods: This study used a quasy experiment with a research design using a pre and post test control group, which is a research design that reveals causal relationships by involving one group of pre and post subjects for the intervention group and the control group. Results: The results showed a difference in pain scales before and after the intervention in each patient. Examination of the pain scale is carried out sequentially before the intervention and after the intervention. There was a decrease in the pain scale in each patient with an average decrease from a pain scale of 4-6 to 0-2. **Conclusion:** The application of non-pharmacological therapy of autogenic relaxation and dhikr can reduce pain scales and reduce anxiety levels in patients with coronary heart disease in the ICU room of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang

Keywords: Coronary Heart Disease, Relaxation Autogenic, Dzikir, Pain

THE EFFECT OF VIRTUAL REALITY THERAPY OF MUROTTAL AL-QURAN ON THE ANXIETY OF NON-SURGICAL ADULT PATIENTS AT THE EMERGENCY INSTALLATION OF SULTAN AGUNG ISLAM HOSPITAL SEMARANG

Edy Nugroho¹, H.Ah Yusuf², Erna Dwi³

^{1,2,3} Medical Surgical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University

Email Corresponding Author: edynugroho123@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Emergency Room (IGD) is the initial treatment unit for patients when they enter the hospital. The treatment provided is in the form of receiving, triaging, stabilizing, and providing acute to life-threatening health services. There is an explosion of patients in the emergency room and the level of emergency can trigger anxiety. Anxiety is the body's physiological response to an uncomfortable situation. The role of nurses is important in reducing patient anxiety in the emergency room, one of which is non-pharmacological therapy using murottal media or virtual reality therapy (VRT). This intervention is able to provide comfort and distraction to patients when experiencing anxiety. **Objective:** this is to determine the effect of Virtual Reality therapy on the anxiety of adult patients at the Emergency Room of the Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital in Semarang. **Methods:** this research is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental design with the pre-post test group control method. The population in this study were all non-surgical patients in the IGD RSI Sultan Agung Semarang with a purposive sampling technique and obtained 25 respondents for each treatment.

Keywords: Emergency Room (ER), Anxiety, Virtual Reality Therapy (VRT),

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERPERSONAL SOFT SKILLS LEARNING MODEL BASED TLTD TO IMPROVE HOSPITAL NURSES'S COMPETENCY IN TIMOR-LESTE: A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY

Domingos Soares¹, Nursalam², Ferry Efendi³, Tintin Sukartini⁴, Mira Triharini⁵

¹Doctoral Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Professor in Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

^{3,4,5}Teacher at Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

Email Corresponding Author: domingos.soares-2020@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses are expected to be competent in practice based on the domain of standards and interpersonal soft skills (ISS). However, nurses are faced with inadequate physical assessment 28%, formulating diagnoses 56%, plans 34%, implementation 31%, evaluation 37,5%, and communication skills 41%. **Objective:** Aims to develop an ISS learning model based on transformative learning theory and digitalization (TLTD) to improve nurses' competencies. **Method:** Used an Explanatory cross-sectional and involved 190 practitioner nurses who work in inpatient rooms. Variables of individual characters (X1), facilities (X2), Social environment support/SES (X3), TLTD (X4), ISS (X5), and nursing competencies (Y) were measured. Data was collected using a checklist questionnaire, conducted on 6 June to 10 August 2022 at Dili, Baucau, and Maliana hospitals. Used descriptive and inferential data analysis with SEM-PLS. **Result:** The respondents' characteristics were 81,8% young, 67,9% women, 57,8% undergraduates, assess previous training 35% unsuccessful, and 45,8% did not meet expectations. Learning facilities still lacking are policy 23.7%, curriculum 23.4%, guidelines 2.7%, modules 15,3%, and infrastructure 20,3%. The SES in 19.2% of organizational and Peer support 18.7% is low while 58.7% of family support is high. The average of TLTD is 8.9% to 72%, ISS from 73,5% to 79,2%, and Nurses' competencies from 49,2% to 60,8%. Six of 11 hypotheses statistics test p-value < 0,05 and T-test > 1,96, such as X1-Y1, X2-X4, X3-X4, X3-X5, X4-X5 and X5-Y1 to forming learning model. **Conclusion:** The ISS learning model has been formed through 6 variables individual characteristics, facilities, SES, TLTD, ISS, and nurses' competencies.

Keyword: Learning, leadership, nurse's competencies

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FOR PARENTS OF PREMATURE: A SCOPING REVIEW

Eka Riyanti^{1,2}, Helen Benedict Lasimbang³, Kew Seih Teck⁴

¹ PhD Nursing Student, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

² Department of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Indonesia

³ Department of Gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

⁴ Department of Pediatric, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

Email Corresponding author: ekariyanti@unimugo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Premature babies require special care. Parents need education so they can take good care of their babies. **Objective:** to identify special educational materials for parents to care for their preterm baby. **Methods:** This study used scoping review of databases: PubMed, Science Direct, Scopus and ProQuest. Inclusion criteria were data based articles: 1) published in English between 2021 and 2023, 2) Focused on material education for parent with baby premature. **Results:** Twenty three articles were found and selected for review. Material education for parent with baby premature Breastfeeding, Changing the infant's position, rest and sleep patterns, infection control procedures, Kangaroo mother care, baby's daily care, problems of premature infants, danger signs and their management, Growth and development, Transition to home, the role of parents in the care of a premature infant. Educational media use video, handouts, text messages, periodic email questionnaires, website/mobile app, and module. **Conclusion:** Appropriate educational materials and media for parents with premature babies can increase competence and self-efficacy parents with baby premature.

Keywords: material education; premature; breastfeeding; parents need

OPEN SUCTION SYSTEM AND CLOSED SUCTION SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS ON OXYGEN SATURATION IN PATIENTS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATORS IN ICU, SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL, SEMARANG

Nurulis Ika Fitri Astutiningsih¹ Mr. Ferry Efendi, PhD²

¹Surgical Medical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

²Lecturer of Publication Course, Surgical Medical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

Email Corresponding Author: nurulis30@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Secretions accumulation in the respiratory tract and block the airway is still a major problem which then resulting in hypoxemic patients characterized by desaturation and respiratory failure. The nurse's delay in observing hemodynamics including oxygen saturation or delay in deciding on suction can be fatal and even causing death. **Objective:** The study to analyze open suction system and closed suction system effectiveness on oxygen saturation in patients with mechanical ventilators in ICU Sultan Agung Semarang. **Methods:** The method of this research used a quasi-experimental design with a pre-post-test design. The technique used is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique by selecting a sample among the population desired by the researcher. **Results:** CSS is more effective on oxygen saturation in patients with mechanical ventilator because is more steril and can be maintains PEEP in the lungs of patients on mechanical ventilators in ICU Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang. **Conclusion:** In this research both CSS and OSS can be used for mucus suction in patients with mechanical ventilators.

Keywords: OSS, CSS, oxygen saturation, mechanical ventilators



**EFFECTIVENESS OF ANDROID-BASED DECUBITUS RISK ASSESSMENT
INSTRUMENTS ON DECUBITUS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT PATIENTS SULTAN
AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL, SEMARANG**

Deni Supriyanti¹ Mr. Ferry Efendy, PhD

¹Surgical Medical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

²Lecturer of Publication Course, Surgical Medical Nursing Specialist Study Program, Faculty of
Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

Email Corresponding Author: deni.supriyanti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The intensive care unit (ICU) is a part of an independent hospital, with special staff and equipment intended for observation, care and therapy. Patients in the intensive care unit are sufferers of severe, critical illness, and injuries or complications that are life threatening or potentially life threatening. Patients in the ICU are considered to be at the greatest risk of decubitus. The condition faced by patients in the intensive care unit (ICU) is the impact of sedation or sedation which affects the decrease in patient consciousness and the inability to move or immobilize (the patient is unable to communicate asking for help to change position). **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the android-based decubitus assessment instrument in the ICU of the Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital, Semarang. **Methods:** This study used a quasy experiment with a research design using a pre and post test control group, which is a research design that reveals causal relationships by involving one group of pre and post subjects for the intervention group and the control group. **Result:** In the study there were differences in the control and intervention groups, in nurses who used assessments using android found the patient's initial event when mild decubitus occurred. **Conclusion:** There are differences in the early detection assessment and those carried out only in the initial assessment, the early detection assessment assessment is more effective in assessing decubitus.

Keywords: instrument for decubitus assessment, decubitus events

DEVELOPING OF INSTRUCTION BY USING MELAYU TRIAGE VIDEO OF PEOPLE IN NARATHIWAT : PRELIMINARY STUDY

Fursan Binsa¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Princess of Naradhiwat University
e-mail corresponding: fursan.b@pnu.ac.th

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A mistaking about triage patients that came into process in the Emergency department currently happening. And then lead to violence that impact on verbally, physically and mentally ways. **Objective:** develop and evaluate instruction by using malayu triage video on knowledge and satisfaction of people in narathiwat province. **Method:** The development research design aim to development and evaluate of instruction by using malayu triage video on knowledge and satisfaction of people in narathiwat province. Purposive sampling was used to select twenty-eight participants into the study. The research instrument consisted experimental tool is malayu triage video which the tool was validated by three experts with CVI of 1.0 and data collected consisted a questionnaire asking about knowledge and a questionnaire user satisfaction was validated by three experts with CVI of 1.0 and reliability was examined using Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.90 and reliability KR20 at 0.92. The data ware analyzed using descriptive statistics and dependent t-test **Result:** The result showed (1) The mean score of using malayu triage video was significantly higher than before using the malayu triage video ($t = 8.556, p < .05$) and (2) The mean score of the satisfaction of using malayu triage video. **Conclusions:** The result of this study ware for preliminary study of malayu triage video, which still has limitation

Keywords: triage, instruction, narathiwat

THE EFFECT OF BRISK WALKING EXERCISE TO REDUCE BLOOD PRESSURE IN HYPERTENSION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Melya Nur Azizah^{1*}, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati¹, Andri Setiya Wahyudi¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding : melya.nur.azizah-2020@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a medical condition where there is an increase in blood pressure. Hypertension is a disturbance in blood vessels that results in impaired supply of oxygen and nutrients carried by blood to body tissues. One of the modality therapies that can be given is Brisk Walking Exercise as a form of aerobic exercise is a form of moderate activity exercise in hypertensive patients using brisk walking techniques for 20-30 minutes with an average speed of 4-6 km / hour. **Objective:** To test the effectiveness of physical activity in the form of walking exercise that can reduce blood pressure in hypertension. **Method:** This systematic review search was conducted using the last 10 years of research (2012-2022) with several indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Scince Direct, ProQuest, Pubmed, SAGE, Wiley). The keyword combinations used were "Brisk Walking Exercise", "Hypertensive", "Hypertension", "Reduce", "Blood Pressure". JBI critical appraisal checklist for randomized controlled trials was used to assess the bias and methodological quality of the selected articles. **Result:** From a total of 286 articles, 10 research articles were included and all were randomized control trials. All studies included Brisk Walking Exercise with the aim of lowering blood pressure in patients with hypertension. **Conclusion:** Brisk Walking Exercise is one of the effective modality therapies in increasing exercise capacity and can also reduce blood pressure in patients with hypertension.

Keywords: brisk walking exercise, blood pressure, hypertension, hypertensive, reduce.

APPLICATION EDUCATIONAL PRECISION OF FLUID MANAGEMENT ON FLUID MANAGEMENT ABILITY IN CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF)

Andy Kristiyan¹, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati², Junait³

¹ Nursing Specialist Student, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department Specialist Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ RSUP Dr Kariadi, Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding : andy.kristiyan-2021@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One way to control the recurrence of CHF symptoms is by managing the fluid balance in the body. Fluid management can be done with the help of an application. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to develop an Android-based precision fluid management educational application for fluid management capabilities in CHF patients. **Method:** The research design to be used is Research and Development which consists of two stages. The research will be carried out in the heart room at RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang. The first stage is determining the need for fluid management and making applications. The study will be conducted to 60 patients and 3 cardiologists. The application educational of precision fluid management will consist of six main menus. The first menu for fluid needs for CHF patients. The second menu is a fluid concept. The third menu is how to overcome thirst. The fourth menu is the amount of urine that must be excreted. The fifth menu is weight measurement. The sixth menu is a daily record of fluid consumption. The second stage is testing the application . The sample will be conducted to 15 patients. Calculation of application feasibility using System Usability Scale used univariate analysis. **Result:** The results are expected that application educational of precision fluid management can be feasible and easy to use and will be explain when research done. **Conclusion:** The application is expected to be able to help CHF patients in carrying out fluid management.

Keywords: congestive heart failure, fluid management application, educational program.

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION THROUGH STORY BOOKS WITH PICTURE ON COVID-19 PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Anisa Dewi Ramadhani¹, Istinengtiyas Tirta Suminar¹

¹Unisa Yogyakarta
e-mail corresponding: istinengtyas.ts@unisayogya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Poor COVID-19 prevention behavior can have a negative impact during a pandemic, especially behavior in elementary school students. Health promotion efforts need to be continued by delivering education to schools. Education media that suitable for school-age children is through story books with picture. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the effect of education through story books with picture on COVID-19 prevention behavior in elementary school students. **Method:** Quasi-Experimental Research with a One-Group Pretest-Posttest design with a sample of 56 respondents. Samples were taken using the total sampling technique with the exclusion criteria of students who did not take part in the activities from the start of the research. The data analysis used Wilcoxon test. **Result:** It was found that 12 students (21.4%) had COVID-19 prevention behavior in the good category, 29 students (51.8%) in the sufficient category and 15 students (26.8%) in the less category at the pretest. It was found that 40 students (71.4%) in the good category, 13 students (23.3%) in the sufficient category and 3 students (5.4%) in the less category at the posttest. The results of the Wilcoxon analysis obtained $p=0.000$ ($p<0.05$), which means that there was a significant effect of the story book on the behavior of preventing COVID-19. **Conclusion:** The media of picture books has an effect on the behavior of preventing COVID-19 in elementary school students and it is hoped can be applied to elementary schools to improve the prevention of transmission of COVID-19.

Keywords: education, story books with picture, covid-19 prevention behavior, elementary students

SINAU REMPAH CARD: A TRADITIONAL GAMES TO PREVENT COVID-19 AMONG CHILDREN

Rosiana Eva Rayanti^{1*}, Fiane de Fretes¹, Galuh Ambar Sasi²

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana,

²History Education Department, Faculty of Teaching and Education Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

e-mail corresponding: rosiana.evarayanti@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 caused the deaths of 161,013 people in Indonesia. In 2021, 12.9% of children were positive for COVID-19, with the highest number of cases in Central Java. As a vulnerable group, children have less understood how to maintain their immune systems to avoid COVID-19. People consume spices to increase immunity, and villagers in Central Java also carry out this practice. Ngrawan Village sees COVID-19 as a disease of urban people. This belief requires information about COVID-19 and the prevention of using spices. Unfortunately, information is limited to the eldest and rarely taught to children. For this reason, a contextual educational model using spices as a medium is needed for children. **Objective:** The study aims to provide COVID-19 prevention education through local spice games for children. **Method:** The game consists of pictures and narratives of the benefits of spices for body immunity. The *Sinau Rempah* card has been tried six times by the low-class (1-3) and high-class (4-6) groups. **Result:** The result showed that most village children like card games as local games. Based on 20 types of spices that still exist and are used by the people of Ngrawan Village, a *Sinau Rempah* Card was made. The lower grade matched the spice image, while the high grade guessed the name and health benefits. Children enjoyed the game even though they used the *Sinau Rempah* Card to play in different ways. **Conclusion:** Conclusion was to give education through local games as the *Sinau Rempah* Card can provide information on the benefits of spices for children's health. The advice for nurses is to use a contextual play approach in educating children.

Keywords: traditional games, spices, covid-19 prevention, children

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SELF MANAGEMENT MODEL ON BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS

Muhammad Afif Hilmi Masyfahani^{1*}, Dony Sulystiono¹, Kusmini Suprihatin¹

¹Lecturer, Sidoarjo Nursing Diploma 3 Program, Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Surabaya

e-mail corresponding: masyfahani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increase number of Diabetes Mellitus incidence every year has an negative impact on individuals, families, communities and the government. The approach focused on providing health service by health workers must be changed to be focused on individuals and families self-management. Self-management involves individuals to maintain and improve health by making active participating to make decisions regarding specific programs for the patient treatment. **Objective:** They expected to be able for independently regulate the diet consumed and physical activity carried out and take medication appropriately so that blood sugar levels can be controlled properly. In addition, individuals need support system from the family which is an important external factor to providing support and reinforcement for the patients healing process. **Method:** The design used a Quasy Experiment using a One group Pre-post test , there is a treatment given without a control group. The population was 35 respondents, and the samples was 30 people who met the researcher's criteria. In this study the sampling used purposive sampling technique. There are two variables used, the independent variable is the Individual and Family Self Management, and the dependent variable is random blood sugar levels. The instrument to test the blood sugar levels using a glucometer with peripheral blood samples taken from the tips of the fingers on the left or right hand. After the data is obtained, data analysis is carried out by editing, coding, scoring Tabulating, and data analysis. After the data was collected through observation, then tabulated and grouped according to the variables studied to analyze using paired t-test. This study used SPSS. If the significance value is $p < 0.05$ then H1 is accepted **Result:** the research showed that the significance value was less than 0.000, so it could be concluded that there were differences blood sugar levels before and after receiving the Individual and Family Self Management interventions. **Conclusion:** Self-management is not only providing patients and family knowledge but also increase how to make goal setting, planning, implementation and evaluation for their self problem solving.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, self-management, blood sugar

BEHAVIOR MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN AT THE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, MAGETAN

Agung Suharto^{1*}, Teta Puji Rahayu¹, Astuti Setiyani¹

¹ Departement of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: agungsuarto14@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Toddler nutritional status is an indicator of toddler growth. Basic Health Research Data, 2021: 5.4% malnutrition status and 13.0% malnutrition. In 2021 the proportion of malnutrition status was 5.7% and malnutrition was 13.9%, from the target of 19.6% and in 2018 the proportion of malnutrition was 3.9% and malnutrition was 13.8% of the target of 17.7%. **Objective:** to determine the effect of maternal knowledge and attitudes on the nutritional status of children under five. **Method:** Cross sectional study design. Population 135 and a sample of 94 people. sampling technique: simple random sampling. Independent variable: knowledge and attitudes of the mother, while the dependent variable: nutritional status of children. Data collection techniques: questionnaires and baby scales. To analyze the effect, using multiple logistic regression with a significance of 0.05. **Result:** Knowledge of mother group b affected 3.2% with poor nutritional status and 34% affected good nutritional status. Mother's attitude affects 1.1% of children under five with poor nutritional status and affects 16% of children with good nutritional status. From the results of the analysis using multiple logistic regression with results 0.000 (<0.05). **Conclusion:** there is an influence of knowledge and attitudes of mothers of children under five on the nutritional status of children under five. Suggestion: to reduce malnutrition and malnutrition in Indonesia is to increase the knowledge and attitudes of under-five mothers in providing menus according to the needs and age of the children.

Keywords: knowledge, attitudes, nutritional status

THE EFFECT OF CASE STUDY AND TEAM-BASED PROJECT LEARNING METHOD IN MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING LEARNING COMPETENCE

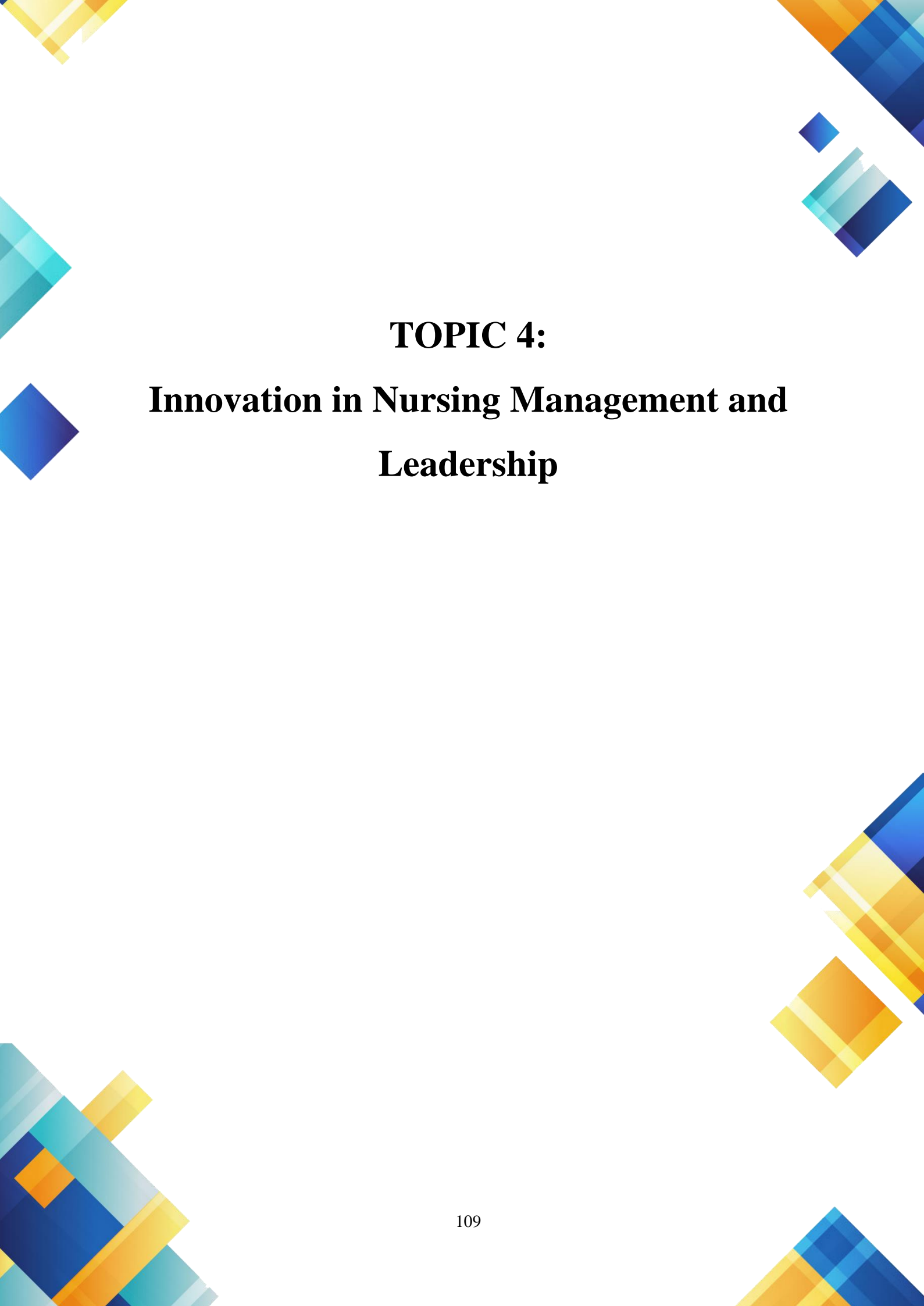
Felicia Risca Ryandini^{1*}, Ismonah¹

¹Nursing Department, STIKES Telogorejo Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding : felicia_riska@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Lecturers in carrying out lecturer learning designs, lecturers must be able to determine appropriate, innovative methods, and can provide "triggers" for students to think critically and creatively. Case study methods and team-based project learning are considered very appropriate for exploring and developing skills through problem solving activities. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of case studies and team-based project learning methods on student competency in medical surgical nursing learning. **Method:** The research design used was quasi-experimental using total sampling. This study directly evaluates the results of student course scores by looking at cognitive, psychomotor and affective abilities. **Result:** The results showed that there were significant differences in student competency in the control and intervention groups with a p value of 0.01. Where changes in values in the control group obtained better post-test results by 28 respondents and there was no change in 3 respondents. Whereas in the intervention group the post test results were better by 50 respondents and there was no change in 1 respondent. Through this method the results obtained are increasing learning motivation, increasing critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, being more active, and making the learning atmosphere more enjoyable. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant influence in the application of the case study and team-based project learning methods before and after the action is taken on students taking the Medical-Surgical Nursing course. This method can be applied specially to courses with learning outcomes including knowledge-skill-attitude skills.

Keywords: case study, team-based project learning, competence, medical surgical nursing



TOPIC 4:
**Innovation in Nursing Management and
Leadership**

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEADERSHIP STYLES AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE NURSE PERFORMANCE AND REDUCE BURNOUT SYNDROME: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Nurul Eko Cahyanti^{1*}, Mira Triharini², Nuzul Qur'aniati³

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: nurulekocahyanti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: A hospital's leaders might utilise a range of leadership styles. The leadership style applied will impact the achievement of the set objectives. Currently, many leaders lack sympathy for their surroundings, especially for the comfort of their employees. Several previous studies found that there was an influence of leadership style on patient satisfaction, this is related to the occurrence of burnout among nurses, which decreases their performance. **Objective:** The purpose of this manuscript is to analyze leadership styles that are more effective in reducing burnout syndrome by increasing nurse performance. **Method:** This study employs a systematic review, with study literature gathered from multiple electronic databases, including Scopus, ScienDirect, ProQuest, CINAHL and Google Scholar using a PRISMA flow guideline. The keywords used are "Leadership styles" "Burnout syndrome" "Nurses Performance". Eligible studies require the use of RCTs and quasi-experiments to identify whether there is an effect of leadership style in improving nurse performance to reduce burnout syndrome in different data base sources. **Result:** A total of 15 articles were analyzed which discussed leadership styles. The 4 leadership styles discussed in this review article include democratic, autocratic, laisses faire and transformative 8 articles on Randomized Controlled Trial (RCTs), 7 articles using Quasi-experimental design. This article recommends a democratic type of leadership since it involves all members being led. **Conclusion:** Leadership style has an effect on improving nurse performance and reducing the incidence of burnout in nurses.

Keywords: leadership style, burnout syndrome, nurse performance

DISCHARGE PLANNING INSTRUMENT USING MHEALTH TO INCREASE MEDICATION COMPLIANCE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Evi Wulandari^{1*}, Rizki Fitryasari², Nuzul Qur'aniati²

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: afsheen.wicha@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Treatment of tuberculosis is a measure of success in curing tuberculosis patients. The problem that often occurs in patients when taking medication is patient non-compliance in taking medication regularly. At the time of discharge planning TB patients have been given education on taking medication, but there is a need for other media to assist nurses in monitoring patients at home. Previous research stated that m-health can improve adherence in TB patients. **Objective:** The purpose of this article will discuss the effectiveness of m-health on medication adherence in TB patients. **Methods:** The design of this study uses a systematic review by compiling study literature from various electronic databases including Scopus, ScienDirect, ProQuest, CINAHL and SpringerLink by conducting a comprehensive review using PRISMA. The keywords used are "Telemedicine" "Medication compliance" "Tuberculosis". **Result:** Total of 25 articles were analyzed using the m-health intervention. About 5 interventions used in the m-health application are Short Message Services, Wireless Therapy Observed., Medication Monitor, and Video Therapy Observed. **Conclusion:** M-health interventions include Short Message Services, Wireless Therapy Observed, Medication Monitor, and Video Therapy Observer. It is an innovation that really supports nurses to evaluate discharge planning programs by increasing tuberculosis patient adherence in taking medication.

Keywords: m-health, discharge planning, telemedicine, tuberculosis, medication

NURSE WORKLOAD WITH COMPLETENESS OF NURSING DOCUMENTATION MODEL SOURCE ORIENTED RECORD DURING PANDEMIC PERIOD (IN THE REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL DR. R. KOESMA TUBAN)

Tiara Putri Ryandini¹, Lukman Hakim¹, Mokhamad Nurhadi¹, Mei Widyawati¹

¹Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Institute of Health Science Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: tiara.putriyandini16@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Completeness of nursing documentation is very important as a nurse's responsibility and accountability for the tasks that have been carried out to meet client needs and become a reference in the nursing care process. The heavy workload of nurses can affect the implementation of nursing documentation. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the nurse workload and the completeness of nursing documentation with a source-oriented record model during the pandemic (in the Regional General Hospital dr. R. Koesma Tuban) in 2022. **Method:** This research method uses a correlational analytical research design that examines whether is a relationship between variables with a cross-sectional approach. The population used were all nurses in the Regional General Hospital dr. R. Koesma Tuban with a total of 320 respondents with a sample size of 155 respondents with sampling using a simple random sampling technique. Instruments used in this study is a questionnaire Self-compassion consists of 11 questions, and a questionnaire documentation completeness including models source-oriented record consists of 11 question. This study uses the Spearman test with a significance level of 0.05. **Result:** The results obtained = 0.02 where <0.05 then H1 is accepted. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant relationship nurse workload and the completeness of nursing documentation with a source-oriented record model during the pandemic (in the General Hospital dr. R. Koesma Tuban) in 2022. It is hoped that further researchers will investigate further about other causal factors that affect the completeness of the source-oriented record model of nursing documentation apart from the heavy workload of nurses.

Keywords: completeness of nursing documentation, model source oriented record, nurse workload

COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT USING THE MHEALTH APPLICATION AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE HOSPITAL QUALITY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Evi Andayani^{1*}, Rizki Fitryasari², Dianis Wulan Sari³

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: eviandayani227@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Health services in hospitals are very important because this is one of the factors in improving the quality of hospitals. The problem is often experienced by patients when they come to the hospital is that there are still many patients who are still dissatisfied with hospital services, this dissatisfaction can be facilitated by providing suggestions and input to the hospital. Previous research found that the complaint management application using m-Health was proven to be able to assist nurses in handling complaints submitted by patients, but there was no information regarding what type of mHealth was more recommended in accelerating complaint handling.

Objective: this article will discuss the effectiveness of mhealth in hospital patient complaint management. **Methods:** The study design uses a systematic review by compiling study literature from various electronic databases including Scopus, ScienDirect, ProQuest, CINAHL and SpringerLink by conducting a comprehensive review using PRISMA. The keyword used is "nursing"; "management"; "technology"; complaints". **Results:** About 15 articles were analyzed using the mhealth intervention. About 5 interventions used in the mhealth application used to convey complaints at the hospital are Short Message Services, Barcodes, and Android applications. **Conclusion:** mhealth interventions in the form of Short Message Services, Barcodes, and Android Applications. It is an innovation that really supports nurses in handling complaints submitted by patients in an effort to improve hospital quality.

Keywords: m-health, management complaints, technology

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LEADERSHIP STYLE OF CHIEF NURSE WITH NURSE JOB SATISFACTION IN BOUGENVILLE AND TERATAI ROOMS AT RSUD DR. R. KOESMA TUBAN

Muhammad Sudrajad^{1*}, Miftahul Munir¹

¹Institut of Health Science Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban
e-mail corresponding: ajadajad60@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The job satisfaction can affects service providing to the patients. The problem that usually occurs in achieving nurse job satisfaction can from the leadership style. Nurse job satisfaction affects the form of health services that provided to a patient. **Objective:** The aims of this study was to determine the relationship between leadership style of the head room and the job satisfaction of nurses. **Method:** This research approach used cross sectional. The population was all nurses in the bougenville and teratai rooms at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban totaled 35 nurses. This data collected by questionnaire with Spearman Rho analysis. **Result:** The results showed that there was a relationship between the leadership style of the head room and the job satisfaction of nurses in the Bougenville and Teratai rooms at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban. This proved by the value of sig. (2-tailed) ($0,001 < 0,01$). And the value of correlation coefficient is 0,535. **Conclusion:** Leadership style can affect the job satisfaction. The leadership style of the head room in a good application and conditions can produce nurse job satisfaction and also can improve the performance in their duties. Furthermore, It's expected that respondents know the importance of nurse job satisfaction so that it will improve the services provided to patients more optimally.

Keywords: leadership style, nurse job satisfaction, chief nurse

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE QUALITY OF NURSING WORK-LIFE (QNWL) BASED CARING AND BURNOUT SYNDROME AMONG FEMALE NURSES

Tita Rohita^{1*}, Nursalam Nursalam², Muhammad Hadi³, Dedeng Nurkholik⁴

¹Doctor of Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Galuh, Ciamis, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: rohitatita@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses are professionals who are very at risk of experiencing burnout syndrome due to the high workload and work stress which are mostly caused by interactions with patients for quite a long time. Work and family conflict are one of the causes of burnout syndrome causing a decrease in the QNWL in female nurses. **Objective:** The aim of this study is to analyse factors that influence QNWL based caring and burnout syndrome among female nurses. **Method:** This study adopted a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all female nurses who worked in the inpatient rooms, namely 213 people. The sampling technique for this study was cluster random sampling, the number of samples was calculated based on the rule of thumb sample size formula, namely 115 female nurses. The independent variables consist 1) individual characteristics 2) social factors 3) environmental factors and 4) QNWL-based caring while the dependent variable is: burnout syndrome. The instrument used a questionnaire that was adopted and modified based on existing research and obtained permission, which were then analyzed using SEM PLS. **Result:** There is an influence between social factors and QNWL-based caring ($p = 0.00$, $O = 0.313$), there is an influence of environmental factors with QNWL-based caring ($p = 0.00$, $O = 0.400$), and there is an influence of social factors on burnout syndrome ($p = 0.002$, $O = -0.318$). **Conclusion:** The results show that environmental factors have a positive influence on QNWL-based caring by 40%, social factors have a positive influence on QNWL-based caring by 31.3%, and social factors have a negative influence on burnout syndrome by 31.8%. Hospital management needs to make efforts to further improve the QNWL of female nurses, and improve the work environment to be a solution for hospitals that wish to simultaneously reduce burnout syndrome and improve nurse performance in providing safe and high-quality care, and through continuous training in managing good workload.

Keywords: quality of nursing work-life, burnout syndrome, female nurses

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DISTURBANCE SLEEP AND TURNOVER INTENTION AMONG NURSES AT HOSPITAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Edy Irawan Nasition^{1*}, Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has², Dianis Wulan Sari²

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: edynasition@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Disturbance sleep often happens to nurses at the hospital and own lots of associated negative effects on health. There is a dearth outlook on the decision related to a career made by nurses concerned with sleep disturbance, for instance in terms of their intention to quit work (turnover intention). **Objective:** The study aims to investigate the association between disturbance of sleep and turnover intention in nurses at the hospital. **Method:** A systematic search from several databases including published Scopus and PubMed, for English, a cross-sectional study, published between 2018-2022. To seek appropriate, PRISMA quality, and a checklist to direct this review, the Joanna Briggs Institute standards were employed. **Result:** A total of 50.417 studies were screened by title, abstract, and full-text review, and 15 studies were obtained that matched the specified inclusion criteria. The entire article has a cross-sectional study. Respondents in several studies were limited to nurses who work shifts. Disturbance of sleep on a close relationship with nurse turnover intention (OR=1.61, 95% CI=1.10-2.37). **Conclusion:** sleep disturbance is a problem for health nurses who has an association tightly with the incidence of turnover intention and actual turnover of nurses at the hospital.

Keywords: sleep disturbance, turnover intention, turnover, nursing, systematic review

DEVELOPMENT OF EMR-BASED OTEK NURSING INTERVENTION DOCUMENTATION FOR INCREASING NURSE PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Indrasari Wardani^{1*}, Hanik Endang Nihayati², Ika Nur Pratiwi³

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

³Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: indrasari1977@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Improving the quality of nursing services is provided in the form of nurse performance and must be based on high ability so that performance supports the implementation of duties in nursing services. Writing nursing interventions in the documentation of nursing care which is now considered to be very time-consuming, not concise, so that the existing nursing care documentation wants to be adjusted to the standards of nursing care according to PPNI. Which documentation of nursing care according to standards is one part of nurse performance. **Objective:** This study aims to describe to utilize electronic medical records (EMR) for clinical practice, research, education and surveillance. **Methods:** This systematic review was prepared based on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyzes (PRISMA). The databases used are Scopus, Science Direct, Proquest and Pubmed limited to the last 5 years of publication from 2018 to 2022, full text articles and using English. The keywords used in the article search are “documentation of nursing” AND “electronic medical record” AND “nurse performance”. This Systematic Review uses 20 articles that meet the inclusion criteria. **Results:** An initial literature search yielded 12,678 articles (337 from Scopus, 3,414 from Science Direct, 8,880 from Proquest and 47 from Pubmed). The research above explains that digitization in hospital nursing holds promise for changing the organization of care processes and, therefore, providing relief for nursing staff shortages. While advanced technology solutions and many application fields, comprehensive implementation remains challenging. Many publications show that electronic medical records (EMR) can make an important contribution to improving service quality. **Conclusion:** The results of this systematic review provide evidence for policy makers to be able to consider the development of EMR-based OTEK nursing intervention documentation for improving performance.

Keywords: nursing documentation, EMR, nurse performance, nurse working time

CORRELATION OF PROFESSIONAL NURSING PRACTICE MODEL ON MOTIVATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE FOR STUDENTS AT BLAMBANGAN HOSPITAL

Bahrul Ulumi^{1*}, Hanik Endang Nihayati², Ilya Krisnana²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: ns.ulumi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The MPKP system is a framework that defines four elements, namely: standards, nursing process, nursing education, and the MPKP system. Patient satisfaction is directly influenced by the quality of services provided by the hospital, especially those related to hospital facilities and resource service processes at the hospital. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the relationship between the Professional Nursing Practice Model (MPKP) and motivation and culture for nursing education students at R.S. Blambangan Banyuwangi. **Methods:** The type of research used is quantitative with a cross-sectional design (cross-sectional study). Hypothesis testing is done by product-moment correlation analysis testing and multiple correlation analysis testing. **Result:** The results showed that there was a significant correlation between the type of leadership in the Professional Nursing Practice Model and a value of 0.842 0.334; there was a significant correlation between the work environment and the motivation of students in nursing education; and there was a significant correlation between the Professional Nursing Practice Model and organizational culture for nursing education students with a value of 0.862 0.334. **Conclusion:** So it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between the type of Professional Nursing Practice Model on motivation and organizational culture for nursing education students at Blambangan Hospital.

Keywords: professional nursing practice model (MPKP), motivation, organizational culture

TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON NURSE JOB SATISFACTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Maria Goretti.Y^{1*}, Mira Triharini²

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga,
Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: gorettimaria066@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Indications of decreased job satisfaction are shown by high absenteeism and employee turnover rates. It arises as a result of unpopular leadership. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to conduct a systematic review of transformational leadership and its effect on nurse job satisfaction. **Methods:** This systematic review was prepared based on the PICOT framework used as inclusion and exclusion criteria for studies included in the PRISMA Checklist. The databases used are Scopus, Science direct, Springer link and Google scholar. Limited to the last 5 years of publication from 2018 to 2022, full text article and using English, The Keywords in the search for MeSH Compliant articles are transformational leadership AND Job satisfaction AND Nurses. **Result:** There were 15 articles selected for review. Several studies explain that the leadership style of Transformational leadership is positively related to the job satisfaction of nurses in hospitals. These characteristics enable leaders to create a positive and productive work environment, increase motivation, involvement and participation of nurses, and provide support and appreciation to nurses, thereby creating a conducive working climate, effective communication, high work commitment, and organizational culture. **Conclusion:** The results of this systematic review provide evidence that transformational leadership style has an impact on nurse job satisfaction. Nurse leaders need to develop the characteristics of transformational leadership in order to create a positive and productive work environment and increase nurse job satisfaction.

Keywords: transformational leadership, job satisfaction, nurses

PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE INSTRUMENT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Eni Puji Lestari^{1*}, Mira Triharini², Nuzul Qur'aniati³

¹Master of Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Lecturer, Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: eni.puji.lestari-2022@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hospital patient safety culture instruments are connected to organisational culture aspects. **Objective:** This study aimed to review and synthesize knowledge and explore various instruments used to measure hospital patient safety culture. **Method:** Articles from 2018 to 2022 were chosen from Web of Science, Sage Journals, SpringerLink, and Scopus. The terms used were patient safety culture, safety culture, clinical supervision, web-based, electronic, and technology. **Result:** 10 articles were found that focused on measuring patient safety culture in hospitals. Most definitions of patient safety culture define it as the management and product of values, beliefs, attitudes, perceptions, norms, and competencies about what is important in a healthcare organization, how organization members are expected to behave, what attitudes and actions are appropriate or inappropriate, and what processes and procedures are rewarded and punished, concerning patient safety such as teamwork, communication about errors, event reporting, and organizational learning. Patient safety culture can be viewed as the mechanisms, tools, underlying resources, and required actions to reduce and ultimately avoid unintentional patient harm. **Conclusion:** The use of patient safety culture instruments can be modified to follow the hospitals' values. Paper-based or electronic-based instruments have advantages because they have been designed and used in many studies. Healthcare professionals' perception on patient safety culture also plays a role in the survey response rate.

Keywords: instruments, patient safety culture, hospital, paper-based, electronic-based

FACTORS OF IMPLEMENTING DOCUMENTATION OF NURSING CARE IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SPACE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Nur Fikri^{1*}, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: ubaybanget2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing documentation is the most important part of the nursing process, there are many things in the form of information related to what has been given and how the progress of the success of nursing care and the resulting impact. **Objective:** to find out the factors that cause the implementation of nursing care documentation. **Method:** Searching for articles and journals is done in the scope of the Scopus, PubMed, Science Direct, EBSCO databases using predefined keywords, then after the data is obtained, the research journal is reviewed. **Result:** A total of 230 articles were found, from four databases: 157 articles in Scopus, 22 articles in PubMed, 8 articles in Science Direct, 43 articles in EBSCO. **Conclusion:** Factors that affect the quality of nursing documentation include hospital management, infrastructure, organization patient, work environment with the existence of factors that support one another, nursing documentation can be carried out properly.

Keywords: nursing documentation, quality

DEVELOPMENT OF NURSERY DOCUMENTATION INSTRUMENTS FOR PATIENTS UNDERGOING OUTPATIENT HEMODIALYSIS BASED ON STARKES 2022

El Faraby^{1*}, Nursalam², Hanik Endang Nihayati²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: el.faraby-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Documentation is an integral part of the nursing process, not something different from problem solving methods. Nursing documentation is an important part of the assessment in hospital accreditation. Hospital accreditation is a process of assessing and determining the eligibility of a hospital based on service standards set by the government. Accreditation Standards are guidelines that contain the level of achievement that must be met by hospitals in improving the quality of service and patient safety. **Objective:** This study aims to develop a nursing process documentation instrument based on Starkes 2022 for patients undergoing outpatient hemodialysis. **Method:** This study was a two-stage study with an RnD research design, the sample in this study included about 130 medical records and 18 nurses working in the hemodialysis unit using the total sampling technique. Test the validity and reliability of the instrument using CVI and KR 20. **Result:** After compiling an instrument for documenting the nursing process for patients undergoing hemodialysis outpatient at Blambangan Banyuwangi Hospital, it was then disseminated to all nurses. The evaluation showed that all nurses were able to properly document the nursing process. Test the validity and reliability of the instrument to get valid and reliable results. **Conclusion:** The development of a nursing process documentation instrument based on Starkes 2022 can be applied in the hemodialysis unit in an effort to improve the quality of nursing documentation according to what is mandated in Starkes 2022.

Keywords: nursing documentation, nursing process, Starkes 2022

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF NURSE COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE ON PATIENT SATISFACTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Indah Azhari^{1*}, Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has², Ilya Krisnana²

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: indah.azhari-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: On average, the results of data obtained from several hospitals in Indonesia show that patients who complain of dissatisfaction in receiving health services are in the communication aspect. Nurses need to analyze the appropriate communication techniques every time they deal with clients. **Objective:** This study aims to explain the effect of nurse communication competence on patient satisfaction. **Method:** This study used a systematic review design, review articles or journals searched in three electronic databases (Scopus, ScienceDirect, and ProQuest). The Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal tools and Webb (2019) were used to assess the quality and Prism checklist as a review guide. Journal articles prospecting using the PICOS framework within inclusion criteria, the population is hospitalized patient who receive nursing services at the hospital and the outcome is patient satisfaction with nursing services, in English with a publication year between 2018-2020. The results of the search obtained 12 studies that match the inclusion criteria to be reviewed. Data tabulation and narrative analysis were performed on the articles or journals found. **Result:** The findings in the study indicate that communication by nurses is an important aspect that is felt to have a major influence on the assessment of patient satisfaction. Good knowledge of therapeutic communication will have a positive impact on nurse behavior. A communicative nurse will be preferred to a skilled nurse but ignores the communication aspect. **Conclusion:** Good nurse communication competence in carrying out nursing care has an influence on improving the quality of nursing care through the application of theoretical concepts into nursing practice (evidence-based). These benefits can influence the assessment of patient satisfaction with nursing services.

Keywords: competence, nurse communication, patient satisfaction

EFFECTIVENESS OF NURSE LEADERSHIP STYLE ON NURSE RETENTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Amani Istiqomah^{1*}, Hanik Endang Nihayati², Ilya Krisnana²

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga,
Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: amani.istiqomah-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses are the key to nursing services that have different workloads. A high workload without being followed by a good work environment will increase the desire of nurses to leave their jobs so a nurse retention strategy is needed. The most influential nurse retention strategy is the nursing leadership style. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine the appropriate nursing leadership style to increase nurse retention. **Method:** The literature searching process was specified in the five years' latest research (2018-2022), selected from several indexed electronic databases (PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct, Web of Science). The research design selected was cross-sectional. **Result:** The search using a search engine resulted in a total of 343 articles and found 15 eligible journal manuscripts selected according to the criteria. There were 5 leadership styles associated with nurse retention, transformational leadership, transactional leadership, participative leadership, laissez-faire leadership, and autocratic leadership. **Conclusion:** The most effective leadership style for nurse retention rates is the transformational leadership style. The transformational leadership style is used effectively in nursing organizations and has a strong positive relationship with nurse retention.

Keywords: nursing leadership style, nursing, nurse retention

THE EFFECTIVENESS METHOD OF NURSE COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT TO IMPROVE NURSE PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Shofiyah Wati^{1*}, Nursalam², Retno Indarwati²

¹Master of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: shofiyahwati2678@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses have an important role in the successful implementation of nursing care. The amount of workload that nurses have can affect the performance of these nurses because a high workload has the risk of reducing nurse performance. Nurse performance improvement can be done by evaluating the competence of nurses. Competency evaluation, better known as competency assessment, has a variety of methods as an effort to improve nurse performance. **Objective:** This article aims to find out which nurse competency assessment methods are more effective in improving nurse performance. **Method:** The method used is a systematic review of articles and journals conducted within the Scopus, Scencedirect, Pubmed, Research Gate and Google Scholar databases from 2018 to 2022 in English. The keywords used are “nursing assessment”, “competency”, “clinical nursing”, and “nursing”. After the data is obtained, the research journal is selected using the PRISMA diagram. **Result:** The results of this systematic review found 15 articles that met the criteria. The results of the analysis of the article show that there are methods that can be used as nurse competency assessment methods including the multi-source feedback method, the team method, the 360-degree method, the website-based method and the leadership method. **Conclusion:** Performance appraisal methods in each hospital vary based on the needs and competencies of the nurses in the hospital. Each assessment has a positive effect on improving nurse performance.

Keywords: nursing assessment, competency, clinical nursing

APPLICATION OF WORK CULTURE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF NURSING SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Siti Kalimah^{1*}, Rizki Fitryasari²

¹Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: sitikalimah40874@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Work culture is a way of life that is based on certain values that become characteristics, habits, and motivations that encourage a person to be cultured in the life of a community or organization. And this can be seen in the attitudes, beliefs, goals, opinions, and actions embodied in the work culture. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of work culture on improving the quality of nursing services in hospitals. **Method:** This study used a systematic review design. Journals used from three databases (Scopus, Pubmed and Science direct). The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical assessment tool was used to assess quality and the PRISMA checklist served as a review guide. **Result:** From 308 articles, 15 articles were found that met the inclusion criteria which discussed work culture and quality of nursing services in critical and non-critical nursing units. **Conclusion:** It was found that the work culture of nurses can improve the quality of nursing services. With good quality nursing services, patient satisfaction increases, so that the number of patient visits increases and hospital revenue can reach the expected target.

Keywords: quality of nursing services, work culture, patient satisfaction

ICU NURSES READINESS IN ELECTRONIC NURSING RECORDS IMPLEMENTATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Erna Dwi Wahyuni^{1*}, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati², Yulis Setiya Dewi², Nursalam²

¹Doctoral in nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga,
Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: erna-d-w@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increasing awareness of the significance of electronic nursing records in healthcare expected Hospitals to move toward implementing electronic nursing records and the role of nurses in providing clinical treatment; they play an important part in the effective adoption of electronic systems. **Objective:** This research aims to evaluate nurses' readiness for the use of the ENR. **Method:** This study's study design was a systematic review of both quantitative and qualitative studies. The search strategy looked for peer-reviewed research papers published in English from 2019 to 2023. We looked for references to "nurses," "electronic nursing records," "implementation," and "intensive care unit" in four databases: Science Direct, ProQuest, PubMed, and Scopus. It was also done by hand to find all relevant materials in the papers' lists of references. Three independent reviewers looked at each study to see if it met the criteria for inclusion. The quality, quantity, and measurement of the intended outcomes of the samples were used to grade the evidence. **Result:** After screening the studies and citations, fifteen studies were included in the analysis. The results showed that nurses expressed a positive attitude toward using ENR but did not know enough about ENR. **Discussion:** In helping to transition healthcare systems into the digital era, it is advised to develop an effective change management program to assess readiness, improve ENR implementation readiness, and increase ENR acceptance levels. The study's most obvious conclusion is that nurses' education, training, and participation should be taken into account, as well as their level of familiarity with and attitude toward electronic nursing records. Finally, some related courses in health information systems have been suggested, including curriculum.

Keywords: electronic nursing records, implementation, nurse, readiness

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION PRACTICES OF NURSE WITH MENTORSHIP-BASED LEARNING APPROACH

Achmad Djojo¹, Suhariyanto Suhariyanto^{1*}, Egidius Umbu Ndeta¹, RR Tutik Sri Haryati², Tiara Octary³

¹Nursing Departement, Poltekkes Kemenkes Pontianak , Pontianak, Indonesia

²Nursing of Schools, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

³School of Nursing, Taipei Medical University

e-mail corresponding: kharie_86@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Undesirable events in patients have a high prevalence of 3.2-16.6% during hospital stay. The reason for the high number of undesirable events is due to ineffective communication. To cultivate effective communication practices among nurses, nurse must applies mentorship-based learning. **Objective:** Purpose to know the effective communication practices of nurse with mentorship based learning approach. **Method:** This study uses the method of quasi experimetal pre and post test non equivalent control group two groups are not paired. The sample in this study is the head of the room and nurses West Kalimantan hospital. The samples used were 30 intervention groups and 30 control groups. Who were then divided into two intervention groups which were then given mentorship training on patient safety and the control group was given a module on patient safety without mentorship. The independent variable is the mentorship based learning and the dependent variable is the practice of effective communication. Mentorship-based learning instruments in the form of modules, questionnaire sheets and checklists have been validated $\alpha = 0.87$ Ika Suhartanti's research, while Indi Erhwani's effective communication practice instruments with validity $\alpha = 0.85$ Analysis of data used to test the hypothesis is an Independent t-test. **Results:** There was an increase in knowledge of mentorship implementation 33% and effective communication practices 36%. There was an influence on the implementation of PPJA communication practices in the intervention group with a p-value of 0.001, while there was no influence on the control group with a p-value of 0.023. **Conclusion:** One of the responsibilities of nurses is to carry out patient handover, communication of critical reports, and patient transport. With this responsibility, it is necessary to conduct mentorship learning to all nurses.

Keywords: effective communication, nurse, mentorship-based learning

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROLE OF HEAD OF ROOM MANAGEMENT ON NURSING QUALITY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Paskalia Uut^{1*}, Rizki Fitryasari P. K²

¹Master of Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: paskalia.uut-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development of the management role of the head of the room is important in improving the quality of nursing services. **Objective:** Research with a systematic review of the development of the role of head of room management on the quality of nursing. **Method:** Performed a database search of 2018-2023 publications such as PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar. The MeSH combination of keywords "role development", "head of room management", "quality of nursing", and "hospital". PICOS as inclusion and exclusion criteria, included PRISMA checklist as guidelines. Descriptive analysis was applied in the findings and conclusions. **Result:** The 15 articles stated the same thing, needed hospital management support and commitment, but several were different, namely the need to improve the management function of the head of the room. **Conclusion:** The study recommends best practice in developing the role of the head of the ward management on the quality of nursing. Management support, participation of related parties is the key to the success of development implementation, which can be used as a guideline for hospitals and other health institutions in improving the quality of nursing services.

Keywords: role development, head of room management, quality of nursing, hospital

THE DESCRIPTION OF IMPLEMENTATION PATIENT SAFETY GOALS THROUGH IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Bayu Kisworo^{1*}, Rizki Fitryasari P. K², Aria Aulia Nastiti²

¹Master of Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: abiansubian@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The application of patient safety goals in hospitals is carried out to prevent and reduce the occurrence of patient safety incidents in health services such as unexpected events, near misses, non-injury events and potential injury events. But in reality what is happening at this time is that there are many complaints about the quality of patient care that refer to the implementation of patient safety goals. Implementation of patient safety goals can be improved through nurse work behavior through knowledge management. **Objective:** The purpose of writing this article is to provide an overview of the implementation of patient safety goals through increased knowledge management in hospitals. **Method:** The study design uses a systematic review by compiling literature studies from various electronic databases including Scopus, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, PubMed and Google Scholar by conducting a comprehensive review using PRISMA. The keywords used are "knowledge management," the patient's safety culture, "Attitude", "Reporting" and "Incident". **Result:** A total of 15 articles that match the eligibility criteria. In the articles analyzed, it was found that individual, organizational and occupational factors were important factors in carrying out patient safety goals, mainly preventing medication errors. **Conclusion:** Implementation of patient safety goals can be improved through efforts to increase human resources (nurses) using the SECI knowledge management model approach.

Keywords: knowledge management, the patient's safety culture, attitude

THE PERSPECTIVE OF AGEISM IN TIME OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BETWEEN NURSES AND CAREGIVERS IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES

Dianis Wulan Sari^{1*}, Elida Ulfiana², Nourmayansa Vidya Anggraini³, Niko Dima Kristianingrum⁴, Gading Ekapuja Aurizki², Maiko Noguchi-Watanabe⁵

¹ Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

² Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

³ School of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Indonesia

⁴ School of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

⁵ Department of Home Care Nursing Science, School of Health Care Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan

e-mail corresponding: dianis.wulan.sari@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Ageism is negatively impacting older adults' physical and mental health. The COVID-19 pandemic increased the attitude of ageism among healthcare workers. Understanding healthcare workers' perspectives help combat ageism for high-quality long-term care services. **Objective:** Aims of this study was to explore the perspective of healthcare workers for older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Method:** This study was conducted in Indonesian Long-term Care (LTC). A cross-sectional study with a comparative descriptive design was completed. Participants were nurses and non-licensed caregivers. We collected data about ageism during the COVID-19 pandemic. To determine the significant difference in ageism perspective, we compare the scores of nurses and non-licensed caregivers. **Result:** Altogether, 226 healthcare workers (average age, 70 years) participated. The perspective nurse and non-licensed caregivers were significantly different about older adults being more accessible to being infected with SARS-CoV-2, vulnerable population, prone to severity, easier to expose virus, low income, must isolated (p-value = 0.029, 0.007, 0.010, 0.033, <0.001, <0.001, respectively). The mean score of each item of nurses was higher than non-licensed caregivers. **Conclusion:** The nurses' score was higher than caregivers, which implied that nurses have a lower attitude toward ageism in time pandemic COVID-19.

Keywords: ageism, healthcare services, healthcare workers, COVID-19, long-term care

EFFORTS TO OPTIMIZE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CREDENTIALS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR HOSPITALS ACCREDITATION ISSUE 1.1

M Fahrin Azhari^{1*}, Herman Ariadi¹, Dewi Setya Paramitha¹

¹University Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin
e-mail corresponding: musafirdunia2073@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Professional nurses according to the book National Accreditation National Standard edition 1.1 are as one of the one Professional Care Provider (PPA). As a PPA who provides care for 24 hours in a hospital, it demands that nurses as care professionals must have competence. According to SNARS edition 1.1 hospitals are required to have nursing credential regulations including evaluation and verification of education, registration, permits, authority, training and experience, Hospitals must also plan for nursing human resources by having qualification standards and Staff Authority (KKS). **Objective:** This study aims to explore in depth efforts to optimize the implementation of credentials according to the National Hospital Accreditation Standards. **Method:** The research design used in this research is a qualitative research design with a phenomenological approach. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with 10 participants and document studies. **Result:** As a result, there are themes of credential implementation efforts with sub-themes of credentialing and credentialing processes, availability of clinical authorities and white papers, involvement of bestari partners, competency assessor training, and technology-based. **Conclusion:** Credentials and credentials can improve quality, protect patient safety, maintain nursing care service standards and provide protection for nurses.

Keywords: credentials, clinical authority, white paper, competency assessor

THE WHOLE PICTURE OF FEMALE NURSE FACULTY LEADERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ira Suarilah^{1*}, Gading Ekapuja Aurizki¹, Purwaningsih¹, Mulyadi², Christina Vourvachi³

¹Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Program Study of Nursing Universitas Samratulangi

³Naval & Veterans Hospital, Greek

e-mail corresponding: ira.suarilah@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The dominance of female nurses in higher nursing education has been challenging, due to their professional roles and personal concern in management and leadership. **Objective:** This review aims to synthesize the literature on experience of female nurse leaders in academic settings. **Method:** Systematic review of qualitative study on any type of qualitative from academic database. The articles were retrieved from ProQuest, PubMed, CINAHL, and MEDLINE. Starting from 1st January 1990 to 31 December 2021. A Prisma-flow diagram was applied and study quality was evaluated using the Critical Appraisal Skills Program tool (CASP) 2017. **Result:** Fifteen (14) studies screened from USA, Canada, UK, and Australia within diverse qualitative methodologies e.g., descriptive explorative, phenomenology, grounded theory, feminist research, case study, and a variety of methods of collecting data e.g., open-survey, interview, field note, campus observations, document analysis, and analytic memos. Thematic analyses were applied and yielded six main themes: dealing with power imbalance and gender discrimination; addressing problems related to people; disruption in fulfilling leadership roles; leadership personalities; people-oriented leadership quality; and change-oriented leadership quality. **Conclusion:** Female nurse faculty leaders experienced a mix of professional and personal life issues. The existing literature scarcely captured the gender-specific challenges encountered, including gender stereotyping, and struggle to balance their personal and professional life. It is then imperative that nurse create opportunities for the next leaders to continue the advancement of nursing education as well as empower the leadership in the leadership regeneration process and the profession.

Keywords: female leader, leadership, nursing education, nursing management, qualitative

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS CAUSING THE FAILURE TO USE THE HEALTH CENTER MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CENTER (SIMPUS) AT THE BURNEH HEALTH CENTER

Eddy Moeljono¹, Eka Suci Daniyanti^{1*}, Enggal Sari Maduratna¹, Muhammad Fikri Fahmi²

¹Study Program Health Administration, STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura

²Study Programs D3 Recorder and Health Information, STIKes Ngudia Husada Madura
e-mail corresponding: ekasucidaniyanti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Optimum use of SIMPUS can reduce the burden of work and improve the efficiency of service registration to patients (Aulia, 2018). The registration process is carried out manually constraint for an officer in search record medical current patient visits No bring Card Index Medication (KIB), officers must look for each patient's data in the register book. System manual storage has an impact on the duration of time service to patients. **Objective:** This is to identify causal factors of failure to use the System Information Management Health Center (SIMPUS). **Method:** Method research used in the study This is a study descriptive with a approach qualitative. subject in study This is head record medics and officers record medical part registration. object study in study This is System Information Management Health Center (SIMPUS). Instrument in study This is interviews and observations. **Result:** Research results that have been carried out at the Health Center Burneh have not yet implemented SIMPUS and still using manual processes to register patients. The resulting factors not yet implemented SIMPUS there that is Human Resources that have not maximum related education and knowledge regarding SIMPUS, the budget is lacking sufficient, no there is an SOP related to SIMPUS, lack of tools, goods, and also supporting devices For SIMPUS operation. **Conclusion:** Level of education and knowledge very powerful officers to SIMPUS operation. Besides that, other factors such as sufficient budget For SIMPUS operation, related SOP use of SIMPUS, comprehensive advice and infrastructure, as well as assistance completing the device so the SIMPUS application can walk with maximum.

Keywords: failed, SIMPUS

IMPROVING NURSE JOB SATISFACTION IN THE HANDOVER PROCESS BY THE DOCUMENTATION-BASED SWITCH HANDOVER METHOD

Ika Suhartanti¹, Anndy Prastya¹, Mujiadi¹

¹Lecturer in Nursing Study Program Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Majapahit
e-mail corresponding: ikanerstanti@gmail.com

Introduction: Implementation of the SWITCH handover method in the Operating Room so far this has been done verbally so that the handover implementation is still not optimal that make nurse felt unsatisfied. **Objective:** The aim of the study was to determine the effect of the application of the documentation-based switch handover method on nurse job satisfaction in the handover process. **Method:** The research used pre experiment with Pretest post test design approach. The variable of this research is the application of the SWITCH method handover based on documentation as the independent variable and job satisfaction as the dependent variable. The research population was all surgical nurses in the operating room. Samples were taken by total sampling technique as many as 41 respondents. Data was collected with a questionnaire instrument. **Result:** The results showed that after the documentation-based SWITCH handover method was applied, satisfied respondents increased to 8 respondents and no respondents felt unsatisfied with the score of mean pretest=65.98 increase to 70.12 of the mean posttest. The results of the paired t test show that the p-value=0.005 with $\alpha=0.05$, this shows that the p-value=0.005 $<\alpha=0.05$ it means there is an effect of applying the documentation-based switch handover method to nurse job satisfaction in the operating room. **Conclusion:** Nurses should be able to improve their ability to provide services to patients, especially in the handover process by attending seminars or training related to handover so that nurses can carry out their duties better and can feel more satisfied and comfortable at work.

Keywords: SWITCH handover method, documentation, job satisfaction



TOPIC 5:
Mental Health and Wellbeing

QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ADOLESCENCES CHILDREN OF PARENTS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS: A SCOPING REVIEW

RR Dian Tristiana^{1,2,*}, Ah Yusuf¹, Rizki Fitryasari¹

¹Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

²Doctoral Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

e-mail corresponding: diantristiana@fkn.unair.ac.id

Introduction: Having parent with mental illness could affect children everyday live. Family Caregiver Quality of Life is an important outcome for families of parent with mental illness. This scoping review aimed to summarize and disseminate the study findings of quality of life among adolescent children of parent with mental illness. **Method:** This study was guided by Arksey and O'Malley's scoping review framework. The searching process was from the following electronic databases: SCOPUS, Science Direct, Medline, and grey literature. Articles were reviewed using pre-determined eligibility criteria. Data from studies was extracted using a data-charting. The main finding from quantitative data were synthesized and the qualitative data were explored by content analysis. **Result:** Twenty-five articles met the inclusion criteria. They were quality assessed using JBI and included in the review results. The findings demonstrated five themes: Family factors, individual member factors, external support factors, adolescence's self-reported QoL, and challenges in daily life. **Conclusion:** This finding clearly described that having parent with mental illness would affect the whole family. It is important to regularly measure and evaluate quality of life in adolescence's children and addressed by health professional to provide effective relevant intervention that enhances their quality of life.

Keyword: Adolescences; parent with mental illness; mental health nursing; quality of life

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELDERLY QUALITY OF LIFE

Citra Windani Mambang Sari^{1*}, Hartiah Haroen¹

¹ Community Health Department, Nursing Faculty Universitas Padjadjaran
e-mail corresponding: citra.windani@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Indonesia has a high increase in the number of elderly people, which poses a challenge for health services. The decline in physical, functional, social, psychological and spiritual conditions that occur in the elderly can affect the quality of life of the elderly. The quality of life of the elderly is very important in the life of the elderly which is strongly influenced by many factors. The purpose of this study was to identify differences in the quality of life of the elderly from their place of residence and demographic factors. **Method:** This study used a comparative research design with a cross-sectional approach. The research population is the elderly who live in villages and cities in West Java. A total of 221 elderly respondents in cities and villages in West Java as research samples were determined by purposive sampling technique. The instrument used is the Indonesian version of WHO QOL OLD (The World Health Organization Quality of Life OLD) which measures 6 domains in quality of life. Analysis using Mann Whitney-U and Kruskal-Wallis. **Result:** From the results of the analysis, only educational background has a significant difference in the quality of life of the elderly (p -value = 0.023). **Conclusion:** However, further studies are needed on several other factors that can affect the quality of life of the elderly so that they can improve health services for the elderly.

Keywords: elderly, quality of life, comparative, WHOQOL-OLD

PREFERENCES FOR DIGITAL INTERVENTION IN PEOPLE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

Sri Padma Sari^{1,2*}, Deborah Lycett³, Faith Martin⁴, Andy Turner²

¹ Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

² Centre for Intelligent Healthcare, Coventry University, Coventry, United Kingdom

³ Research Institute for Health and Wellbeing, Coventry University, Coventry, United Kingdom

⁴ School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Email corresponding: sripadmasari@fk.undip.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Digital interventions have been shown effective for better mental health outcomes in people with schizophrenia. However, digital interventions for people with schizophrenia in Indonesia are scarce. Developing and implementing digital intervention based on clients' preferences is needed to increase intervention acceptability. Therefore, this study aimed to assess clients' preferences for a digital intervention. **Method:** This study was a cross-sectional, descriptive survey design. A total of 203 adults diagnosed with schizophrenia were recruited from one psychiatric hospital in Indonesia and a Facebook fan page for the schizophrenia group through convenience sampling. The survey was conducted between May to June 2021. The questionnaire contained items agreement on the contents, features, and the duration of the online intervention. Descriptive statistics were used for data analysis. **Result:** The majority of respondents (91%, 184/203) agreed or strongly agreed with helpful offered content on digital intervention for people with schizophrenia. The top three contents preferred by the participants were building social support (46.8%), coping with stress (43.3%), and managing hallucination symptoms (34.0%). While the top three features were professional support (74.4%), supportive messages (45.8%), and education and training (32.0%). More than half of respondents preferred four weeks for the intervention length (50.2%) and one hour for the duration of each session (69.5%). **Conclusion:** The results of the survey highlighted the preferences of digital intervention for people with schizophrenia in terms of contents, features and duration. These findings would be useful in informing the development and testing of the digital intervention based on the needs of people with schizophrenia.

Keywords: digital intervention; online; schizophrenia; mental illness; preferences

PROFILE OF INVOLVEMENT AS A VICTIM OF CYBERBULLYING AND SELF ESTEEM IN ADOLESCENTS

Nia Agustiningih^{1,2*}, Ah Yusuf³, Ahsan⁴

¹ Doctoral Student, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kepanjen, Malang, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴ Faculty of Health Science, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia

Email Corresponding : Nia: anisa.hanifa1115@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Involvement as a victim of cyberbullying has a psychological impact on self-concept, one of which is self-esteem. The purpose of this study was to describe the incidence of involvement as victims of cyberbullying and self-esteem. **Method:** The study was conducted using a cross-sectional design. The population is all teenagers aged 14-19 years in one of the districts who have filled out the Revised Cyber Bullying Inventory (RCBI) and Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory questionnaires through Google form with purposive sampling obtained 311 of 337 adolescents who meet the research criteria and analyzed descriptively and regression analysis. **Result:** 247 (79.42%) adolescents experienced low-category cyberbullying and 283 (91%) adolescents had high self-esteem category. There is an effect of involvement as a victim of cyberbullying with self-esteem (Significance value = 0.000 < 0.05) with a percentage of 14.5%. Impersonation and cyberstalking are types of cyberbullying that affect the self-esteem of cyberbullying victims (significance value < 0.05). **Conclusion:** The involvement of adolescents as victims of cyberbullying has an impact on self-esteem which is an important part of self-concept for adolescents. Therefore, it is important to give an intervention about increasing the self-esteem of adolescents who are victims of cyberbullying.

Keywords: Incidents, Cyberbullying, Self Esteem, Adolescents

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS ON FAMILY RESILIENCE AS CAREGIVERS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Faizatur Rohmi^{12*}, Ah. Yusuf³, Rizki Fitriyasari³, Hardiyanto⁴, Arik Agung Setiawan⁵
Doctoral Student, Faculty Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia¹
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kepanjen, Nursing Department, Malang, Indonesia²
Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia³
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kepanjen, Nursing Department, Malang, Indonesia⁴
Puskesmas Sumbermanjing Wetan, Malang, Indonesia⁵

e-mail corresponding: faizaturrohmi1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Family resilience is important because stress management and maintaining the health of oneself and family members happen when they are in a resilient condition. This study's aim was to assess the effect of protective and risk factors of resilience in families as caregivers of schizophrenia patients. **Method:** This study used a cross-sectional correlation method conducted from January to March 2023 in Malang, Indonesia. Participants were 125 family caregivers from 3 health centers in the Malang district. The sampling technique was used purposive sampling. The variables are family protective factors, family risk factors, and family resilience. The instrument are the personal characteristics questionnaire, the McMaster Family Assessment Device (FAD), The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), the Family Stigma Stress Scale (FSSS), the Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI-22), the Family Distress Index (FDI), data results were analyzed using PLS version 4. The T-statistics value is applied if the T-statistics \geq T-table (1.96) or the p-value $<$ significant alpha 0.05. **Result:** A total of 125 family caregivers participated in the study, the highest percentage of age was 46-55 years (47.2%) and most of them were male (55.2%), the longest caring period was 7-10 years (56%), the most education is an elementary school (41.6%), the most jobs are farmers (40.8%). The T-statistic value showed that there was an influence between family protective factors and family resilience (T-Statistic=3.800, P = 0.000) and there was an influence between family risk factors and family resilience (T-Statistic=2.213, P = 0.021) **Conclusion:** Protective factor and risk of families with schizophrenia are the main resources to increasing family resilience. To promote family health and effective adaptation to long-term care, it is critical to increase family protective factors such as family functioning and social support and reduce family risk factors such as social stigma in schizophrenic families in addition to designing effective interventions to increase caregiver resilience

Keywords: Caregiver, family, Resilience, Protectives Factor, Risk Factor, Schizophrenia

STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELENURSING METHODS OF DECISION THERAPY WITHOUT SHACKLES ON THE INTENTION OF REPEATED SHACKLING DECISIONS IN FAMILIES WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

Helly M. Katuuk^{1*}, Rizkan H. Djafar¹

¹ Nursing Program, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Manado

e-mail corresponding: hellywagiukatuuk@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Telenursing is a method of utilizing telecommunications in conducting comprehensive nursing care. Telenursing has been used in various nursing service actions, including nursing care for patients with mental disorders. There is no research that has developed the use of telenursing to provide psychotherapy to mental illness and their families to prevent repeated shackling. Purpose: To find out the intention to make repeated shackling decisions in the family before and after the decision therapy without shackles using the telenursing method. **Method:** This study used a quasi-experimental method. The study was done on month July until September 2022, with a sample totaling 15 people. instrument study form questionnaire decision stocks Daulima And Therapy Decision Maintenance Without Pasung. **Result:** There was influence therapy decision maintenance without stocks to intention decision stocks family p- value <0.005. **Conclusion:** The telenursing method of treatment decisions without shackles has an effect on the intense decision to re-shackle in families with

Keywords : Telenursing; intention; family; re-shackle

SPIRITUALITY AND RECOVERY OF MENTAL DISORDER: LITERATUR REVIEW

Sawab^{1,3}, Ah Yusuf², Rizky Fitriyasaki²

¹Doctoral Program of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

²Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding : sawab-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Management of mental disorders through a recovery approach is a service developed in the world. Currently, the recovery of mental disorders is still focused on clinical recovery, which focuses on drug therapy that has an impact on the quality of life. The patient's self-empowerment to be able to control himself, and get a meaningful life is a challenge in the recovery of mental disorders. Spirituality can help a person realize the meaning and purpose of his life, believe in his abilities, be optimistic about the future, and calm his mind. Therefore developing nursing services that are oriented towards recovery by emphasizing spirituality in aspects of cultural norms, values, and nursing practices requires a good understanding. This literature review aims to explore spirituality and mental illness recovery practices. **Method:** This study used a literature review design with four databases: Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, and SpringerLink. There were articles published in 2019 -2023. Keywords used are 1) spirituality or religiosity AND recovery AND mental illness. 2) spirituality or religiosity AND recovery AND severe mental disorder. Protocol and literature review evaluation use PRISMA. **Result:** A total of 449 article were screened and 15 articles were selected for inclusion. The selected articles comprised various types of study design that qualitative or quantitative research articles published in 2019-2023 in English and free access to the full text. The findings show that spirituality helps mental disorders in building self-confidence, self-control, finding strength, and building hope to find the meaning of life. The ability to control oneself and find the meaning of life with mental disorders is a psychological well-being that can improve the quality of one's life. Spirituality is a catalyst in the recovery of mental disorders. **Conclusion:** Recovery from mental disorders is complex. Recovery is a process of helping empower patients with their limitations to find meaning in life. In nursing practice is important to pay attention to aspects of spirituality in the process of recovering from mental disorders.

Keywords: spirituality; mental disorder; recovery; literature review

“I AM GRATEFUL WITH MY LIFE”: EXPLORING RESILIENCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDONESIAN ADULTS LIVING WITH HIV

Novianti Laililah^{1*}, Nursalamf², Retno Indarwati²

¹Master of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

²Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: noviantilaililah9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: People with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) experience psychosocial problems such as depression, stigma, rejection and anger during their treatment process. Under these conditions, resilience in PLHIV needs to be formed to improve their quality of life. This study aimed to explore resilience and quality of life in PLHIV. **Method:** A qualitative study with a phenomenology approach was employed to explore resilience and quality of life on adults living with HIV. In-depth interviews were conducted with twelve adolescents who were selected purposively based on criteria including those aged > 20 years, having been diagnosed with HIV infection, and receiving ART for more than a year. All participants were registered in the outpatient clinic in one top referral hospital in Surabaya. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. **Result:** Five themes were identified from the data: self-acceptance, spiritual satisfaction, personal competence, social living a normal life, and there is hope. **Conclusion:** adults with HIV accept their current condition, after all the challenges they face in the form of stigma and rejection. PLHIV stated that through acceptance of these conditions, satisfaction will be realized in life both physically, psychologically and socially. The findings of this study serve as input for nurses to maintain the quality of life in adults who have HIV.

Keywords: Resilience; Quality of life; HIV/AIDS; PLHIV

THE EFFECT OF PEER GROUP SUPPORT WITH BOOKLETS MEDIA TO THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS ABOUT EARLY MARRIAGE

Fanny Nayluzzuharo' N¹, Tiyani¹, Esti Yunitasari², Retnayu Pradanie², Joni Haryanto³

¹ Student at Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: esti-y@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Indonesia, early marriage is not uncommon, especially in rural areas with various cultural, social, and economic backgrounds. The percentage of early marriages increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, which is attributable to a shortage of information among adolescents. Peer group support is a method of learning that involves use of peer support. The purpose of this study is to explain the effect of peer group support with booklets media to the knowledge and attitudes of adolescent about early marriage. **Method:** The research design used was Quasy Experimental pre-post control group design. The population in this study were 182 respondents in Talang Kembar Village using purposive sampling technique. The sample size in this study, the treatment group had 30 respondents and the control group had 30. The independent variable in this study is peer group support with booklets media. The dependent variable in this study is the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about early marriage. This research instrument using a questionnaire, then statistical analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test and the Mann-Whitney U Test with a significance value of $\alpha \leq 0,05$. **Result:** The results showed that peer group support with booklets media increased the knowledge of adolescent ($p=0.000$) and attitudes ($p=0.000$) about early marriage. **Conclusion:** Peer group support with booklets media can help improve Adolescents knowledge and attitudes about early marriage. Therefore, for further research, a peer group support booklets media can be employed as an alternative in health education for adolescents.

Keywords: Peer Group Support; Booklets; Early Marriage; Knowledge; Attitude

INTEGRATION OF TELEMENTAL HEALTH AND MOBILE HEALTH TO REACH OUT PATIENTS AT COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW APPROACH

Rian Priambodo^{1*}, Rizki Fitryasari² RR Dian Tristiana²

¹Master of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

²Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: rian.priambodo-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) need to digitize mental health services to address disparities and improve access to healthcare. The digitalization needs is the integration of mental health services that can reach interactions between service providers and recipients with media such as telemental health and mobile health. **Method:** A literature search was conducted in March 2023. Secondary data were used from studies that are available. Secondary data sources were obtained from internationally reputable journal articles with the theme of telehealth. The literature used was obtained from the databases Scopus, Web of Science, and PubMed. **Result & Conclusion:** The article used supports a systematic review in mental health services on an ongoing basis with emergency, stable conditions, as well as the process of counseling and follow-up therapy with telemental health and mobile health media.

Keywords: *Telementah health; mobile health; psychiatric*

IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH COACHING FOR PEOPLE WITH MENTAL HEALTH DISORDER: A SCOPING REVIEW

Andriani¹, Ah Yusuf², Rizky Fitryasari², Kusri S Kadar³, Sitti Musdalifah Ahmad⁴, Ariyanti Saleh³

¹Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

²Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing Universitas Hasanudin, Makasar Indonesia

³Hospital staff of Universitas Hasanudin, Makasar Indonesia e-mail corresponding: ners.andriani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem that is still often found in society is the phenomenon of people with mental disorders which causes a decrease in productivity and the occurrence of violent behavior, so that promotive and preventive efforts are needed in dealing with mental health problems, namely in the form of education through health coaching. The aim of this research is to explore what is known about the use of health coaching for people with mental health problems. **Methods:** PubMed, Science Direct, Google Scholar, Lilacs, ScieLo, DOAJ, ProQuest, and GARUDA were all searched. Based on PRISMA, the reviewing guideline was selected and used 'Convidence Support' tools to organize and analyze the data. **Results:** This study found that there are techniques for conducting health coaching to patients with mental disorders using application media, such as the Intellicare platform, REACH, WeMOVE, NIATx, Telephone Coaching (TC), and MITI which are most often used in reducing symptoms of depression, stress severe even schizophrenia. **Conclusion:** This comprehensive study demonstrated that health coaching overcomes the problem of mental disorders by reducing their symptoms and even reducing the effects of drug dependence and also increasing their physical activity.

Keywords: health coaching; mental health problems; health outcome

COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVES OF PARENT ABOUT SELF HARM BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS DUE TO SOCIAL MEDIA IN KEBUMEN REGENCY

Ike Mardiaty Agustin^{1*}, Fadilla Mulyaningrum², Sawiji³

^{1,2,3}Gombong Muhammadiyah University
Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 461 Gombong Kebumen, Central Java
e-mail corresponding: ikeagustin2583@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Social media users in Indonesia are dominated by teenagers in the age category 15-19 years (91%). From social media there is a negative side, one of which is self-harm behavior. The case of self-harm itself causes the emergence of various mental health problems in adolescents, including negative emotions such as fear, excessive anxiety and hallucinations. If this happens continuously, it can lead to suicide, at its development stage a teenager still needs parental assistance, therefore the perspective of parental knowledge regarding self-harm behavior needs to be observed to maintain adolescent mental health. Aim: To find out the perspective of parental knowledge about self-harm behavior in adolescents due to social media. **Method:** This research is a quantitative descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The number of samples as many as 142 respondents with purposive sampling technique, the instrument used is a questionnaire on the level of knowledge of self harm that has been modified and has been tested for validity and reliability of data analysis in this study using univariate analysis. **Result:** 142 respondents showed a good knowledge category with a total of 119 people (83.8%), sufficient knowledge by 22 people (15.5%), and lack of knowledge by 1 person (7%). With the majority characteristics of respondents aged 46-55 years with a total of 61 respondents (43%), high school education level with a total of 76 respondents (53.1%), not working or housewives with a total of 65 respondents (45.5%) , and respondents with the Islamic religion amounted to 135 respondents (94.4%). **Conclusion:** The results of this study can contribute to developing further research on self-harm behavior, especially the involvement of other components in the phase of adolescent development.

Keywords: Knowledge; Mental Health; Self Harm; Social Media; Adolescent

EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE APP-BASED INTERVENTION FOR REDUCING DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Nadiya Sahara Annisa^{1*}, Audy Savira Yustanti¹, Joni Haryanto², Kristiawati²

¹ Master Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Lecture Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: nadiya.sahara.annisa-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Depression is still one of the mental health disorders with the highest prevalence in the world. Depression is the 4th highest disease in the world according to WHO. Less than 25% of people with depression receive further treatment, the majority of whom do not go to health care for fear of being stigmatized by others. This problem can be overcome by using technology as an intervention to reduce depressive symptoms. **Method:** Searching articles used Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) with keywords of *m-health OR mobile health OR mobile app health AND intervention OR program AND reduce OR reduction AND depression OR depressive symptoms*. This research used academic databases including: Scopus, CINAHL, ScienceDirect and Pubmed with inclusion criteria include: articles published in 2018-2023 using RCT who testing the effectiveness of Mobile App-based intervention for reducing depressive symptoms and in English and using *The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal* method. **Result:** : A total of 10 RCT articles were analyzed in this research. Participants in this study were adults. All research related to various types of Mobile App-based interventions to reduce depressive symptoms such as *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Mindfulness, Behavioural activation dan Psychotherapy*. **Conclusion:** This research shows that some interventions or programs that have been analyzed effectively can reduce depressive symptoms. Further research is needed to conduct more clinical trials to determine which applications have greater influence and improvement.

Keywords: mHealth; Application; Intervention; Depression; *Randomized Controlled Trial*

DOES GENDER AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AFFECT ADOLESCENT EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN CYBERBULLYING?

Nia Agustinarsih^{1,2*}, Ah Yusuf³, Ahsan⁴

¹Doctoral Student, Faculty Of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kepanjen, Malang, Indonesia,

³Ah Yusuf, Faculty Of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia,

⁴Ahsan, facultyOf Health Science, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: anisa.hanifa1115@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The inability to regulate emotions in adolescents who are involved in cyberbullying will result in various physiological, psychological and behavioral problems. **Aim:** The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence emotion regulation in adolescents who are involved in cyberbullying. **Method:** This study used a cross-sectional design with the population being teenagers aged 15-18 years in a school in Malang district. Data was collected using google form for 1 week. The instrument was adapted and developed from the Revised Cyberbullying Inventory, emotional intelligence questionnaire, and emotion regulation questionnaire including situation selection, situation modification, attention deployment, cognitive change, and response modulation. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression. **Result:** In the victim, emotional intelligence has an effect on situation modification ($0.014 < 0.05$). For perpetrators, gender has an effect on attention deployment ($0.022 < 0.05$). For victims-perpetrators, emotional intelligence has an effect on situation modification and attentional deployment, each of which has the same significance value ($0.018 < 0.05$). In adolescents who are not involved, gender has an influence on cognitive change ($0.036 < 0.05$), and emotional intelligence has an influence on response modulation ($0.000 < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Gender and emotional intelligence affect emotion regulation so further research is needed on other factors that influence emotion regulation to make appropriate interventions regarding emotion regulation in adolescents.

Keywords: emotional intelligence; emotion regulation; adolescents; cyberbullying

THE CORRELATION OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

Firnanda Erindia¹, Ah Yusuf², Rr Dian Tristiana²

¹Master Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya Indonesia

²Lecture Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: Firnanda.erindia-2022@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Increasing smartphone overuse among children is an addictive behavior that not only creates physical difficulties but also affects their mental health in ways such as mood changes, withdrawal, emotional discomfort, fear and worry regarding certain social situations. The study aimed at determining the correlation between smartphone addiction with anxiety and depression in elementary school Pawyatan Daha Kediri East Java. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design. The sampling method was simple random sampling and 154 students from Elementary School Pawyatan Daha Kediri East Java comprised the sample. Data collection was carried out in November to December 2022. In this study, the independent variable was smartphone addiction as measured by the smartphone addiction risk children questionnaire (SARCQ), and the dependent variable was anxiety and depression as measured by the revised child anxiety and depression scale (RCADS). Data analysis was performed using the Spearman Rho correlation with $\alpha=0.05$. **Result:** The study showed the majority 77.3% of respondents are addicted to smartphones in the high category, anxiety, and depression majority 52.6% of respondents are general anxiety disorders category, and statistical test results show a significant correlation with a p-value of 0.001 ($p<0.005$) and r 0.330. **Conclusions:** Smartphone addiction has a correlation with anxiety and depression in school-aged children, parents must supervise their children's smartphone use in order to help them develop character and avoid addictive behavior.

Keywords: smartphone addiction; mental health; anxiety; depression; children

THE ASSOCIATION OF SELF-CONTROL WITH INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG TEENAGER'S STUDENTS

Ariestika Baktian Hapsari¹, Rizki Fitryasari^{1*}, Dianis Wulan Sari¹, Rr. Dian Tristiana¹, Ah Yusuf¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: rizki-f-p-k@fkip.unar.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Teenager's student tend to be more interested in using internet and vulnerable to internet addiction. Self-control as internal factors which important for controlling internet usage in teenager. The study was aimed to analyze the relationship between self-control and internet addiction. **Method:** A correlational design with cross-sectional approach was used in this study. The population was teenager's student in senior High Student in Surakarta, Indonesia. 165 teenager's student were obtained by cluster sampling. The independent variable was self-control and the dependent variable was internet addiction. Data were collected using questionnair of Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and Self-control Scale. The data then analysis by the Spearman test. **Result:** The study showed there was a relationship between self-control and internet addiction with negative direction ($p = 0.000$, $r: -0.456$). **Conclusion:** High self-control in using internet helps school's teenagers to consider the consequences and regulate internet use as needed and make the low internet addiction.

Keywords: internet addiction, self-control, school's teenagers, adolescent

ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AND SLEEP DISORDERS IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

Irmawan Andri Nugroho, Susanto Rakhman

Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong,
Central Java, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: andri@unimugo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a chronic disease that occurs in all countries around the world. COPD causes sufferers to experience limited activities that can trigger feelings of psychological stress and anxiety. The anxiety felt by COPD patients is very disturbing and can affect the quality of their sleep, while people who are sick need a lot of sleep. This situation makes COPD patients experience ineffective sleep and change their sleep patterns due to feelings of anxiety about the environment and the disease. **Method:** This study aims to analyze the relationship between anxiety levels and sleep quality in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. This research is a descriptive correlation with a cross-sectional approach. A sample of 30 COPD patients was taken using the consecutive sampling technique. **Result:** The characteristics of majority of COPD patients at the UPT Puskesmas Bruno Inpatient Unit are male and aged 56–65 years. The anxiety level of COPD patients at the UPT Puskesmas Bruno Inpatient Unit is mostly in the moderate anxiety category. Most of the sleep quality of COPD patients at the UPT Puskesmas Bruno Inpatient Unit is in the poor category. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between the level of anxiety and sleep quality of COPD patients at the UPT Puskesmas Bruno Inpatient Unit with $p=0.002$.

Keywords: anxiety; sleep; copd

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND CAREGIVER RESILIENCE WHO CARES FOR PEOPLE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

Amelia Susanti¹, Diana Arianti²

¹Nurse Professional Education Study Program, STIKes Alifah, Padang, Indonesia

²Nursing Study Program, STIKes Alifah, Padang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding : ameliaaska@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Schizophrenic disorders cause personality changes and severe social incompatibility so that schizophrenic sufferers experience personal, social, vocational and physical discrepancies, this makes schizophrenic sufferers experience dependence on other people, especially on family members as caregivers. This study aims to see how far the relationship between self-efficacy and the resilience of families who care for clients with schizophrenia. **Method:** This research was a descriptive analysis research with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling, a sample of 114 families caring for schizophrenic clients in the Andalas sub-district in January 2023. The independent variable in this study was the self-efficacy of caregivers who cared for schizophrenics and the dependent variable was the resilience of caregivers who cared for schizophrenics. The research instrument used the Generally Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) Questionnaire and the Connor Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) Questionnaire. **Result:** The results of the study stated that 43.0% of respondents had cared for clients with schizophrenia for >9 years, and 52.7% of respondents were clients' parents, 54.4% of care givers who cared for schizophrenics had low self-efficacy, 53.5% Care givers who care for people with schizophrenia have low resilience, and it is found that there is a relationship between self-efficacy and the resilience of caregivers who care for people with schizophrenia in Andalas sub-district Padang (p-value = 0.002). **Conclusions:** The results of the study stated that care giver self-efficacy was related to care giver resilience in caring for schizophrenic patients. For this reason, it is hoped that health workers will further improve the ability of families to care for people with schizophrenia, especially for care givers through continuous health education.

Keywords: *Self-Efficacy; Resilience; Schizophrenia; and Caregiver*

SOCIAL SUPPORT, STRESS AND ANXIETY OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CORRELATION STUDY

Merry Noviyanti¹, Mira Triharini² Elida Ulfiana²

¹Master Program Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Airlangga, Surabaya Indonesia

²Lecture Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: merry.noviyanti-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tension situations such as during the COVID-19 pandemic have caused overseas students to overreact to the situation at hand to feel they spend much energy because of the anxiety they experience. Overseas students become tired, panicky, and fearful due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus during this pandemic, and they still live in overseas cities far from their parents. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between social support and levels of stress and anxiety in overseas students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: This study uses a correlational descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. There were 101 overseas students from the Nursing Bachelor study program as respondents. Determination of respondents using consecutive sampling techniques following the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The independent variable is social support. The dependent variable is the level of stress and anxiety. Data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed using Spearman's Rho test with a significance level of <0.05 . **Result:** Spearman's Rho test results show that the relationship between social support has a negative effect on stress levels ($p=0.000$, $r=-0.459$) and anxiety ($p=0.002$, $r=-0.305$) in overseas students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: It was concluded that individuals who have good and positive social support would have high self-esteem, high self-confidence, and have a more optimistic outlook in dealing with something that causes anxiety, worry, and anxiety, especially when dealing with situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the individual can handle it well. In this study, the support needed by migrant students is emotional support, appreciation, instrumental, and information.

Keywords: Social Support, Stress Level, Anxiety, Overseas Students, Nursing Students, COVID-19 pandemic

ANALYSIS OF CYBERBULLYING EVENTS WITH ANXIETY LEVELS IN NEW STUDENTS

Welly^{1*}, Edo Gusdiansyah²

^{1,2} Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Alifah Padang

e-mail corresponding: ¹ wellysajaa@gmail.com, ² edogusdiansyah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Higher education currently relies on a paperless campus supported by IT for the learning process. Students are using the internet more frequently, which has increased social media's accessibility. Internet users may now readily get the information they require, whether it be about study, entertainment, events, or other topics thanks to technological advancements. Overuse of various social media platforms by students can have detrimental effects, including cyberbullying, which has an effect on mental health issues, particularly anxiety. The goal of this study was to ascertain the connection between cyberbullying and new students' anxiety levels. **Method:** A cross-sectional research method for analytical descriptive research. The research was conducted at the Institute of Health Science Alifah Padang in January 2023. The population in this study were all new nursing program students total of 243 people. The sampling technique in this study is simple random sampling. **Result:** The study showed a p-value of 0.003. It revealed a strong association between new students' cyberbullying and anxiety. **Conclusion:** Institutions must therefore be equipped to offer instructional resources for psychological issues like anxiousness.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Anxiety, New Students

IDENTIFICATION OF STRESS, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION LEVELS IN FAMILY CAREGIVERS OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS

Rindayati Rindayati¹, Anwar Ma'ruf¹, Nisa Kurnia Illahiati² Mahfudli Mahfudli³, Emuliana Sulpat^{1,3}, Kaldera Yugi Pratama⁴

¹ Departement of Health, Faculty of Vocational, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Communication Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴ Surya Medika Hospitol, Gresik, East Java, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: rindayati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Care for people with mental disorders at home according to the policy guidelines for community mental health services requires a family caregiver who is responsible for recovering from the patient's illness. This study aims to identify the levels of stress, anxiety, and depression in family caregivers who care for people with mental disorders. **Method:** This research design uses a quantitative descriptive approach. The population is family caregivers who care for people with mental disorders, the sampling technique with purposive sampling obtained 63 respondents. Data collection used the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS) questionnaire. The research variables are stress, anxiety, and depression. Ethical Approval by Muhammadiyah University Gresik number 028/KET/II.3.UMG/KEP/A/ 2022, on 25 February 2022, by quantitative descriptive analysis. **Result:** Shows the stress level is 48% mild stress caregiver, 16% moderate stress, and 6% severe stress, while the respondent's anxiety level is 60% moderate anxiety and 2% very severe anxiety; while the majority of depression, namely 57% mild depression, 22% moderate depression, and 2% severe depression. **Conclusion:** Providing complementary interventions by considering local wisdom is very important, especially the promotion of mental health to prevent further psychiatric problems in family caregivers.

Keywords: stress, anxiety, depression, family caregiver, mental disorders

DESCRIPTION OF SELF-ESTEEM OF SOCIAL MEDIA USERS IN ADOLESCENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Siti Kotijah^{1,3}, Ah. Yusuf², Rizki Fitriyasaki P.K.², Novita Verayanti Manalu^{1,4}, Titik Sumiatin⁵

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya

² Lecture Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya

³ Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto

⁴ Universitas Advent Indonesia

⁵ Polytechnic of Health Surabaya

e-mail corresponding: siti.kotijah-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescents' use of social media has now become a basic need that, if not met, will be considered obsolete. However, on the other hand, the current use of social media has caused various psychological impacts on adolescents, including impairment of self-esteem. **Goals and objectives:** The objective of this article is to test and demonstrate the relationship between the use of social media and self-esteem among adolescents. **Method:** The literature review included research from four databases, resulting in 1,791 published research articles (2019-2023). A total of 25 studies qualified for inclusion and quality assessment. The PRISMA checklist was followed. **Result:** All studies that address the impact of social media usage on adolescents have a significant relationship with self-esteem, both positive and negative. Research studies that have a positive relationship (using social media will increase self-esteem), whereas research studies that have a negative relationship will reduce self-esteem. Integration of both quantitative and qualitative data shows that factors that cause low self-esteem when using social media target other people (social comparisons). Its beauty, wealth or success. **Conclusion:** Using other social media can impact one's self-esteem. As a result, there is a need for research on the positive use of social media and to examine the relationship between aspects that cause adolescents to make social comparisons.

Keywords: social media; self-esteem; adolescents

GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS OTHER AMONG THE HOMELESS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Wasiaty¹ Hanik Endang Nihayati² Rr. Dian Tristiana³

¹ Master of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

^{2,3} Lecture Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

e-mail corresponding: mochnoer717@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: People with reported mental disorders are homeless 25 to 50% across the study pools. This prevalence is predicted to continue to increase to about 92% if not treated immediately. The best intervention strategy as a mechanism to overcome the impact associated with this disorder is to provide insight into the epidemiology of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. **Method:** We searched Scopus, Web of Science, Science Direct, and PubMed, in languages UK, published between 2018-2023 with a retrospective study design to find out the global prevalence of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders among the homeless. Guidelines The Joanna Briggs Institute was used to assess eligibility, PRISMA quality, and listings check to guide this review. **Result:** The prevalence of schizophrenia is 13.20%. studies conducted on or after 2010, and by 8.88% for studies that were conducted before 2010, while the prevalence of psychosis was 24.44%. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders among homeless people is still very high. Matter this is not only a nursing problem, but also a social, economic, and social problem multidimensional which requires hard work from us (nurses) to deal with it.

Keywords: Schizophrenia; Homeless; Mental Disorder; psychotic.

BURNOUT AMONG NURSES DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAK: A COMPARISON BETWEEN INDONESIA AND TIMOR-LESTE

Yurike Septianingrum^{1*}, Andikawati Fitriasaki¹, Nunik Purwanti¹, Lono Wijayanti¹, Siti Nurjanah¹, Jony da Silva², Domingos Soares², Joaquin Gregorio², Paulo Lopez², Jermias da Cruz², Angelina A. Gusmao²

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia 60243

²Associação Dos Enfermeiros de Timor-Leste (Timor-Leste Nurses Association), Rua Estrada de Bairro Pite, Eis Puskesmas Maloa Dili, Timor-Leste
e-mail corresponding: yurikesepti12@unusa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Excessive workload and psychological pressure faced by nurses during the COVID-19 outbreak make nurses vulnerable to burnout, which in turn has an impact on mental health. This study aims to analyze the burnout comparison between nurses in two tropical countries (Indonesia and Timor-Leste) during the COVID-19 outbreak. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted on a hundred nurses from two hospitals in different countries, selected by proportional random sampling. Data were collected using a web-based questionnaire, consisting of a sociodemographic questionnaire, work-related characteristics, and the Maslach Burnout Inventory-General Survey (MBI-GS). Pearson's chi-square test, ordinal logistic regression, independent t-test, and Mann-Whitney test were performed to analyze the data. **Result:** The majority of nurses in Indonesia and Timor-Leste experienced moderate emotional exhaustion (44% vs 44%), cynicism (54% vs 56%), and professional efficacy (50% vs 60%). There was a significant difference in the dimensions of cynicism based on the mean scale ($p=0.001$). **Conclusion:** Compared with Timorese nurses, Indonesian nurses experienced similar burnout. These results findings that nurses' burnout is a global issue in nursing. Appropriate coping strategies are needed to deal with stressors. In addition, policies and procedures are important to support nurses' well-being and improve their quality of care.

Keywords: burnout; COVID-19; Indonesia; Timor-Leste

SECOND VICTIM EXPERIENCE, COPING STYLES, COMPASSION FATIGUE, AND COMPASSION SATISFACTION AMONG NURSES IN CHINA

Xizhao Li¹, Chong Mei Chan^{2*}, Che Chong Chin², Yamin Li³, Ling Wang⁴

¹Student University of Malaya, Malaysia

²University of Malaya, Malaysia

³Second Xiang Hospital of Central South University

⁴King's College London

e-mail coresponding: mcchong@um.edu.my

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Secondary traumatic stress, which is a component of compassion fatigue, is a potent factor contributing to fear and is a common symptom of second-victim experiences. Coping styles have been identified as mediator variables in the relationship between stress and distress according to stress coping theory. Negative coping strategies worsen the passive effect of second-victim-related stress and limit the advantages of second-victim support on the professional quality of life. This study aimed to investigate the impact of second-victim experiences on nurses' professional quality of life, and to determine the mediating role of coping styles in this relationship. **Method:** A cross-sectional study design was employed. Multistage sampling was used to recruit 1335 registered nurses from nine tertiary hospitals in Hunan province, China. Participants were invited to complete a survey comprising the Second Victim Experience and Support Tool, the Simplified Coping Style Questionnaire, and the Professional Quality of Life Scale. **Results:** The findings revealed that 67% (n = 899) of nurses had experienced second-victim events during their careers. Both second-victim experiences and coping styles were significantly associated with nurses' professional quality of life. The 95% Bias-corrected bootstrap confidence interval did not contain 0, confirming the significance of the mediation effect. **Conclusion:** Second-victim experiences are prevalent among nurses, particularly in complex and technologically advanced healthcare environments. This study highlights the importance of addressing the increasing compassion fatigue and decreasing compassion satisfaction experienced by nurses who have suffered adverse events. It is recommended that hospitals and nurse leaders provide training programs to enhance nurses' comprehensive understanding of the second-victim experience.

Keywords: victim; coping style; fatigue; satisfaction; nurse

EMPOWERING FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS THROUGH INTEGRATIVE INTERVENTIONS: MITIGATING RELAPSE RISK AND IMPROVING CAREGIVING SKILLS

Dwi Indah Iswanti*¹, Nursalam², Rizki Fitryasari², Rika Sarfika³

¹Doctoral Program in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia.

³Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatra, Indonesia.

e-mail coresponding : dwi.indah.iswanti-2021@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with schizophrenia require extended treatment and recovery, leaving their families and support systems feeling helpless. When patients with schizophrenia experience a relapse, their families may not have the necessary knowledge or ability to make informed decisions. Integrative empowerment is a strategy that utilizes outside-in and inside-out empowerment to increase the ability of families to care for their loved ones and prevent relapse. This study aimed to investigate the impact of integrative empowerment on enhancing the family's ability to care for and prevent relapse in patients with schizophrenia. **Method:** The research design was a quasi-experimental pre-post test with a control group. The independent variable was integrative empowerment, and the dependent variable was the family's ability to care for and prevent relapse in patients with schizophrenia. The sample consisted of 70 respondents, with 35 participants in the treatment group and 35 participants in the control group, selected using purposive sampling. The instrument used was developed from the Barthel Index and CTiCAMIS. The data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests. **Result:** There was a significant change in the family's ability to care for patients with schizophrenia before and after the integrative empowerment intervention ($p < 0.001$), while there was no change in the control group's ability to care for patients with schizophrenia ($p > 0.05$). Integrative empowerment had a significant impact on increasing the family's ability to care for and prevent relapse in patients with schizophrenia ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** Nurses can help families strengthen their positive caregiving experiences through the home visit program by utilizing making meaning and spiritual coping as resources for integrative empowerment. This study's findings highlight the importance of integrative empowerment in enhancing the family's ability to care for and prevent relapse in patients with schizophrenia.

Keywords: Family Ability; Family Nursing; Integrative Empowerment; Schizophrenia

LITERATURE REVIEW : VIRTUAL REALITY THERAPY FOR CANCER

Desi Ariyana Rahayu ^{1,2*}, Ah Yusuf ³

¹ Doctoral Program, Faculty of Nursing, University Airlangga , Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University Semarang, Indonesia

³ Lecture Faculty of Nursing, University Airlangga , Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding : desi.ariyana.rahayu-2022@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Virtual Reality Therapy (VRT) is one of the therapies that can be used in the management of anxiety and depression in patients with psychological disorders. VRT is increasingly being used for the diagnosis, assessment, and treatment of mental disorders. Cancer is one of the palliative illness that cause psychological conditions. Chemotherapy was the biggest factor causing anxiety in cancer patients coupled with patients' perception of the cancer itself. The condition of psychology affects the physical state of a person because psychology is one of the factors that determine the quality of a person's immunity. **Method:** this research design is a literature review, starting with topic selection, then searching through several databases, namely: Science Direct, ProQuest, PubMed, Ebscohost, Google Scholar. Article reviewed from 2018 to 2022. Protocol and evaluation of literature review using PRISMA checklist and Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline. **Result :** Virtual reality (VR) is one of the progressed innovations that permits a individual to be brought into the virtual world. Clients lock in in immersive innovation encounters through a combination of innovations counting headmounted shows, earphones, joyssticks or other gadgets for control of the virtual environment. The framework takes after the developments of the user's head and gives them the dream of being totally encompassed by a virtual world. The multimodal boost (visual, sound-related, material and olfactory) given amid the utilize of VR contributes to the genuine taste. **Conclusion :** VRT is one of the therapies that can be given to help maintain psychological condition for cancer patients. By helping patients maintaining their psychological conditions, the immune system of the patients can be developed during the chemotherapy process.

Keywords: cancer; virtual reality; spiritual therapy

HEALTH PROMOTING LIFESTYLE AMONGST NURSES IN INDONESIA; A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Syiddatul Budury^{1*}, Priyagung Gusmantara¹, Nunik Purwanti¹, Nur Hidaayah¹ Khamida Khamida¹, Siti Khuzaimah Ahmad Sharoni²

¹Departement of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, 60237 Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.

²Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, UiTM Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia
e-mail corresponding : syiddatbr@unusa.ac.id

Introduction: Nurses are expected to be role models for the surrounding environment, both patients and families, particularly in clean and healthy living behaviours that can reduce the occurrence of obesity. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of obesity and a healthy lifestyle among nurses at the Surabaya Islamic Hospital. **Method:** a cross-sectional study method with 406 nurses recruited by accidental sampling using questionnaires via an online survey. The Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile II (HLP-II) questionnaire was used to collect data from December 2022 to February 2023. **Result:** According to the findings, 191 nurses (47.04%) were obese. A healthy lifestyle has a total score of 129.77 ± 17.89 . Spiritual development received the highest score with 25.39 ± 3.76 , interpersonal relationship 23.90 ± 3.60 , nutritional 20.98 ± 3.57 , health responsibility 20.34 ± 3.93 , stress management 19.57 ± 3.42 , and physical activity 18.04 ± 4.27 . According to the findings of the Pearson analysis, there was a weak relationship between body mass index and physical activity ($r=0.106$, p -value = 0.033), as well as body mass index and interpersonal relationships ($r=0.120$, p -value 0.015). **Conclusion:** Nurses obesity is a public health issue because nurses are not only self-sufficient individuals, but also role models for those around them. As a result, hospital and government policies to increase awareness of how dangers of obesity are required.

Keywords: Health; Indonesia; lifestyle; nurse

BOARD GAME AS A MEDIA OF GROUP ACTIVITIES THERAPY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW SELF-ESTEEM

Desi^{1*}, Sania Elshaday Lekawael¹, T. Arie Setiawan Prasida²

¹ Nursing Science Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga, Indonesia

² Visual Communication Design Study Program, Faculty of Information Technology, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: desi.desi@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Someone who experiences low self-esteem will make himself lack self-confidence and tend to withdraw. Also judge himself from the negative side, such as feeling worthless, inadequate, and not good. Therefore, individuals with symptoms of low self-esteem need to get treatment as early as possible so that things disturbing their thoughts, behavior, and emotions can be avoided. One of the treatments is group activity therapy using Self-Adventure's board game designed according to needs and goals. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of board games as group therapy activity media in individuals with low self-esteem. **Method:** This quantitative research method used the Pre Experimental one-group pretest-posttest design approach. The inclusion criteria for respondents involved in this study were senior high school students who indicated medium and low self-esteem categories (determined using the Self-Esteem Scale questionnaire from Morris Rosenberg). Respondents were taken from two senior high schools in Salatiga City, with each totaling 20 respondents, so the total of the respondents was 40. The treatment was conducted in 4 sessions in 4 weeks sequences on February to March 2023. The data were analyzed using the nonparametric Wilcoxon test technique. **Result:** The Asymp Sig (2-tailed) result (asymptotic significance for a two-tailed test) is 0.000. Statistically, it was declared significantly effective since the p-value was 0,000 < 0.05. **Conclusions:** Self-Adventure board games were very effective as a medium for group activity therapy in increasing individual self-esteem.

Keywords: Board Game; Experimental Game; Self Esteem; Group Therapy

MOSQUE CONGREGATIONAL COMPLIANCE IN IMPLEMENTING HEALTH PROTOCOLS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Mamnuaah^{1,2*} Nur Faidati³ Noorwahyu Trihidayati⁴

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

² Center for Women, Family, and Disaster Studies, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Economics, Social Sciences, and Humanities, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

⁴ Nursing Practitioner in Yogyakarta, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: mamnuaah@unisayogya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mosques as places of worship as well as community centers require health protocol management to overcome and cut the chain of transmission of COVID-19. The low obedience is due to individual awareness of the potential for diseases that affect their health behavior. The aimed was to analyze the effect of health protocol educational films on the compliance of mosque congregations during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Method:** The quantitative approach method is a quasi-experimental method with a static group comparison group design. Using the purposive sampling method, 46 people consisted of 29 people in the control group and 17 people in the intervention group. Compliance was measured using a questionnaire. Analysis by Mann-Whitney Test. **Result:** There is no effect of educational films on compliance with health protocols. Compliance with wearing masks ($p=0,373$), washing hands ($p=0,8000$, using hand sanitizers ($p=0,185$), not touching the face ($p=1,000$), keeping a distance ($p=0,283$), avoiding crowds ($p=0,270$), consumption of balanced nutrition ($p=0.721$), exercise 30' ($p=0.760$), get enough rest ($p=0.742$), wash hands in the mosque ($p=0.322$), wear masks in the mosque ($p=0.613$), keep a distance when cases increased ($p=0.328$), went to the mosque despite being sick ($p=0.190$), went to the mosque for a short time ($p=0.602$), ate and drank at the mosque ($p=0.981$), and sunbathe for immunity ($p=0.205$) and carrying a prayer rug ($p = 0.068$). Meanwhile, compliance with opening a mask when speaking has a p-value of $0.040 < 0.05$. **Conclusion:** There is an effect of educational films on compliance with health protocols

Keywords: Compliance; COVID-19 Pandemic; Health Protocol; Mosque Congregational

EFFECT OF MUROTTAL ALQUR'AN THERAPY AGAINST STRESS IN MENTAL ILLNESS CAREGIVERS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Tri Sumarsih^{1,2*}, Norkiah binti Arsat³,

¹ PhD Nursing Student, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia Sabah,
Kinabalu, Malaysia

² Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas
Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Central Java, Indonesia

³ Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Malaysia
Sabah, Kinabalu, Malaysia

e-mail corresponding : ners.putra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The trend of increasing severe mental disorders every year requires comprehensive care and treatment. Patients and the caregivers encounter stressful situations, and the stress of such situations has been reported to have substantial negative effects on family caregivers. The aim of this study was to identify the effect of murottal Al-Qur'an therapy on stress in the mental illness caregivers using empirical literature published in the last five years.

Method: The data source for article search was conducted through the Google Scholar (2018-2023), Springer (2018-2023) and Science Direct (2018-2023), Pubmed (2018-2023) databases to retrieve relevant articles published in English and Indonesian. The article search strategy uses PICOST frame work with keywords tailored to the topic of writing. Articles were selected based on title, abstract review or full text according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria before being included in the review for review.

Result: A total of 7 articles were submitted to compile this literature review. Stress triggers deep and persistent feelings of worry or fear so that it refers to less specific threats **Conclusion:** from 7 related articles, the mental illness caregivers who experience stress problems can be treated with murottal Al-qur an therapy, so it can be concluded that there is an effect of murratal Al-quran relaxation therapy on the level of stress in mental illness caregivers.

Keywords: stress; caregivers; murottal Alqur'an; mental illness

NURSES' RESILIENCE OF TAKING CARE OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Rifky Octavia Pradipta^{1*}, Yulis Setiya Dewi¹, Hidayat Arifin¹, Arina Qonaah¹, Titis Mustikowati Danasari¹

¹ Faculty of Nursing, University Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding : rifki-op@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Resilience in nursing was necessary for the care of patients with COVID-19. Resilient nurses would lead to good knowledge and self-control and manage to carry out good care. Resilient nurses would have a good coping to recover from situations and conditions that cause stress. This study aimed to explore nursing resilience in taking care of patients with COVID-19. **Method:** This study used a qualitative approach to explore and understand the resilience of nurses taking care of patients with COVID-19. Semi-structured interviews were conducted using a voice-over-Internet protocol. Interviews were transcribed, read in-depth, and analyzed. **Result:** Thirty nurses were interviewed. Four themes were extracted: anxiety felt by nurses, The process of adapting to changes in treatment procedures, social support, and time management. **Conclusion:** Nurses' resilience helps them stay motivated to work in providing optimal care to patients. This qualitative research provides an overview of how resilience strengthens nurses in carrying out their duties even though COVID-19 can endanger their health.

Keywords: COVID-19; experience; nurses; resilience; qualitative research

LITERATURE STUDY: ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF STUNTING INCIDENCE IN INDONESIA

Meti Agustini^{1*}

¹ University of Muhammadiyah, Banjarmasin e-mail corresponding : metiagustini@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of stunting in Indonesia is influenced by complex factors, one of which is psychosocial. The consequences of stunting problems at an early age can have an impact until later age and can have an impact on intergenerational nutrition problems. Therefore, the determinants of psychosocial factors of stunting in Indonesia must be identified. This study aimed to analyze the psychosocial determinants of stunting incidence in Indonesia.

Methods: This literature review based on Google Scholar, Pubmed, and Science Direct databases. The search carried out by entering keywords “determinant” “psychosocial” “stunting” “Indonesia” and selection according to predetermined criteria for analysis. Analyzed articles both in bahasa and english published between Januari 2013 until March 2023. The Prisma Checklist guided this review, title, abstract, full-text and methodology for assessed eligibility of the studies.

Results: The results of the analysis of 12 literatures stated that psychosocial determinants that influence the incidence of stunting in Indonesia are maternal knowledge, family roles, family support, parenting, and age of motherhood.

Conclusions: Maternal knowledge, family roles, family support, parenting, and age of motherhood are psychosocial determinants of stunting in Indonesia.

Keywords: determinant; psychosocial; stunting; Indonesia

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION LEVEL AND NEGLIGENCE OF THE ELDERLY IN YOGYAKARTA

Suratini *¹, Efina Lestari²

^{1,2} Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Jalan Siliwangi No. 63, Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 55292, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding : ¹suratini@unisayogya.ac.id, ²efinalestarixpm1@gmail.com,

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Negligence is a failure committed by care providers for the elderly to provide good service or prepare everything that the elderly need to achieve optimal function and stay away from something dangerous. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of depression and negligence of the elderly. **Method:** This research applied a quantitative study with a descriptive correlation design using a cross sectional research design. The study involved 40 elderly aged 60-74 years in Kramatan Village Nogotirto Sleman Yogyakarta. The sample technique used simple random sampling using a questionnaire; the data analysis used the Spearman Rank test. **Result:** The results of data analysis with the Spearman Rank test obtained a significance value with a result of $0.004 \leq 0.05$, which means there was a relationship between the level of depression and negligence of the elderly; the correlation coefficient number was 0.449 meaning that the level of relationship strength was sufficient. **Conclusion :** In this study, the results showed that the majority of respondents experienced a moderate level of depression (65%). The negligence of the elderly with moderate negligence results is as much as (80.5%). For families who have elderly people, they can take good care of the elderly, help the elderly when they are unable to carry out their daily activities and include activities in the hamlet.

Keywords: Depression Level; Elderly Negligence

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STRESSOR WITH STRESS OF HEMODIALYSIS WARD HOSPITAL NURSES

Khoridatul Bahiyah^{1*}, Nur Mahfuzah Zein², Laily Hidayati³, Tintin Sukartini⁴
Nursing Faculty of Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}
e-mail corresponding: khoridatul.bahiyah22@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stress is normal body alarm occurred at persons with problem. Stress is response of stressor. Hemodialysis ward hospital nurses stressor consist of biological stressor, psychological stressor, social stressor, and cultural stressor. Heavy stress and prolonged were negative condition can have an impact on nurses social life and work environment. The study purpose was to identify correlation stressor with stress of Hemodialysis ward hospital nurses.

Method : The study used descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. Sample were 16 nurses as respondent. 8 nurses of Haji Hospital. 8 nurses of Soewandhie Hospital. Data sample collected used simple total sampling technique. The study used two variables were stressor and stress. Data were collected by questionnaire stressor and stress. Data analyzed used the Spearman Rank Correlation with significant level $<0,05$. **Result :** The result show Hemodialysis ward hospital nurses stressor : biological stressors (56%), pshycological stressor (50%), cultural stressor (56%), and social stressor (62%). Hemodialisys ward hospital nurses stress : mild stress (69%), moderate stress (31%) and heavy stress 0 (0%). Significant correlation show : biological stressor with stress ($p=0,013$), psychological stressor with stress ($p=0.058$), social stressor with stress ($p=0,005$) and cultural stressor with stress ($p=0,005$).

Conclusion: Most of Hemodialysis ward hospital nurses mild stress, because nurses have experiences to recognize, to control, and adaptation to the biological, psychological, social and cultural stressor.

Keywords: *stressor; stress; Hemodialysis ward; nurses*

EXPRESSION OF ANGRY EMOTION: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN ADOLESCENTS

Nikmatul Fadilah^{1*}, Dinarwiyata², Dyah Wijayanti³

¹²³Nursing Department, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Surabaya
e-mail corresponding: nikmatulf@poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Aggressive behaviour and violence in adolescents are behaviour disorders that often arise and are related to the developmental phase of adolescents. Such behaviour can be detrimental to the youth themselves and the surrounding environment. The purpose of this study was to describe the emotional expression of anger in adolescents. **Method:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted on 160 students of junior high school in Surabaya. The variable was the angry emotions of with five indicators. Data were collected using The Multidimensional Anger Inventory. Descriptive statistics are used to explain data patterns. **Result:** The average value of Anger Arousal (AA) was 38.43, Range of Anger-eliciting Situations (RAS) was 25.66, Hostile outlook (HO) was 32.79, Anger-out (AO) was 11.06, and Anger- in (AI) of 17.87. The dimensions with a mean value of more than the value on the 50th percentile criterion were AA, RAS, and AI. The total value of anger dimensions was also more than value criteria (50-percentile). Teenagers were individuals who were more likely to show angry emotional responses (mean 125.81). The highest total emotion sub-scale is at 51-70 percentile (38.125%) and the second most at 31-50 percentile (37.5%). **Conclusion:** Handling aggressive behaviour in adolescents can be done through preventive, educative, and repressive efforts. Various efforts by avoiding trigger factors, getting used to thinking again, reviewing responses to trigger factors, extending and extinguishing anger fuses, through activities in the form of counselling, seminars, discussions, involvement of parents, community leaders, and security forces.

Keywords: Angry Emotion; Aggressive behaviour; Adolescent

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN ATRAUMATIC CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH POST SEXUAL ABUSE

Yessy Dessy Arna^{1*}

¹ Nursing Department, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Surabaya
e-mail corresponding : Yessydessyarna1976@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Data from Mother and Child Protection of Sidoarjo regency showed that the incidence of child abuse, especially sexual abuse from year to year has increased starting from 2020 to 2023. The increase in the number of sexual violence on children in Sidoarjo should be a concern because the data were obtained from the cases found or reported. Sexual violence happening to children in the community is a phenomenon of "iceberg". It is not visible but the incidence of sexual abuse of children has been happening everywhere and it begins to bother the family, especially the parents. Sidoarjo city was ranked second for cases of sexual violence on children in East Java province. **Method:** This research used *analytical observational* study with *cross sectional* study design. Data were obtained by using standardized questionnaires. The purpose of the research is to The Role of The Family in Atraumatic Care for Children with Post Sexual Abuse. The study population was all the families who have children of school age to adolescence (6-18 years) experiencing sexual violence in Sidoarjo. The number of samples in this study was 52 children. Inferential statistical analysis techniques used in this study was *Partial Least Square* (PLS). **Result:** Results showed that there was an effect of personal (the respondent), family structure, family type and family function did effect on stress caused Atraumatic Care for Children With Post Sexual Abuse, by the sexual violence on children. Post sexual abuse on children there was an effect of atraumatic care physic, psychology, and spiritual. **Conclusion:** The Role of The Family in Atraumatic Care for Children with Post Sexual Abuse for children experiencing can be used as a reference for consideration for community nurses and other healthcare professionals to carry out the assessment, to detect the problem, and to plan appropriate actions to respond to sexual violence on children in the family and society.

Keywords: Role family; Post sexual Abuse; Atraumatic

THE RELATIONSHIP BULLYING INCIDENTS WITH SOCIAL INTERACTION ABILITY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Hanik Endang Nihayati^{1*}, Erna Dwi Nur'aini², Praba Diyan Rachmawati³

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
Kampus C Jl Mulyorejo Surabaya, Telp. 031 5913754
e-mail corresponding: hanik-e-n@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Bullying is a trigger for health problems for school-age children, especially children at the elementary school level, because they are associated with various adjustment problems including mental health which are very close to problems with social interaction skills. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the incidence of bullying and the ability to do social interaction in elementary school age children. **Methods:** This study used a correlational study with a cross-sectional approach. The population was all students of grades III to VI at SDN Jatirejo. A sample of 101 students with total sampling technique, this research instrument used a questionnaire. The independent variable was the incidence of bullying, the dependent variable in this study was social interaction skill. The data was analyzed using the Spearman's Rho test with a significance of $\alpha \leq 0.05$. **Result:** the study showed that there was a relationship between the incidence of bullying and the ability to do social interaction ($p=0.005$; $r=-0.278$). **Conclusion:** The more victims who receive bullying such as being hit, kicked, pinched, called by nicknames, and made fun of, the lower the child's social interaction skills such as only being friends with friends they want, not valued opinions, and shunned by friends. The lower the social interaction ability of victims of bullying, the less the child can interact properly with the surrounding social environment. Bullies greatly affect social interactions with their friends at school, including being shunned by their classmates. Incidents of bullying can hinder the process of self-development in children such as feelings of insecurity and comfort, feelings of fear and intimidation, low self-esteem, difficulty concentrating on learning, not being moved to socialize with the environment, and difficulty communicating. Efforts to break the bullying cycle increase anti-bullying awareness, apply group counseling services, and increase victims' self-esteem.

Keywords: Bullying incident; social interaction skill; elementary school-age children

MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

Nurul Mawaddah¹, Mujiadi², Robby Wicaksono Utomo³

^{1,2,3}Nursing Department, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Majapahit, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding : mawaddah.ners@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Depression is a common mental health problem in patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy. However, the treatment of depression problems in hospitals is still neglected, resulting in increasing non-adherence to dialysis patient therapy. This study aims to determine the effect of depression management on the depression score of patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Method:** This study used pre-experimental designs with One Group Pretest-Posttest. The study was conducted at the Malang Regional Hospital. The study population was chronic kidney failure patients undergoing routine hemodialysis in the hospital, with the sample criteria for depression based on the Beck Depression Inventory-II instrument, using the consecutive random sampling technique obtained from a total of 40 respondents. Data were analyzed quantitatively by univariate and bivariate analysis. **Result:** Pre-test scores showed that almost all respondents (95%) had mild depression, and post-test scores showed that most respondents (72.5%) did not experience depression after depression management interventions. The results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, found that there was an effect of depression management on the depression score of patients undergoing hemodialysis, and almost all respondents (92.5%) experienced a decrease in depression score. **Conclusion:** Depression management has been shown to be effective in reducing depression in patients with mild to moderate categories to non-depressed. The provision of depression management interventions is very necessary for patients who are depressed due to undergoing hemodialysis therapy to avoid non-adherence to therapy

Keywords: Depression; hemodialysis; management; therapy

THE EFFECT OF KIE AND FIVE FINGER LABELS ON THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY OF THE PATIENT'S FAMILY

Fitria Wahyu Ariyanti^{1*}, Atikah Fatmawati¹, Sulis Diana²

¹ Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Program Study of Nursing, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Majapahit, Mojokerto, Indonesia

² Department of Fundamental Midwifery, Program Study of Midwifery, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Majapahit, Mojokerto, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: fitria.hariyadi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: During the treatment process, anxiety could've been felt by the family that had their member treated in hospital. The environmental condition of the emergency department which is overcrowded, increasing the discomfort and anxiety of the patients. This research is purposed for knowing the effect of KIE and five finger labels on the level of anxiety of the patient's family in the emergency department. **Methods:** This research used quasi-experimental with pre-post test with control group design. Population in the research is the whole patient's family which is in the yellow zone of the emergency department. Sample in this research counted 60 respondents, selected with purposive sampling. Instruments which were selected is Anxiety questionnaire State Anxiety Inventory (S-AI) form y. **Results:** The results showed that in the experimental group there was an increase in the number of mild anxiety levels from 53.3% to 80%, a decrease in the number of moderate anxiety levels from 43.3% to 20%, a decrease in the level of severe anxiety from 3.3% to 0%. In the control group, there was an increase in the number of mild anxiety levels from 53.3% to 60%, a decrease in moderate anxiety levels from 46.7% to 40%. **Conclusions:** The results of the Mann-Whitney statistical test obtained a significance value (p) of 0.010, which means that there was an effect of KIE administration and five-finger labeling on the anxiety level of the patient's family in the yellow zone of the emergency room. The results of this study are expected to be applied as an intervention in reducing the anxiety of the patient's family in the emergency room.

Keywords: Anxiety; Emergency room; KIE; Five Fingers Label

FAMILY STRESS IN CARING FOR PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Deasti Nurmaguphita^{1*}, Nurhayani²

³Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Jalan Siliwangi No.63 Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman,
Yogyakarta, 55292, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: deastinurma@unisayogya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stress is a pattern of psychological behavior that have the affects of psychological conditions, reduces the quality of life and causes social functioning to change. The objective of the study to determine the level of stress experienced by families in caring for people with mental disorders and to determine the impact of stress experienced by families in caring for people with mental disorders. **Method:** literature review using cross sectional research. The analysis material consists of four journals in Indonesian and can be accessed in full-text with the Google Scholar and PubMed databases. Feasibility test using JBI Critical Appraisal. **Result:** Respondents are family members who care for people with mental disorders and get the level of stress experienced by the family is at a mild stress level. The impact on the family is in the form of social, physical, economic and emotional impacts. **Conclusion:** This study shows the results that the level of stress experienced by families in caring for people with mental disorders is at a mild level of stress and the impact experienced by families both socially, physically, economically and emotionally.

Keywords: Stress; Family; Caring; Mental Disorders

PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION THERAPY IN PATIENTS AT RISK OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR: A CASE STUDY

Vivi Sovianti¹, Resa Nirmala Jona^{1*}, Siti Juwariyah¹, Maya Cobalt Angio S¹

¹Nursing Department, STIKES Telogorejo Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: resa@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Risk of Violent Behavior is one of the responses to stressors faced by someone who has decreased ability to solve problems, orientation to time, place and people and anxiety. **Objective:** The purpose of this case study is to determine the signs and symptoms of patients at risk of violent behavior before and after giving progressive muscle relaxation exercises. **Method:** The method used is a case study with a retrospective approach. The population in this case study were patients at risk of violent behavior. Total of the respondent 2 people with inclusion criteria: patients willing to become respondents, patients with the main problem of risk of violent behavior, cooperative patients, patients are Muslim, patients do not have disabilities in speech and hearing, exclusion criteria: raging patients. The instruments used in this study were progressive muscle relaxation SOP and observation sheet for signs of symptoms of violent behavior risk. **Result:** Before progressive muscle relaxation was performed, signs of symptoms in both subjects were Subject I (33.3%), and Subject II (40%). After being given therapy in both subjects there was a decrease in symptomatic signs, namely in subject I: decreased (6.6%) and subject II: symptomatic signs decreased (6.6%). **Conclusion:** Signs of risk of violent behavior in both subjects decreased after being given progressive muscle relaxation therapy for four days which was given 1 time per meeting for 30 minutes.

Keywords: risk of violent behavior, progressive muscle relaxation, case study

UNDERSTANDING ANXIETY ON PATIENT OF CHRONIC DISEASE

Ni Made Ayu Wulansari¹, Laura K¹

¹Nursing Department, STIKES Telogorejo Semarang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: nimadeayu@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Anxiety is one of experience that is felt by the patient with chronic disease. Some research found that anxiety was associated with chronic disease because of long treatment. Some people thought that it was a useless to keep go to doctor because their disease did not have a good progress. **Method:** the article analysed according keyword of anxiety, chronic disease by google scholar and ProQuest. Based on the keyword, it found 200 articles and finally it can be found 10 articles which is eligible with the inclusion. The article is from 2019-2023. **Result:** Anxiety can be found to the patient with chronic disease. Anxiety able to be barrier to treatment. It is because the patient feels desperate to continue treatment. The economic factor also contributes to increase the anxiety feeling. **Conclusion:** Health professional should consider to assess anxiety and take care of this. Anxiety can be develop become depression and it will have an impact to treatment.

Keywords: anxiety, chronic disease, patient



TOPIC 6:
Mother and Child Health

OXIDATIVE STRESS IN PRE-ECLAMPSIA: BIBLIOMETRIC VISUALIZATION STUDIES AND ANALYSIS

Endang Sri Wahyuni^{1*}, Maryatun Maryatun¹, Irvina Nurul Mahmudah¹, Juleha Duwi Handayani¹

¹Universitas 'Aisyiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: endang@aiska-university.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to visually map the mechanism of oxidative stress in preeclampsia based on bibliometric analysis. **Method:** Literature study research design using bibliometric analysis. Using VOSviewer, Publish or Perish (PoP) and Microsoft Excel software. The database is sourced from the Scopus database using the keywords: preeclampsia AND "oxidative stress" AND mechanism as input. **Result:** There were found 685 published documents of oxidative stress on preeclampsia, from 1996 to 2022 in the Scopus database. There is a publication growth trend every year, the highest in 2022, which is growing by 11.68%. United States has the highest percentage of articles in the world with a number of publications of 25.8%. The most prolific authors are Davidge, S.T. with 14 documents. "The effects of oxidative stress on female reproduction: a review", is the most influential article with 928 citations. International Journal Of Molecular Sciences is the most productive journal with 30 publications. University of Mississippi Medical Center is the main research institution with 26 publication documents. The field of study that dominates the research is medical 42.6%. The keywords preeclampsia and oxidative stress are the most researched terms. **Conclusion:** The number of studies on oxidative stress in preeclampsia is increasing. Mechanisms of oxidative stress in preeclampsia in the network map based on co-occurrence are classified into 5 clusters, and "oxidative stress" is the most highlighted term not only in cluster 1 but throughout the network.

Keywords: preeclampsia, oxidative stress, bibliometric analysis

BREASTFEEDING ASSESSMENT SCORE (BAS) FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OF EARLY WEANING : LITERATURE REVIEW

Amellia Mardhika^{1,2*}, Agus Sulistyono^{3,4}, Yuni Sufyanti Arief¹, Anestasia Pangestu Mei Tyas²,
Joko Susanto^{1,2}, Ni Wayan Suniyadewi¹

1. Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
 2. Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
 3. Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
 4. Department Obstetrics & Gynecology, DR. Soetomo – Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia
 5. Nursing Departement, STIKES Wira Medika Bali, Indonesia
- e-mail corresponding: amellia.mardhika-2019@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breastfeeding success if breast milk is given from birth to 6 (six) months of age. However, not all mothers succeed in breastfeeding in the first six months and do early weaning. The risk of early weaning can be prevented by assessing the risk of early weaning using the Breastfeeding Assessment Score (BAS). **Objective:** The This literature review aims to identify the Breastfeeding Assessment Score (BAS) instrument for the risk of early weaning. **Method:** This literature review examines research results on developing and testing the Breastfeeding Assessment Score (BAS) by searching articles in PubMed, google scholar, Scopus and Ebsco databases from 2000-2023 with the keywords postpartum, breastfeeding assessment score, and early weaning. **Result:** We reviewed five articles. The breastfeeding assessment score consists of 5 items: the mother's age, previous breastfeeding experience, attachment difficulty, breastfeeding interval, and number of bottles of formula milk. **Conclusion:** Based on this literature review, the BAS can be used to assess the risk of early weaning from breastfeeding within 7-10 days. However, it is necessary to develop an early weaning risk assessment that involves fathers, mothers, babies and the environment by the theory of becoming a mother

Keywords: breastfeeding assessment score, early weaning, becoming a mother

USE OF GREEN COCONUT WATER AS A NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTION IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE EXPOSED TO COVID-19

Royani Chairiyah^{1*}, Ulfah Nur Karim²

¹Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Nursing Midwifery, Universitas Binawan, Jakarta, Indonesia

²Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Nursing Midwifery, Universitas Binawan, Jakarta, Indonesia

¹Study Program Faculty of Nursing Midwifery, Universitas Binawan, Jakarta, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: royani.chairiyah@binawan.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Treatment of COVID-19 can be done in two approaches: non-pharmacological therapy (without drugs) and pharmacological therapy. Giving coconut water can be an alternative for oral rehydration, contains high electrolytes and is isotonic and contains sodium and potassium content which can simultaneously reduce nausea, bloating and discomfort in the stomach. This can be used as a non-pharmacological therapy for the treatment of COVID-19. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to find out the benefits of consuming green coconut water as a combination treatment of green coconut water with non-pharmacological drugs in women of childbearing age with COVID-19 in the Jati Murni Village, Pondok Melati District, Bekasi City. **Method:** This research is a Quantitative type, Cross Sectional design, conducted in July 2021. The population in this study were 50 women who were or had been exposed to COVID-19. The sample for this study was a total population of 50 people. Independent variable consumption of green coconut water. Dependent Variable: Symptoms of COVID-19. The research data was obtained by filling out questionnaire data (google form) by co-19 sufferers. Univariate and Bivariate data analysis with the Chi-Square statistical test. **Result:** There is a relationship between consumption of coconut water and a combination of coconut water and drugs with symptoms of COVID-19 with a p-value of 0.007. The duration of consumption of coconut water is 10-14 days 84% and the amount of consumption of green coconut water is more than 5 pieces 58%. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between consumption of coconut water Green as a Combination Treatment with Non-Pharmacological Drugs in Women of Reproductive Age with COVID-19.

Keywords: consumption of green coconut water, non-pharmacological therapy, symptoms of COVID-19

FEEDING PATTERN WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN TODDLER 12-59 MONTHS AT PRIMARY HEALTH CARE X, WEST SUMATERA

Syalvia Oresti^{1*}, Febry Handiny², Elfita Rahmi¹

¹Nursing Department, STIKes Alifah Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Public Health Department, STIKes Alifah Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

¹Nursing Department, STIKes Alifah Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: syalviao@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is a condition of chronic malnutrition brought on by a lack of nutrient intake. If it is not treated properly, it will result in sub optimal growth, experience difficulties achieving optimal physical and cognitive development, have suboptimal levels of intelligence, are more susceptible to disease, and have decreased productivity. The highest prevalence of stunting will reach 26.9% in 2022. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine of feeding patterns and the incidence of stunting in children aged 12-59 months. **Method:** A quantitative analytic descriptive approach was used for the study. Between March and August 2022, this study was carried out at Primary Healthcare X. 70 participants were selected as samples using the incidental sampling method. Children with specific dietary allergies and genetic diseases were excluded from this study, while mothers with kids aged 12-59 months. The variables of this research are Feeding practice and Stunting. Frequency distributions of the data were univariately, and the Chi-Square test was used to assess the data bivariately. **Result:** The findings revealed that 68.6% of the feeding habits were improper, and 62.7% of the prevalence of stunting was quite short. There is a relationship between feeding patterns and the incidence of stunting in children aged 12-59 months with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** It is hoped that all nurse and health worker can mobilize the community according to the right feeding pattern so that stunting does not occur in Toddler at Integrated Services Post.

Keywords: feeding practice, stunting, toddler

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS OF PARENTS AND PEDIATRIC CANCER CARE

Ilya Krisnana^{1*}, Praba Diyan R¹, Aria Aulia Nastiti¹, Domingos Soares²

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya Indonesia

²Instituto Nacional de Saude, Ministerio da Saude, Timor-Leste

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: ilya-k@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Objective: The study aimed to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the psychological distress and the treatment of children with cancer. **Methods:** The research design used was descriptive analytics with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were parents of children with cancer living in the Surabaya and East Java areas who lived in a halfway house. Respondents were 78 people selected using the convenience sampling technique. The independent variable in this study was the level of psychological distress, while the dependent variable was the treatment of children with cancer. The data was obtained using the DASS-21 questionnaire and analyzed using the Spearman Rank Correlation test with level of significance $\alpha=0.05$. **Result:** The results of the study showed that there was an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on psychological distress ((stress $p=.002$; $r= 0.341$); (anxiety $p=.013$; $r=0.281$), and depression $p=0.026$; $r=0.252$) and cancer care for children. **Conclusion:** The COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the psychological distress of parents and the care of children with cancer. The level of stress experienced by parents should be given further treatment immediately.

Keywords: psychological distress, cancer, parents, COVID-19 pandemic

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING MECHANISMS AND THE ANXIETY LEVEL IN PREGNANT WOMEN EXAMINED DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA IN 2021

Dwi Kurnia Purnama Sari^{1*}, Nur Cholila¹, Eva Silviana R¹

¹Institute of Health Science Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban, Tuban, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: niaemir@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pregnant women were fearful and anxious during the pandemic when visiting healthcare facilities. **Objective:** Therefore, this research aimed to determine the relationship between coping mechanisms and anxiety levels in pregnant women examined at the MCH (Maternal and Child Health) polyclinic of Plumpang Health Center, Plumpang District, Tuban Regency, during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Method:** The method used was a quantitative cross-sectional approach. The sample was pregnant women examined at the MCH Polyclinic from January to May 2021. It was collected using a random sampling technique, with a sample size of 169 respondents. **Result:** The results showed that 39 (68.4%) and 35 (55.6%) respondents had adaptive coping mechanisms and experienced mild anxiety, respectively. Furthermore, the Spearman test revealed r_s of 0.592 and p of 0.002. It was concluded that increasing knowledge and understanding of pregnant women correlates with coping mechanisms and anxiety levels. **Conclusion:** The coping mechanisms of pregnant women in the MCH Polyclinic can be affected by many factors, such as the severity of their complaints. This indicates the more severe the complaints or complications, the more pregnant women tend to bring up maladaptive coping mechanisms. However, the experience of mild complaints leads to adaptive coping mechanisms

Keywords: coping mechanisms, anxiety, coronavirus disease 2019

THE IMPACT OF COMPLEMENTARY FOOD INTERVENTIONS ON ADOLESCENCE STUNTING PREVENTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Eishca Fanani Grathima^{1*}, Esti Yunitasari², Retno Indarwati²

¹Candidate of Master in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

¹Candidate of Master's in nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: echafanani@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to poor complementary food by feeding practices may put infants at higher risk of becoming stunting. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze complementary food interventions in early childhood for stunting prevention. **Methods:** This systematic review is using 16 journals, and the authors conducted a relevant literature review in various data using the keywords “complementary food, stunting, RCT”. Data based on SCOPUS, Ebsco, WOS and Pubmed. The criteria consisted of full text published in criteria were five years limit journal (2017-2022) use article using English and live in lower middle income countries **Results:** In the first 1000 days of beginnings complementary food interventions are effective in preventing stunting. The incorporation of behavior change communication (BCC) education into the care programs offered to mothers and their families should be considered as a methods for gaining the most advantageous results. **Conclusion:** There are many options for complementary foods in the first 1000 days of life and can be adapted to the characteristics of the place of residence. The combination of behavior change communication (BC) interventions provided by medical personnel in the community to mothers and families who are directly involved in childcare can optimize stunting prevention interventions.

Keywords: stunting prevention intervention, complementary food

ANALYSIS OF ANTENATAL CARE AS A FACTOR CAUSING IN CHILDREN A LITERATURE REVIEW

Hurun Ain^{1,3*}, Yuni Sufyanti Arief², Rifani Trisianty³, Supono Supono³

¹Doctoral Student of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

³Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Malang, Malang, Indonesia

¹Doctoral Student of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: Hurunain1979@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is the highest nutritional problem among other nutritional problems in children. Not only fail to grow physically, but children with stunting also fail to grow cognitively. Stunting is a condition of chronic malnutrition for a long time starting when the baby is still in the womb. Various efforts have been made by the government to reduce and even eliminate stunting. Many determinant factors contribute to the incidence of stunting, one of which is the use of maternity care antenatal care visits. **Objective:** The literature review aims to examine those articles and find out antenatal care visits to the incidence of stunting in children. This literature study used a scoping review method by searching through several search engines such as PubMed, Science Direct, and Google Scholar using the keywords Antenatal care visit AND stunting AND children. After sorting the articles by JBI Critical Appraisal Tools, there are 12 articles used in this literature study. **Result:** The results of this literature study showed that Antenatal care is significantly correlated with the incidence of stunting. The high number of ANC visits to a pregnant woman reduces the risk and incidence of stunting in the child born, but that does not mean that there are less ANC visits, as an absolute cause of stunting, other determinant factors also influence the incidence of stunting. **Conclusion:** To conclude increasing ANC visits can be an effort to prevent stunting in children. ANC visits are not finished with one visit during pregnancy, but four visits. The more frequent ANC visits, the lower the risk of children with stunting.

Keywords: internet addiction, self-control, school's teenagers, adolescent

FACTORS DETERMINING THE INCIDENCE OF RECURRENT ISPA IN TODDLERS: LITERATURE REVIEW

Iqlima dwi kurnia^{1*}, Yuni Sufyanti Arief¹, Ilya Krisnana¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: iqlima.dwi.k@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is currently the most common cause of high morbidity and mortality in children. Many factors are thought to have influenced this incident. **Objective:** This literature review aims to obtain determinants of the incidence of recurrent ISPA in toddlers. **Methods:** This literature review used descriptive analysis, the JBI Guidelines protocol and the PICOS framework analysis. The article search consisted of four databases namely Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and Google scholar e using the keywords repeat factor, risk factor, acute respiratory infection. Keywords in literature review this is adjusted to the Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) which were then described in a flowchart. Assessment of study quality using The Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal with Cross-sectional design. **Results:** The literature search found 10 articles that met the criteria inclusion criteria. The results of the review show that there are factors that influence the incidence of recurrent ARI, including drinking water OR = 0.47 (95% CI = 0.268–0.827). Frequent consumption of processed foods (OR Z 2.988, 95% confidence interval 1.375e6.491) and high-sugar foods (OR Z 2.268, 95% confidence interval 1.163e4.424), and a meat-heavy diet with less vegetables (OR Z 1.830, 95% confidence interval 1.358e2.467). Asthma (p= 0.000), exposure to cigarette smoke (p = 0.012), and healthy home status (p = 0.001). **Conclusions:** Factors that influence the incidence of recurrent ISPA in children under five include clean drinking water, dietary habits of processed foods, high-sugar foods, a diet heavy in meat with less vegetables, exposure to cigarette smoke and the status of a healthy home.

Keywords: recurrent respiratory infection, upper respiratory tract infection, children, risk factors

NUTRITIONAL FULFILLMENT BEHAVIOR OF PREGNANT WOMEN BASED ON THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL THEORY IN SURABAYA

Aria Aulia Nastiti^{1*}, Mira Triharini¹, Nofinda Widya Sari¹, Nursalam Nursalam¹, Sandeep Poddar²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Lincoln University College, Malaysia

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: aria.aulia.n@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Malnutrition in pregnant women will cause impaired fetal development, premature delivery, impaired baby growth, and the risk of causing chronic disease. Fulfillment of nutrition in pregnant women depends on knowledge and behavior of mother about eating and nutrition. **Methods:** this research used correlational design with a cross sectional. The total sample is 164 pregnant women. The variable was perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action, self-efficacy, and behavior of fulfilling the nutritional needs. Data were collected using questionnaire and analyzed using Spearman's Rho. **Result:** factors related to the behavior of fulfilling nutritional needs of pregnant women are, perceived benefits ($p=0.021$), perceived barriers ($p=0.034$) and cues to action ($p=0.032$). **Conclusion:** Factors related to the behavior of fulfilling nutritional needs are perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and cues to action. Future research is expected to develop a health belief model factor for intervention to improve behavior in fulfilling nutritional needs in pregnant women.

Keywords: pregnancy, nutritional, health belief model

MOTHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN DIETARY MANAGEMENT FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Praba Diyan Rachmawati^{1,2*}, Ilya Krisnana¹, Iftitakhur Rahmah³, Iqlima Dwi Kurnia¹, Yuni Sufyanti Arief¹, Ferry Efendi¹, Khatijah Lim Abdullah⁴, Lisa McKenna⁵

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Doctoral Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³PhD candidate, School of Nursing, Taipei Medical University

⁴A School of Medical and Life Sciences, Sunway University, Bandar Sunway 47500, Petaling Jaya

⁵School of Nursing and Midwifery, La Trobe University, Bundoora VIC 3086 Australia.

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: praba-d-r@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Children under the age of five years grow rapidly; therefore, the roles of both mothers and fathers in meeting their nutritional and developmental needs are very important. However, little is known about the father's role in children's dietary management and thus, needs to be explored. **Objective:** The aim of this unique study was to determine the relationship of fathers' participation with mothers' feeding practice of children under five years, including types and amounts of food and feeding schedules. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample size of 324 mothers with children under the age of five years accessed using convenience sampling. Data were collected by questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were used to determine maternal socio-demographic characteristics while the Spearman rho test was performed to identify relationships between fathers' participation and mothers' feeding practice in the types and amounts of food and feeding schedules. Level of significance was determined as $p \leq 0.05$. **Results:** The results showed that there was a relationship between the fathers' participation and the mothers' feeding practice in type of food ($r=0.306$, $p=0.000$), amount of food ($r=0.381$, $p=0.000$) and feeding schedules ($r=0.395$, $p=0.000$). **Conclusion:** Findings suggest that fathers play an important role in nutrition for children under five years of age. There is a need for more research around this impact and further interventions to improve fathers' participation and improve collaboration between mother and father to fulfill nutritional needs of their children.

Keywords: mother, diet, children, father, public health

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) AND STUNTING AMONG TODDLERS AGES 0 TO 59 MONTHS IN AN INDONESIAN COMMUNITY SETTING

Nur Isnaini Wulan Rahmadhani¹, Nuzul Qur'aniati^{1*}, Ika Nur Pratiwi¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: nuzul-q-a@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: stunting remains a nutritional challenge for toddlers. Tuban Regency is one of three where there are still a significant number of persons defecating in the open, 5.18 percent, which is one of the water, sanitation, and hygiene markers of stunting in toddlers. **Objective:** This study aimed to examine the association between water, sanitation, and hygiene and stunting among children aged 0 to 59 months in the community setting. **Methods:** A quantitative research with an analytical observational and cross-sectional approach was used. The sample consisted of 56 mothers of toddlers who were selected based on the inclusion criteria, and the sample was collected using a technique of total sampling. Water, sanitation, and hygiene are independent variables. The dependent variable was stunting in children aged 0 to 59 months. The instrument utilized is a questionnaire. This study used the chi-square test for descriptive and inferential analysis. **Results:** The results showed that there was no significant relationship between drinking water source variables ($p=0.39$), and physical quality of drinking water ($p=0.93$) with stunting in toddlers. Meanwhile, there was a significant relationship between latrine ownership ($p=0.024$) and hand washing habits ($p=0.048$) with stunting in toddlers. **Conclusion:** Inadequate latrines and inadequate hand hygiene practises are directly associated with infectious disorders, including diarrhea. Varieties of healthy latrines and clean and healthy living behavior, such as the habit of washing hands with soap after defecating, after discarding children's excrement, before feeding children, and after eating, would decrease the chain of transmission of disease.

Keywords: stunting, toddler, water sanitation, hygiene

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURE AND THE USE OF HERBAL MEDICINE IN POSTPARTUM MOTHERS IN THE OF BOROKO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, BOLAANG MONGONDOW UTARA

Mulyani Hertikawati Mahmud^{1,3*}, Ika Yuni², Andri Setiya Wahyudi², Fijai Ambarak³

¹ Student of Master in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Bolaang Mongondow Utara Regional General Hospital.

¹ Student of Master in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: Lyani8722@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Culture is a way of life that always changes and develops over time. Boroko community culture in the use of herbal medicines for generations is not only treating a particular disease but is used for mothers who are in the puerperium. **Objective:** of the study was to determine the cultural relationship with the use of herbal medicines in postpartum mothers in the work area of the Boroko Bolaang Mongondow North Health Center. **Method:** in this study uses Cross Sectional Design. A sample of 55 people with Purposive sampling technique. Data processed using frequency formula with Rank Spearman test with Chi-Square results with results using p value compared with the error rate (Alpha) that is equal to 5% or 0.05. **Results:** Cultural of the highest use of herbal medicines were 39 people (70.9%), with a low score of 16 people (29.1%) while the use of postpartum herbal medicines using 34 people (61.8%) and not using 21 people (36, 2%) using the chi square statistical test obtained a value of p value of 0,000 or p value < α 0,05. **Conclusion:** is that there is a cultural relationship with the use of herbal medicines in postpartum mothers in the work area of the Boroko Bolaang Mongondow North Health Center.

Keywords: culture, herbal medicines, puerperium, postpartum mothers

THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING WITH EXPLOSION BOX ABOUT RESPONSIVE FEEDING AS A PREVENTIVE EFFORT STUNTING OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AT PUSKESMAS PANTOLOAN

Henrietta Imelda Tondong^{1*}, Arie Maineny¹, Ayu Febriyanti¹

¹Departement of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Palu
e-mail corresponding: tondongita@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Responsive feeding is the ability to provide food for children in a responsive manner which is an effort to prevent stunting. The risk of stunting can occur in children with mothers who do not have adequate knowledge about responsive feeding. The lack of education about responsive feeding affects the low level of knowledge of mothers in this region. Explosion box media can be used as an interesting counseling media in increasing mother's knowledge. The Pantoloan Health Center was ranked second in terms of stunting in Palu City in 2020. **Objective:** This study aim to analyzes the effect of counseling using an explosion box media on responsive feeding as an effort to prevent stunting in the Pantoloan Health Center. **Methods:** The research method is Pre-Experiment with One Group Pretest Posttest Design. Research population is mothers who have babies aged 6-24 months in Pantoloan Boya Village, Pantoloan Health Center. The sample in this study was 32 people, sampling using Simple Random Sampling with lottery technique. **Results:** The results showed that there was an effect of counseling using an explosion box on responsive feeding as an effort to prevent stunting in the Pantoloan Health Center, which was obtained by p-value = 0.000 (<0.05) which means there is an effect. **Conclusion:** that there is an effect of counseling with an explosion box about responsive feeding as an effort to prevent stunting in the Pantoloan Health Center. Suggestions to the puskesmas to increase counseling about responsive feeding as an effort to prevent stunting.

Keywords: responsive feeding, explosion box, stunting

FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN TODDLERS IN ONE OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN PADANG CITY

Sari Indah Kesuma^{1*}, Ledia Restipa²

¹Nursing Department, STIKes Alifah Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: sariindahkesuma@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diarrhea is still a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children under five in the world. Every year there are around 2 billion cases of diarrhea in the world and around 1.9 million are cases of toddlers who die from diarrhea. Diarrhea is included in the 10 most common diseases in the city of Padang. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrhea is bowel movements that can exceed three times a day and changes in stool frequency become more liquid. Meanwhile, according to Riskesdas 2019, diarrhea is defecation with stool consistency is more liquid with a frequency of > 3 times. Diarrhea is the second cause of death in children under five years, with an estimated mortality rate of 525,000 children each year. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers at one of the health centers in Padang City. **Method:** Types of research is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were toddlers who were treated at one of the health centers in Padang City with a total of 55 respondents, sampling technique with simple random sampling. **Result:** The results showed that the factors associated with the incidence of diarrhea in one of health center in Padang city were mother's knowledge *p value* (0.000), mother's behavior *p value* (0.005), water conditions *p value* (0.005). **Conclusion:** It is recommended for mothers to increase their knowledge about diarrhea and improve mother's behavior and pay attention to the condition of water that is not polluted by bacteria so that their children under five do not get diarrhea.

Keywords: toddler, diarrhea, knowledge, behavior, water condition

CLEAN AND HEALTHY LIFE BEHAVIOR (CHLB) AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE INCIDENCE OF *STUNTING* IN TODDLERS

Yuni Sufyanti Arief^{1*}, Elyza Tri Agustina¹, Lailatun Ni'mah¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: yuni_psik@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The high prevalence of stunting is caused by multiple factors that require prevention and control efforts, because stunting is not enough to improve nutrition interventions alone but there are other factors that influence the Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (CHLB). **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between clean and healthy living behavior (CHLB) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers. **Methods:** This study used a correlational study with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were mothers who had stunting toddlers. Respondents in this study were 105 mothers who were taken by total sampling technique. The independent variable in this study consisted of 10 indicators of household CHLB. The dependent variable in this study was the incidence of stunting. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Analysis using Chi Square and Spearman Rho statistical test. **Results:** The results of this study were that there was a relationship between birth attendants ($p = 0.007$) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers. There was a relationship between exclusive breastfeeding ($p = 0.01$ $r = 0.332$), hand washing ($p = 0.021$ $r = 0.225$), eradication mosquito larvae ($p = 0.010$ $r = 0.251$), eating vegetables and fruit ($p = 0.014$ $r = 0.240$), smoking behavior ($p = 0.005$ $r = 0.273$) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers with a weak correlation. There is a relationship between the use of healthy latrines and the incidence of stunting ($p = 0.047$ $r = 0.195$) with a very weak correlation. While other indicators do not have a relationship with the incidence of stunting in children under five. **Conclusion:** The better the level of implementation of maternal CHLB, the better the nutritional status of children under five so that the incidence of stunting can be reduced. Health workers can increase information related to stunting and increase efforts to implement proper clean and healthy living behavior in order to reduce the incidence of infection.

Keywords: clean and healthy life behavior (CHLB), stunting, toddlers

KNOWLEDGE AND PARENTING PATTERNS WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STIMULATION COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Iqlima Dwi Kurnia^{1,2*}, Retno Indarwati², Mega Ayu Lestari³, Yuni Sufyanti Arief²

¹Doctoral Student Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga

²Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga

³Bachelor Student Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: iqlima.dwi.k@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The cognitive development of preschoolers is of particular concern because it will determine the abilities of the next phase. Implementation of early stimulation in preschool age children is the main factor that can prevent delays in cognitive development in children.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to explain the relationship between knowledge and parenting with the application of cognitive development stimulation in preschool children.

Methods: this study used a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were 194 mothers with preschool-aged children in Kindegarten by using proportional simple random sampling with 130 respondents. The instrument used were questionnaire. The correlation between independent and dependent variables was analyzed by using the spearman rho and chi-square.

Results: There is a significant relationship between knowledge and implementation of cognitive development stimulation ($p = 0.007$), parenting style and implementation of cognitive development stimulation ($p = 0.018$). **Conclusions:** Knowledge and parenting patterns are related to the implementation of stimulation of cognitive development in mothers. It is hoped that parents will always take special time to stimulate children and establish cooperation between the puskesmas and posyandu in increasing mother's knowledge through health counseling.

Keywords: knowledge, parenting, stimulation of cognitive development, preschool age children

CORRELATIONS OF ANTENATAL CARE FREQUENCY, COMPLIANCE TO IRON, AND KNOWLEDGE WITH ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Mira Triharini^{1*}, Laily Hidayati¹, Ulfa Nafi'atuzzakiyah¹,
Ni Ketut Alit Armini¹, Retnayu Pradanie¹, Amel Dawod Kamel Gouda²

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Department of Maternal and Newborn Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Cairo University,
Saudi Arabia

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: mira-t@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia in pregnancy is a major nutritional problem that can have a serious impact on the health of pregnant women and fetuses. Pregnant women need to increase their knowledge about the importance of antenatal care and compliance in consuming iron tablet. **Objective:** This study aimed to analyze the correlation of antenatal care frequency, compliance to iron, and knowledge with anemia in pregnant women. **Methods:** This study used a correlational design with cross-sectional approach. The total samples were 125 pregnant women selected using purposive sampling. The independent variables in this study were antenatal care frequency, compliance to iron, and knowledge of pregnant women. The dependent variable was anemia in pregnant women. The instrument used were Digital Hemoglobinometer and questionnaires. Data analysis used multiple logistic regression test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. **Results:** The women with less antenatal care being in the greater anemia levels were 31.48 ($p \leq 0.001$, 95% CI 5.69, 174.13) more likely as compare to women with good antenatal care. The women with less iron compliance being in the greater anemia levels were 45.56 ($p \leq 0.001$, 95% CI 7.84, 264.73) more likely as compare to women with good iron compliance. The women with less knowledge being in the greater anemia levels were 5.53 ($p \leq 0.001$, 95% CI 1.11, 27.56) more likely as compare to women with good knowledge. **Conclusions:** The most dominant factor affecting the incidence of anemia in pregnant women was compliance to iron. Health workers need to increase the knowledge of pregnant women about iron intake compliance to prevent anemia during pregnancy.

Keywords: pregnant women, antenatal care, maternal health, anemia, iron

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BIRTH BALL EXERCISE IN PRIMIPARA SELF-EFFICACY IN NORMAL CHILDBIRTH

Arfianingsih Dwi Putri¹, Desi Sarli^{1*}, Titin Ifayanti¹

¹ Department of Midwifery, STIKes Alifah Padang, Padang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: desi_sarli@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Fear, anxiety, and self-doubt are all present when a mother is about to give birth. This tension can put pressure on the cervix and uterus, which will result in more pain. By enhancing pelvic flexibility, mobility, and the position of the fetus, birthing ball exercises can minimize pain while also enhancing a woman's emotional wellbeing, minimizing interventions during labor, and promoting an accelerated birth process. **Objective:** The goal of this study was to evaluate the Birth Ball Exercise's impact on primipara self-efficacy during routine childbirth. **Methods:** The quasi-experimental research design consisted of a control group and an intervention group with a total sample of 30 people. The research was carried out for 3 months at the independent midwife practice in the city of Padang. Sampling used the consecutive sampling technique with data analysis using an independent t test. **Results:** This study found a significant difference in the level of self-efficacy between the group of mothers who did birth ball exercises and the control group in primiparous women with a p value of 0.003. **Conclusions:** Birth Ball exercise is very effective for self-efficacy in primipara and should be done since the third trimester of pregnancy. It can be held in an integrated manner in classes for pregnant women.

Keywords: birth ball exercise, primipara, self-efficacy

EFFECTIVENESS OF FINGERHOLD THERAPY AGAINST POST SECTIO CAESAREA PAIN INTENSITY

Adinda Putri Sari Dewi¹, Siti Maesaroh^{1*}, Umi Laelatul Qomar¹
¹ STIKes Alifah Padang

e-mail corresponding: desi_sarli@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The action of Sectio Caesarea (SC) results in the disconnection of tissue and nerve continuity, causing pain in the area of the post SC incision. Of the many incidence rates of Sectio Caesarea, almost 50% of patients have a severe pain scale. One of the non-pharmacological pain management that can be done is fingerhold relaxation techniques. Fingerhold relaxation techniques are an easy way to manage emotions and develop emotional intelligence. Along the fingers of the hand there are channels or meridians of energy connected with various organs and emotions.

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of Fingerhold Therapy on Post Sectio Caesarea pain intensity in the Rahmah Room of PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital. **Methods:** This research uses quantitative research with quasi-experimental design. The sample size in this study was 81 respondents who had been calculated based on the Slovin formula using purposive sampling techniques. The inclusion criteria for post Sectio Caesarea on the first day and exclusion criteria were post SC in ICU care, post SC who uncooperative, post SC with the ERACS method.

In analyzing data bivariately, data testing was carried out using the Paired t-test sample with a significant level of 95%. **Results:** Paired Sample t-test results show p-value 0.011. p value < 0.05 so there is a difference in post SC pain before fingerhold therapy and after fingerhold therapy.

Conclusions: Fingerhold therapy is effective against post SC pain reduction. As a non pharmacological therapy in an effort to reduce pain after Sectio Caesarea

Keywords: : pain, sectio caesarea, fingerhold

PARENTING STYLE FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLERS IN PADANG CITY

Fanny Ayudia^{1*}, Afrira Esa Putri¹, Amrina Amran¹, Ririn¹

¹Midwife Professional Education Study Program, STIKes Alifah Padang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: ayudiafanny@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Monitoring the growth and development of children under five is useful for determining deviations / obstacles to child development from an early age. Monitoring of growth and development of toddlers in West Sumatera is lowest at the age of 48-59 months at 69.92%. The frequency of monitoring the growth of toddler development with a minimum of 2 examinations was 47.23%. The survival and growth and development of children is very dependent on the parenting style given by parents to children. Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between parenting style on the growth and development of toddlers in the city of Padang. **Methods:** This research is analytical research with a cross sectional approach. Data analysis used the chi-square test. The population in the study was mothers who had toddlers who visited the integrated health center as much as 20 respondent. The sampling technique in this study is total sampling with inclusion criteria: Mothers who bring children aged 1-5 years to the Integrated Healthcare Center; willing to be respondents. Exclusion criteria: children who were ill at the time of measurement. **Results:** It was found that there was no significant relationship between parenting style and children's body mass index with a value of $\rho = 0.830$ and there was a significant relationship between parenting style and child development with a value of $\rho = 0.003$. **Conclusions:** In this study there is no relationship between parenting style and toddler growth yet there is a significant relationship between parenting style and toddler development. It is hoped that parents can provide the best parenting style for their children, so that children's development can be maximized, giving birth to quality successors to the nation.

Keywords: parenting, growth, development, toddler

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND PREGNANT WOMEN'S BEHAVIOR IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT ANEMIA

Emuliana Sulpat^{1*}, Esti Yunitasari², Amelia Mardhika³, Lailatul Fadliyah³, Susilo Harianto³, Rindayati³, Putri Bella Nurramdhani³

¹Doctoral Student Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga, University, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

³Faculty of Vocational Study, Airlangga, University, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: emuliana.sulpat-2019@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia in pregnancy has become a national trend that has an impact on the future of the nation. According to basic health research data, 37% of pregnant women in Indonesia experience anemia. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between family support and pregnant women's behavior in efforts to prevent anemia at the Madiun, East Java, Indonesia. This research uses an analytical study with cross sectional approach, the population in this study were all pregnant women in Madiun, East Java. **Method:** This study used purposive sampling technique which determines the sample according to the researcher. The sample used in this study were 112 respondents. In order to determine the relationship between variables in this study, Chi Square statistical test used with the result that if the p value 0.005 it means there is significant relationship between the two variables. **Result:** The results of the study using Chi Square correlation test showed that the Fischer Exact Test value was 0.001. As the Chi Square test value is $0.001 < 0.005$. There was a significant relationship between family support and the behavior of pregnant women in efforts to prevent anemia. **Conclusion:** To increase good family support, it can be done by providing education to respondents and families about forms of family support, so that respondents will behave as the support provided.

Keywords: family support, behavior of pregnant women, anemia prevention

COMBINATION OF ACUPRESSURE IN SP6 AND Gb21 POINTS WITH LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY ON UTERINE INVOLUTION IN POST PARTUM

Fatmi Nirmala Sari^{1*}, Binarni Suhertusi¹

¹STIKes Alifah Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia.
e-mail corresponding: fatmi.nirmala@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the eight Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Vision for Healthy Indonesia 2030 is to lower infant and mother mortality rates during childbirth. According to information from the Ministry of Health, 4,627 women died from pregnancy-related causes in 2020. When compared to the previous year, when there were just 4,197 people, this number climbed by 10.25%. Among other things, hemorrhage (28.29%), hypertension (23%), and circulatory system issues (4.94%) were the main causes of maternal deaths in 2017. In the city of Padang, 30 incidents of maternal fatalities linked to bleeding were discovered in 2021, an increase from 2020. Accupressure and Aromatherapy play a crucial part in the uterine involution process. An essential component of postpartum care is the use of Accupressure to maintain uterine contractions and trigger the release of the hormone oxytocin. **Objective:** This study sought to ascertain the impact of postpartum uterine involution on Combination Accupressure SP6 and Gb21 Point and Lavender aromatherapy. **Method:** This study used a control group and an accidental sampling technique in a quasi-experimental post-test only design. The postpartum mother served as the study's population and sample, and the study's sample included 30 intervenors and 30 controls. Independent T-Test was used for data analysis. With a p value of 0.001 (p value > 0.05). **Result:** The study's findings revealed an association between Combination Accupressure SP6 and Gb21 Point and Lavender aromatherapy and uterine involution in postpartum moms. **Conclusion:** It is envisaged that health professionals and independent practice midwives would be able to give postpartum women an Combination Accupressure SP6 and Gb21 Point with Lavender aromatherapy to hasten the uterine involution process.

Keywords: accupressure SP6 and Gb21 point, lavender aromatherapy, uterine involution

COMPARISON OF BODY WEIGHT OF INFANTS AGED 7-12 MONTHS THAT ARE EXCLUSIVE AND NON-EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN BUGIS VILLAGE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS SAPE DISTRICT, SAPE DISTRICT BIMA NTB

Hidayati^{1*}, Sucirahmania¹, Subriah¹, Syayaniah Umar¹, Raimundus Chaliks¹

¹Department of Midwifery Poltekkes Kemenkes Makassar
e-mail corresponding: hidayat@poltekkes-mks.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Growth and development is an increase in the number and size of physical organs which include weight and length or height. In general, the growth and development of infants in the first year is an increase in several physical or biological organs such as weight, body length and head circumference. A good intake of nutrients can be pursued by providing exclusive breastfeeding until the age of 6 months and after that, the period of giving complementary foods to breast milk (MP-ASI). **Objective:** The purpose of the study was to identify the comparison of the weight of infants aged 7-12 months who were exclusively and not exclusively breastfed on the growth of infants in Bugis Village, the working area of the Plus Sape Health Center, Sape District, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. **Method:** This research uses cross sectional method. The total population is 100 babies. The number of samples as many as 49 babies were selected using the Surney analytical technique. The study was conducted from April to May in the working area of the Plus Sape Health Center, Sape sub-district, Bima Regency, NTB. **Result:** Based on the results of research and discussion on the comparison of the weight of infants aged 7-12 months who were given exclusive and non-exclusive breastfeeding in Bugis Village, the working area of the Plus Sape Health Center, Sape District, Bima Regency, NTB. **Conclusion:** it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the weight of infants aged 7-12 months between exclusive breastfeeding and non-exclusive breastfeeding. Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

Keywords : exclusive breastfeeding, not exclusive, weight comparison of aged infants 7-12 month.

THE CORRELATION OF SELF-EFFICACY AND FAMILY SUPPORT ON FEMALE ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR OF ANEMIA PREVENTION

Ni Ketut Alit Armini^{1*}, Rona Meilynasari¹, Retnayu Pradanie¹, Smritikana Mani³

¹ Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Profesional Nurse Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ West Bengal University of Health Science, India

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: nk.alita@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia is still a global problem affecting the health of women of reproductive age, including adolescents. Family support and self-efficacy in anemia prevention behavior is a phenomenon in adolescents among peer groups. **Objective:** The study aimed to analyze the correlation between self-efficacy and family support with anemia prevention behavior in female adolescents. **Methods:** The study design was correlational with a cross-sectional approach. The sample size was 133 female adolescents from public senior high schools. Simple random sampling was used to select the respondents. Data was collected in August 2022. The instrument used questionnaire consisted of self-efficacy, family support, and anemia prevention behavior which had been tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed using Spearman's Rho with $\alpha=0.05$. **Results:** The study showed that most of the female adolescents with anemia-prevention behavior were in the sufficient and insufficient category than good. The correlation between self-efficacy ($p=0.000$ $r=0.378$) and family support ($p=0.000$ $r=0.521$) with anemia prevention behavior in female adolescents. **Conclusions:** Female adolescents with high self-efficacy and good family support, anemia prevention behavior will be better. Further research is needed to increase the family involvement and self-efficacy of female adolescents in preventing anemia.

Keywords: adolescent, anemia, behavior, family support, self efficacy

EFFECT OF NATRIUM ON HYPERTENSION IN PREGNANCY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Novi Anggraeni^{1*}, Aditiawarman², Gwenny Ichsan Prabowo³, Selvia Nurul Qomari⁴, Nurun Nikmah⁴

¹Doctoral Program of Medical Science, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Departemen of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia

³Department of Physiology and Medical Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴Departement of Midwifery, STIKES Ngudia Husada Madura, Java, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: divabima.mylove@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension itself in pregnancy is still a matter of concern and a major challenge in antenatal practice, this will have an impact on both the mother and the fetus. Hypertension plays an important role in up to 15% of complications during pregnancy and postpartum. One of the risk factors for hypertension is high sodium consumption. **Objective:** to summarize effect of natrium on hypertension in pregnancy. **Method:** This study uses the preferred reporting item guidelines for the Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA). Three databases (i.e. PubMed, Science Direct, and Springerlink) were used from 2015-2023. Articles that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria were then subjected to a critical appraisal 8 articles were identified in this systematic review. **Result:** Several this study indicate that there are on study that mention the intervention high dietary salt and low potassium intake. This study shows that it is necessary to make new recommendations for Na intake before pregnancy to prevent hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Provision of sodium intake during pregnancy is positively related to the occurrence of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in pregnant women. Prognosis and intervention factors need to be considered regarding serum magnesium levels in pregnant women with preeclampsia. **Conclusion:** Prevention of hypertension pregnancy in preeclampsia mothers must be carried out continuously and continuously through dietary Na and sodium intake and serum magnesium.

Keywords: natrium, hypertension, pregnancy, systematic review

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MATERNAL CAREGIVING CAPABILITIES, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICE, AND CHILD LINEAR GROWTH AMONG INDONESIAN CHILDREN (6-23 MONTHS OLD)

Eka Mishbahatul Mar'ah Has^{1*}, Ferry Efendi¹, Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni², Fara Amalia Riadini³, Rafaleony Berlian Putri Widodo³

¹ Department of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya City, Indonesia

² Undergraduate Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya City, Indonesia

³ Department of Basic Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya City, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: eka.m.has@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The quality of maternal caregiving capabilities could influence a mother's adoption of child-caring practices, including infant and young child feeding. Appropriate feeding practices support a child's linear growth during their critical period, 6-23 months. **Objective:** This study analysed the association between maternal caregiving capabilities, infant and young child feeding practice, and child linear growth among Indonesian children aged 6-23. **Methods:** The study used an analytic observational design involving a pair of mothers and their youngest 6-23 months old children, who are registered at Posyandu in Surabaya City. A total of 600 respondents were taken using cluster sampling technique across 6 health care centers in Surabaya City (Mulyorejo, Klampis Ngasem, Tenggilis, Ketabang, Dupak, and Kalijudan). The independent variable in this study is maternal caregiving capabilities, which are assessed from six dimensions: perceived physical health, psychological well-being, social support, decision-making autonomy, empowerment, and mothering self-efficacy. The dependent variable is infant and young child feeding practice with three indicators, namely: minimum dietary diversity (MDD), minimum meal frequency (MAF), and minimum acceptable diet (MAD); and child linear growth, which is assessed from three indicators: weight/age (WAZ), height/age (HAZ), and weight/height (WHZ). Instruments used include questionnaires, stature meters, and weight scales. Data analysis was performed using chi-square ($<0,05$). **Results:** Study revealed that: 1) psychological well-being are associated with HAZ (0.020); 2) decision-making autonomy are associated with MAF (0.036) and MAD (0.047); 3) empowerment are associated with MAF (0.024), MAD (0.018), and WHZ (0.023); and 4) mothering self-efficacy are associated with MAD (0.037) and WAZ (0.025). **Conclusion:** Intervention to expand maternal caregiving capabilities, especially the mother's psychological well-being, decision-making autonomy, empowerment, and mothering self-efficacy, is needed to improve appropriate infant and young child feeding practices in supporting the child's healthy linear growth.

Keywords: child anthropometry, child caregiving, early life nutrition, infant and young child feeding practice, Indonesia, maternal capabilities, women empowerment

THE DEVELOPMENT OF READINESS FOR DISCHARGE IN PATIENTS AND FAMILIES MODEL BASED ON INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SELF-MANAGEMENT THEORY (IFSMT) ON FAMILIES' CAPACITY TO CARE FOR LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Resti Utami^{1,5}, I Dewa Gede Ugrasena^{2*}, Ernawati Ernawati², Yuni Sufyanti Arief³, Wesiana Heris Santy⁴

¹Doctoral Program Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, 60115 Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga 60132 Surabaya, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga 60115 Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama 60237 Surabaya, Indonesia

⁵Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember 68124 Jember, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: resti.utami-2019@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The crisis of capacity's family to care for Low Birth Weight (LBW) at the hospital was the main obstacle to managing sustainable LBW care at home. **Objective:** This study aimed to develop a model of readiness for discharge of LBW patients and families based on IFSMT on families' capacity to care for LBW. **Methods:** Research was conducted in 3 stages. Stage 1 explanatory survey of families (n = 125) systematic random sampling approach. The instrument used a questionnaire and was analyzed by SEM-PLS. Phase 2 arranged modules by formulated strategic issues, FGDs and expert consultations. Stage 3 tested the effect of module used quasi experiment. The study was conducted on the family (n=48) as a unit, namely the mother. Analysis used the Mann-Whitney U test. **Results:** Stage 1 showed that in order to improve families' capacity to care for LBW, needed readiness for discharge model based on IFSMT that the model were influenced by infant factors (T-statistic 5.587), physical and social environment (T-statistic 2.778), maternal factors (T-statistic 6.518), and family factors (T-statistic 2.323). This model was able to be explained by infant factors, physical and social environment, maternal factors, and family factors of 89.7%. Phase 2 produced modules for nurses and families. Stage 3 showed there was an effect of module on families' capacity to care for LBW. **Conclusion:** The implementation of readiness for discharge based on IFSMT model had proven effective to improve families' capacity to care for LBW.

Keywords: infant care, readiness for discharge, families 'capacity, low birth weight, behaviour changes

HEALTHY EATING INDEX AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN SIDOREJO LOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

Sarah Melati Davidson^{1*}, Rosiana Eva Rayanti², Loya Defrina Angelita Gultom¹

¹ Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, Indonesia

² Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: sarah.davidson@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Maintaining good nutritional status during pregnancy is crucial for the health and well-being of both the mother and the fetus. A balanced diet that meets the nutritional need of pregnant women is essential to ensure fetus optimal growth and development, as well as to prevent adverse outcomes during pregnancy. Several studies has shown that pregnant women with good nutritional status have lower risk of giving birth to undernourished babies. In addition, poor maternal nutrition during pregnancy can cause long-term effects on the child's health, including an increased risk of chronic diseases later in life. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze the quality of the diet and nutritional status of pregnant women. **Methods:** This research used a quantitative research method with a cross-sectional design located at the Sidorejo Lor Community Health Center, Sidorejo District, Salatiga City, Central Java. The sample are 46 individuals who were selected using the purposive sampling technique. The quality of the diet was assessed using the Indonesian adapted-Alternate Healthy Eating Index for pregnancy (AHEI-P) based on the results of a repetead recall 24-h. Data were analyze by using pearson correlation. **Results:** This study shown that 15.2% of the subjects were found to suffer from chronic energy deficiency. According to AHEI-P analyses the average AHEI-P score was 41.57 ± 11.98 . Most subjects had poor dietary quality (82.6%). Respondents with chronic energy deficiency had the lowest mean score for AHEI-P but no significant correlation ($p > 0.05$) was found. **Conclusions:** Overall, respondents need to improve their dietary quality. This will be important to increase AHEI-P scores which in turn will affect the improvement of pregnant women nutritional status.

Keywords: Alternate healthy eating index for pregnancy; chronic energy deficiency; dietary quality; pregnant women

INFANTS' LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT CORRELATED WITH THE SPEECH STIMULATION PROVIDED BY CAREGIVER

Kristiani Desimina Tauho^{1*}, Rifatolistia Tampubolon¹, Destiana Yane Porsisa¹

¹Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

e-mail corresponding: enni.tauho@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The previous study showed that about 22,3% of children in Cebongan Primary Health Care were suspected of delay in language development. Speech delays furthermore impact children's difficulty developing social skills and building social relationships with the surrounding environment. Parents should pay attention to infant language and speech development by providing verbal stimulation earlier. **Objective:** This study aimed to confirm the relationship between parental speech stimulation and language development in infants aged 0-12 months. **Methods:** The method used was quantitative with a correlational type of research. This research was conducted from August to October 2021, involving 52 respondents accidentally. The instruments used were the Clinical Linguistic and Auditory Milestone Scale (CLAMS) questionnaire and a validated speech stimulation questionnaire in children. Rank spearman correlation test was used to analyze the data. **Results:** The results showed that 88% of the children were in the normal status of language development, but a tenth was in a suspect category. Another one was in the mental retardation category. Regarding verbal stimulation, the highest, moderate, and lowest categories are 15%, 81%, and 4%. The Spearman's rho statistical test showed a significance (2-tailed) of 0.856, which is higher than > 0.05 , meaning there was no significant relationship between verbal stimulation and infants' language development from 0-12 months. The factors that might influence abnormal language and speech in infants are disorders in language expressive and receptive. **Conclusions:** In summary, to provide stimulation for language development, caregivers must also consider the infant's ability to receive this stimulation.

Keywords: Infant; Language development disorders; Parenting; Stimulation

PARENTS' PARTICIPATION IN ATRAUMATIC CARE DURING CHILDREN HOSPITALIZATION: LITERATURE REVIEW

Dera Alfiyanti^{1,2*}, Yuni Sufyanti Arief¹, Ilya Krisnana¹, Mira Triharini¹

¹ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: dera.alfiyanti-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Atraumatic care in children undergoing hospitalization requires parental participation. Parental participation is expected to reduce child pain and anxiety. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to describe the participation of parents in atraumatic care while the child is hospitalized. **Methods:** The research design used is a literature review, starting with topic selection, then searching through several databases, including Science Direct, ProQuest, PubMed, Sagepub, and Google Scholar by entering keywords. Article reviewed from 2018 to 2022. Protocol and evaluation of literature review using PRISMA checklist. **Results:** Parents' participation in atraumatic care includes security, physical, and psychological care. This is a form of partnership or collaboration between parents and nurses to improve the quality of care. **Conclusions:** Parental participation improves the quality of atraumatic care, and reduces pain and anxiety in children during hospitalization.

Keywords: parent participation, atraumatic care, hospitalization

DHIKR THERAPY ON ANXIETY IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL

Nunung Nurhaeti^{1*}, Diah Nur Anisa²

¹Departement of Maternal and Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Science University Aisyiyah Yogyakarta Indonesia

² Departement of Maternal and Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Science; Center for Women, Family, and Disaster Studies Aisyiyah; University of Yogyakarta Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: nursediahanisa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast cancer or the medical term mammary carcinoma is the second killer for women after uterine cancer. Anxiety is also defined as part of human life which is characterized by worries and fears that gradually become long and deep. Unresolved anxiety can cause sufferers to experience psychological responses such as rejection, anger, or fear that is very pressing so that the sufferer experiences excessive anxiety. One of the non-pharmacological interventions to reduce anxiety is dhikr therapy. **Objective:** The study aimed to determine the effect of dhikr therapy on anxiety levels in breast cancer patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta. **Methods:** The research method used is quantitative using experimental quasi. This research approach used a one group pre and post-test design with the Wilcoxon Match Pairs Test. The subjects of this study were patients with breast cancer at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta with a total of 24 respondents. The questionnaire was distributed directly to patients. **Results:** The results of the study showed the value of Sig. (2 tailed) was 0.000 which means that there is a difference between pre-test and post-test. **Conclusions:** Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that there was an effect of dhikr therapy on reducing anxiety levels in breast cancer patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta.

Keywords: breast cancer, dhikr therapy, anxiety level

GADGET USE INFLUENCES PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SOCIAL EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Praba Diyan Rachmawati^{1,2*}, Abu Bakar¹, Dewi Anggraeni³, Yuni Sufyanti Arief¹

¹ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Doctoral Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Undergraduate Nursing Student Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: praba-d-r@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The use of gadgets in children is still a problem that needs attention. Unhealthy lifestyles of children such as using gadgets excessively which causes a lack of physical activity and a lack of social awareness with the surrounding environment. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to explain the relationship between the use of gadgets with physical activity and social emotional development of school children. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive correlational research design, with a sample of 129 respondents taken by purposive sampling technique. The independent variable is the use of gadgets and the dependent variable is physical activity and social-emotional development. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Analysis used the Spearman Rho statistical test ($p \leq 0.05$). **Results:** The results showed that there was a relationship between the use of gadgets and children's physical activity ($p = 0.002$; $r = -0.268$) and children's social-emotional development ($p = 0.004$; $r = 0.253$). **Conclusions:** The higher the use of gadgets, the lower the child's physical activity level and the child's social emotional development is increasingly disrupted, therefore nurses need to provide educational efforts for children to be able to reduce the use of gadgets and do more activities with their peers.

Keywords: gadget use, physical activity, social emotional development, healthy lifestyle

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEER INFORMATION TOWARD A CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILD MARRIAGE: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Sri Wahyuningsih^{1*}, Musviro¹, Nurul Hayati¹

¹Universitas Jember, Jember, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: sriwahyuningsih@unej.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child marriage is a serious global problem because it can have negative consequences for children, families, and communities. Peer information has been regarded as one of the strategies for reducing a child's marriage, but few studies still evaluate its effectiveness. **Objective:** Hence, the study is done to evaluate the effectiveness of peer information in changing the knowledge and attitude toward child marriage. **Methods:** The study was done by conducting a systematic search of academic databases and a library list of relevant articles. Only 5 articles meet the criteria for inclusion used in analysis. The studies are carried out in 4 countries and peer information is presented through group meetings or discussion forums. **Result:** Research shows that peer information can increase knowledge and attitude toward child marriage. The study in Bangladesh indicates that those informed by peers have increased in knowledge and attitude toward child marriage. Other studies also show a significant increase in knowledge and attitude toward child marriage after obtaining information from peers. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that peer information is effective in transforming knowledge and attitudes toward child marriage and can be an effective alternative to reducing child marriage. However, available studies are still limited and further research will need to be done to evaluate the effectiveness of peer information in the long run. It will require collaboration between countries to implement effective interventions that reduce child marriages.

Keyword: peer information, child marriage, change in knowledge, attitude

A SCOPING REVIEW BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND EARLY MENARCE OF ADOLESCENT WOMEN IN INDONESIA

Afiatun Rahmah^{1*}, Mirawati¹

¹DIII Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences

e-mail corresponding: afiatunrahmah@umbjm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Menarche is menstruation or menstruation that comes for the first time and is the culmination of a series of changes that occur in a young woman who is reaching adulthood and as a sign that she is capable of becoming pregnant or her reproductive system is starting to function, the results of the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) state that 70.1% of young women aged 10-19 years have experienced menstruation and as many as 29.9%. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of early menarche in female adolescents in Indonesia. **Methods:** The study is a scoping review with PRISMA guidelines, the data bases used are Pubmed, Google Scholar and Science Direct, The Scoping Review method was carried out using the following steps; 1) identifying research questions; 2) identifying relevant studies, through the Pubmed, Google Scholar, and Wiley Science Direct. The article criteria used are articles published from 2019 to 2023 and discussing of nutritional status and Early menarche; 3) the selection of articles was described using the Prisma Flow Chart where in full text search results, 7 articles was used for the review as these have quality assessment and according to population, methods, and results; 4) carrying out data charting; and 5) carrying out the compilation of results reports. **Results:** There are 7 articles related to nutritional status on the incidence of menarche. All articles use a cross sectional design. Of the 7 articles, there were 4 articles which showed a relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of early menarche in young women. **Conclusions:** it can be concluded that there is a relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of early menarche in young women in Indonesia. It is hoped that young women can apply healthy consumption patterns so that their nutritional status is normal.

Keywords: Nutritional status, menarche, teenager, early menarche, indonesia.

THE FREQUENCY OF VISITS PROVIDES A KNOWLEDGE EFFECT ON DANGER SIGNS OF PREGNANCY

Mahfuzhah Deswita Puteri^{1*}, Darmayanti Wulandatika¹

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: mahfuzhah.deswita.puteri@umbjm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Antenatal care is an effort so that the mother until the end of pregnancy is as healthy or healthier than before pregnancy and any complications of pregnancy can be prevented or detected early and given adequate management. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between ANC frequency and pregnant women's knowledge of the danger signs of pregnancy at PMB Banjarmasin. **Methods:** This type of research is analytic correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The research population is pregnant women as many as 68 mothers. A sample of 34 mothers with purposive sampling technique. The independent variable in this study was the frequency of ANC, while the dependent variable was the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy. Data analysis using chi-square. **Results:** the frequency of ANC according to the minimum standard of the ANC program was 70.6% had high knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy and those who performed ANC did not meet the standard of 64.7% had less knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy. **Conclusions:** There is a relationship between the frequency of ANC and the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy. The p-value was 0.039.

Keywords: antenatal care, pregnancy, danger sign.

IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH EDUCATION MEDIA USING SNAKE & LADDERS GAME OR AUDIOVISUAL TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF STUNTING ON PRIMIGRAVIDA EXPECTANT MOTHER

M. Rifqi Rahmatullah^{1*}, Esme Anggeriyane², Muhammad Anwari³

¹University of Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: esmeanggeriyane@umbjm.ac.id

Introduction: Stunting is the condition Impairment of growth and development in children due to chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, especially in the first 1000 days of life or before the fetus reaches two years of age. The interventions to increase a mother's knowledge need to be carried out with various health education media approaches. **Objective:** Aimed to determine the different effects of health education media using snakes and ladders game or audiovisual on the stunting knowledge level of stunting on primigravida expectant mothers at Pekauman Community Health Center of Banjarmasin. **Method:** This research was quasi-experimental with a two-group pretest and posttest design by providing health education media using snake ladders game or audiovisual in each group. The population were 36 primigravida expectant mothers, with 30 samples using the purposive sampling technique. **Result:** This study found the differences average score of knowledge before health education media was carried out using the snake and ladders game was 72.47, and the audiovisual was 67.00. Then, after health education media using the game of snakes and ladders showed the average score of mother's knowledge was 92.40, and audiovisual showed the score was 90.20. Based on the Paired t-test, the snakes and ladders game or audiovisual media obtained the same statistical test results with p-value = 0.000 (p-value < 0.05). **Conclusion:** Health education media using snakes and ladders game and audiovisual effectively increase primigravida expectant mothers' knowledge about stunting. It is hoped that health workers can provide interesting health education to the community, especially primigravida expectant mothers about stunting.

Keywords: audiovisual, knowledge, media, snake & ladders game, stunting

HUSBAND'S PARTICIPATION IN THE USE OF VASECTOMY CONTRACEPTION

Fika Aulia^{1*}

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: fika_aulia@umbjm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Vasectomy is an effective male contraceptive with a failure rate of less than 0.1-0.15%, but demand is still low. The addition number of Vasectomy acceptors in 2020 in Banjarmasin is 8 acceptors. This figure is low, which can have a negative impact on the success of the Family Planning. **Objective:** The study aims to describe the husband's participation in using vasectomy. **Methods:** This is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach, taking informants with purposive sampling with 6 informants. Exclusion criteria: who are not cooperative, have mental disorders. The variable in this study is the husband's participation in vasectomy. **Results:** Husband's participation in vasectomy includes the perceptions and reasons. (1) Perceptions include family planning is a woman's duty, the husband becomes a vasectomy acceptor in order to help his wife (reduce the wife's workload), (2) The reasons include: economic reasons, health, not wanting to have children, the opportunity and support for adequate family planning service facilities. **Conclusions:** Husband's perception of family planning that family planning is a woman's duty, reasons behind the use of a vasectomy: economy, health, not wanting children, opportunity and the most dominant thing is the availability of adequate family planning service facilities. It is recommended to optimize the role of family planning service delivery facilities because it has the potential to increase the number of vasectomy acceptors.

Keywords: participation, husband, vasectomy

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY ON ANXIETY LEVEL IN 1ST STAGE OF MATERNITY MOTHER

Kharisma Kusumaningtyas^{1*}, Ilmiyati Amalia¹, Siti Mar'atus Sholikhah¹, Titi Maharrani¹

¹Department of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Surabaya

e-mail corresponding: kharisma.kusumaningtyas@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anxiety is a feeling of worry, fear of one's own thoughts, feelings of tension, and restlessness. Non-pharmacological therapy using lavender aromatherapy, use by inhalation using a diffuser is more effective in reducing the anxiety level of first- stage maternity mothers. **Method:** The research method is a quasi-experimental research design with a posttest only control group design. The sample used was purposive sampling. The population in this study were 22 respondents. The independent variable is lavender aromatherapy, and the dependent variable is the level of maternal anxiety in stage. Using the Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HARS) questionnaire. The analysis of this study used univariate and bivariate analysis (normality test and Mann-Whitney test). **Result:** The results of the study on first-stage birth mothers who were not given lavender aromatherapy, the majority experienced severe anxiety levels with a total of 5 people (55.57%), moderate anxiety levels 3 people (33.33%), and very severe anxiety/panic levels 1 person (11.11%). In the first stage of maternity mothers who were given lavender aromatherapy, the majority experienced mild anxiety levels with a total of 6 people (66.67%), 1 person having moderate anxiety level (11.11%), and 2 people who did not experience anxiety (22.22%). . There was a difference in the level of anxiety of the first stage of labor given lavender aromatherapy with the first stage of labor who were not given lavender aromatherapy (husband's assistance) with a significant result of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** In this study, there were differences in the level of anxiety of maternity mothers during the first stage of husband assistance by giving lavender aromatherapy.

Keywords: lavender aromatherapy, anxiety, maternity

SPECIFIC INTERVENTION ANALYSIS ON EFFORTS TO REDUCE STUNTING OF CHILDREN

Uswatun Khasanah^{1*}, Esyuananik¹, Anis Nur Laili¹

¹Midwifery Department, Surabaya State Polytechnique of Health, Indonesia;

e-mail corresponding: uswatun.kh0510@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction. Stunting occurs due to malnutrition for a long time during the first 1000 days of life (HPK). Reducing stunting requires integrated interventions, including specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze specific interventions to reduce child stunting at the Bangkalan District Health Center. **Methods.** The study was conducted in March-September 2020 with a cross sectional analytic design. The number of research subjects was 207 toddlers taken by cluster random sampling. The dependent variable includes priority interventions (giving Fe to pregnant women, giving complementary feeding, monitoring the growth of children under five, giving exclusive breastfeeding), supporting interventions (pregnancy checks, giving vitamin A to children under five, giving complete basic immunization). The independent variable of stunting in children under five. Analysis using logistic regression. **Result:** The results showed that priority interventions (giving Fe, monitoring growth and development and history of exclusive breastfeeding) had an effect on the incidence of stunting in children under five (p value = 0.000, R Square = 0.322), supporting interventions (pregnancy checks, vitamin A, basic immunization) did not. affects the incidence of stunting in children under five (p value = 0.123). **Conclusion:** Prevention of stunting in children under five, either directly or indirectly involves cross-sectors and communities in the provision of food, clean water and sanitation, poverty alleviation, education, social and so on.

Keywords: specific intervention, stunting

FACTORS RELATED TO PREVENTION STUNTING IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS BASED ON THEORY OF HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL

Harmayetty^{1*}, Yulia Mariskasari¹, Esti Yunitasari¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: harmayetty@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Indonesia is still facing the problem of stunting which is characterized by a mismatch between a child's height and age. **Objective:** This study aimed to analyze factors that related to stunting prevention behavior in toddlers aged 24-59 months based on the Health Promotion Model Theory Nola J. Pender. **Method:** This study used a descriptive-analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 105 mothers with toddlers aged 24-59 months and was selected based on purposive sampling. The analysis used Spearman Rho ($p=0.05$) and logistic regression. **Result:** There was a relationship between previous behavior (pregnant until the child was 24 months old) ($p=0,000$; $r=0,473$), education level ($p=0,020$), perceived barriers ($p=0,000$; $r=0,370$), self-efficacy ($p = 0.000$, $r = 0.646$), good attitude ($p = 0.000$; $r = 0.689$), family social support ($p = 0.000$; $r = 769$), health worker support ($p = 0.000$; $r = 473$) with prevention stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months, and there was no relationship between socioeconomic status ($p=0.306$) and perceived benefits of action ($p=0.189$; $r=0.129$) with stunting prevention in toddlers aged 24-59 months. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant effect between family support and stunting prevention. The stronger the support that was provided by the family, the better the mother's actions for preventing stunting. **Conclusion:** The dominant factor that influences according to Nola J. Pender's theory is family social support. It was also encouraged that health workers provide counselling not only to the mothers but also to the families since family support plays an important role in encouraging mothers to provide better care for preventing stunting in toddler.

Keywords: stunting, prevention, health promotion model, nola j. pender, toddler aged 24-59 months

THE BENEFITS OF LOW-IMPACT AEROBIC EXERCISE FOR ALLEVIATING MENOPAUSAL SYMPTOMS AND REDUCING BLOOD PRESSURE

Tiyas Kusumaningrum^{1*}, Herdina Mariyanti¹, Novia Dwi Andriyanti², Nursalam³, Yuni Sufyanti Arief³

¹ Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

² Bachelor Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

³ Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: tiyas-k@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Menopausal conditions experienced by women often cause various physical and psychological complaints such as blood pressure instability, fatigue, sleep disturbances, moodiness, anxiety, and hot flushes due to hormonal changes. Several studies have shown that sports, especially low impact types, can improve fitness and have recreational effects. **Objective:** This study aims to examine the effect of low-impact aerobic exercise on blood pressure and complaints in menopausal women. **Methods:** This study used a pre-experimental design without a control group. The selected sample is menopausal women who have never or rarely done low impact exercises and have never had a reproductive organ removal procedure. The low impact exercise intervention was carried out twice a week for two weeks. Blood pressure data were obtained by measuring using a tensimeter, while menopausal complaints were obtained from filling out a questionnaire. **Results:** Of the 54 subjects, the systolic mean before the intervention was 136.74 mmHg, while after the intervention it was 127.78mmHg (SD=8.96). The mean diastolic pressure before the intervention was 83.46, while after the treatment it was 78.03mmHg (SD=5.43). Menopausal complaints occurred in all subjects before the intervention was carried out with 63% experiencing severe complaints and 37% mild complaints. This was different from the post-intervention study which showed that none of the subjects experienced severe menopausal complaints. The results of the paired T-test showed that low impact aerobic exercise affected blood pressure ($p_{\text{systolic}} = 0.00$; $p_{\text{diastolic}} = 0.00$) and complaints felt by menopausal women ($p = 0.00$). **Conclusions:** The conclusion of this study is that low impact aerobic exercise is needed for postmenopausal women to stabilize systolic and diastolic blood pressure, as well as reduce the level of complaints experienced.

Keywords: menopause, exercise, aerobic, low impact, blood pressure

CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND CONTENT VALIDATION OF THE MEDICAL OUTCOME STUDY SOCIAL SUPPORT SURVEY AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN AGED 6-23 MONTHS

Hermalinda Herman^{1,2*}, Ying-Ju Chang³

¹Maternal and Child Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing Andalas University, Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²PhD Candidate, Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan.

³Professor, Institution of Allied Health Science & Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University and Director of Nursing, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan.

e-mail corresponding: hermalinda@nrs.unand.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Social support strongly influences the mother's adherence to complementary feeding guidelines. Mothers who receive family support tend to have a positive attitude toward complementary feeding. Medical Outcome Study Social Support Survey (MOS-SSS) is a multidimensional scale developed to assess functional aspects of social support. Currently, no MOS-SSS instrument has been validated for use in Indonesia. **Objective:** This study aims to validate the translated and culturally adapted MOS-SSS as an instrument used to measure mothers' social support in providing complementary food to their infants and young child aged 6-23 months in Indonesia. **Methods:** The cultural adaptation process of the MOS-SSS questionnaire includes five stages, including forward translation, synthesis of translation, backward translation, expert committee review and pretesting of the questionnaire. The content validity index (CVI) measures the proportion and percentage of reviewers who agree about the available items and aspects being evaluated. A total of 30 mothers with children aged 6-23 months participated in the reliability testing. The reliability of each questionnaire will be checked using internal consistency and stability methods. The Cronbach alpha value identifies internal consistency; the minimum acceptable value is 0.7. **Results:** MOS-SSS showed a high Content Validity Index (CVI) and good internal consistency (Cronbach's 0.97). **Conclusions:** The MOS-SSS questionnaire demonstrates content and culturally appropriate validity in mothers of infants and young children aged 6-23 months. This questionnaire can potentially strengthen the assessment of social support for mothers with children aged 6-23 months in providing complementary feeding.

Keywords: cross cultural, content validity, complementary feeding and social support

DETERMINANT FACTORS ON CONSUMPTION OF FERROUS SULFATE IN FEMALE STUDENTS AT SMAN 1 BANGSAL

Agustin Dwi Syalfina^{1*}, Elyana Mafticha¹, Dian Irawati², Sari Priyanti², Wiwit Sulistyawati²,
Nadhifa Maulidia³

¹Department of Public Health, Majapahit College of Health Sciences, Mojokerto, Indonesia

²Midwifery Department, Majapahit College of Health Sciences, Mojokerto, Indonesia

³Undergraduate student, Bachelor of Public Health, Majapahit College of Health Sciences,
Mojokerto, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: agustinpipin2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 35.5% of anemia in the world occurs in women of reproductive age (15-49 years) and in Indonesia it is 31.2% with the most ages being 20-44 years. **Objective:** The aim of the study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and parental support for the regular consumption of Fe tablets at SMAN 1 Bangsal, Mojokerto Regency. **Method:** Research using observational research design cross-sectional. The independent variables are knowledge, attitudes and parental support, while the dependent variable is the regular consumption of Fe tablets. The sampling technique is Simple Random Sampling with a total sample of 70 respondents. The collected data is processed using statistical tests to be analyzed uji chi square. **Results:** The results showed that most of the respondents had less knowledge (51.4%), negative attitude (58.6%), supportive parents (57.1%) and did not consume regularly of Fe tablets (51.4%). Analyze bivariat shows that knowledge (p-value 0.000; RP 8.333; 95% CI=2.852-24.348), attitude (p-value=0.000; RP 12.000; 95% CI=3.816-37.734), parental support (p-value 0.000; RP 9.333; 95% CI=3.041–28.646) has a relationship with the regular consumption of Fe tablets. **Conclusions:** Knowledge, attitudes, and parental support are related to the regular consumption of Fe tablets so that it is hoped that the family will provide the best support and schools will work together with health services so that they can provide outreach by inviting the public, especially young women, to regularly consume Fe tablets according to government programs.

Keywords: knowledge, attitudes, support, parents, Fe

DETERMINANT FACTORS OF ANEMIA DURING PREGNANCY AT BRONDONG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

Farida Yuliani¹, Fitria Edni Wari¹, Dian Irawati^{1*}, Rif'atun Nurhasanah¹

¹Midwifery Department, Majapahit College of Health Sciences, Mojokerto, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: dian.irawati80@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia is a health problem that often occurs during pregnancy. It can increase the risk of IUGR, prematurity, infectious diseases, postpartum hemorrhage, and even maternal and infant mortality. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the factors associated with anemia in third trimester pregnant women. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was carried out at Brondong Community Health Care. Forty six 3rd trimester pregnant women taken by simple random sampling. Inclusion criteria was third trimester pregnant women, exclusion criteria were they refused to be respondents and already had given birth prior data collection. Data collection was took place from October 2022 to January 2023. Statistical analyses carried out by chi square test with $\alpha = 0.05$. **Results:** The results showed that there was no relationship between parity and the incidence of anemia (p-value=0.31), there was a relationship between the spacing of pregnancies and the incidence of anemia (p-value=0.002), and there was a relationship between regular consumption of ferrous supplements and the incidence of anemia (p-value=0.001). **Conclusions:** spacing of pregnancies and regular consumption of ferrous supplements were have relationship with incidence of anemia. Health provider, health workers, and cadres would provide health promotionn to prevent anemia, such as providing health education about pregnancy spacing, family planning, and the importance of consuming ferrous supplements in pregnant women.

Keywords : parity, spacing of pregnancy, ferrous supplements, anemia

EFFECT OF SUPPORTIVE CARE NEEDS ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN WOMAN WITH CANCER : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Hamudi Prasestiyo^{1*}, Ida Ayu Made Ari Santi Tisnasari², Ruhyana¹, Dewi Gayatri², Tuti Nuraini²

¹ Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Aisyiyah, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

² Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: hamudiprasestiyo@unisayogya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast cancer and gynecological cancer are about 1 in 6 cancers diagnosed in women. Women with cancer are at risk for various impacts associated with cancer and its treatment. Nurses could provide supportive care for women with cancer to meet their unmet needs. **Objective:** This study identified the effect of supportive care on improving the quality of life of women with cancer. **Methods:** The Database such as Pubmed, Science Direct, Springer Link, Sage Publication, and ProQuest used for searching articles which published before December 2021. **Results:** A total of 47,737 articles were found in this research, which only 7 articles were included in this review, with 3 articles focusing on breast cancer and gynecological cancer patients and 4 articles on breast cancer survivors. **Conclusions:** The higher number of unmet supportive care needs lead the lower quality of life as well as more symptoms perceived due to cancer or its treatment.

Keywords: supportive care needs, quality of life, woman with cancer



TOPIC 7:
Non-Communicable Diseases

THE EFFECT OF EARLY DETECTION OF STROKE EDUCATION THROUGH AUDIOVISUAL FAST ANIMATION MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES IN FAMILIES OF INDIVIDUAL WITH HYPERTENSION

Maitha Anthonette Wulan Keloay^{1,3*}, Ferry Efendi², Makhfudli², Ni Luh Jayanthi³

¹ Student of Master in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Manado Health Polytechnic of ministry of health, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: mithakeloay25@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stroke is the second highest cause of death and the third leading cause of long-term disability worldwide. Stroke is a medical emergency condition because it is related to time, so it requires fast, precise and careful treatment. Optimal management can prevent permanent death and disability. One of the strategies to increase awareness of stroke attacks can be done through education of audiovisual animation media. The purpose of analyzing the effect of early detection education of stroke with audiovisual media on the knowledge and attitudes of families of with hypertension. **Methods:** This study used is a *quasy experiment group control pre-post test*, for sample collection using purposive sampling from 127 total families with hypertension diagnosis. We have chosen 50 respondents for both of them group with inclusion criteria. Interventions were carried out for 7 days, respondents in the treatment group were asked to watch videos 2 times a day for 7 days and the control group intervened standardly by leaflet. The instruments used in this study were detection of stroke education through audiovisual FAST animation video and questionnaires. Data were analysis by using *paired t test*. **Results:** This study showed that using of audiovisual media in the treatment group had an influence on increasing knowledge ($p = 0.000$) and attitudes ($p = 0.000$). **Discussion:** Audio visual media is one of the counseling method that attracts and stimulates more senses than conventional. The audiovisual media strategy is effective to improve health promotion activities in increasing knowledge and attitudes of families with hypertension.

Keywords: education, early detection, stroke, audiovisual, hypertension, level of knowledge, attitude.

THE FEASIBILITY OF THE HEALTH PROMOTING PROGRAM MODEL BASED ON THE WELLNESS TOURISM IN THE LOWER NORTHERN REGION, THAILAND

Sirikanok Klankhajhon^{1*}, Somsak Thojampa², Kittisak Kumpeera³,
Chuthathip Mongkholkham³, & Archawasri Khumhom³

¹PhD, RN, Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University, Thailand.

²PhD, RN, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University

³MSN, RN, Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University

e-mail coresponding: sirikanokk@nu.ac.th , sirikanok_k@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Wellness tourism is a travel trip to visit beautiful natural and cultural attractions for leisure. At the same time, tourists can learn lifestyle at visiting places by diving time to attend health promoting activities; these activities should be proper according to academic principles and with real quality standards. **Objective:** The objective of this action research was to study the feasibility of the health promoting program model based on the wellness tourism in the lower northern region. **Methods:** The action research was collaborated with community leaders, village health volunteers, entrepreneurs, people living in 9 provinces of the lower northern region. The data were collected between 16 April, 2021 to 15 April, 2022. The sampling groups consisted of one hundred and forty-two persons living in in the lower northern region, such as Sukhothai, Phetchabun, Phitsanulok, and Uttaradit. Frequency, percentages, averages, and standard deviation were reported, while paired samples t-test statistic were used for data analysis. **Results:** The results show that after the sampling groups participated in the health promoting program model based on the wellness tourism in the lower northern region, they had high average scores on healthbehavior and quality of life assessment. In other words, the sample group had a significantly highermean score on health behaviors and quality of life after participating in the program at .05 ($p < .05$). **Conclusion:** Based on suggestions from research on health tourism model health promotion program in the lower northern region, it is feasible and can be used as a guideline for further development in other contexts. All of these things lead to the development of health tourism whichattracts tourists to continuously use the services of Thailand.

Keywords: health promoting program, wellness tourism, health tourism

DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY EMPOWERMENT FOR AGES 1-3 YEARS CHILDREN STUNTING PREVENTION BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL (HBM)

Esti Yunitasari^{1*}, Khalifatus Zuhriyah Alfianti², Ni Ketut Alit Armini¹

¹ Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Master Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: esti-y@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Stunting is a failure to grow both physically and cognitively. Appropriate nutritional behavior for stunting prevention requires family empowerment, especially mothers. One of the trust, belief, and perception models developed to see someone's actions in seeking a healthy life is the Health Belief Model (HBM). Develop a family empowerment model for stunting prevention in children aged 1-3 years based on the health belief model. **Methods:** Research using explanatory research with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were mothers who had children aged 1-3 years in the Jrangoan Health Center area. The sampling technique used cluster random sampling with a sample of 132 respondents. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using PLS-SEM. Phase 2 of the research was carried out by FGD after strategic issues emerged, then developed and consulted by nursing experts in preparing modules. **Results:** The results of the study found that health facility factors had the most influence on threats, expectations or expectations had a major influence on empowerment, family empowerment on stunting prevention had an influence, maternal factors had an effect on hopes and expectations and maternal factors had an influence on threats. All of these variables affect family empowerment and stunting prevention. **Conclusions:** The family empowerment model based on the health belief model can be used as an effective strategy to be used as a basis for stunting prevention.

Keywords: family empowerment; stunting prevention; health belief model

EFFECTIVENESS OF MHEALTH ON SELF-MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT MOTIVATION IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ach. Maskur^{1*}, Ferry Efendi¹, Dianis Wulan Sari¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: masykur1991@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Hypertension is one of the most important modifiable cardiovascular disease risk factors. Without recognized pathogenesis or treatment, it continues to be a major cause of illness and mortality worldwide. Consequently, hypertension management is essential for enhancing community wellness and reducing chronic disease burden. Innovative assistive technologies, such as mobile health (mHealth) services, can be utilized to address these obstacles. **Methods:** This systematic review utilized MeSH-based keywords to search Scopus, Science Direct, Web of Science, and ProQuest databases for relevant papers. Journal article quality was evaluated using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) research guideline. The analysis was narrative in style and used descriptive language. **Result:** Eleven articles in the final review. This article, discuss technology-based primary health care or mHealth in the form of voice calls, web-based, and applications. The use of mHealth can provide access, assessment, assistance, awareness, capability, and activation whereby mechanism is felt about the use of mHealth services in support of their hypertensive self-management. mHealth services provide easy access for hypertensive patients to monitor their vital signs and behaviors of self-management. **Conclusion:** Patients were able to monitor their health state and self-management progress in real time thanks to mHealth services, which in turn encouraged more self-management. mHealth service also provided access to health education and reminders for patients to aid in the self-management of their Blood Pressure (BP).

Keywords: mHealth, community service, self-management, motivation, hypertensive

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF SMOKE-FREE POLICIES: A MIXED METHODS STUDY

Radian Ilmaskal¹, Alkafi¹, Gusrianti¹

¹ Public Health Study Program of Alifah Padang Health Science College, West Sumatera, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: radian.ilmaskal@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; The smoke-free policy (SFP) has been implemented for eleven years in Padang City. However, the prevalence of smokers remains the highest, at approximately 24.9 %. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of SFP and assess public perceptions of such policies. **Methods:** This study used mixed methods with a sequential explanatory design. Respondents were Padang citizens aged 15–60 who have lived in Padang City at least since 2012. A total of 416 samples were picked using the purposive sampling technique. The informants included Padang City's mayor, the health office, and the civil service police unit. The study was conducted in June–August 2022. The data were analysed univariate and through content analysis. **Results:** The Padang City government has not yet established a comprehensive SFP. We still found tobacco advertising on Main Streets. 71% of respondents indicated that they had never received information, and more than half (53%) were unaware of the SFP. The majority of respondents (94%) supported the existence of the SFP. However, the respondents continue to smoke in smoke-free areas, such as public venues (63%) and public transportation (79%) where smoking is prohibited. An in-depth interview provided that amended smoke-free legislation has yet to be approved by the regional assembly and the need for more consistent enforcement. **Conclusions:** Partial SFP cannot reduce the prevalence of smoking and the many negative effects of tobacco. Public perceptions of such policies are generally positive. Strengthening the socialization of SFP regularly and cross-sector collaboration are needed.

Keywords: smoke free; tobacco control, Padang, mixed methods

**LIFESTYLE FACTORS ON PREVALENCE OF DIABETUS MELLITUS AT
THE AUXILIARY HEALTH CENTRE OF TAHULU VILLAGE,
MERAKURAK DISTRICT, TUBAN REGENCY**

Lilia Faridatul Fauziah¹ , Idcha Kusma Ristanti¹ , Kusno Ferianto², Indriani Sahara Nura Zenina²

¹ Fakultas Kesehatan Institut Ilmu Kesehatan Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban

²Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kebidanan Institut Ilmu Kesehatan Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban

e-mail coresponding: : 3003lili@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one of the biggest health diseases in the world that requires serious treatment. Diabetes mellitus can be caused by a person's lifestyle which includes diet and physical activity. This study aims to determine the relationship between lifestyle with the diabetes mellitus at the Tahulu Village Auxiliary Health Center, Merakurak District, Tuban Regency in 2021. **Methods:** The research used a cross sectional approach. The population were all outpatients who did routine check-ups at the Tahulu Village Auxiliary Health Center with a total of 50 respondents in the last 3 months (January-March) and the sample size of the study was 45 respondents using simple random sampling. The independent variable in this study is lifestyle by using questionnaire instrument, while the dependent variable is the incidence of diabetes mellitus by using a blood sugar instrument. Contingency coefficient test was used to analyzed the research variables with the significant value. **Result:** The results of this study indicate that there was a relationship between lifestyle with the incidence of diabetes mellitus with the outpatient in the sub-health center of Tahulu Village, Merakurak District, Tuban Regency. This is evidenced by the contingency coefficient test with the Phi value = $0.000 < 0.05$ it means H1 was accepted, that there was a relationship between lifestyle and Diabetes Mellitus with the outpatient in the sub-health center of Tahulu Village, Merakurak District, Tuban Regency. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is that there was a significant relationship between lifestyle with the prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus with the outpatient at the Tahulu Village Auxiliary Health Center, Merakurak District, Tuban Regency in 2021. It is hoped that respondents will be able to implement a healthy lifestyle to avoid the incidence of diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: lifestyle, diabetes mellitus, healthy lifestyle

FACTORS AFFECTING SELF-CARE IN HEART FAILURE PATIENTS: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Widaryati¹, Dwi Prihatiningsih^{1*}

¹Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: dwiprihatiningsih@unisayogya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Heart failure is a cardiovascular disease with a high incidence in the world and Indonesia as well. This disease must get serious attention because it results in high mortality rates and has a broad and long-term impact on patients with heart failure. The high recurrence rate, rehospitalization, and patients' poor quality of life are influenced, one of them, by the self-care behavior of patients, considering that heart failure is a progressive and chronic disease. In practice, implementation of self-care behavior in people living with heart failure are poor. This study analyzes the factors influencing self-care for heart failure patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Hospital. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study involved 100 heart failure patients taken from August to October 2020. Self-care was measured using the Self Care of Heart Failure Index (SCHFI) questionnaire. The chi-square statistical test determines the relationship between the factors that influence self-care. **Results:** The results showed that there was a significant relationship between education (p: 0.00), marital status (p: 0.005), occupation (p: 0.00), NYHA class (p: 0.00), and patient age (p: 0,01) with self-care maintenance. There was no relationship between gender (p 0.30), comorbidity (p: 0.21), and duration of heart failure (p: 0.11). **Conclusion:** All factors (education, marital status, occupation, NYHA class, age, gender, comorbidities, and duration of heart failure) had no association with self-care management and self-care confidence. Further research is needed to improve the right approach, especially in implementing self-care management and cell care confidence.

Keywords: Heart failure, Related factors, Self Care Behavior

THE EFFECT OF 4 PILLAR OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

Irsanty Collein^{1*}, Novianti Dg. Sitaba²

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Departement. Nursing Departement, Politeknik Kesehatan
Kementarian Kesehatan Palu, Palu, Indonesia

²Undergraduate Nursing Student, Nursing Departement, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementarian
Kesehatan Palu, Luwuk, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: collein2002@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Diabetes mellitus occurs more frequently in rural areas than urban areas and occurs more frequently in groups with low education. The aim of the study was to determine the effect of the 4 pillars of DM Health Education on blood sugar levels. **Methods:** pre-experimental research design with a one group pre-test and post-test design approach using paired t-test. The number of samples is determined by the sample formula to test the hypothesis on the average of two populations with a 33 sampel. The samples involved in this study were selected by simple random sampling who met the criteria, namely DM > 3 months, could read and write and were willing to participate in the study. **Results:** The 4 pillars of health education gave a change in the GDS value of patients before and after health education with a P value of 0.0005 and had no effect on the length of suffering from DM. **Conclusions:** There is an effect of health education on the 4 pillars of DM on the value of blood sugar levels. It is hoped that health workers will maximize health education on the 4 pillars of DM.

Keywords: Health Education, DM

SELF-CARE OF CHRONIC ILLNESS PREVENTS THE RISK OF DIABETIC FOOT ULCERS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Anita Joeliantina^{1*}, Dwi Adji Norontoko¹, Ach. Arfan Adinata¹, Adivtian Ragayasa¹

¹Nursing Departement, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: anita@poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) is a serious and chronic complication of diabetes mellitus (DM). This study aims to determine the behavioral factors of foot self-care in preventing the risk of DFU, including foot self-care of maintenance, monitoring, and management. **Methods:** This study was an analytical study with a cross-sectional approach, with 300 patients randomly selected from six public health centers in Surabaya, Indonesia, from June to August 2022. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed statistical methods of Partial Least Squares. **Results:** The risk of DFU in patients with DM was 40% with low risk, 38% with moderate risk, 8% with high risk, 5% remission, and 10% with DFU. Foot self-care maintenance, monitoring, and management as factors related to the risk of DFU, had met the criteria of convergent validity with a loading factor value of > 0.5 , composite reliability value sequentially: 0.847, 0.916, and 0.861, and construct validity with AVE value > 0.5 . The foot self-care maintenance and monitoring did not have a direct relationship with the risk of DFU ($p = 0.350$, and 0.844), but had a significant relationship with the foot self-care management factor ($p=0.000$ and 0.014). The foot self-care management factor had a direct and significant relationship ($p = 0.000$) with the risk of DFU. **Conclusion:** Foot self-care of maintenance, monitoring, and management are important and related factors to reduce the risk of DFU. Further research is needed to improve the behavior quality of patients with DM in managing foot care independently.

Keywords: diabetic foot, foot self-care, diabetes mellitus

uNursing Care of a Patient with Nonconvulsive Status Epilepticus (NCSE) and Prolonged Mechanical Ventilation in ICU: A Case Report

Amelia Maharani Kartika^{1*}, Gatra Satria¹, Juliana GEP Massie¹

¹Universitas Indonesia Hospital, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: amelia.maharanik@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Status epilepticus is a neurological emergency requiring immediate evaluation and management to prevent significant morbidity or mortality. This case report describes the nursing care of a patient with NCSE who underwent mechanical ventilation for a long time. Relevant nursing management and operational considerations are also discussed. **Clinical Findings:** A 59-year-old man was admitted to the hospital with sudden trouble speaking, difficulty understanding speech, and snoring. The patient was then having seizure and was being intubated. **Diagnosis:** The patient's abnormal brain activity in the electroencephalogram (EEG), computed tomography scan of the brain, and clinical symptoms were consistent with a diagnosis of NCSE. **Interventions:** He received sedation, analgesics, antiepileptic drugs, anti-infective medications, and enteral nutrition support in the intensive care unit. When the patient's condition with mechanical ventilation improved after tracheostomy, nurses continued to perform dynamic monitoring and began to involve the family in treatment. **Outcomes:** The patient was weaned from the ventilator on day 72 and successfully discharged home on day 102 of hospitalization. **Conclusion:** During prolonged mechanical ventilation with NCSE, nursing strategies included assessing the patient's and family histories, identifying actions or measures to take when seizure activity occurs, maintaining a treatment regimen to control or eliminate seizure activity, and observing the effect of antiepileptic drugs in patient. Also, preparing families to care for patients at home. This report may assist critical care nurses caring for similar patients.

Keywords: Intensive Care Units; Mechanical Ventilation; Non-Convulsive Status Epilepticus

DILEMMA OF IDENTIFICATION PATIENTS PALLIATIVE CARE NEEDS IN CRITICAL CARE UNIT DR. KARIADI CENTRAL HOSPITAL SEMARANG, INDONESIA: CASE STUDY

Nining Puji Astuti^{1,2*}, Sriyono³, Esti Yunita Sari⁴, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati⁴, Henry Saktiana⁵,
Mohammad Rosyid Ridho⁶

¹ Medical Surgical Nurse Specialist Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga,
Surabaya, Indonesia

² Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga,
Indonesia

³ Advanced Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴ Fundamental of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya,
Indonesia

⁵ Critical Care Nurse Departement, Kariadi Hospital, Semarang, Indonesia

⁶ Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: nining.astuti@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Patients with palliative care in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) often do not get optimal palliative care due to a dilemma between palliative care and intensive care. Nursing care need more innovation and acceleration analysis of the basic needs from people with palliative care in ICU to maximize the goal of palliative care can be achieved. **Methods:** The aim of this case study is to evaluate the dilemma palliative care needs in Intensive Care Unit. This study used a qualitative approach of 3 palliative patients in ICU used descriptive case study as well as in depth-interviews with patient's family, nurses and internist. **Results:** We present a case report of 3 patient who had been admitted to hospital with cancer and need palliative care in ICU. Patients subsequently suffered a pulmonary metastases with multiple organ failure. However, the goal of end of life care for dying patients is to prevent or relieve suffering as much as possible while respecting the patient's desires. But it is still a dilemma in Indonesia, especially palliative patients in ICU. According to medical decision, patients in ICU should receive maximum treatment, but if patient is facing multiple organ failure nurse should consider to providing palliative care. **Conclusions:** Palliative care approaches and provision within intensive care units can significantly impact care outcomes and increase the quality-of life people with end-of life period. Palliative care not to reduce the dose of drugs and patient care.

Keywords: Ethics; Hospice; Intensive Care Units; Palliative Care; Palliative Nursing

FACTOR PREDICTOR FOR PREDIABETES AMONG INDONESIAN YOUNG ADULTS: CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Ika Nur Pratiwi ^{1*}, Arina Qonaah ², Nursalam Nursalam ², Zulfayandi Pawanis ³, Bih-O Lee ⁴

¹ Fundamental of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Advanced Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Airlangga University Hospital, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

⁴ College of Nursing, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
e-mail corresponding: ikanurpratiwi@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Prediabetes is an individual's blood has not reached the limit of a diagnosis of diabetes that can occur in everyone including young adults. Knowing the risk factors that caused it was very important for preventive action. This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of prediabetes and the risk factors that are the most influential for the occurrence of prediabetes among young adults. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used a purposive sampling technique with a sample of 126 participants in the Surabaya, Province of East Java, Indonesia. The data collection technique between August-October 2020 used a demographic data questionnaire, a prediabetes knowledge questionnaire, and an international physical activity questionnaire-a short-form version questionnaire (IPAQ-SF) and physical indicators for anthropometry, blood pressure, and obtained impaired fasting glucose (IFG). The statistical test was used multivariable logistic regression analysis with significance level of <0.05. **Results:** The study showed 69 (54.8%) had prediabetes examination results obtained impaired fasting glucose (IFG) levels fell between 100-125 mg /dl. Age ($p = 0.035$), routine exercise ($p = 0.015$), activity level ($p = 0.026$), body weight ($p = <0.001$), waist circumference ($p = 0.002$), BMI ($p = <0.001$) and obesity ($p = <0.001$) were found to be predictive factors that were significantly associated with participants' prediabetes. **Conclusion:** The high prevalence of prediabetes in young adults is associated with age, routine exercise, activity level), body weight, waist circumference), BMI and obesity. It is important to implement strategies to identify young adults with these risk factors for prediabetes screening.

Keywords: Diabetes; Health Risk; Prevalence; Young Adult; Age.

THE EFFECT OF HYPERTENSION AND OBESITY ON THE OCCURRENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS AMONG INDONESIAN URBAN WORKERS

Mahmudah^{2*}, Nailul Izza¹, Lely Indirawati¹, Astridya Paramita¹, Diah Indriani²

¹Research Center for Public Health and Nutrition, National Research and Innovation Agency, Republic of Indonesia, Bogor, Indonesia

²Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: mahmudah@fkm.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Diabetes mellitus (DM), a non-communicable disease that is the third leading cause of mortality in Indonesia, has been associated with an increase in morbidity. Most persons with DM are unaware had diabetic. Obesity, economic growth, increasing number of elderly people, and rising urbanization are all contributing to an increase in diabetes cases. The study examined the influence of hypertension and obesity on the occurrence of diabetes mellitus in workers in urban areas. **Methods:** Based on the March 2018 National Economic Survey data from the Central Agency on Statistics (BPS) and the 2018 Riskesdas data from the Ministry of Health's Health Research and Development Agency, population-based cross-sectional health status data were integrated in this study. Urban adults with working status who were at least 15 years old participated in the study. **Results:** As a result, 14.8% of patients with diabetes mellitus also have hypertension, and 14.9% of them are obese. In addition, the percentage of women with diabetes is also higher, and with age, the chances of it occurring increased, and it tends to occurred more frequently in informal workers. Hypertension (OR 1.764; CI 1.563-1.992), central obesity (OR 1.750; CI 1.544-1.982), smoking (OR 0,633; CI 0.528-0.759), and age all contributed to the development of diabetes mellitus (OR 8.925; CI 5.274-15.103). Education, physical activity, the consumption of fruits and vegetables, and employment had no discernible impact. **Conclusions:** Those with hypertension and obesity have a propensity to have an increased risk of acquiring diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus; hypertension; central obesity; urban

THE RELATIONSHIP OF OBESITY, DIET AND THE INCIDENCES OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN STUDENTS AT SMK NEGERI 4 SEMARANG

Venti Agustina^{1*}, Kristiawan Prasetyo Agung Nugroho², Titis Siwi Anggraini²

¹ Departement of Nursing, Faculty Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga

² Departement of Nutrition, Faculty Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga

e-mail coresponding: venti.agustina@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Obesity is a condition that occurs due to excessive fat accumulation so that it can interfere with health. Excess fat in the body can cause several conditions such as diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, dyslipidemia, hypertension and metabolic syndrome. Obesity in children is not only caused by one factor but many factors, including eating high-calorie energy. An unhealthy diet can be a factor in obesity. The aims of the study was identified the relationship between obesity, diet and the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus that occurs in students of SMK Negeri 4 Semarang. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive correlational design and a cross-sectional design conducted at SMK Negeri 4 Semarang in September-November 2021 with a total of 41 respondents from class X-XII who were overweight. This research instrument uses a Semi-Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ), 2x24 hour Food Recall and anthropometric measurements (Weight (kg) and Height (cm)). Descriptive and Bivariate data analysis with Pearson Correlation. **Results:** The results of the measurement of nutritional status based on BMI and metabolic in 41 respondents showed overweight 6 respondents (14.6%), obesity 35 respondents (85.4%), fasting blood glucose (< 200 mg/dl) 40 respondents (97.6%), fasting blood glucose (< 126mg/dl) 40 respondents (97.6%). The nutritional intake of respondents with 24-hour Food Recall showed the average consumption (men aged 16-18 years; men aged 19 years; women aged 16-18 years) as follows: energy 1,366, 2 kcal; 1599,5 kcal; 1,138.6kcal, protein 52.2 g; 45.1 grams; 42.5 g, fat 55 g; 44.9 gr;47.5 gr, KH 173.3 gr; 257.5 g; 140.6 gr. Fulfillment of nutrient intake according to the adequacy category is in the deficit category from energy, protein, fat and KH. The Pearson correlation test showed that there was correlation between obesity and blood glucose (fasting and festing blood glucose) and there was correlation between carbohydrates with blood glucose (fasting and festing blood glucose), as evidenced by a p-value of 0.011.

Conclusion: The increase in risk factors for diabetes mellitus is not only influenced by one single factor, namely obesity and diet, there may be other factors that can contribute to an increase in the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in adolescents.

Keyword: diet, diabetes mellitus, obesity, students

RESEARCH TRENDS SLEEP DISORDERS IN BURN PATIENTS : FROM RESEARCH DESIGN TO DATA ANALYSIS

Teguh Dwi Saputro¹, Yulis Setiya Dewi¹, Andri Setiya Wahyudi¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: teguhdsaputro@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Burns are a form of trauma that often causes severe organ and tissue damage and makes the skin more susceptible to infection. **Method:** This study used content analysis on several articles that have been published in nursing education journals in Scopus, ScienceDirect, PubMed, and WOS from 2018 to 2023 by conducting a comprehensive review using PRISMA guidelines and The Center for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline as a guide in quality assessment of several journals, with the main focus of the study sleep disorders in burn patients. The keywords used were *sleep AND disturbance, AND burns. The search was conducted on March 2023.* **Result:** Of 1,889 records, 22 studies were included. Sleep disorders in burn patients are a frequent problem and can affect the patient's recovery process. Factors that contribute to sleep disturbances in burn patients include pain, anxiety, depression, and poor quality of life. The most commonly affected area is the upper body part, and the most widely used research design is quantitative. And they are choosing more appropriate data analysis techniques. **Conclusions:** Given the findings of this study, several recommendations have been proposed for future studies that support sleep disorders research on burns. Some of these recommendations include increasing the diversity of research types. As such, this review provides important information about current research trends regarding sleep disorders in burn patients and may aid in developing more effective treatment strategies for patients with sleep problems after burns.

Keywords: sleep disturbance, burns, research design, data analysis

THE RISK OF PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHIES DIABETIC AMONG URBAN-RURAL DIABETIC TYPE 2 PATIENTS

Arina Qona'ah¹, Ika Nur Pratiwi^{2*}, Laura Navika Yamani³, Nursalam¹, Zulfayandi Pawanis⁴,
Eskarani Tri Pratiwi⁵, Vimala Ramoo⁶

¹Advanced of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Fundamental of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴Airlangga University Hospital, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

⁵School of Pharmacy, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia

⁶Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia

e-mail coresponding: ikanurpratiwi@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Diabetes Peripheral Neuropathy (DPN) is a complication in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) due to various factors and can cause diabetic ulcers. Purpose: This study aims to describe the risk of DPN in T2DM patients living in rural and urban areas. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design with purposive sampling in 156 T2DM patients in East Java, Indonesia, August-October 2019. The data collection used vascular quality of live-6 (VQ-6) questionnaire, a Diabetic Neuropathy Symptom (DNS), Diabetic neuropathy examination (DNE) and, Ankle-brachial index (ABI). The statistical test was used with a significance level of <0.05. **Results:** The mean age was 55.8 years in rural areas was slightly younger than in urban participants. The risk of DPN based on the examination of signs and symptoms on the vascular and peripheral nerves where ABI ($p = 0.000$), DNS ($p = 0.007$), DNE ($p = 0.017$) and VQ-6 questionnaire ($p = 0.02$) were significantly associated with rural-urban residence locations. **Conclusions:** People with T2DM who live in rural areas have a higher risk of developing DPN than in urban areas. It is necessary to carry out early detection efforts and education about targeted DPN in rural communities.

Keywords: Diabetes, health risk, health care, rural, urban

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFESTYLE, DIETARY HABIT, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY WITH THE OCCURRENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN THE ELDERLY IN MELAYANG HAMLET, SAHAN VILLAGE, SELUAS DISTRICT, INDONESIA

Catherine Natawirandry¹, Bella Arista², Ferry Fredy Karwur^{2*},

¹Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Kristen SatyaWacana

²Program Studi Gizi, Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

e-mail coresponding: ferry.karwur@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction; hypertension is a primary risk factor for death in stroke patients and ischemic heart disease patients caused by lifestyle and diet in Indonesia. **Objectives:** this study aims to determine the relationship between lifestyle, diet, and physical activity with the incidence of hypertension in the elderly in Melayang Hamlet, Sahan Village, Seluas District. **Methods:** this study used a cross-sectional design that linked lifestyle variables (smoking habits, physical activity, alcohol, and coffee consumption) and diet with the incidence of hypertension. This research was conducted on 43 older adults from Melayang Hamlet, Sahan Village, Seluans District, Indonesia. The data collected includes respondent's identity, condition and history of high blood pressure, blood pressure, behavior/lifestyle (smoking habits, physical activity, consumption of alcohol and coffee), physical activity questionnaire (GPAQ) which was adopted from the World Health Organization STEPwise approach to NCD risk factor Surveillance, consumption and diet (Recall 3 x 24 hours and FFQ), and anthropometric data (Height, Weight, Waist Circumference, Hip Circumference). **Results:** this study shows that there is a significant relationship between coffee consumption and the incidence of hypertension in the elderly with a p value = 0.062 ($\alpha > 0.05$), and there is a significant relationship between the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the incidence of hypertension in the elderly with a p value = 0.044 ($\alpha = 0.05$). However, there is no significant relationship between smoking and the incidence of hypertension in the with a p value of 0.103 ($\alpha > 0.05$). **Recommendation:** The finding of this study be utilized as a guideline to the policymakers, community health canter, health worker, nurse, educators, family, and researcher to determine areas to improve hypertension prevention.

Keywords: Hypertention, lifestyle, Dietary Habit, Physical Activity, elderly

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND HYPERTENSION IN MEN AGED 18-25 IN GENDONGAN VILLAGE, SALATIGA

Angkit Kinasih¹, Venti Agustina², Damar Amundhia¹

¹ Department of Health Physical Education and Recreation, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christia University

² Departement of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Satya Wacana Christia University

e-mail coresponding: angkit.kinasih@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Hypertension is an increase in systolic blood pressure of more than 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure of more than 90 mmHg. Adequate physical activity can lower blood pressure for individuals with pre-hypertension and hypertension. For someone who does physical activity with moderate to high intensity with regular frequency there is a significant difference in reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease and having lower or normal blood pressure. **Methods:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between physical activity and hypertension in men aged 18-25 in Gendongan Village, Tingkir District, Salatiga City. Research data analysis includes univariate data analysis which described the respondent's information in tabular form and bivariate data analysis using the Chi Square test to determine the relationship between physical activity and hypertension. **Results:** The results of this study indicate a relationship between physical activity and hypertension, where respondents who engage in moderate to high-intensity physical activity are having lower blood pressure and respondents who engage in low-intensity physical activity are having higher blood pressure.

Keywords: men aged 18-25, physical activity, hypertension

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON DIABETIC FOOT ULCER PREVENTION KNOWLEDGE AMONG DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN YOGYAKARTA

Florensyia Iin Wijaya Kusuma Puhun¹, Estriana Murni Setiawati^{1*}

¹Nursing Departement, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: estriana.ms@unisayogya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Diabetes mellitus (DM) complication such as diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) is caused by changes in blood flow to the feet, poor glycemic control, neuropathy, improper foot care, foot deformities, wearing tight footwear, and dry skin. It is a serious complication of DM patients that results in significant morbidity and mortality. DM patients need to learn about foot care to reduce the complications. The study aims to determine the influence of health education on DFU prevention knowledge among DM patients at Yogyakarta. **Methods:** This study employed a pre-experimental research design with the One Group Pre-Test and Post-Test Design. The sample included DM patients who participated in the activities of Prolanis at Yogyakarta. The sampling in this study were 31 respondents with inclusion criteria: . The Wilcoxon Test was used to analysis the data. **Results:** The results showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). Thus, there was a significant difference in pre-test and post-test among DM patients regarding the prevention knowledge of DFU at Yogyakarta. **Conclusions:** Health education was effective to enhance DM patient prevention knowledge about DFU.

Keywords: complication, DFU, DM patient, pre-test and post-test

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCED TO EATING BEHAVIOR IN ADULT WITH OBESITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Andri Setiya Wahyudi¹, Nabilla Farhana Febriyanti¹, Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni^{1*}

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: sylvia.dwiwahyuni@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Adult eating behavior is getting worse marked by excessive consumption of various types of food under the pretext of increasing immunity in the Covid-19 pandemic without paying attention to the content and nutrition needed so that obesity rates are higher and have the potential to increase cases of diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. The purpose of this study was to explain what factors influence the eating behavior of early adults with obesity during the pandemic in Surabaya. **Methods:** Descriptive correlational research design with a cross-sectional approach. 208 respondents who met the inclusion criteria were selected through the purposive sampling method to be asked to fill out a questionnaire. The variables studied included demographics, knowledge, exposure to social media, family and peer support. The research instrument was measured using the Social Media Content Exposure and Social Support Questionnaire. **Results:** The results were analyzed by univariate and multivariate analysis using logistic regression test using SPSS 25.0 with a significance value of $p \leq 0.05$. The study found that Income factor ($p=0.015$), knowledge ($p=0.044$), social media exposure ($p=0.047$) family and peer support ($p=0.016$) affected eating behavior during the pandemic. **Conclusions:** Positive eating behavior can be formed by providing education, health promotion and motivational support from the social environment so that the increase in the incidence of obesity during the pandemic can be overcome.

Keywords: Factors, Eating Behavior, Adult, Obesity, Covid-19

MANUCU: PAIN EXPERIENCE AMONG GOUT ARTHRITIS SUFFERER

Arwyn Weynand Nusawakan¹, Ferry Fredy Karwur²

¹Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

²Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

e-mail coresponding: arwyn.nusawakan@staff.uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Gout Arthritis is a degenerative disease caused by the deposit of monosodium urate crystals in joints and triggered acute inflammation. One of the most dramatic events occurring to GA sufferers is a flare, a severe condition that rises quickly and lasts for one or two weeks. The pain's intensity and subjective experience vary between individuals and could be among groups. Therefore, identifying how the sufferer expresses pain is essential to understanding the phenomenon. **Objective:** This study aimed to explore the pain experience of GA Sufferers. **Methods:** A single case study was applied to conduct this qualitative research. This research was located in Tomohon City and occurred in September 2019. In-dept interviews were done with three adults who are GA sufferers. A narrative analysis of each participant was used to describe the result. **Results:** Participants are polyarticular tophaceous gout sufferers. Participant 1 (P1) expresses his pain as "ba'-nyut-nyut" or "manucu" (the pain was excruciating, like being stabbed with a needle), burns, and even makes him can not wake up from bed due to the painful feeling and the foot tophi. Meanwhile, P2 says the Manucu experience usually happens during cold temperatures and makes him tofore (trembling). Last, the third participant says it feels like being stabbed, "ba-cucuk," and very painful. **Conclusions:** Pain is a subjective experience of the sufferer; however how it is expressed can be communal, like the word "manucu" exists as a characteristic of the pain in the community

Keywords: Gout Arthritis, Pain Experience, Pain Expression

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND FOOT CARE FOR DIABETES MELLITUS CLIENTS IN KARANGJAMBE VILLAGE BANGUNTAPAN BANTUL

Agustina Rahmawati^{1*}, Septiniya Indah Cahyani¹

Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Jl Siliwangi No.63 Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: agustinaakbar@unisayogya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Diabetes mellitus patients must comply with self-care activities, one of which is diabetes mellitus foot care. Diabetes mellitus patients receive critical family support in order to improve foot care behavior and prevent foot ulcers. Objective : The goal of this study was to see if there was a link between family support and foot care for people with diabetes in Karangjambe Villahe Banguntapan Bantul. **Method:** The cross-sectional method was used in this research, along with a correlation descriptive design. The sampling technique used was total sampling with a sample of 32 respondents. Kendal's tau test was used to analyze data. **Result:** The results revealed that family support was provided by the family to diabetes mellitus clients in Karangjambe Village, Banguntapan, Bantul with goodcategory as many as 27 respondents (84.4%), foot care was performed by diabetes mellitus clients in Karangjambe Village, Banguntapan, Bantul with good category as many as 27 respondents (84.4%). Thus, with a value of $r = 0.526$ and a significant value ($p = 0.003$) where $p < 0,05$. **Conclusion:** it can be concluded that there is a close relationship between family support and foot care. There is a relationship between family support and foot care for clients with diabetes mellitus in Karangjambe Banguntapan, Bantul. It is expected that families can improve family support for clients with diabetesmellitus.

Keywords: Family Support, Foot Care, Diabetes Mellitus

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF STROKE-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA

Yurike Septianingrum¹, Ah. Yusuf¹, Ika Yuni Widyawati¹, Erika Martining Wardani³, Imamatul Faizah³

¹ Doctoral of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, 60115 Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

² Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, 60237 Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: yurike.septianingrum-2021@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Pneumonia is one of the complications that occur in stroke patients which has the potential to cause increased hospital deaths, longer hospital stays, and higher healthcare costs. The aim of this study was to determine the factors that affected the incidence of stroke-associated pneumonia in hospital settings. **Methods:** Descriptive analytic study with a cross-sectional approach of stroke patients in one of the Islamic hospitals in Surabaya with confirmed or suspected pneumonia who met the inclusion criteria, based on medical record data from January 2021 until December 2022 (n=163). Data analysis used the chi-square test to identify the risk factors for stroke-associated pneumonia. **Results:** A total of 22.48% of the 725 stroke patients who were treated in all inpatient rooms were diagnosed with pneumonia, 55,8% of them had confirmed pneumonia, while the rest were still suspected of pneumonia. Most pneumonia occurs in ischemic stroke patients (93,9%), first stroke (87,1%), half of the patients (55,2%) experienced dysphagia, length of stay less than 7 days (55,2%) with most discharged to home (84%). **Conclusion:** Stroke-associated pneumonia was a substantial medical complication among stroke patients. Further studies are needed to identify modifiable factors that can be used to develop appropriate standard operating procedures for intervention in this case.

Keywords: incidence; stroke; pneumonia, prognosis

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN GALIS PAMEKASAN DISTRICT

Andri Setiya Wahyudi^{1*}, Lingga Curnia Dewi¹, Innani Mukaromah¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: andri.setiyawahyudi@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Compliance problems in DM therapy that commonly occur include patient-related factors, Diabetes-related factors, treatment-related factors, health-care provider-related factors, health-care system-related factors, and social-related factors.. The purpose of this study is to explain the various factors related to adherence to DM management in clients with diabetes mellitus based on the theory of the *Health Belief Model*. **Methods:** The total sample is 179 people in the working area of the Galis Pamekasan health center obtained from simple random sampling. Independent variables include *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived seriousness*, *perceived benefits*, *perceived barriers*, *self-efficacy*, and *cues to action*. The dependent variable is adherence to the management of Diabetes mellitus. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Analysis using the chi square statistical test and logistic regression. **Result:** The results of the *chi square* test showed that there was an influence between *perceived susceptibility* ($p=0.002$), *perceived seriousness* ($p=0.001$), *perceived benefits* ($p=0.019$), *perceived barriers* ($p=0.001$), *self-efficacy* ($p=0.008$), and there was no effect of *cues to action* ($p=0.236$) on adherence to DM management. The results of the logistic regression test showed that the factor that most influenced DM adherence was perceived barriers ($p=0.028$). **Conclusions:** There is an influence between *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived seriousness*, *perceived benefits*, *perceived barriers*, *self-efficacy*, and no influence between *cues to action* on DM compliance, the most dominant factor is *perceived barriers*.. Future researchers are expected to be able to examine each of the 5 management items on DM management factors to find out which DM management is the most compliant and non-compliant.

Keywords: Management compliance, Health Belief Model, Diabetes mellitus

SPOUSAL INVOLVEMENT FOR SELF-MANAGEMENT AND GLYCEMIC CONTROL AMONG DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ika Nur Pratiwi ^{1*}, Nursalam Nursalam ², Ika Yuni Widyawati ², Vimala Ramoo ³

¹ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Advanced Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Malaysia

e-mail corresponding: ikanurpratiwi@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; The number of people with diabetes mellitus (DM) continues to increase dramatically throughout the world. Spousal contributes to the promotion and support of patient self-management programs. Objective: This study aims to explore systematically exploring the role or involvement of partners in self-management and glycemic control in DM. **Methods:** Five databases, Scopus, PubMed, CINAHL, SAGE, and web of science were reviewed for relevant articles retrieved from 2017 to 2022. Search using keywords "Spouse", "support", "Self-management", "Glycemic Control", and "Diabetes mellitus". The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) guidelines were used to determine which studies to include in the reporting. The component of partner support in the self-management of DM patients is associated with an increase in the patient's glycemic level. **Results:** About 25 studies were identified that describe the different roles and strategies of partners in the promotion and support of DM management. Overall, partner involvement positively impacts healthy diets, higher self-efficacy, increased perceived support, improved psychological well-being, and better glycemic control. Adaptation in a marital relationship including maintaining cohesion between partners is important in normalizing and contextualizing the chronic condition of DM. **Conclusion:** This systematic review found evidence that partner involvement is important in improving self-management behavior and better glycemic control outcomes in DM patients. A better understanding of the relationship between partner involvement and adherence in daily management, and the subsequent use of this information is very useful for creating targeted and effective interventions.

Keywords: Diabetes; Spousal Involvement; Self-Management; Glycemic Control.

STRUCTURED HEALTH EDUCATION OF SELF-EFFICACY IMPROVED FUNCTIONAL STATUS AND IDWG IN CLIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Hilmi Yumni¹, Hepta Nur Anugrahini^{2*}

¹ Department of Maternity Nursing, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: hepta@poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; ESRD (End Stage Renal Disease) clients can survive with hemodialysis therapy, but it still leaves a number of important issues such as the impact of therapy. Increasing self-efficacy and functional status as well as good control of IDWG (Interdialytic Weight Gain) will maintain and even improve the quality of life of clients with kidney failure undergoing hemodialysis. The Aim of This Study was to determine impact of Structured health education of self efficacy toward functional status as well as their good control on IDWG. **Methods:** The quasi-experimental design used in this study is pretest posttest nonequivalent control group design with selection of the sample using purposive sampling. Sample of this study was 42 hemodialysis patients was divided into two groups, 30 intervention groups and 12 control groups selected from general hospital in Mojokerto, Indonesia in June to September 2021. Data Was collected using questionnaire and formula of IDWG. **Results:** Statistical test using t-test dependent. The results showed that the provision of structured education about self-efficacy in the intervention group increased functional status ($p=0.000$, $\alpha=0.05$), and decreased IDWG ($p=0.04$, $\alpha=0.05$). **Conclusions:** Structured health education improves self-efficacy and functional status so that Client IDWG is well controlled.

Keywords: Health Education; Self Efficacy; Interdialytic weight gain (IDWG)

KNOWLEDGE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE ON HEMODIALYSIS

Lono Wijayanti^{1,2*}, Jihan Safira RD², Ah Yusuf³, Ika Yuni Widyawati³, Difran Nobel Bistara²

¹Doctoral of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, 60115, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

²Nursing Department, Faculty Of Nursing And Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, 60237, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

³Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, 60115, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: lono@unusa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Patients with chronic kidney disease generally do not have enough knowledge about their disease so that patients have their own assumptions about their disease. Lack of knowledge can have an impact on the patient's quality of life. The aim of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis at the Jemursari Islamic Hospital in Surabaya. **Methods:**The research design uses correlation analysis with a cross sectional approach. The study population was all chronic kidney disease patients who were actively undergoing hemodialysis with a total of 128 patients and a sample of 110 patients using a purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Spearman rank test with a significance of $\alpha=0.05$. **Results:** The results showed that of the 110 respondents, almost half had sufficient knowledge of 49.1% and most of the respondents had a moderate quality of life, namely 52.8%, based on the results of the rank sparman statistical test $p = 0.001$, meaning $p < \alpha$ which indicates that there is a relationship knowledge with the quality of life of chronic kidney disease patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Conclusions:**The better the patient's knowledge, the better the quality of life. It is expected that patients undergoing hemodialysis will always try to increase their knowledge by seeking information about the disease they are experiencing so that it can minimize the decrease in quality of life.

Keywords: Knowledge, Life quality, Chronic renal diseases, Hemodialysis.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF MANAGEMENT AND ANXIETY LEVEL OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD) PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

Resa Nirmala Jona^{1*}, Siti Juwariyah¹

¹Lecturer in Telogorejo School of Health Science Semarang
e-mail corresponding: resa@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a condition of the kidneys experiencing progressive irreversible damage in which the body fails to maintain the body's metabolism resulting in physiological changes characterized by decreased renal function. In CKD patients during hemodialysis there are complications such as cardiovascular disorders, hypertriglyceridemia, congestive heart failure, stroke, anemia and anxiety. Anxiety in CKD patients can be overcome by self-management of the patient himself. Self management is an important component in managing the treatment process while the patient is undergoing hemodialysis. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between self-management and anxiety levels in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) undergoing hemodialysis. **Method:** The research design is quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) who were undergoing hemodialysis at the Lestari Hypertension and Kidney Clinic, Semarang, with a total of 110 samples. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, the number of samples is 110 respondents. The data collection tool uses a Self Management Questionnaire from the Hemodialysis Self Management Instrument (HDSMI) and the Zung Self Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS/ZRAS). **Result:** The results showed that the p-value of 0.000 or less than 0.05 means that there is a relationship between self-management and anxiety variables. With a rho value of -0.886, it means a negative correlation with a very strong correlation strength.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), self management, anxiety, hemodialysis

SELF MANAGEMENT ELDERLY WITH NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TOWARDS QUALITY OF LIFE

Dewi Nur Cahayati¹, Asti Nuraeni^{2*}, Nella Vallen Ika Puspita³

¹Alumni Program Studi S1 Keperawatan STIKES Telogorejo Semarang

²Dosen Program Studi S1 Keperawatan STIKES Telogorejo Semarang

³Dosen Program Studi S1 Kebidanan STIKES Telogorejo Semarang

e-mail corresponding : asti@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The elderly is a stage of human growth characterized by physical, psychological, and social decline. The decline is due to changes in degenerative function so that the incidence of chronic diseases and disabilities continues to increase and can affect the quality of life of the elderly and have an impact on Non Communicable Disease problems. One of the actions in dealing with these problems is with proper self-management. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the effect after self-management on the quality of life of the elderly. **Method:** This study used quantitative methods with a pre-experimental design. The number of samples was 45 respondents with the accidental sampling method based on the Wilcoxon test. **Result:** The results of post research were obtained with a significance value p value of 0.000 (<0.005), this figure shows an influence on the quality of life of the elderly. **Conclusion:** Suggestions from this research can be a source of information for health services, and improve nursing science.

Keywords: elderly, quality of life, self management



TOPIC 8:
Nursing Disaster Management

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO TRAINING ON THE ACCURACY OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL

Insana Maria^{1*}

¹Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Intan Martapura, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: maria.insana82@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Emergency measures are not only carried out by medical teams but can be carried out by ordinary people, especially in life-saving measures in the form of Basic Life Support. Basic life support is an emergency measure to relieve the airway, assist breathing, and maintain blood circulation without the use of assistive devices. Proper Basic Life Support carried out in accordance with the stages according to procedures, especially those that occur outside the hospital by the community, will save lives to people who experience emergency cases. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of video training on the accuracy of basic hidup assistance outside the Astambul District Hospital. **Methods:** Experimental Quasy Research Design with questionnaire instruments and the use of videos in handling Basic Life Support. There are two treatment groups, starting with the Pre test and after the treatment ends, the post-test measurement aims to determine the effectiveness of Video Training on the Accuracy of Basic Life Support Outside the Hospital in Sungai Alat Village, Astambul District. The minimum sample is 15 subjects per group. Knowledge variables measured using pretest and posttest methods in respondents with p- values sig-0.000 < 0.05 which means that there is effectiveness using paired t-test statistical tests if the data is normally distributed and will use Wilcoxon statistical tests if the data is not normally distributed. Test paired t-test by comparing taught and not taught. **Results:** quasi-experimental hipotesis shows that the results of viewing basic life support training videos with a value of 'p' less than 0.000 have a significant effect. It is known that the results showed an increase in post-test scores with a significance of 1.14 compared to pre-test scores. **Conclusions:** There is proper management of basic life assistance both through knowledge and attitudes with the airing of training videos. The process of showing videos provides a new nuance in an effort to understand the management of basic life support, especially to ordinary people.

Keywords: Basif life support, Video Training, Out of Hospital

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF SURVIVORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI AND LIQUEFACTION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Nurarifah^{1*}, Ismunandar¹, Helena Ester Pangaribuan¹, Gustini²

¹ Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Palu, Indonesia

²STIKES Bala Keselamatan Palu, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: nurarifahbachtiar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Natural disasters in the form of earthquakes, tsunamis, and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi in 2018 had an impact on disaster survivors' psychology. This psychological problem has developed as an effect from serious injuries or loss of family members of the survivors. Psychological disorders, such as anxiety, depression, to Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), can affect long-term quality of life. This study aims to explore the psychological impact experienced by survivors of the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi. **Method:** A qualitative study with a phenomenological approach was conducted from March to September 2022. In-depth interviews were conducted using semi-structured guideline, observation and voice recording of 18 survivors of the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction disasters. The determination of the sample is using a purposive sampling technique based on inclusion criteria. The results of the interviews were transcribed, member checking, and analyzed using the Van Mannen method. **Results:** This study produced 4 themes, namely 1) The post-disaster grieving phase 2) Post traumatic stress disorder (PSTD) as a long-term psychological impact, 3) Social support from domestic and foreign organizations, and 4) Health services support through psychological counseling efforts and cognitive therapies. **Conclusion:** Further screening of disaster survivors who experienced psychological disorders is needed, not only as a preventive measure but also as a psychological support to improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Disaster; Psychological; PTSD; Grieving Stages

PREPAREDNESS OF NURSES IN HANDLING DISASTER VICTIMS IN SULAWESI TENGAH

Alfrida Samuel Ra'bung^{1*}, Rina Tampake¹, Sova Evie¹, Dg. Mangemba¹, Akbar Nur²

¹Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu, Indonesia

²STIKES Andini Persada Mamuju
e-mail coresponding: alfridarabung@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; As a disaster-prone province, Central Sulawesi requires preparedness in disaster management. The role of nurses in disaster preparedness cannot be separated. The purpose of this study was to examine the readiness of nurses in disaster management in Central Sulawesi
Methods: This type of survey research with a correlational approach was carried out at the Palu City Government Hospital from June to August 2022. The research sample was nurses who worked in the hospital emergency room. 85 nurses who met the selection criteria to participate in this study were obtained by simple random sampling technique. The nurse's preparedness variable in handling disaster victims was measured using the Disaster Preparedness Evaluation Tool (DPET) questionnaire which was distributed through the Google form. Data analysis used product moment correlation analysis and Spearman rank. **Results:** The preparedness of nurses in dealing with disaster victims is in the good category (72.6%). There is a significant relationship between age ($p = 0.001$), length of work ($p = 0.001$), and training ($p = 0.001$) with the readiness of nurses in disaster management, while gender ($p = 0.113$) and education ($p = 0.927$) did not show a significant relationship. **Conclusion:** The preparedness of nurses in managing disaster victims is in the good range, and there is a correlation between nurses' preparedness in managing disaster victims and their age, length of employment, and training. Ongoing training in disaster management and practice with disaster victims should be given to nurses.

Keywords: Disaster victim management; Nurses; Preparedness

INFLUENCE OF DISASTER-SAFE SCHOOL ON DISASTER MITIGATION PREPAREDNESS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Patricia Mega Sri Yulianty Tae^{1*}, Retno Indarwati², Ni Ketut Alit Armini³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: patricia.mega.sri-2020@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Elementary School Student are one of the most vulnerable groups during a disaster. Education plays a crucial role in helping children learn about disaster management. The Disaster Safe-School or SPAB is an Indonesia government initiative aimed at increasing student preparedness and providing facilities for educational units to prevent and manage potential disasters. The purpose of this study is to analyse the level of disaster mitigation preparedness in elementary school students and develop strategies to enhance their potential role in this education. **Methods:** A Systematic search for relevant studies was conducted by searching the database using the keywords “Disaster Education AND Disaster Mitigation AND Elementary School Student”. The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) critical assessment tool was utilized to evaluate the bias and methodological quality of the research. **Results:** The results indicate that the implementation of the three pillars of the Disaster Safe Education Unit (SPAB), which are integrated into the school curriculum and supported by the online platform created by the Ministry of Education and Culture, has a positive impact on students' perceptions about their abilities in disaster mitigation preparedness. Students are also found to be more capable of independent learning and have a higher level of knowledge regarding disaster risks. **Conclusions:** This review summarizes some important aspects of running a Disaster Safe Education Unit for elementary school students, including the significance of monitoring and policy support from local government to ensure its implementation in all schools and to ensure sustainable planning of related programs.

Keywords: Disaster Education; Disaster Mitigation; Elementary Student

THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS, HEALTH FACILITIES, AND COMMUNITY SUPPORTS ON COMMUNITY STRESS IN VOLCANIC DISASTER-PRONE AREAS

Nikmatul Fadilah ^{1,2*}, Loetfia Dwi Rahariyani ¹, Atik Badi'ah ³

1 Nursing Department, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Surabaya, Indonesia.

2 Center for Excellence in Science and Technology-Community Empowerment, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia.

3 Nursing Department, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Yogyakarta, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: nikmatulf@poltekkesdepkes-sby.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Natural disasters can trigger pre-hospital emergency problems for the community. History of current and post-disaster conditions that have been experienced can trigger stressful situations in the community. The purpose was to determine the impact of community factors, health facilities, and community supports on community stress in volcanic disaster-prone areas. **Methods:** The study used an analytic design through a cross-sectional approach. A sample of 165 people in Hargobinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, was taken using multi-stage sampling. The sample criteria were adults, who live in the village and can read and write. The Data on community factors, health facilities, community support, and community stress were taken using a questionnaire from July until August 2020. Data analysis used t- test. **Results:** Community factors and health facilities had a significant effect on community stress (p-value 0.05 & 0.04), but community support factors had no effect on community stress (pvalue 0.936) **Conclusions:** Strengthening community factors, maximizing the utilization of health facilities located in disaster-prone areas, as well as increasing the support of community leaders are expected to minimize community stress conditions in areas prone to volcanic disasters so that communities achieve resilience to existing disaster risks.

Keywords: Community stress, Community factor, Health facilities, Community support, Volcanic disaster.

AN OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ABOUT FLOOD DISASTER MITIGATION IN VILLAGE X

Berlian Widyanty Dwi Putri¹, Muthmainnah^{1*}

¹Program Studi S.1 Keperawatan Fakultas Keperawatan dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas
Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: muthmainnah@umbjm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Flooding is a condition where an area or plain is submerged by water due to an increase in the volume of water. Flood disaster cause various physical and mental health impacts and even property losses. This flood can be prevented by the community through flood disaster mitigation. Flood mitigation needs to be developed and improved through appropriate and efficient measures. This research has to describe the level of public knowledge about flood disaster mitigation in village x. **Methods:** This research uses a descriptive research method, with a cross-sectional research design and a quantitative approach. The sample in this study was 86 respondents with a random sampling technique. The analysis used in this research is univariate analysis. **Results:** the result of the study indicate that respondents 75,6% have a good level of knowledge. Because the community has enough to understand the importance of the surrounding environment, public knowledge of flood disaster mitigation is good because many people obtain information about flood disaster mitigation in media mass and electronic. **Conclusion:** the community has a good level of knowledge, and it is recommended to be able to increase knowledge about flood disaster mitigation

Keywords: Knowledge, Mitigation, Flooding, Society.

DETERMINANTS OF ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR RECOGNIZING FIRE DISASTER RISK IN URBAN AREAS BASED ON PROTECTION MOTIVATION THEORY

Yulis Setiya Dewi^{1*}, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati¹, Arina Qona'ah¹, Rosita¹, Cindy Nanda Giatin,
Laa Rayba Ifitah Hamada¹

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airangga, Surabaya, Kampus C Jl Mulyorejo Surabaya,
Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: yulis.sd@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; In an effort to prevent or minimize the potential impact of fire disasters in the future younger generation play an important role. Teenagers have not intensively obtained information regarding disaster risk reduction that might arise. The purpose of this study was to identify the determinants of adolescent behavior regarding the risks of nonnatural disasters (fires) based on the Protection Motivation Theory. **Methods:** The research design used in this research is explanatory descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted in Surabaya with a population of teenagers. The sampling technique used in this study is the accidental sampling method. The number of samples or participants in this study was set at 100 people with date inclusion criteria in Surabaya, aged 15-18 years and had no disabilities. Instruments or measuring tools were developed by researchers from the concept of Protection Motivation Theory (PMT). This measuring instrument will first be tested for its validity and reliability. The analysis used is logistic regression. **Results:** There is a relationship between behavior and knowledge ($p=0.033$; $r=0.214$) and there is a relationship between behavior and threat appraisal ($p=0.000$; $r=0.381$). In this study, no significant relationship was found between self-efficiency ($p= 0.312$; $r= 0.102$) and behavior. **Conclusion:** The behavior of adolescents to recognize the risk of fire disasters can be influenced by knowledge and threat appraisal. In this study, no significant relationship was found between self-efficiency and adolescent behavior. The better the knowledge and the higher the threat appraisal, the better the behavior of adolescents in recognizing the risks of fire disasters.

Keywords: Disaster risk reduction, mitigation, fire, adolescent, urban



TOPIC 9:
Tropical Diseases

SPIRITUAL EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (SEFT) AND EMPATHIC LOVE THERAPY (ELT) ON DEPRESSION, MEDICATION ADHERENCE AND DIET IN MSM WITH HIV

Erika Martining Wardani¹, Riezky Faisal Nugroho², Eppy Setiyowati¹, Muhammad Khafid¹, Difran Nobel Bistara¹

¹Departement of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, 60237 Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

²Departement of Nutrition, Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya, 60282 Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: erika@unusa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Problems that tend to occur in the MSM group with HIV are physical problems and psychological problems. This cause of psychological distress can increase depression. Sufferers are required to take medication every day and regulate their diet. SEFT therapy is a complementary therapy with the goal of improving mental well-being. Another non-pharmacological therapy is ELT which is related to self-acceptance of MSM with HIV as a preventive measure to prevent the onset of more severe mental disorders and emotional disturbances that are often experienced by sufferers. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) and empathic love therapy (ELT) on depression, medication adherence and diet in MSM with HIV. **Methods:** This research was a pre-experimental design. The population totaled 240 MSM with HIV and the sample was finalized at 150 respondents. The independent variable were SEFT and ELT, while the dependent variables were depression, medication adherence and diet. The data was analyzed using a Wilcoxon rank test. **Results:.** SEFT and ELT significantly effects depression level with a $p < \alpha$ ($0.001 < 0.05$), medication adherence $p < \alpha$ ($0.001 < 0.05$), and diet $p < \alpha$ ($0.000 < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** SEFT and ELT therapy which are carried out routinely and independently can reduce the level of depression, medication adherence and diet in MSM with HIV. Health workers can combine the two non-pharmacological therapies for HIV sufferers.

Keywords: SEFT, ELT, therapy, MSM, HIV.

THE RISK FACTORS OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN NAPU HIGHLAND, POSO, CENTRAL SULAWESI

Christine Christine^{1*}, Felysca Veronica Margareth Politon¹, Herlina Susanto Sunuh¹, Diana Vanda Daturara Doda²

¹Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Palu, Indonesia

²Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: christinekromoprawiro@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; The prevalence of schistosomiasis in Poso, Central Sulawesi remained to fluctuate. Schistosomiasis was 0% prevalent in Bada and 0,15% in Napu Highland. This study aimed to analyze the risk factors of schistosomiasis in Napu Highland. **Methods:** This was a case-control study conducted in Napu Highland in April-June 2022. The population was residents in villages with schistosomiasis. The sample size was 148 (case = 37, control = 111) and gender-matched. The case was any resident over 2-year-old tested positive for schistosomiasis infection based on the fecal survey conducted by the Health Office of Poso District in 2021, while the control was the nearest neighbor of the case. A questionnaire was administered to collect data on education, knowledge, occupation, latrine use, use of clean water resources, passing through OHL snail focus areas, having activities in rivers or troughs, using personal protection equipment (PPE) when having activities in a place that allows contact with water, passing through OHL snail focus areas, and raising livestock. Data collected then analyzed using the Chi-square test with $\alpha=5\%$. **Results:** Education ($p=0,018$; OR=3,147) and knowledge ($p=0.056$; OR=2.233) were found to be associated with schistosomiasis. Occupation ($p=0,768$; OR=0,826), latrine use ($p=0,775$; OR =1,778), use of clean water sources ($p=-$; OR=-), passing OHL snail focus areas ($p=0,369$; OR=1,581), having activity in rivers/troughs ($p=0,276$; OR=1,707), use of PPE when having activity in a place that allows contact with water ($p=0,404$; OR=1,463), use of PPE when passing through OHL snail focus area ($p=0,345$; OR=1,685) and raising livestock ($p=1,000$; OR =1,055) were not associated with schistosomiasis. Education and knowledge were risk factors for schistosomiasis. People with a low level of education were 3,147 times more likely to be infected with schistosomiasis, while those with less knowledge of the disease were 2,233 times more likely to be infected. **Conclusions:** Cross-sectoral cooperation is needed to prevent schistosomiasis in the Napu Highland. Health promotion should involve educational workers and empower religious or community leaders to improve knowledge, attitudes, and actions regarding schistosomiasis prevention.

Keywords: Neglected tropical disease, risk, sanitation, socio-demographic

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Fadillah Ulva^{1*}, Nailul Hikmi¹

¹Department of Public Health, STIKes Alifah, Padang, Indonesia
e-mail coresponding: fadillah.ulva21@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria and often attacks lung tissue. TB is one of the ten highest causes of death worldwide. The death rate of TB in Indonesia reaches 140,000 people per year. In 2020, the highest TB cases in Padang are in the Andalas Public Health Center, which is 106 cases. The spread of TB is closely related to the environmental conditions such as the physical condition of the house. This study aims to determine the environmental risk of pulmonary tuberculosis. **Methods:** This research was observational research with case-control study design. This research was conducted at Andalas Public Health Center (PHC) on Dec 24, 2022 – Feb 16, 2023. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with ratio 1:1, namely 39 houses with pulmonary tuberculosis and 39 houses without pulmonary tuberculosis. Data collection used observation and interview technique. Independent variable in this research is occupancy density, humidity, ventilation to area ratio, and house lighting and pulmonary tuberculosis as dependent variable. Research instrument in the form of questioner, observation sheet, luxmeter, thermo-hygrometer, and roll-meter. Data analysis used univariate, bivariate, and multivariate. **Results:** The results showed that occupancy density (OR: 0,267 CI95% 0,051-1,387), humidity (OR:0,661 CI 95% 0,145-3,013), ventilation to area ratio (OR: 0,042 CI 95% 0,007-0,232), and house lighting (OR: 0,183 CI 95% 0,044- 0,759), were related to pulmonary tuberculosis incidence. The multivariate results showed that there was a relationship between house lighting and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis after controlling of confounding variables. **Conclusions:** Occupancy density, humidity, ventilation to area ratio, and house lighting, have been proven to be related to pulmonary tuberculosis incidence. House lighting was the most influential factor of pulmonary tuberculosis in Andalas Public Health Center Working Area. Healthy house needs to encourage to reduce the spreading and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: Analysis, Environmental factors; Pulmonary tuberculosis

TBC PATIENT PRESENTATION IN THE ED AND RELATED FACTORS FOR NURSING CARE FOR EDUCATION AND DISCHARGE PLANNING: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Hakim Zulkarnain^{1*}, Sriyono¹, Pilar Mosteiro²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²University of Oviedo

e-mail corresponding: hakimzet99@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant global health challenge, and its presentation in the emergency department (ED) can pose unique nursing care needs. This systematic review aims to synthesize the existing literature on TB patient presentation in the ED and related factors for nursing care for education and discharge planning. **Method:** The review followed a systematic search of relevant databases, including PubMed, CINAHL, and Scopus, using predefined search terms. Studies published in English from the past decade (2013-2023) were included. The initial search yielded 1265 articles, and after applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 10 studies were included in the final analysis. **Result:** The findings of the review revealed that TB patients commonly present to the ED with symptoms such as fever, cough, chest pain, and respiratory distress. However, TB can present in various ways, depending on the age, comorbidities, and immunological status of the patient. Moreover, the review identified that certain factors, such as delayed diagnosis, lack of awareness about TB symptoms and transmission, and poor adherence to infection control measures in ED, can negatively impact nursing care for TB patients. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, TB patient presentation in the ED poses unique challenges for nursing care, and several related factors should be considered, including prompt recognition of symptoms, adequate infection control measures, patient education, and coordinated discharge planning. Further research is needed to explore effective strategies for nursing care in the ED for TB patients and to address the barriers and facilitators to optimal care. The findings of this systematic review can inform clinical practice and policy development to improve the care of TB patients in the ED and reduce the burden of this global health challenge.

Keywords: TBC, Discharge Planning, Education, ED, Nursing Care, Good Health

CHALLENGES AND INNOVATIONS TO INCREASE THE SUCCESS OF TB MANAGEMENT IN CHILDREN: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Era Dorihi Kale^{1*}, Nursalam² Makhfudli²

¹ Doctoral Nursing Program, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: eradorihikale@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Children are significantly at risk of being infected with Tuberculosis (TB) because they have close contact with infected parents, have difficulties in diagnosis and treatment and require a unique approach to pediatric patients. This condition will increase morbidity, TB drug resistance and the mortality of children infected with TB. Innovation must be made to allow a practical approach to overcoming TB during the diagnosis, treatment and evaluation phases, especially in children. The objective of writing this article is to research results related to the problems of diagnosing and treatment of tuberculosis in children and the innovations made to overcome these problems. **Method:** This study is a literature review where the literature search is focused on the problems encountered in managing tuberculosis in children and the innovations that have been made to overcome these problems. The articles obtained were 526 articles (Scopus 71 articles and Science direct 455 articles). Articles that experienced duplication of titles were removed. The researcher then screened the title and abstract of the article according to the predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Articles that meet the inclusion criteria according to the purpose of the literature review are 12 articles. **Result:** The challenges in managing TB in children begin with difficulty in diagnosis, inappropriate treatment models, unavailability of special TB drug preparations for children, handling side effects of drugs and difficulties in carrying out evaluations. **Conclusion:** several innovations have been developed, including renewable TB diagnosis (Fujifilm SILVAM TB, WRDT) and community-based, integrated and decentralized TB treatment models. Evaluation can be done using immunological evaluation.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, children, challenges, innovation.

DECISION MAKING FOR PLWHA USING THE THEORY OF INNOVATION DIFFUSION MODEL AT THE WPA TUREN FOUNDATION

Tri Nurhudi Sasono^{1,2*}, Esti Yunitasari¹, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati¹, Nursalam¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kepanjen, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: tri.nurhudi.sasono-2020@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; This study aims to describe how the decision making of PLWHA using the Theory of Innovation Diffusion Model at the Turen WPA Foundation. Specifically to find out the theory of innovation diffusion Knowledge and persuasion have an impact on decisions to adopt or reject innovations. Persuasion also has an impact on information diffusion. Decisions occur when individuals or decision-making units engage in activities that guide the choice of adopting or rejecting a given innovation. For this reason, an innovation diffusion theory approach is needed where this theory plays an important role in determining the penetration of innovations or products in the future by understanding their characteristics. **Methods:** This research is a descriptive research with survey method. Data collection was carried out using a decision-making questionnaire. The subjects in this study were HIV/AIDS sufferers (PLWHA) who were in the Turen area, Malang Regency, East Java. The number of subjects in the study were 36 respondents who were taken using the Purposive Sampling Technique. Data processing was carried out using the IBM SPSS 2.0 Software program, namely by using descriptive analysis techniques and paired t-test methods between decision-making topics and the target share of PLHIV. **Results:** The research showed that the decision making of PLWHA using the Diffusion of Innovation Theory Model at the WPA Turen Foundation was rejection of 8 (22.2%) while Accept was 28 (77.7%). **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that most of the Decision Making in HIV/AIDS patients at the ADIS Turen Concerned Citizens Foundation is Accepted.

Keywords: Decision making, PLWHA, Theory of Diffusion of Innovations.

CADRE'S KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND MOTIVATION CORRELATE WITH THE FINDING OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS SUSPECTS AT RURAL PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN INDONESIA

Laily Hidayati¹, Sriyono², Hindun Milawati³, Tintin Sukartini²

¹ Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Bachelor of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: laily-h@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease in which many cases have not been detected, so a screening was carried out involving the participation of health cadres to increase the coverage rate, but in practice not all cadres play an active role. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and motivation of health cadres with the detection of pulmonary TB suspects at the Senaru Public Health Center in North Lombok, Indonesia. **Methods:** This study used a correlational design with a cross sectional. The population studied was all health cadres at the Senaru Health Center in North Lombok Regency as many as 295 people using simple random sampling technique obtained a sample of 167 respondents. The independent variables in this study were knowledge, attitudes and motivation of health cadres while the dependent variable in this study was the finding of suspected pulmonary TB. Measurement of variables using a questionnaire whose results were analyzed using the Spearman Rho statistical test. **Results:** There is a positive and significant relationship between cadre's knowledge ($p = 0.000$, $r = 0.487$), attitude ($p = 0.000$, $r = 0.506$) and motivation ($p = 0.004$, $r = 0.274$) with the finding of suspected pulmonary TB. **Conclusions:** There is a positive and significant relationship between cadre's knowledge, attitudes and motivation with the finding of suspected pulmonary TB so that the Public Health Center (Puskesmas) is advised to increase the knowledge and motivation of cadres through regular health education or training and provide assistance in its implementation.

Keywords: pulmonary tuberculosis; health cadre; knowledge; attitudes; motivation

EXPLORING THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL THEORY ON SOCIETAL RESPONSES TO HIV/AIDS-RELATED STEREOTYPE AND PREJUDICE

Angga Wilandika^{1,3}, Ah. Yusuf², Ninuk Dian Kurniawati², Ami Kamila³

¹ Doctoral Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

e-mail coresponding: angga.wilandika-2021@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction; Stereotypes and prejudice arise due to people's beliefs about HIV, which are diverse and tend to be negative. The Health Belief Model (HBM) is a framework that attempts to explain this problem. This study aimed to examine the relationship between aspects of the Health Belief Model and stereotyped social responses and prejudices related to HIV/AIDS. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study referred to the STROBE Statement Checklist was conducted in November 2022. A total of 246 community members who live in Bandung Regency, West Java, Indonesia, were selected using convenience sampling. Data were collected using an internet-based HIV health belief questionnaire, stereotypes and prejudice. Descriptive statistical, Chi-square and logistic regression analyses were carried out. **Results:** The study found that society's stereotypes and prejudices against people with HIV/AIDS are at a low level of 53.3% and 60.2%, respectively. Perceived barrier [OR=3.226, 95% CI (1.507, 6.906); p=0.001] and perceived self-efficacy [OR=1.516, 95% CI (0.848, 2.708); p=0.043] has a significant relationship with stereotypes. Meanwhile, prejudice has a significant relationship with the perceived benefits aspect [OR=1.280, 95% CI (0.625, 2.621); p=0.003] and perceived barriers [OR=4.655, 95% CI (2.249, 9.637); p=0.003]. **Conclusions:** HIV/AIDS stereotypes and prejudices depend on people's beliefs in interacting with HIV/AIDS people, especially aspects of perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and self-efficacy. The stereotypes and prejudice phenomenon against people with HIV/AIDS that occurs in society seem low. Even so, the threat of stereotypes and prejudice developing into stigma tend to be high. Thus the community must be encouraged to have positive beliefs regarding HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Discrimination; Prejudice; Social Stigma; Stereotyped Behavior.

QUALITY OF LIFE OF PLWHA (PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS): A LITERATURE REVIEW

Tiwi Sudyasih¹ , Firdatin Janati Dwi Indriyani ^{1*}

¹Aisyiah University of yogyakarta
e-mail coresponding: indhafirda942@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction; HIV/AIDS is still a serious problem in Indonesia, which is the 5th most at risk of HIV/AIDS in Asia. The number of reported HIV cases from 2005 to 2020 has increased every year. The cumulative number of reported HIV cases up to September 2020 was 409,857. The quality of life of PLWHA (people with HIV/AIDS) can be influenced by several factors such as physical, psychological, social, independent, environmental, family and spiritual support. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of life of PLWHA (People Living with HIV/AIDS). **Method:** This literature search was carried out using Google Scholar and Pub Med. The search was carried out on January 1, 2017 to December 30, 2021 with the keywords, quality of life, PLWHA (People with HIV/AIDS). **Result:** The results of the analysis show that the results of all journals, respondents have a good quality of life, the factors that affect the quality of life are good psychological factors, physical factors, spiritual factors, environmental factors and independence factors. **Conclusion:** The factors that most influence the respondent's quality of life are social and psychological.

Keywords: Quality of life, PLWHA (People With HIV/AIDS)

SPIRITUAL EMOTIONAL FREEDOM TECHNIQUE (SEFT) AND MUSIC THERAPY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ADOLESCENTS WITH HIV

Erika Martining Wardani¹, Riezky Faisal Nugroho², Lono Wijayanti¹, Yurike Septianingrum¹, Nety Mawarda Hatmanti¹

¹Departement of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, 60237 Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

²Departement of Nutrition, Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya, 60282 Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: erika@unusa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV/ AIDS is a disease that causes many problems both physical and psychic. HIV/AIDS patients, will experience severe psychic conditions when they receive a verdict of HIV/AIDS. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of SEFT interventions and music therapy on improving the quality of life of adolescents with HIV / AIDS in Surabaya. **Method:** This research was a pre-experimental design conducted on January- March 2023 at Kompeda Surabaya Foundation, The population totaled 240 adolescence with HIV and the sample was finalized at 150 respondents. The independent variable were SEFT and music therapy, while the dependent quality of life. The instrument used is WHOQOL-HIV bref. The data was analyzed using a Wilcoxon rank test. **Result:** The results of this study found that the average quality of life of HIV patients before SEFT administration was 96.06 and the average quality of life of HIV patients after SEFT administration was 10.670. It can be seen that the mean value of the difference between before and after the SEFT action is 102.84 with a standard deviation of 6.97. The results of the statistical test obtained the value of $p = 0.001$. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, there is a significant difference between the quality of life of HIV patients before and after SEFT and music treatment. It is necessary to carry out SEFT and music therapy to improve the quality of life of adolescents with HIV.

Keywords: SEFT, music therapy, adolescents, quality of life, HIV



TOPIC 10:
Innovation in Research Practice

LENGTH OF TIME UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS AND QUICK OF BLOOD (QB) WITH THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD): CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Wiwit Dwi Nurbadriyah^{1,3}, Nursalam Nursalam^{2*}, Ika Yuni Widyawati², Hardiyanto³, Ardhiles Wahyu Kurniawan⁴, Devi Santi Fatmawati³

¹Doctoral Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

³STIKES Kepanjen, Indonesia

⁴Institute of Science and Health Technology, RS dr. Soepraoen Malang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: nursalam@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients will suffer a variety of health issues throughout their lifetimes, particularly with regard to their quality of life, whether they are receiving treatment or undergoing hemodialysis. The final form of treatment for patients with stage 5 chronic renal disease is hemodialysis. The quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease is estimated to be influenced by the length of hemodialysis and the setting and monitoring of Quick of Blood (QB) in accordance with the ability of vascular access used and the hemodynamic condition and comfort of the patient. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to know relationship between length of time undergoing hemodialysis and QB with the quality of life of patients with CKD. **Method:** The data for the study was collected at the hemodialysis unit at Wava Husada Hospital Kepanjen and was analyzed quantitatively using a cross sectional study. Purposive Sampling was the sampling method utilized with a total of 105 respondents. The SF 36 questionnaire was the tool utilized and QB observation were used in the research. The multiple regression analysis test was used to analyze the data. **Result:** Length of time and QB with quality of life of hemodialysis patients are significantly correlated, statistical test findings the significance level are 0.020 for length of HD and 0.037 for QB. **Conclusion:** Length of time on hemodialysis and QB when receiving dialysis therapy can impair patients with chronic kidney disease's quality of life.

Keywords: hemodialysis, length of time, quality of life, quick of blood

DEVELOPMENT OF SURGICAL SAFETY CHECKLIST TIME OUT INSTRUMENT USING AUDIO RECORDED DELIVERY TO IMPROVE SURGICAL TEAM COMPLIANCE

Fedi Sudrajat^{1*}

¹Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: drajat.fs@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development of the surgical safety checklist time out instrument using audio recorded delivery is intended so that the surgical team is not only obedient in filling out the surgical safety checklist but also obedient in its implementation. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to develop a surgical safety checklist time out instrument using audio recorded delivery to improve surgical team compliance. **Method:** This type of research is development research that uses a quantitative approach. The development process is carried out through four stages, namely the initial study stage (evaluation of compliance with filling out the surgical safety checklist time out and its implementation by the surgical team) the instrument development stage through FGD and expert consultation. The validity and reliability testing stage of instrument development and the stage of providing recommendations on the results of the development of a surgical safety checklist time out instrument. The subjects of this study consisted of three elements, namely the surgical team (surgeon, anesthesiologist, surgical nurse and nurse/ anesthesiologist), multidisciplinary (surgeon, anesthetist, surgical nurse, head of the IBS room, head of the special unit nursing department, ethical committee hospital, nursing committee, IT experts), and representatives of each component responsible for operating room (nursing committee, hospital patient safety team, head of operating room, nurse responsible for quality of operating room service and operating room nurse representatives). **Result:** Calculation of validity statistics using Aiken's formula V who has an overall average result of 0.80 and reliability uses a technique developed by Alpha Cronbach to measure the reliability of the assessment instrument in terms of the level of internal consistency reliability, and the interrater reliability technique which functions to measure the reliability between raters. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is to improve the safety of surgical patients with surgical safety checklist time out instruments using audio recorded delivery by sending checklists via application-based audio.

Keywords: audio recorded delivery, surgical team compliance, surgical safety checklist

COMPARISON OF WOUND CARE PROTOCOLS IN DIABETIC FOOT ULCER IN EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HOSPITAL SERVICES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

M. Zainnur Hafid^{1*}, Mira Triharini², Ika Yuni Widyawati²

¹ Master Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Departement of Advanced Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: nshafidyulirumahluka@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Management of diabetic ulcer wounds is very important because it involves the comfort of diabetic patients in carrying out their daily lives. Foot ulcers in diabetics if left too long will cause other complications that can be life-threatening. So far, wound care that can accelerate healing of ulcers has not been carried out optimally due to the limited knowledge of nurses to treat wounds using more modern and efficient methods. Previous research stated that wound care methods greatly affect the acceleration of wound healing which will later affect hospital services.

Objective: The purpose of this article will discuss the effectiveness of treatment protocols for accelerating wound healing resulting in an increase in hospital services. **Method:** The design of this study used a systematic review by compiling study literature from various electronic databases including Scopus, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, and CINAHL by conducting a comprehensive review using PRISMA. The keywords used are “diabetic foot ulcer”, “modern dressing”, “ozone therapy”, and “negative pressure wound therapy”. **Result:** Total of 15 articles were analyzed using wound care interventions in cases of diabetic foot ulcers. The increase in the 3 interventions analyzed in wound care protocols includes modern dressings, ozone therapy, negative pressure wound therapy.

Conclusion: Wound care protocols such as modern dressings, ozone therapy, negative pressure wound therapy can be used as methods that accelerate wound healing compared to conventional methods.

Keywords: diabetic foot ulcer, modern dressing, ozone therapy, negative pressure wound therapy

ONLINE SOCIAL SUPPORT TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE FROM THE RECENT DECADE

Gading Ekapuja Aurizki^{1,2*}, Ann Wakefield²

¹Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Division of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, School of Health Sciences, The University of Manchester

e-mail corresponding: gading@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescents who exercise at least 60 minutes each day have been declining in recent years. Online social support (OSS) becomes popular to address physical inactivity, although the implementation is barely explored. **Objective:** This study aimed to identify the characteristics of OSS for increasing physical activity among adolescents. **Method:** A literature review was used to identify existing evidence focusing on the use of OSS to improve adolescents' physical activity. This review included articles published between 2009 and 2019, empirical research, written in English with available full-text, involving adolescent participants, and addressing the OSS and physical inactivity as the variables. Of 462 articles retrieved from CINAHL, MEDLINE, PubMed, and PsycINFO, only 12 articles met the eligibility criteria. **Result:** Facebook is the most common tool used to deliver OSS. Studies focusing on OSS and adolescents' physical activity were predominantly conducted in the US, in school environment, and involved female adolescents. There are five types of social supports that could be incorporated into the OSS intervention, namely appraisal, esteem, informational, instrumental, and network supports. **Conclusion:** The quantity and generalisability of studies on OSS and physical activity among adolescents are still limited. Despite indications that OSS was well-accepted by adolescents, OSS was considered insufficient to improve their physical activity outcomes. It is possible that the ineffectiveness of OSS interventions in increasing adolescents' physical activity is associated with the people who delivered the OSS. Adolescents' acceptance of OSS can be increased by including peers or relatives rather than total strangers, as most studies have shown.

Keywords: adolescents, health care, healthy lifestyle, online social support, physical activity

POTENTIAL ANALOG RICE BASED ON GADUNG TUBER (*DIOSCOREA HISPIDA*) FOR THE DIET OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

Dhanang Puspita^{1*}, Sarlina Palimbong¹, Erika Immanuela¹

¹Teknologi Pangan, Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Kristen SatyaWacana
e-mail corresponding: dhanang.puspita@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus is a disease characterized by a state of hyperglycemia or a high glycemic index in the human body and disturbances in the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins associated with a relative deficiency of insulin action or secretion. One of the causes of diabetes mellitus is eating habits which are influenced by the type of food consumed, therefore diabetics are advised to consume foods with a low glycemic index. Indonesia is rich in local tubers as a daily source of carbohydrates. One type of tuber that is popular, namely gadung (*Dioscorea hispida*), it is easy to find in the community and the processing of gadung into food products has not much variety. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to formulate an analog rice based on gadung added seaweed as a potential functional food for Patients with Diabetes Mellitus. **Result:** Based on the results obtained, it was found that analog rice from gadung tubers with the addition of seaweed extract had an amylose content of 19.85%, fiber content of 8.75%, fat content of 27.08%, protein content of 44.50%. In addition to the organoleptic test used the hedonic test method on analog rice with IR 64 rice did not show significant differences in the parameters of taste, texture, aroma and color with IR 64 rice. **Conclusion:** So analog rice from gadung tuber added to seaweed extract can be into functional food, a form of food diversification from yam tuber and has the potential as a food product that can be consumed for people with diabetes mellitus because of its low glycemic index and high fibers.

Keywords: analog rice, diabetes mellitus, food, gadung, glycemic index

A HEART RATE CALCULATOR IN THE FORM OF ANDROID-BASED SOFTWARE CAN MAKE IT EASIER TO MONITOR THE INTENSITY OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Kukuh Pambuka Putra^{1*}

¹Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Central Java, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: kukuh.pambuka@uksw.edu

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Heart rate monitoring is one of the most objective and measurable methods for monitoring the intensity of physical activity. The Karvonen formula is used to find the synchronization between percentage units and bpm units in heart rate monitoring. However, the calculation using the Karvonen formula requires a significant amount of time, hence a simple and fast calculating aid is needed, one of which is the heart rate calculator in the form of an android software. **Objective:** This study aims to investigate the differences in the time required to execute the Karvonen formula calculation manually versus using an android software aid. **Method:** The study was conducted on 145 students taking courses in test and measurement, sports coaching, and exercise physiology. **Result:** The results showed that the fastest time required to perform the Karvonen formula calculation manually without the aid of software was 74 seconds, with calculation errors occurring in 38% of all students, despite using a calculator. Meanwhile, the average time required when the calculation was done using the software was about 6 seconds, or 12.3 times faster than without software aid, and the calculation error that occurred was 0%. **Conclusion:** Thus, it appears that the heart rate calculator packaged in the form of software can help facilitate calculations to be 12.3 times faster and minimize the potential for calculation errors compared to calculations without software aid.

Keywords: calculation, heart rate, software, time

IMPACT OF WHATSAPP USAGE UPON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

Lizy Sonia Benjamin^{1*}

¹Assistant Professor, College of Nursing, King Khalid University, Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

e-mail corresponding: lizysonia17@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the ways that young people all over the world compulsively utilize "a mobile phone" is through mobile phone addiction, abuse, and misuse. The global health policy community is now being challenged by "WhatsApp's addiction, abuse, and misuse" to consider this quickly developing issue. **Objective:** To assess the whatsapp usage pattern among nursing students and to find the impact of whatsapp usage pattern among nursing students. **Method:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 700 nursing students using purposive sampling technique at selected College of nursing, India. The instrument used for the collection of data was a self-developed questionnaire. The socio demographic profile, whatsapp usage pattern and its impact for a period of one year. The data were analyzed using the statistical software SPSS. **Result:** The results of the study showed that 98.3% students had >20 whatsapp visits per day, 45.3% had 8- 0 whatsapp groups, 70.8% students changed their Whatsapp status within span of a week, 82.3% students spend more than 60 minutes in a day. 72.2% students stated that their study duration is impaired for 60 minutes in a day on an average and 32.9% students agreed that their academic performance is reduced since they started using Whatsapp. Participants in the study 45.8% students felt that they are unable to concentrate on study with usage of Whatsapp and 63.3% also felt that it led to lack of physical activities, 74.2% agreed that their social life has been improved upon using Whatsapp. **Conclusion:** Whatsapp overuse adversely affects the study duration, academic performance, and sleep. Yet nursing students use Whatsapp groups for Academic purposes.

Keywords: impact, whatsapp, predictors, nursing students, cross-section, addiction

NURSES EXPERIENCES OF DEVELOPING A COLLABORATIVE PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATION: CROSSING DIVIDES

Wendy Abigail^{1*}, Retnayu Pradanie², Yulia³, Juliana Christina^{1,4}

¹College of Nursing & Health, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Health Science and Technology, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: wendy.abigail@flinders.edu.au

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Writing publications for peer reviewed journals is considered an essential part of the research process. Publishing in reputable journals contributes to the body of knowledge which helps other researchers in their research journey as well as providing avenues for engaging with other academics in similar fields. **Objective:** The aim of this presentation is to discuss the processes involved in developing a collaborative paper for a peer reviewed journal by authors from various nursing research backgrounds in Indonesia and Australia. **Method:** The concept for a collaborative publication was initially proposed by an academic from an Australian university who had connections with the three Indonesian authors. The three researchers from Indonesia agreed to work together to develop a publication suitable for a peer reviewed journal. Brainstorming occurred to identify common issues across the different research projects. **Result:** The complexities of ethics committees requirements were identified as being a common element for all three projects. Regular communication between all the authors occurred via a social networking app and via email taking into consideration time zone differences. All the authors contributed to the developed paper which was submitted recently for peer review. **Conclusion:** Working collaboratively to develop a peer reviewed article for a journal publication takes time and requires a lead person to coordinate the process. Open communication using systems familiar to all is essential.

Keywords: nursing research, methodology, ethics, collaborative projects, international collaboration

PHYSICAL WORKLOAD AND WORK SHIFTS WITH BURNOUT INCIDENTS OF GEROKGAK HEALTH CENTER HEALTH WORKERS DURING THE POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Sulis Diana^{1*}, Dhonna Anggreni¹, Fitria Edni Wari²

¹Master of Public Health, STIKES Majapahit, Indonesia

²Department of Midwifery, STIKES Majapahit, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: diana.sulis6@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Burnout has a negative effect on stress fatigue, anxiety, depression, mood disorders. **Objective:** The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship of work shifts and workload with the incidence of burnout among health workers. **Method:** The design of quantitative analytical research through a cross-sectional approach in April - August 2022. The population was all health workers at the Gerokgak Health Center with the technique of proportional random sampling as many as 85 people. The research instrument is the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10) to measure burnout events. Data analysis was Spearman's rank test and Ordinal Logistic Regression. **Result:** The results showed that there was a positive relationship and influence between shift work and burnout ($p=0.000$, $r=0.846$), there was a positive relationship and influence between workload and burnout events ($p=0.000$, $r=0.777$), work shifts and workload have a significant positive relationship and influence on burnout, the results of the analysis of the relationship between work shifts and burnout events are $p=0.012$ (<0.05) and the relationship between workload and burnout is $p=0.018$ (<0.05), a positive effect together with an R-Square value of 0.811. **Conclusion:** Suggestions to review the needs of health workers and hold employee refreshments to reduce the risk of burnout.

Keywords: physical workload, work shift, burnout, post covid-19

SHARING BASED PEER GROUP SUPPORT ON DIETARY COMPLIANCE OF CKD PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS

Anndy Prastya^{1*}, Fitria Wahyu Aryanti¹, Atikah Fatmawati¹

¹Lecturer in Nursing Study Program, STIKES Majapahit, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: anndyprastya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients consume inadequate food intake from the diet recommended for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients on the one hand and excess intake of phosphorus, sodium, calcium, and potassium on the other. **Objective:** The purpose of this research is to know the influence sharing based peer group support on dietary compliance of CKD patients undergoing haemodialysis in the Haemodialysis Room. **Method:** The research design was quasy-experimental with approach two group pre-post-test design. Technique sampling which is used was proportionate stratified random sampling with a total sample of 54 people with CKD undergoing haemodialysis. Measuring tool used was a compliance questionnaire diet CKD patients. This research was conducted in January 2023. **Result:** This study showed the score of dietary compliance in the control group pre-test shows that 63% of respondents have high compliance and post-test the results obtained 81% of respondents have high compliance. In the experiment groups pre-test found 15 respondents (55.6%) had moderate compliance, and post-test found 17 respondents (63%) had high compliance. The results of the analysis found that there was difference in the score of dietary compliance after the intervention was given between two group (p value 0.000). **Conclusion:** There is influence sharing based peer group support on dietary compliance of CKD patients undergoing haemodialysis in the haemodialysis Room of RSUD Sidoarjo. Thus it is suggested that the hospital devise a plan of health education activities at least once a week, so that it can improve their health status and how to prevent severity during treatment.

Keywords: diet health education for CKD patients, peer support group, compliance

**EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION MODEL USING BOOKLET AND VIDEO IN
THE EFFORTS OF IMPROVING CAPACITY OF HEALTH CADRES
REGARDING SCRINNING OF RISK FACTORS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE
WORKING AREAS OF PUSKESMAS WANI DISTRICT, TANANTOVEA
DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF DONGGALA REGENCY**

Rina Tampake^{1*}, Yulianus Sudarman¹

D-III Nursing Study Program, Health Polytechnique Palu, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: rinatampake@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the educational model using booklets and videos in an effort to improve the ability of health cadre about screening risk factors for pregnant women in the Wani Health Center Work Area Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency. **Method:** The research method used is a quasi non-randomized pre and posttest only control design experiment. The independent variable is the educational model using booklets and videos, while the dependent variable is the knowledge, attitudes and skills of care about screening risk factors for pregnant women in the Wani Puskesmas Work Area Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency. The sample used was 130 health cadres with a purposive sampling technique. The sample was further divided into two with 65 booklet groups and 65 video groups. The data analysis technique used is using non-parametric statistics with paired sample t-tests namely Wilcoxon and Mc Nemar Test, and Independent sample t-tests using the Man Whitney and Chi-Square Tests. **Result:** The results showed that the educational model using booklets and videos was effective in efforts to improve the ability of health cadres about screening risk factors for pregnant women in the Wani Health Center Work Area Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency. This is evidenced by the p-value pre-test post-test in each of the educational models of knowledge, attitudes and skills variables that is 0,000 smaller than the significance level of 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). The mean score of each variable in the educational model obtained after the intervention is greater than before the intervention in the variable. Different test results between the educational models show that booklets are more effective in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of health cadres about screening risk factors for pregnant women in the Wani Health Center Work Area Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency. **Conclusion:** This is indicated by the significance value of the p-value posttest between the booklet with the video more than the significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: health education model, booklet, video, risk factor screening

SMARTWATCH DETECTOR ALARM AS INITIAL SCREENING OF HYPERTENSION AND PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION AND ISOMETRIC EXERCISE PROGRAM AS MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE DETECTED HYPERTENSION

Natalia Nadia Azalia Dyah Wibowo¹, Risa Nadia Indraswari¹, Samuel Frandito Pramaditya Triyono², Yoel Kristian Adi Candra², Bagus Ananta Tanujiarso^{3*}

¹ Student of Bachelor Nursing Study Program STIKES Telogorejo, Semarang, Indonesia

² Student of Bachelor Physiotherapy Study Program STIKES Telogorejo, Semarang, Indonesia

³ Lecturer of Nursing Study Program STIKES Telogorejo, Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: bagus@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is a condition of increased systolic and diastolic blood pressure where systolic blood pressure exceeds 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure 90 mmHg. Efforts to prevent complications in hypertension by monitoring blood pressure. Smartwatch is an innovative wearable device that is useful in the health sector for monitoring blood pressure which can be used as an early detection for people with hypertension. In addition to monitoring blood pressure, non-pharmacological therapy is one of the management of hypertension. Providing a combination of progressive muscle relaxation and isometric exercise programs in hypertensive patients can help lower blood pressure by relaxing muscles and reducing stress and anxiety. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the effectiveness of smartwatch detector alarm as an initial screening of hypertension and to analyze the effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation therapy and isometric exercise program in patients with hypertension both before and after exercise. **Method:** This study uses quasi experiment with one group pre post-test design. The sample in this study was hypertensive patients in the Cabean sub-district, the working area of Puskesmas Karangayu Semarang which amounted to 16 people. **Result:** The results prove that the smartwatch detector alarm is effective as an initial screening of hypertension and there is an effect of progressive muscle relaxation and isometric exercise program on blood pressure values of hypertensive patients with p value 0.002 ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Smartwatch has proven effective for use as an early screening for hypertension, as well as progressive muscle relaxation therapy and isometric exercise program, is a non-pharmacological application that is effective in lowering blood pressure in people with hypertension

Keywords: smartwatch, hypertension, progressive muscle relaxation, isometric exercise

BINAHONG EXTRACT AS TULLE DRESSING AND DSME FOR WOUND HEALING IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

Alzza Fridda¹, Abigail Sharon¹, Benedicta Ayu¹, Nabila Anggita², Sandra Dewi², Bagus Ananta Tanujiarso^{3*}

1 Student of Bachelor Nursing Study Program STIKES Telogorejo, Semarang, Indonesia

2 Student of Bachelor Physiotherapy Study Program STIKES Telogorejo, Semarang, Indonesia

3 Lecturer of Nursing Study Program STIKES Telogorejo, Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: bagus@stikestelogorejo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) patients in Indonesia has increased in 2013 by 6.9% to 8.5% in 2018. Often DM patients are also accompanied by complications of injuries (DM ulcers). DM patients who have wounds have a tendency for wounds to be difficult to dry due to hyperglycemia and unhealthy patterns and lifestyles in DM patients. Binahong is a plant that has traditionally been used to treat wounds. The binahong extract which is innovated in tulle dressing is expected to be able to help the wound healing process in DM patients. While, the unhealthy patterns and lifestyles of DM patients can be overcome by nursing aspects, namely through Diabetes Self Management Education (DSME) that will improve the knowledge and attitude of DM patients.

Objective: This study aims to determine the effectiveness of binahong tulle dressing and DSME for wound healing in DM patients. **Method:** This study uses experimental research design, where before carrying out preclinical tests in the manufacture of tulle dressing through the stages of making extracts, ointments, tulle, and treatment on experimental animals. In addition, there is DSME which is packaged via an Android-based application. **Result:** The results showed that the rate of wound healing in mice experimental animals that were given binahong tulle with a dose of 20% extract showed better wound healing compared to the group with other doses of the extract. **Conclusion:** Binahong tulle and the use of DSME could be effective for diabetes wound healing and prevention of other complications.

Keywords: -



POSTER PRESENTATION

PREVENTION OF INTRADIALYTIC MUSCLE CRAMP IN PATIENTS TAKING HEMODIALYSIS WITH INTRADIALYTIC STRETCHING EXERCISE: PILOT STUDY

Zaky Mubarak^{1*}, Siti Nafisah², Wardah Fauziah³

¹ Medical Surgical Nursing Specialist Study Program Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Lecturer of Lecturer in undergraduate nursing program, Telogorejo high school of health sciences, Semarang, Indonesia

³ Lecturer of the Faculty of Nursing, Politeknik Negeri Subang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: zaky.mubarak-2021@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Intradialytic Muscle Cramps or muscle cramps that occur in patients undergoing hemodialysis tend to recur in about 25% of all hemodialysis patients. Such cramps tend to occur most frequently towards the end of hemodialysis treatment. Changes in plasma osmolality and/or extracellular fluid volume are the causes of cramps in patients undergoing hemodialysis. Based on study data in September 2022, out of 18 patients who were scheduled to undergo hemodialysis at the first session, only 4 patients had an IDWG of less than 1 kg, the remaining 14 patients had an IDWG of more than 1 kg of dry weight. IDWG that can be tolerated by the body is no more than 1.0-1.5 kg or no more than 3% of dry weight. **Method:** This study used an analytic observational method with a case study approach for 4 weeks. Respondents totaling 9 patients were selected based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Result:** Based on known observational data, Intradialytic Stretching Exercise is effective for preventing cramps in HD patients. IDWG (Intradialytic Weight Gain) / body weight greater than the patient's dry weight, so that the patient's fluid withdrawal (UF) is large and the cramping prognosis for HD patients is getting worse. **Conclusion:** Nurses who have carried out therapy stated that Intradialytic Stretching Exercise therapy is useful in preventing leg cramps in hemodialysis patients, obtaining research updates, solving service problems, increasing awareness of quality practices and critical thinking.

Keywords: muscle cramp, hemodialysis, therapy, physical exercise

COMPARISON OF PETCO₂ AND PACO₂ VALUES IN CRITICAL PATIENTS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Tri Gunarti^{1*}, Tintin Sukartini², Syafaatun Mirzanah³

¹ Nursing specialist students, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Clinician nurse, Kariadi Hospital, Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: tri.gunarti@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: CO₂ monitoring in mechanically ventilated patients is important. CO₂ monitoring using arterial blood gas analysis can be done invasively to produce PaCO₂ values. CO₂ monitoring using capnography produces PetCO₂ values that can be done continuously without invasive measures. **Objective:** This study aimed to compare the PetCO₂ value and PaCO₂ in critical patients with mechanical ventilation. **Method:** The research design was literature review. Search was performed through the PubMed, CINAHL, Science Direct, and ProQuest database from 2018 to 2023 for English-based, full-text research articles. The inclusion criteria were based on PICO framework. PRISMA flowchart methods was used to select articles. Critical Appraisal Skills Programme was used for quality assessment. **Result:** From the 79 articles, nine articles were included. PetCO₂ and PaCO₂ data collection procedures were obtained using the same method. Comparison of the values obtained from arterial blood sampling and capnography monitoring from the nine articles reviewed was quite varied. There is no significant difference in the CO₂ value between the PetCO₂ and PaCO₂ methods. **Conclusion:** There is no significant difference in CO₂ values between PetCO₂ and PaCO₂. Agreement between changes in CO₂ was acceptable. PetCO₂ measurement has the potential to monitor mechanically ventilated patients thereby reducing the need for invasive monitoring, high costs, and repeated arterial blood gas analysis.

Keywords: PetCO₂, PaCO₂, mechanical ventilation.

CARDIAC SURGERY ASSOCIATED ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY (CSA-AKI) SEVERITY ASSESSMENT BASED ON KDIGO CRITERIA: LITERATURE REVIEW

Fitria Habibah N.Y.E.P^{1*}, Ika Yuni Widyawati², Syafaatun Mirzanah³

¹Specialist Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Specialist Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³Clinical Nurse, Dr. Kariadi Central General Hospital, Semarang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: fitria.habibah.n.y.e.p-2021@fkn.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: Cardiac surgery increases the risk of Cardiac Surgery Associated Acute Kidney Injury (CSA-AKI). The condition of CSA-AKI can cause permanent kidney damage and can even result in death. It is necessary to carry out proper and correct assessment to prevent morbidity and mortality in patients due to CSA-AKI, including by developing instrument that can be used to assess the severity of CSA-AKI. **Objective:** The study aim is to collect supporting theoretical references that strengthen the development of an instrument for assessing the severity of CSA-AKI based on KDIGO criteria. **Method:** The review design used is narrative literature review. The strategy for searching articles in literature review uses the PICO framework. Researchers determine keywords using boolean operator. Search articles or journals using search engine: science direct, Springer link, EBSCO, proquest. Data synthesis use synthesis matrix through PRISMA flow chart. Critical Appraisal Skills Program are used to analyze the quality of selected articles. **Result:** The appropriate articles found were 9 selected articles. Assessment of the severity of CSA-AKI based on KDIGO criteria while still using a combination of urine output and serum creatinine. The main duration of assessment is 72 hours after cardiac surgery. The application of uniform reporting can reduce the variation in CSA-AKI incidents. **Conclusion:** The development of an instrument for assessing the severity of CSA-AKI based on KDIGO criteria include urine output, serum creatinine, duration of assessment and reporting the results of the assessment.

Keywords: KDIGO, CSA-AKI, assessment, instrument

INCREASING EXTREMITY TEMPERATURE IN CRITICAL PATIENTS WITH INEFFECTIVE PERIPHERAL PERFUSION

Abit Mawan Dayoko^{1*}, Erna Dwi Wahyuni², Sriyono²

¹Specialist Program in Medical and Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University

²Lecturer Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University

e-mail coresponding: abit.mawan.dayoko-2021@fkn.unair.ac.id / abitmawan9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cold extremity is a symptom of ineffective peripheral perfusion which can lead to undetectable SpO₂. The 2021 documentation study showed that 11.93% of 2245 intensive care unit (ICU) patients at RSUP dr. Kariadi experienced cold extremities and undetected SpO₂. Efforts to warm the extremities to keep monitoring SpO₂ are still being carried out with simple equipment. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to describe the tools and materials used and how to warm the extremities by nurses. **Method:** This research is an observational study (phenomenological qualitative research study). 15 nurses working in the ICU with a working period of ≥ 5 years and a minimum position of career ladder level 2 were interviewed. Observation was done on 10 patients who experienced cold extremities with undetectable SpO₂. Sampling was done by using the Consecutive Sampling technique. Data analysis was performed by thematic analysis. **Result:** The nurse warms the patient's extremities who experience cold extremities with a handsocon filled with hot water. This method can increase the extremity temperature by 1-3°C and SpO₂ starting to be detected again. The downside is that the hot water in the handsocon only lasts for 30-40 minutes. **Conclusion:** The procedure to warm the extremities of critical patients with cold extremities is already effective but not yet practical, so it needs to be developed into a practical and effective heating device.

Keywords: warming cold extremities; undetected SpO₂

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DEHYDRATION IN CHILDREN BASED ON DIGITAL: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Lidwina Dewiyanti Wea¹

¹Specialist Program in Medical and Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University
e-mail corresponding: lidwinawea88@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dehydration is one of the primary causes of problems for children. Many studies have shown that parents' knowledge and perceptions of dehydration are high but low on effective health education on dehydration management at home is still being studied. The rapid development of technology allows the shaped service to be carried out digitally or using a mobile phone. **Objective:** This study was conducted to (1) find references from previous research results related to the use of mobile phone applications in assessing signs of dehydration, dehydration scale, and dehydration management possible to do in pre-hospital services and (2) analyze the most effective and comprehensive management for further. **Method:** In this study, the method used is asystematic review. Four databases (Scopus, Science Direct, and Pubmed) were used in this study using the keywords assessment, smartphone, and dehydration management. Access to the qualityof this study using a cross-sectional design from Joanna Briggs Institute. Use the PRISMA flowchart to summarize the study selection. Limit for the last eight years, namely 2017 – 2022. The results of this study met the inclusion criteria, including patients with dehydration caused by gastroenteritis problems and pediatric or pediatric patients. inclusion and exclusion criteria appliedto the PICOS framework. **Result:** The result of eleven studies in the article found that a digital- based dehydration management approach is very beneficial for the effectiveness of services and initial assessment of the patient's clinical condition while there was 1 article that showed dual results. **Conclusion:** This study shows that a digital-based approach is very beneficial for the bestpractice management of dehydration at the hospital level. The various interventions in this systematic review require further research. The uses of digital tools in healthcare have yielded many benefits, such as more efficient management and prevention strategies for being included inhealth and better patient outcomes.

Keywords: assessment, management of dehydration, children, digital

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE HANDOVER CHEKLIST AS A GUIDE FOR INTRAOPERATIVE HANDOVER : A LITERATURE REVIEW

Esti Eva Kurnia¹, Nursalam Nursalam², Junait Junait³

¹Student of Medical Surgical Nursing Specialist Airlangga University, Nurse of Dr. Kariadi Central General Hospital

²Lecturer of Nursing Faculty Airlangga University

³ Nurse of Dr. Kariadi Central General Hospital

e-mail coresponding: esti.eva.kurnia-2021@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Communication failure in the process of transferring information during intraoperative handover can lead to a risk of patient safety incidents in the operating room. One of the factors that influence the success of intraoperative handover is the existence of a structured handover checklist. **Objective :** To explain the effectiveness of a structured intraoperative handover checklist in increasing effective communication during intraoperative handovers. **Method:** The design used was a literature review using 8 journals. The reviewed articles were selected from Science Direct, Scopus, PubMed, and Springer Link. The criteria for the articles used were published in 2017-2022, full text, and English using the keywords intraoperative handover, intraoperative hand-off, and handover checklist. The PRISMA flowchart stages are used to filter the appropriate articles. Data analysis using descriptive analysis. **Result:** The findings of this study are that a lack of good coordination during intraoperative handovers often occurs due to the absence of structured guidelines regarding the content of handovers. The application of an intraoperative handover checklist has been shown to increase the completeness of data transfers and reduce the percentage of information omission during the handover process. **Conclusion:** The implementation of intraoperative handovers cheklist has a positive influence in improving the quality of communication between surgical teams and reducing incomplete information conveyed. A structured intraoperative handover checklist is needed as a guide in reducing the number of errors in information transfer to improve patient safety.

Keywords: intraoperative handover, intraoperative hand-off, handover cheklist

EFFECTIVE MATERIALS FOR STETHOSCOPE DISINFECTANTS IN THE ER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Eka Novitayanti^{1*}

¹Airlangga University Surabaya Specialist Program
e-mail corresponding: exanovita@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The stethoscope is the most common and frequently used medical device, which has a surface that is in direct contact with patients who are at risk of transmitting microorganisms. **Objective:** The purpose of this literature review is to identify effective disinfectants for stethoscopes. review articles about stethoscope disinfectants. **Method:** Using the keywords Disinfectant, Stethoscope via scopus, sage, pubmed, sciencedirect. Inclusion criteria:, Full text (complete with abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion and conclusions), research articles, English, Exclusion Criteria: journals more than 5 years. Stethoscopes that have been used in many studies with laboratory tests. **Result:** The authors analyzed 5 articles of disinfectant for stethoscopes, namely 65% ethyl alcohol, 70% isopropyl alcohol, and 1% clohercidin, and the physical method, namely UV LED. Chemical and physical disinfectants are proven to reduce bacteria on stethoscopes that have been in contact with patients. **Conclusion:** Disinfectants can use chemical or physical substances. The chemical method is 65% ethyl alcohol, 70% isopropyl alcohol, and 1% clohercidin and the physical method is UV LED. As health workers, it is important to disinfect stethoscopes after use to prevent the risk of infection transmission from one patient to the next.

Keywords: material, disinfectant, stethoscope

FACTORS BACKGROUND THE USE OF COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV (PLHIV)

Dadang Purnama^{1*}, Milda Khaerunnisa¹, Kusman Ibrahim¹

¹Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Padjajaran
e-mail corresponding: dadang.purnama2017@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV is an incurable infectious disease. The main treatment for HIV is the administration of antiretroviral therapy aimed at suppressing viral load. Although ART can control HIV, some patients choose other treatments besides ART to fight HIV, with complementary therapies. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to find out the factors behind the use of complementary therapies in people living with HIV. **Method:** Study design, descriptive quantitative, population study of people living with HIV. Sampling technique, with accidental sampling (N = 62). The instruments used, questionnaires on sociodemographic characteristics, health, knowledge, perception and accessibility of which were analyzed using univariate analysis, were presented in the form of percentages. **Result:** The results showed that sociodemographic features using complementary therapies in people living with HIV were male, young adult age (18-40 years), high school education, income <UMR, unmarried, no health insurance, had a family history of complementary therapies. While health factors, the duration of HIV infection is about 1-5 years (69.4%), has 1-2 symptoms (83.8%). People living with HIV have sufficient knowledge (53.2%) and poor (30.6%) and agree on the benefits, properties, and services of complementary therapies. Complementary therapy information was obtained from families (51.6%) and health professionals (51.6%). **Conclusion:** In conclusion many factors are behind the use of complementary therapies, follow-up research was conducted to find the main factors. As a result, the knowledge of people living with HIV is still in the poor and adequate range, so further education is needed about the risks, benefits and interactions of complementary therapies and ART.

Keywords: complementary therapy, factors, HIV/AIDS.

EFFECTS OF AUDIOVISUAL DISTRACTION ON PAIN, ANXIETY, AND WILLINGNESS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING COLONOSCOPY: A META-ANALYSIS

Li-Ning Wang^{1*}, Wen-Bi Wu², Hai-Yan Song¹, Wen-Jing She¹, Jia-Jie Zhang¹, Yu-Xin Du¹, Na-Na Chen¹, Min Zhang¹, Shi Zhang¹, Qian-Qian Cheng¹, Peng-Xia Fan¹

¹ School of Medical and Health Engineering, Changzhou University, Changzhou 213000, Jiangsu, China

² School of Nursing, Dalian Medical University, Dalian 116000, Liaoning, China
e-mail corresponding: wanglining3@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the effect of audiovisual distraction on patients undergoing colonoscopy by meta-analysis. **Method:** WanFang, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Web of Science, Cochrane Library, PubMed, Embase databases were searched from their inception to March 2022. Only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) reporting the effectiveness of audiovisual distraction technique in patients undergoing colonoscopy were included in this meta-analysis. Two reviewers independently screened the retrieved literature, assessed quality and extracted relevant data. Review Manager software (RevMan, Version 5.4) was used for the statistical analysis. **Result:** Six studies involving 819 patients were included in this meta-analysis. The results of meta-analysis showed that audiovisual distraction significantly reduced the degree of pain ($WMD=-1.27$, $95\% CI=-1.64\sim-0.89$, $P<0.00001$) and anxiety during the procedure ($SMD=-0.34$, $95\% CI=-0.61\sim-0.08$, $P=0.01$), and improved patient's willingness to repeat the procedure ($OR=2.21$, $95\% CI=1.04\sim4.69$, $P=0.04$). There was no statistically significant difference in total procedure time ($WMD=-0.12$, $95\% CI=-0.78\sim0.55$, $P=0.73$). **Conclusion:** Audiovisual distraction technique can alleviate the degree of pain and anxiety in patients undergoing colonoscopy, and enhance their willingness to repeat the procedure. However, the conclusion of this study needs to be confirmed by more high-quality RCTs.

Keywords: audio, visual, attention, colonoscopy, meta-analysis

VACCINE HESITANCY AND LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON COVID-19 VACCINES AMONG RESIDENTS OF MAGUGPO NORTH TAGUM

Constable Charmae Shean D^{1*}, Avenir Ayesza, Oguio Jannele Anne B¹, Jayectin Saskia¹,
Agravante Roberto¹

¹Nursing Department Tagum Doctors College Inc, Tagum City Davao Del Norte Philippines
e-mail corresponding: constable.charmae@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Vaccine hesitancy emerges from uncertainties about whether or not to vaccinate oneself, even if proven safe and effective. As the COVID-19 vaccination is still ongoing, it is important to know the knowledge of people about covid-19 vaccines. There are studies that show that the lack of knowledge or information contributes to vaccine hesitancy. Meanwhile, having immediate and poor knowledge people refuse to be vaccinated due to lack of information. This study aims to determine the relationship between vaccine hesitancy and the level of knowledge on COVID-19 vaccines among residents aged 20-60 of Brgy. Magugpo North, Tagum City. **Method:** This study used a Quantitative descriptive Correlational research design. The researchers utilized the convenience sampling technique, a non-random type of sampling. Due to the limited movements during the pandemic, questionnaires were deployed using the digital platform. The respondents consist of 50 selected students from the residents of Barangay Magugpo North Tagum City. **Result:** The study found a link between vaccine hesitancy and the level of knowledge about COVID-19 vaccines among residents aged 20–60 in Magugpo North, Tagum City. Confidence, complacency, convenience, calculation, collective responsibility, and fear had p-values of 0.001, 0.015, 0.033, 0.031, 0.011, and 0.019, respectively, which were less than the 0.05 level of significance. This meant that the null hypothesis of the abovementioned indicators was rejected. On the other hand, misinformation and lack of information had p-values of 0.369 and 0.172, respectively, which were more than 0.05 level of significance, implying that the hypothesis about misinformation and lack of information was accepted. **Conclusion:** Therefore, vaccine hesitancy was significantly related to the level of knowledge of the respondents about the COVID-19 vaccines.

Keywords: vaccine hesitancy, level of knowledge, vaccines

INNOVATION SK-PELVIC BINDER

Nitithorn Siribunlong¹, Orrapitch Potjanatanti¹, Firdaw Dueramaehayee¹, Suphakit Chehlang¹, Raihan Hayihama¹, Hasanah Pairoh^{2*}, Jitlada Piriyasart²

¹ Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

² Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

e-mail corresponding: hasanah.pairoh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pelvic fracture conditions are major issues that might endanger the patient's life. Therefore, it is crucial to offer assistance as soon as possible to reduce bleeding or harm. The approach used to stop movement is to restrain the patient. This might take 10–12 minutes depending on the technique utilized. The innovation called “SK-Pelvic Binder” innovation was created to: shorten the time it takes to stabilize a trauma patient's pelvis; reduce pelvic motions; and assess how satisfactorily the SK-Pelvic Binder is accepted by the trauma and emergency ward staff teams. **Method:** Purposive sampling was used, which consisted of eleven registered nurses working on the accident and emergency unit. A satisfaction measurement form was the tool, and percentage and mean statistics were used. The four stages of PDCA was used to develop the intervention. **The result:** The time for staff nurse to assist patients can be reduced by up to 5 minutes. The range of motion in the knee and pelvis can be more effectively constrained. The innovation's weight and size are adequate. The materials and equipment are also durable at a good level. Functional aspects: simplicity of use, speed, safety, restriction of pelvic movement, and cleanliness are all good. The satisfaction level was excellent. **Conclusion:** The innovative SK-Pelvic Binder is a first aid device for stabilizing the pelvic bone after unstable pelvic injury. Moreover, the pelvic binder comes in a wide variety but is fairly expensive, whereas the SK-Pelvic Binder is a cost-effective invention.

Keyword: sk-pelvic binder, pelvic fracture, satisfaction

INNOVATION THE CATHETER FIXED & FIT

Nurdiana Chesoh¹, Nurfatin Salaeh¹, Safarina Dahari¹, Haseeyoh Wamae¹,
Hasanah Pairoh^{2*}, Jitlada Piriyasart²

¹ Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

² Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

e-mail corresponding: hasanah.pairoh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI), particularly in female patients, is an infection of the urinary tract at the location of the catheter. It is a common issue in the female internal medicine ward. The rates of CAUTI infections were reported. The aims of the study were to prevent twisting of the urinary catheter and urinary tract infection causing bladder infection and urine retention in the tube, to avoid damaging the urethral aperture when inserting and removing the urine catheter and to avert skin irritation and abrasion of the urinary catheter being fixed with a transpore and having sticky streaks on. **Method:** Purposive sampling was used to gather the sample of four registered nurses working in internal medicine ward. The Nursing Quality Innovation Development Assessment Form was the instrument employed. The PDCA two-cycles approach was used to create “the Catheter Fixed” after analysis and design. **Result:** The innovative called “the Catheter Fixed & Fit” was found to have the highest m ntyyyrff of overall satisfaction due to its flexibility in accordance with the size of the patient’s thigh, capacity to be used repeatedly, reducing the cost of obtaining the required equipment, as well as cleaning simplicity. **Conclusion:** The Catheter Fixed & Fit is safe for patients, especially, with regard to allergies, has no irritating sticky rubber, and prevents the catheter from slipping. The number of participants and time of data collection should be expanded in the future for more precise data.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Catheter-Mediated Urinary Tract Infection, Innovation

INNOVATION C-LINE HOLDER

Pannalin Sansanoa¹, Prawrung Kongtung¹, Hasanah Pairoh², Jitlada Piriyasart^{2*}

¹ Nursing student, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

² Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

e-mail corresponding: jitlada.ying@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses working in critical care must administer medication to patients who are wearing a central venous catheter, C-line. For each treatment session, a set IV fluid must be used as a device to provide various doses of medication through the C-line. Three connections to the infusion line are required for some patients in order to measure CVP. It leads to a great deal of confusion and tangle in the same drug administration at the same time, putting patients at risk for conflict and unease. **Method:** The research process entails examining the original work system as well as collecting, analyzing, and designing data; then create workpieces utilizing the PDCA approach, 2 cycles, after doing analysis and design. The sample consists of six nurses who were selected through purposive sampling from the Internal Medicine Intensive Care Unit. The instruments of satisfaction and the usage of the innovation were employed. **Result:** The study showed that the “C-line Holder” an inventive product, is robust; easy to use at 87.5%, able to keep the C-line hose tidy at 75%, long-lasting at 75%, and saving time at 75%. The population as a whole was really satisfied with innovation. **Conclusion:** The use of this innovation is predicted to have several advantages, including the ability to keep patients secure, prevent drug delivery mishaps, and provide convenient, quick, and efficient service. The number of participants should be expanded in the future for more precise data.

Keywords: satisfaction, drug administration, Central Venous Catheter (C-line)

ANXIETY LEVEL AMONG COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Desy Indra Yani ^{1*}, Sri Anjani Fartika ² and Irman Soemantri ³

¹ Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia, 45363; desy.indra.yani@unpad.ac.id

² Bachelor of Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia, 45363; sri17011@mail.unpad.ac.id

³ Fundamental Health Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, West Java, Indonesia, 45363; irman.somantri@unpad.ac.id

e-mail corresponding: desy.indra.yani@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is necessary for protecting facilities to protect the patient and health care providers practitioners, including the community health nurses. These practitioners work with individuals, families, and communities with high workloads, making them at risk of anxiety. **Objective:** Therefore, this study aimed to assess the stress level among community health nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Pangandaran Regency. **Method:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in Pangandaran Regency. Seventy-six community health nurses participated in this study using a cluster random sampling technique. The nurses' anxiety levels were measured using the Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale instrument, translated into Indonesian. Data obtained were analyzed using descriptive and Mann-Whitney tests. **Result:** Community health nurses wore various masks.: namely medical masks (82.9%), double medical covers (65.8%), and KN 95/ KF 95 masks (50%). 97.4% of the nurses had mild anxiety. There were substantial disparities between activity type (in- and out-patient) and immunization number (none, partial, and complete). **Conclusion:** This study showed that the community health nurses did not wear PPE completely and had mild anxiety. However, they must wear; therefore, PPE must be worn completely to ensure their safety, healthcare providers, and patients' patients' safety, which could lead to concern about contracting COVID-19.

Keywords: anxiety, community health nurses, community health centers, and COVID-19

HIV/AIDS PREVENTION BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS; SEXUAL ABSTINENCE

Witdiawati^{1*}, Nisa Humaerotul Jannah¹, Umar Sumarna, Setiawan, ¹ Udin Rosidin¹, Dadang Purnama¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadaran Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: witdiawati14001@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introductions: HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia continue to increase every year. Adolescent groups have a fairly high risk of spreading and transmitting it. Health behavior is a form of individual response in applying the knowledge acquired by each individual. **Objective:** The aim of the study was to document the sexual abstinence behaviour of adolescents, perceived benefit and intentions preventions HIV and AIDS. **Method:** The study was a descriptive cross-sectional of adolescent in a village-West Java Area. A total of 94 respondents (37.2% males and 67.8% females), selected through a simple random sampling technique, completed a semi-structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package to generate frequencies and cross tabulations of variables. **Result:** One hundred percent of the entire sample had ever got informations about HIV. Overall, most respondents favoured the promotion of abstinence as an HIV prevention strategy with self-efficacy dimension (97.9% positif), perceived benefits (97.9% positif) and behavioral intentions (93.6% positif). **Conclusion:** The sexual abstinence behaviour of young persons should be considered in determining the effectiveness of interventions hiv aids preventions. sexuality education interventions to promote the adoption of abstinence among young people are urgently needed.

Keywords: adolescents, behavior, prevention, HIV/AIDS, sexual abstinence

DEVELOPMENT OF HOLISTIC NURSING BASED TRANSCULTURAL NURSING MODEL IN DIABETES TYPE 2

Ni Wayan Suniyadewi^{1*}, Yuni Sufyanti Arief^{2*}, Ninuk Dian Kurniawati², Ni Luh Putu Inca Buntari Agustini³, I Dewa Ayu Rismayanti⁴, Ni Wayan Trisnadewi⁵, Iswatun⁶

¹Candidate of Doctor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga / Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga / Indonesia

³Institute of Technology and Health Bali / Indonesia

⁴Nursing Program STIKES Buleleng Bali, Indonesia

⁵Nursing Program STIKES Wira Medika Bali/Indonesia

⁶Nursing Departement, Faculty of Vocational, Universitas Airlangga/Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: yuni_sa@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: DM is a chronic disease that requires a holistic management model based on transcultural nursing to improve quality of life and glycemic control. **Objective:** The aim of the study is to develop a nursing model based on transcultural nursing for type 2 DM. **Method:** Data was collected on 145 T2DM patients with a cluster sampling method and A questionnaire was designed. The data was analyzed using Smart PLS -Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique. **Result:** The results showed that the variables of holistic nursing based on transcultural nursing in T2DM patients were directly influenced by the characteristics of the respondents (T statistics = 3.313, p.value = 0.001), religious factors and life philosophy (T statistics = 2.836, p.value = 0.005), social and kinship factors (T statistics = 2.579, p. value=0.010), cultural and lifestyle factors (T statistics = 2.833, p.value=0.005), biological factors (T statistics = 2.718, p.value=0.007), and psychological factors (T statistics = 2.497, p. value = 0.013). Quality of life variable (T statistics = 9.124, p. value = 0.000) is directly influenced by holistic nursing based on transcultural nursing. **Conclusion:** The conclusion this study is the holistic nursing model based on transcultural nursing is composed of six variable; respondent characteristics, religious factors and life philosophy, social and kinship factors, cultural and lifestyle factors, biological factors, and psychological factors. A holistic nursing model based on transcultural nursing directly affects the quality of life of type 2 DM patients.

Keywords: development, holistic nursing model based on transcultural nursing, T2DM

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLINICAL EDUCATION MODEL BASED ON COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR THE PATIENT SAFETY COMPETENCY ACHIEVEMENT IN NURSING STUDENT

Dyah Wiji Puspita Sari^{1,2*}, Yuni Sufyanti Arief³, Ahsan⁴, Muh. Abdurrouf^{1,2}

¹Student of Doctoral Program Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Nursing Management, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Semarang, Indonesia

³Program Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴Department of Nursing Management, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: daiyah_04@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patient safety goals competence has not been achieved optimally by nursing students. The efforts to solve this condition are through improving clinical education based on community of practice. **Objective:** The study aims to analyze the development of clinical education model based on community of practice for the patient safety goals competency achievement in nursing student. **Method:** This research method was cross sectional approach. The number of respondents were 125 nurse profession student program who were taken by a purposive sampling technique and collected from february to april 2023 in a private teaching hospital Semarang City, Central java, Indonesia. Data analysis techniques in this study used The Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) of AMOS 5.0 software package. **Result:** Student factors (X1), clinical educator factors (X2), and learning facility factors (X3) have a significant effect on clinical education based on community of practice (X4) with p value <0.05, t statistic > 1.96, path coefficient is in the range of 0.251 -0.353. Student factors (X1), clinical educator factors (X2), learning facility factors (X3), and community of practice-based clinical education (X4) have a significant effect on patient safety goals competency achievement (Y1) with p value <0.05, t statistics > 1.96, the path coefficient is in the range 0.135-0.372. **Conclusion:** The final model in this study is a model that has shown a relationship between variables are significant.

Keywords: clinical education, community of practice, patient safety

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS (PUSKESMAS) THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEADERSHIP AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Achmad Masfi^{1,2}, Tintin Sukartini³, Mira Triharini⁴

¹1%&c(&)*+ S(u/01(&2 3u)4516 *(75)+*166* 81590)45(:

²;0c(u)0) *(<*+*16 S(*0 81590)45(:

³3u)4516 ;0c(u)0) *(75)+*166* 81590)45(:

e-mail corresponding: bilalachmad50@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Province East Java has 960 Puskesmas, of which 58% have outpatient services and 70% have not yet reached the disease that the Puskesmas should be able to handle. This shows that the performance of the Community Health Center has not met the expectations of the community.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between the implementation of Leadership and Human Resource Management on Puskesmas Performance using the McKinsey 7S Framework Model approach.

Method: The design used is Cross-Sectional, with a population of 477 nurses spread across 21 Community Health Centers in the District Sampang. The retrieval technique sample is cluster sampling obtained a total of 213 samples. Variable free is implementation leadership and human resource management, meanwhile variable bound is performance health center. The instruments used consist of a questionnaire of 130 questions for each variable and the statistical test used is the Spearman Rank. **Result:** The leadership and management source of Power man at the health center are not optimal. Leadership can be seen in attitude and behavior leadership in running and managing the Health Center. As for management source Power human, the recruitment process does not match the needs and placement staff No by competency , p This influence performance Public health center **Conclusion:** There is a connection leadership and management source Power man with the McKinsey 7S Framework model approach to performance Public health center

Keywords: leadership, human resource management, McKinsey, nurse, health center

INCISED PATIENT SATISFACTION THROUGH ORGANIZATIONAL CONSOLIDATION AND SHARIA BASED NURSING CARE IN SHARIA HOSPITAL

Iwan Ardian^{1,4*}, Nursalam², Ahsan³, Nutrisia Nu'im Haiya⁴, Intan Rismatul Azizah⁴

¹Candidate of Doctor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia.

²Professor in Nursing, Head of Doctoral Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia.

³Departemen of Nursing, Medical Faculty, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia.

⁴Faculty of Nursing Science, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Indonesia.

e-mail corresponding: iwanardian@unissula.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Organizational factors is capable of determining patient satisfaction, because shape nursing care depend organizations, the majority of actions involve nurses, it's to provide holistic nursing care. Spirituality can become an important key, so that sharia based nursing care can be a mediator of the organization factors with patient satisfaction. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to understand role of consolidation of organization factors and sharia based nursing care model as determinaine patient satisfaction in Sharia hospitals. **Method:** An analytical correlation study with a cross-sectional design using cluster sampling technique with a total sample of 260 respondents were patients and nurse in patient room, data was collected using questionnaire, it collection was carried out in August 2022 at Islamic Sultan Agung Hospital, Central Java, it was conducted utilizing Smart Partial Least Square (SmartPLS) analysis. **Result:** The organizational factors with sharia based nursing care has a strong significant influence in a positive direction (p value 0.000; β value 0.786; t value > 1.96). Then for the organizational factors with patient satisfaction, it has a moderate with significant effect in a positive direction (p value 0.000; β value 0.508; t value > 1.96), and sharia based nursing care with patient satisfaction, it has moderate with significant effect in a positive direction (p value 0.000; β value 0.430; t value > 1.96). **Conclusion:** Consolidation of sharia based nursing care with organizational factors are capable of incrising patient satisfaction in sharia hospital. Islamic hospitals are expected be able to apply the model so that patient satisfaction increases.

Keywords: factors, nursing care, organizational, patient satisfaction, Sharia

STRESS AS INFLUENCE BY COPING STRATEGIES OF COVID-19 SURVIVORS OF TAGUM DOCTORS HOSPITAL

Bano Anna Mae F^{1*}, Batiancila Rhona L, Cornillos Honeylie H, Guerrero Shiela Joyce A

¹Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Tagum Doctors College Inc., Philippines
e-mail corresponding: bano.anna8899@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: People from the medical field are among the most vulnerable targets of this infectious disease (COVID-19). The pandemic has placed frontline workers under immense and unprecedented pressure, putting their physical, mental, and social well-being at risk. Exposure to excessive stress for prolonged periods can have many harmful consequences on frontline workers' emotional and mental well-being. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the stress and coping strategies of healthcare workers at Tagum Doctors Hospital. **Method:** This study utilized a quantitative descriptive research design. The research participants of this study were the Health Care Workers of Tagum Doctors Hospital. The researcher used a researcher-made questionnaire entitled "Perceived Stress of Covid-19 Survivors" and "Coping Strategies of Covid-19 Survivors". The researcher also used Mean and Standard Deviation to describe the stress and the coping strategies, Pearson R-correlation to determine the relationship between coping strategies and stress, and Multiple Linear Regression to determine the influence of age, sex, civil status, socioeconomic class, and coping strategies on the level of stress. **Result:** The results revealed that the Perceived Stress of Covid-19 Survivors ($\bar{x} = 3.50$) indicates High perceived stress meaning it can increase the risk of hypertension, including anxiety, depressive symptoms, and fatigue, whereas the Coping Strategies of Covid-19 Survivors have ($\bar{x} = 3.28$) that indicates Moderate Coping Strategies meaning it can Manifest a moderate coping mechanism in areas of Emotion-Focused Coping, Social Support Coping, and Religious Coping. In line with that, the data found that there is a significant relationship between stress and coping strategies among health care workers of Tagum Doctors Hospital, Inc. has a positive moderate correlational of $r = .214$ ($p = P \leq 0.05$) which for every coping strategies increase there is 21.4% improvement in perceiving stress of the healthcare workers. **Conclusion:** Therefore, the well-being of the healthcare worker should always be taken as a significant priority of the hospital to avoid the risk of hypertension, including anxiety, depressive symptoms, and fatigue.

Keywords: coping strategies, stress, perceived stress, pandemic (COVID-19), moderately effective

FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF ADOLESCENT WITH MENTAL DISORDER: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

Ah Yusuf¹, Rr Dian Tristiana^{1*}, Ivana Sajogo², Yuli Anggraini², Khoirun Niswatul Ulfa¹,
R Endro Sulistyono³

¹Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Airlangga

²Rumah Sakit Jiwa Menur, Provinsi Jawa Timur

³Fakultas Keperawatan, Universitas Jember

e-mail corresponding: diantristiana@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mental disorder impact various aspect of an individual's ability to function in daily life and their living environment. There is still limited study that describes the functional health status of adolescents with mental disorders. This study aimed to determine the health status of adolescents with mental illnesses. **Method:** This study was a cross-sectional study. Data were obtained from 50 family caregivers of adolescents aged 12-18 who experience mental disorders. The sample was conducted by purposive sampling. The data was measured using a questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive analysis. **Result:** The functional health status of adolescents with psychiatric problems, namely the Activity engagement (50%), Hope (50%), and Speech components (38%), are in suitable categories. Adolescents often have trouble sleeping (48%), tiredness (46%), eating patterns (64%), and mood depression (92%). **Conclusion:** Adolescents with mental disorders still have poor functional abilities that significantly lack trouble sleeping, tiredness, poor eating pattern, and mood depression. Family caregivers need to increase their understanding and recognize adolescents' abilities in carrying out their daily activities, facilitate the importance of having positive expectations and give an experience of the importance of having goals in life to achieve and recognize the problem of sleep patterns, tiredness and mood in adolescents to help overcome the difficulties in adolescents.

Keywords: adolescences, functional health status, mental health nursing, mental disorder

LITERATURE STUDY OF FACTORS PREDISPOSING TO SCHIZOPHRENIA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Titin Sutini^{1*}, Nuroktavia Hidayati¹, Elda Regita Dewi¹, Melin Alawiyah¹, Zulfa Faridah¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran
e-mail corresponding: t.sutini@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Schizophrenia is a psychotic disorder with multifactorial as the cause, the cause is called predisposing and prefecitating factors, where predisposing factors are caused by several factors, namely: biological, social, psychological, hereditary, cultural and drug withdrawal. This predisposing factor plays a very important role in determining the appropriate intervention in psychiatric nursing care in particular. **Objective:** Determine the factors that cause mental disorders (schizophrenia) in Southeast Asia. **Method:** Rapid literature review with the PCC (Populations, Concept, Context) word approach used to search literature on three data sources, namely Sciedirect, Google Scholar, and CINAHL. **Result:** A total of 7 articles were analyzed that showed the predisposing factors of schizophrenia in Southeast Asia include traumatic, genetic, psychological, and sociocultural factors, for traumatic and psychological factors being the most common among hereditary and socio-cultural, it may be due to the culture of Southeast Asians who are still thick with their culture. **Conclusion:** The predisposition to the incidence of schizophrenia in Southeast Asia is highly multifactorial influenced by many internal as well as external factors.

Keywords: biology, cultural, predisposition, psychology, schizophrenia

INTERVENTIONS FOR PRISONERS WITH POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Nur Oktavia Hidayati^{1*}, Naela Nur Aprilida¹, Verlynda Amalia Puteri¹, Sabrina Muthi'ah¹, Siti Dahlia¹, Khansa Aisah Putri¹, Titin Sutini¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran
e-mail corresponding: nur.oktavia@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Life changes experienced by prisoners cause continuous pressure and they can't change attitudes towards the conditions they must face and cause prisoners to lose the meaning of their lives. **Objective:** The purpose of this research was to find out the interventions used in prisoners with post-traumatic stress disorder **Methods** The research design used a literature review. The article search strategy used the PRISMA method. Article search through the PubMed, DOAJ, and PsycINFO databases using the keywords intervention AND Post-traumatic stress disorder AND prisoners. The inclusion criteria set were articles with the type of research article, full-text research articles in Indonesian and English with publications in the last 10 years (2012 - 2022) as well as articles discussing interventions in prisoners with PTSD. **Result:** Five eligible articles were obtained. Based on five articles that have been analyzed, each article discusses different interventions in prisoners with PTSD. Interventions include providing training on emotion regulation skills and stress tolerance, IPT (Interpersonal Psychotherapy) with TAU, TAU only, Cognitive-Behavioral Trauma Treatment: Seeking Safety, Seeking Safety (SS) dan Male-Trauma Recovery Empowerment Model (M-TREM) and Giving questionnaires related to complementary analysis that focuses on problems by providing serial mediation with several stages. **Conclusion:** Each intervention has a significant effect on coping stress in prisoners with PTSD. The role of nurses is needed in overcoming PTSD problems in prisoners so that they are not in a more severe condition and can change maladaptive behavior into adaptive behavior.

Keywords: coping stress, intervention, post-traumatic stress disorder, prisoners

IS PSYCHORELIGIOUS THERAPY EFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING THE EMOTIONS OF CLIENTS WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR: A SCOPING REVIEW

Imas Rafiyah^{1*}, Efri Widianti¹

¹Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University, Bandung,
West Java, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: imasrafiyah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nurses need to provide effective interventions to clients of violent behavior so that the client's behavior is not harmful to both the client and the surrounding environment. Psychoreligious therapy is in accordance with the culture of Indonesian people who are religious, but the effectiveness of this therapy is still unclear. **Objective:** This review aims to determine the effectiveness of psychoreligious therapy on controlling the emotions of client with violent behavior. **Method:** The review method uses scoping review with the Arksey and O'Malley approach to conduct the review. The databases used are Pubmed, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and EBSCO with publications from 2017-2022, in English and Indonesian. PICOS is used to select literature and is presented in the PRISMA flowchart. **Result:** The results of previous research found psychoreligious therapies such as murottal, dhikr, Islamic spiritual mindfulness, Islamic psycho-spiritual, family therapy have been tested on clients of violent behavior. Those therapies effective in controlling emotions of client with violent behavior. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, psychoreligious therapy has proven effective in controlling emotions of client with violent behavior. Clinical nurses can use this therapy as an intervention for clients with violent behavior. Future research is expected to use a larger sample size.

Keywords: psychoreligious therapy, violent behavior, client

NURSING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE HOPE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA SURVIVORS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Efri Widiанти^{1*}, Suryani¹, Imas Rafiyah¹

¹Mental Health Nursing Departement, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: efri.widiанти@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: People with schizophrenia experience obstacles in living a normal life, such as making friends, going to school or work, getting married and having children are what people with schizophrenia usually experience. This often causes people with schizophrenia to lose hope and despair, where this hopelessness is one of the obstacles in the recovery process for people with schizophrenia. Hope is one of the components in the recovery process, where the source of hope is an important part of the first phase of the recovery process. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to describe nursing interventions in growing and increasing hope in survivors of schizophrenia. **Method:** This study used the scoping review method, and sorted articles using the CINAHL, SAGE, PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar databases. The keywords used are schizophrenia, hope, and nursing interventions. The article search strategy uses PRISMA Extension for Scoping Review. Inclusion criteria with a sample of schizophrenia patients or survivors, English articles, full text, nursing interventions, primary research, namely randomized controlled trials or quasi-experimental, and no article year limit, so that 6 articles were obtained. **Result:** The results of this review indicate that nursing interventions are able to increase hope in people with schizophrenia, including art therapy, support groups, and mindfulness therapy. **Conclusion:** The role of nurses in increasing the expectations of schizophrenia patients includes education, counseling and providing interventions as rehabilitation.

Keywords: hope, nursing interventions, schizophrenia

THE IMPACT OF SPIRITUAL NEEDS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Rozaine Osman^{1*}, Norhanaza Mohd Yunos¹, Nooreena Yusop², Kamsimah Haslinda Kamaruzaman³

¹ Faculty of Nursing, University College MAIWP International, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
e-mail corresponding: rozaine@ucmi.edu.my

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hemodialysis has many implications that touch every aspect of life. Although little study has been done on the role of spirituality in the treatment of patient's receiving hemodialysis, it appears that spirituality can help patients cope with the effects. Spirituality is not seen in opposition to religion, as is frequently the case, but rather as a human tendency to attribute meaning to everything. **Method:** We conducted semi-structured interviews with total of six (6) eligible patients. Informed consent was obtained from each participant prior to study. Interview completed until saturation of information. **Result:** The exploratory finding from this research could be summarized into six (6) themes. Firstly, relationship with Allah; secondly, meditation in Islamic way; thirdly, coping with the diseases; fourth, emotional well-being; fifth, physical well-being and lastly, improvement of quality of life. **Conclusion:** The disease and treatment of dialysis were significantly affected many angles of patients' quality of life. However, religion approach, emotional support, social support and ability to cope with this situation will give a hope to continue their journey of life. Nevertheless, spiritual approached may bring back the values in the patient's quality of life.

Keywords: spiritual needs, quality of life, hemodialysis patients

ANALYSIS OF CANCER RISK FACTORS BASED ON HISTORY OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Pipit Feriani^{1*}

¹Doctor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: pipit.feriani-2022@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cancer is one of the biggest causes of death, this is due to the limited public awareness of the dangers of cancer. Some reproductive factors were predictable have the correlation with cancer incidence, such as contraceptive use and breastfeeding duration. **Objective:** Therefore, this study aims to identify risk factors for history of contraceptive use and duration of breastfeeding toward cancer incidence. **Method:** A cross sectional research design was conducted toward 125 respondents in Abdul Wahab Sjahranie Hospital, Samarinda, East Kalimantan. Data about contraceptive use, breastfeeding duration and also cancer status were collected using questionnaire, then analyzed using chi square test. **Result:** The results of the study showed that types of cancer obtained were mostly breast cancer by 52 people (41.6%), about 65 (52%) of the respondents breastfed for <2 years, with only 60 (48%) breastfeeding for 2 years. More than half respondents had a history of using hormonal contraception, namely 66.4% or 83 people. Statistical test results in both of two independents variables obtained p value = 0.000 and $\alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is relationship between history of contraceptive use and breastfeeding duration with cancer incidence. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between history of contraceptive use and duration of breastfeeding and the incidence of cancer.

Keywords: history of contraceptive use, duration of breastfeeding, cancer

FACTORS RELATED TO INTENTION FOR EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF STUNTING AMONG WOMEN AGED 16-25 IN WEST JAVA, Indonesia

Neti Juniarti^{1*}, Arlette Suzy Puspa Pertiwi², Ratna Indriyanti², Laili Rahayuwati¹, Netty Suryanti¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran

²Faculty of Dentistry Universitas Padjadjaran
e-mail corresponding: neti.juniarti@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The high prevalence of stunting or low height for age is a global health problem. It is crucial for adolescent girls and young adult women to have the intention of early detection and prevention of stunting because young women who become pregnant when facing malnutrition are at higher risk of poor birth outcomes, which can lead to stunted children. However, there has not been much research on factors related to the intention to detect and prevent stunting. **Objective:** The study analyzed the relationship between attitudes, subjective norms, and control behavior on the intention to detect and prevent stunting in women of ready-to-marry age (16-25 years). **Method:** This study used a correlation study to determine factors related to intention for early detection and prevention of stunting in women aged 16-25 with a total sample of 39 people in the West Java region. **Result:** The results showed that attitude factors, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control have a significant relationship with the intention to prevent stunting ($p < 0.005$), especially on the subjective norm factor. Attitudes and subjective norms of women about to marry and have children are essential to identify so that when this woman builds a household, all family members and people around her are ready to support stunting prevention efforts. **Conclusion:** Further research can be carried out to find out the suitable form of policy and to develop online educational media so that it is more accessible to the public and to educate young women and their families.

Keywords: intention, early detection, prevention, stunting

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BALL EXERCISE IN REDUCING LABOR PAIN : A SCOPING REVIEW

Sukmawati^{1*}, Furkon Nurhakim¹, Lilis Mamuroh¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Padjadjaran University
e-mail corresponding: sukmawati@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This article examines the effectiveness of ball exercise in reducing labor pain. Childbirth is a physiological process that begins with increasing uterine contractions which can cause severe pain, as a physical and psychological response. One effort to reduce labor pain with ball exercise. **Objective:** This study aims to find out the effectiveness of ball exercises in reducing labor pain. **Methods:** Databases used are PubMed, EBSCOhost, and Google Scholer. It's sorted using the keywords labor women AND ball OR ball exercising AND pain management OR pain relief OR pain control OR pain reduction. The inclusion criteria for articles in English or Indonesian, year published in 2011-2021, RCT and quasi-experimental research methods, availability of full text on articles, the suitability of the title, the population in the study is pregnant women and women in the early stages of labor. The focus of the research is on the use of ball exercises in reducing labor pain. The feasibility assessment using JBI. **Result:** The analysis of 10 selected articles showed ball exercise effectiveness can reduce pain levels in labor, not only that but can reduce anxiety levels, increase pelvic dimensions, control emotions so that you are calmer in facing labor, and make you relax. **Conclusion:** This ball exercise can be used by pregnant women, especially young mothers-to-be who are about to have a child with deep fear, so using the birth ball intervention is very helpful for a safedelivery process in reducing labor pain

Keywords: ball exercising, labor women, pain management

LIVED EXPERIENCES OF BREASTFEEDING AMONG INCARCERATED WOMEN IN LOWER NORTHERN AREA IN THAILAND

Pratuma Rithpho^{1*}, Wilaiporn Rojjanasrirat², Sirikanok Klankhajhon³

¹PhD, RN, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University, Thailand.

²PhD, RN, Assistant Professor, Graceland University School of Nursing, Independence,
Missouri, USA

³ PhD, RN, Instructor, Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University, Thailand.

e-mail corresponding: rpratuma@yahoo.com, pratumar@nu.ac.th

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breastfeeding is valued among incarcerated women and has the potential to contribute to their psychosocial well-being and self-worth as a mother. On the other hand, incarceration women may be viewed as immoral behavior. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to describe the lived experience of sixteen female prisoners from one prison at the Lower Northern area, Thailand. **Method:** The data collection included in-depth interviews describing their experiences as enhanced by field notes and non-participatory observation. The sixteen female prisoners were interview individually by the researcher. The length of the interview varied from 30-60 minutes, depending on the informants' responses. Open-ended and semi-structured interviews were employed. The open-ended interview provided participants with the chance to fully explain their experiences. Content analysis was used to analyze the data. Trustworthiness was established using the criteria set forth by Guba and Lincoln. **Result:** The aforementioned findings declare four stages of breastfeeding in prison in Thailand. After ending freedom lives, the following thematic categories of breastfeeding experiences based on breastfeeding stages are 1) uncertainty with maternal role, 2) consciousness dilemma when staying with baby in prison, 3) coping with anguished situation, and 4) waiting freedom lives for taking motherhood responsibility. Furthermore, according four themes of breastfeeding experiences in prison, the transitional attitudes or beliefs intervene each changing stages including transition to be pregnancy prisoners and decision to keep baby inside or send outside, transition to be incarcerated mother in prison and decision to do or do not continue BF, transition to be prisoners without baby after one year regulation, and transition to be a better/resurgent woman preserving a good mother in the future. **Conclusion:** These findings may provide directions to design interventions to assist these female prisoners in coping with the breastfeeding experiences in prison and in promoting their and their children quality of life.

Keywords: lived experience, breastfeeding, incarcerated women, prison

THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPLICATION FOR LEARNING TO USE COMBINED HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS

Kornkarn Pansuwan, RN, MNS^{1*}, Sirikanok Klankhajhon, RN, PhD²

¹Assistant Professor at Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand

²Instructor at Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand
e-mail corresponding: kornkarnpansuwan@gmail.com, kornkarnp@nu.ac.th

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Unintended pregnancy is a significant global health issue. The strategy for decreasing the rate of unintended pregnancy is promoting family planning through education on contraceptive usage. **Objective:** The purposes of this research were to develop an application for learning on the use of combined hormonal contraceptive pills and to examine the quality and learning satisfaction of the application. **Method:** The application was developed in four stages: 1) reviewing the evidence-based practice, 2) designing the structure and learning approaches, 3) developing the application, and 4) checking the accuracy by the consultants and experts. The quality and satisfaction of the application were tested through questionnaires. A total of 40 females, ages 20-40 years, were selected by convenience sampling, who needed contraception using combined hormonal contraceptive pills and had no experience of using combined hormonal contraceptive pills in the urban community of Phitsanulok, Thailand between January to April 2022. **Result:** Descriptive statistics were used. The research findings illustrated that the computer and information technology quality of the application for learning to use combined hormonal contraceptives pills based on the Android operating system was at a high level through the computer and information technology experts ($\bar{X} = 4.00$, S.D. = 0.31). The content quality of the application was also at a high level based on review by experts in family planning ($\bar{X} = 4.10$, S.D. = 0.36). The satisfaction of the sample for using the application was at a high level ($\bar{X} = 4.33$, S.D. = 0.52). **Conclusion:** The findings demonstrated that the development of the application for learning the use of the combined hormonal contraceptive pills is feasible to enhance effectiveness of contraceptive knowledge and use.

Keywords: unintended pregnancy, combined hormonal contraceptives pills, application

THE RESILIENCE OF HIGH-RISK PREGNANT WOMEN BASED ON PERSONALITY TRAITS AND FAMILY SUPPORT

Ni Ketut Alit Armini¹, Ayu Devi Prestiyanti², Arina Qo'naah³

¹ Department of Fundamental Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Profesional Nurse Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Department of Advance Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya
e-mail corresponding: nk.alita@fkp.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: High-risk pregnancy is a condition that can affect the psychological, social, and emotional condition of the mother which can be bad for pregnant women. It is necessary to increase the resilience of pregnant women to rise up and adapt to their conditions. The resilience of high-risk pregnant women is reviewed according to personality type and family support is unclear. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to explain the relationship between personality traits and family support with resilience in high-risk pregnant women. **Method:** This study design used a cross-sectional approach. The subject of the study is high-risk pregnant women in the working area of the Kalianget Health Center, Sumenep, East Java. The sample size was 116 pregnant women, who were selected by purposive sampling. Data collection was carried out in December 2022. The instruments used were the Eysenck personality questionnaire, the family support questionnaire, and the CD-RISC 25 questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Spearman-rho test with a level of significance $\alpha=0.05$. **Result:** There was a relationship between personality traits and resilience with $p=0.014$ $r = -0.227$. Family support with resilience has a value of $p=0.000$ $r=0.421$ which means that there was a relationship between family support and resilience. **Conclusion:** Pregnant women with an open personality type and who get positive family support have better resilience support has a significant relationship that is sufficient with the resilience of high-risk pregnant women. Further qualitative research on resilience in high-risk pregnant women needs to be carried out in in-depth interviews.

Keywords : personality traits, family support, resilience, high risk pregnancy

METHODS AND OUTCOMES OF PALLIATIVE CARE FOR GERIATRIC PATIENTS: A SCOPING REVIEW

Hartiah Haroen¹, Hasniatisari Haroen², Citra Windani Mambang Sari¹, Sheizi Prista Sari¹

¹Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran

² Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Univesrotas Padjadjaran
e-mail corresponding: hartiah@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Palliative care (PC) is care that focuses on reducing symptoms and maintaining and increasing quality of life for patients and their families. Geriatric patients were more likely to receive palliative care and had unique needs compared to the general population. To improve the quality of palliative care, especially for geriatric patients, we need a better understanding of methods and outcomes for geriatric patients when delivering palliative care. **Objective:** The purpose of this review was to identify the methods and outcomes of palliative care in geriatric patients. **Method:** This scoping review was guided by the Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist. Several databases, such as EBSCO, PubMed, and Scopus, were used to search the articles with a publication range of 2013–2023. Thematic analysis was used to identify and summarize palliative care in this review. **Result:** Thirty-six studies were included in this review, and there were many types of methods for delivering palliative care for geriatric patients. Outcomes of palliative care in geriatric patients were pain relief, maintaining sleep disorders, fatigue, and being breathless. **Conclusion:** Geriatric patients had a variety of methods and outcomes in palliative care. This study suggests that outcomes should be evaluated continuously after implementing methods for delivering palliative care to geriatric patients

Keywords: aged, methods, outcomes, palliative care

EFFECTIVENESS OF DISCHARGE PLANNING ON LENGTH OF STAY AND READMISSION OF STROKE PATIENTS

Anna Jumatul Laely¹, Nursalam Nursalam², Ferry Efendi³

¹ Student of Medical Surgical Specialist, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, DR Kariadi General Hospital, Indonesia

² Department of Fundamental, Critical and Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

e-mail corresponding: annajumatullaely@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stroke is still a burden disease that influences the highest health costs in Indonesia. Length of stay and readmission of stroke patients is one of the factors that cause an increase in health costs. Discharge planning as an approach to continuity of care is considered the main way to help patients and their families regarding the prevention of prolonged length of stay and readmission of stroke patients. **Method:** This study is a literature review, with an approach using 8 journal articles. Articles that were reviewed were selected from databased academic Proquest, Ebsco, Pubmed, and Science Direct which had been peer-reviewed and published. The inclusion criteria in the search were full-text articles, original text, Indonesian or English language, and the last 5 years, while the keywords used in the search for articles were discharge planning, instrument, risk factor, readmission, and stroke patient. **Result:** The search results obtained 318 articles were screened. Based on the eligibility, 10 articles reviewed. Four articles in the form of experiments quasy, 1 article is RCT, 4 articles were cohort studies and 1 article is survey. Comprehensive discharge planning helps reduce readmission rates for stroke patients (7 articles), reduces length of stay (4 articles), and family satisfaction in caring for patients at home (2 articles). **Conclusion:** Providing comprehensive and integrated discharge planning will help reduce patient length of stay, readmission rate and prepare families for patient care at home. The main activity the discharge planning is the provision of health education and training to families to help them prepare to care for patients.

Keywords: discharge planning, readmission, stroke

EFFECTIVENESS OF STROKE ATTACK RISK ASSESSMENT USING APPLICATION FACE DROP RECOGNITION

EkoPrasetya Widiyanto¹, Rondhianto², Arista Maisyaroh¹, Syaifuddin Kurnianto¹, Risna Yekti Mumpuni³

¹Department of Emergency Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Jember, Indonesia

²Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Jember, Indonesia

³Department of Emergency Nursing, Maharani College of Health Science, Malang, Indonesia
e-mail corresponding: ekoprastw@unej.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The treating of a stroke has a limited period; if it is not discovered immediately, it can lead to complications and even death. **Objective:** This study used innovations in technology to detect the danger of stroke early, allowing it to be treated rapidly and boost the probability of recovery. Based on this goal, a Stroke Attack Risk Assessment Using the Application Face Drop Recognition was created. The risk assessment related to the occurrence of stroke is evaluated by the face image utilizing analytical and face detection technology. **Method:** This is a descriptive-analytic study. The research population of 60 farmers was selected. Respondents in this study came from agricultural communities in rural area distant from hospital referral facilities, were at risk of stroke, or had a history of stroke. To assess the accuracy of face drop detection apps utilizing criteria such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. **Result:** The testing was limited to 95% accuracy. This suggests that the capacity to predict stroke risk for persons who have had a stroke is very good. The application's specificity value was 100%, which means that the measuring capacity of the application produces a non-stroke result of 83%. The results of this technology can suggest to immediately make an emergency call to the stroke team, provide the patient's location and personal information, allowing patients to get treatment as quickly as possible. **Conclusion:** An emergency system, which uses the FaceDrop Recognition App, can assist in rapid stroke risk assessment. The system we propose optimizes management.

Keywords: acute, agriculture, face drop, stroke