

THE BOOK OF ABSTRACT
THE 12th INC 2021



INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE

REFRAMING NURSING EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND PRACTICE : COVID 19 AS CATALYST FOR INNOVATION

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Speakers :



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ABSTRACT BOOK

THE 12TH INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE REFRAMING NURSING EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND PRACTICE: COVID 19 AS CATALYST FOR INNOVATION

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WELCOME SPEECH



Assalamu' alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarokatuh

Universitas Airlangga is strongly committed to significantly contribute to the development of health science globally by providing quality academic engagements. This includes improving our teaching-learning processes, academic mobility, research activities as well as community development. Aligned with this aim, it is a great honour for Universitas Airlangga to host The 12th International Nursing Conference 2021 “Reframing Nursing Education and Research: Covid-19 as Catalyst for Innovation”

We are now in the COVID-19 pandemic era. The COVID-19 pandemic caused various health problems. Many health problem referring to the medical and health problems and the disruptions, we all have to be ready to combine physical domains, digital, and biology. COVID-19 pandemic was associated with stressful, anxiety, depression, stigmatization, and trauma are experienced by Indonesians. Healthcare workers as the front- liner to fight COVID-19 pandemic, need reassurance of their safety. The stress and the demands from the healthcare system can affect their health as well as the morality. I believe at this moment we are facing these shifts in the medicine and health science. Thus, the conference focuses on COVID-19 as catalys for innovation.

The conference is addresses t answer global challenges on how universities, institutions, organizations in higher education can give their contributions to the global medical, health, and policy issues that have been emerging for years. This conference invites more than one hundred scholars including academics, researches, and professionals from all over the world, t share their ideas, thoughts and current research. Thank you for the warm support given by our partners and our Faculty of Nursing for the purpose of the strengthening academic and research collaboration through this conference. Universitas Airlangga is hoping that this collaboration will continue to be fruitful for many years ahead, and bring success to you and Universitas Ailangga.

This conference brings all scholars to work tgether, coming up with excellent ideas presented in plenary and parallel sessions. In addition, they can expand their networking for future collaborations that support the development of medical and health sciences. All in all, I hope that

this conference will not only give insights to all the parties, but it will also provide us more enlightenment to answer the challenges on the medical and health issues.

Thanks you very much for your kind attention.

Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nasih, SE., MT., Ak., CMA.,
Rector of Universitas Airlangga

OPENING REMARK



Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

The Honorable Rector of Universitas Airlangga, The Honorable Head of Co-Host Institutions, The Honorable Chief of 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 thanks to Allah SWT for the blessing and 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 everyone and thank you for your participation and support for the 12th International Nursing Conference 2021 **“Reframing Nursing Education and Research: COVID-19 as Catalyst for Innovation”** The INC topics presented in this conference cover Public Health and Policy, Epidemiology, Food Nutrition and Health, Medical Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Pharmacological Aspect and Treatment, Tropical Diseases, Health Law and Policy.

Nurses and other health workers are at the forefront in responding to COVID-19. Nurses are the frontliners of the healthcare services. Nurses touch the life of their patients through compassion and competency. As the central of healthcare services, they make a difference by creating a safer healing environment for patients and their families. The main role of nurses in handling Covid-19 patients includes the role of providing communication, information and education (IEC), not only the government but all levels of society to actively conduct COVID prevention -19 following the recommendations and rules set.

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga got accreditation A (Excellent) for Bachelor and master's degree. We already got accreditation of AUN (ASEAN University Network). In February we carried out the Accreditation Board for the Bachelor of Engineering, Informatics / Computer Science, Natural Sciences and Mathematics (ASIIN), international accreditation. Most of our lecturer already have Scopus ID and we have many of doctoral degree lecturers. We will launch Double Degree Joint Program with University of Malaya for master's degree and with La Trobe University for Doctoral Degree soon. We have own journal that is Jurnal Ners which has been accredited as a 2nd Grade

Scientific Journal by the Ministry of Science, Research, Technology and Higher Education of Indonesia since 2010. Jurnal Ners indexed in major databases, such as Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ), Index Copernicus International (ICI), ASEAN Citation Index (ACI), PKP Index, Science and Technology Index (SINTA), WorldCat, Indonesian Publication Index (IPI), Google Scholar, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE), and will be indexed by SCOPUS soon.

Along with Universitas Airlangga vision to become a world class university and enter top World University Ranking, Faculty of Nursing, participates actively in reaching the vision. To achieve World Class University ranking, faculty need to reach the standards of World's top Universities such as Academic reputation, employer reputation, publication, faculty standard ratio, international students and exchange. International Nursing Conference is one of the few strategies that have been implemented by the faculty to increase publication standard.

Finally, I would like to thanks to all speakers, participants, and sponsors that helped the success of this event. I hope that this conference having good contribution in increasing the quality of research. Thanks to the organizing and scientific committee of INC 2021 who have worked very hard to run the conference. We thank our participants to present their research papers, 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 the conference and your presence in Surabaya would be a memorable one. Thank you.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Prof. Dr. Ah. Yusuf., S.Kp. M.Kes.

Dean, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga

WELCOME MESSAGE



Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

The Honourable Rector of Universitas Airlangga, the Honourable Dean Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, The Honourable Head of Co-Host Institutions, The Honourable Head of Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA), The Honourable Head of Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Centre (AINEC), distinguished speakers, all participants and the organizing committees.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee I would like to express my thanks for your interest in participating in the 12th International Virtual Nursing Conference on Reframing Nursing Education, Research and Practice: COVID-19 as catalyst for Innovation. The theme of this conference invites all of us to gather and reflect upon our ongoing effort to leverage innovative approaches, drive productivity, and enhance sustainability to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic that has had deep impact on our livelihoods, economy, health system, and other sectors, particularly nursing education, research, and practice. The Covid-19 pandemic also has moved from a global shift from in-person gatherings to more virtual activities like today's conference.

Ladies and gentlemen,

After rigorous review, 300 abstracts were accepted for presentation and around 350 people including academicians, researchers and practitioners from across all four continents and different provinces in Indonesia participate in this two-days virtual conference.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you – on behalf of our organizing committee- to all the eminent speakers and participants for taking the time to share your views, knowledge and vast experience in this scientific event. I wish you and your family members are safe and healthy.

I must recognize at the very beginning that the success of this conference could not happen without support and participation from others. Firstly, I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you our great speakers and experts from our international co-operation and partnerships. We are fortunate to have partnered with Visayas State University, Philippine, Kaohsiung Medical

University Taiwan, Naresuan University Thailand, University of Brunei Darussalam, La Trobe University Australia, University of College Cork Ireland, Fukui University Japan, Badr University in Cairo, Karelia University, Metropolia University Finlandia, and Benha University, Egypt. Then, I am also proud to announce that the 12th virtual conference is being conducted along with the collaboration among seven Nursing Schools in Indonesia. They are the University of Sultan Agung, Strada, Health Polytechnique of the Ministry of Health Surabaya and Palu, the University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya, the Health Institute of Bina Sehat, and the Health Institute of Husada Jombang. Thank you for your collaboration and support in the running of this conference. Lastly, I also take this opportunity to thank all the members of organizing committee for their outstanding effort in preparing and organising this event. Once again, I warmly thank the speakers, co-hosts, committees, and sponsor who contributed in this event. Thank you for all of your generous support. I could not have done it without you!

In closing, I wish all of you have a good time and plenty of opportunity to connect, communicate, and engage with each other in the ideas and experiences here at this year's virtual conference. Therefore, there will be more ideas, suggestions and innovation in addressing the challenges of Covid-19 that will be discussed in the conference. Also, I look forward to different partnership and collaboration that result from your networking and discussions.

Thank you and happy conferencing!

Wassalamu'alaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Nuzul Qur'aniati, S. Kep., Ns., M. Ng., PhD
Chairman

RUNDOWN PROGRAM

12th International Nursing Conference Schedule
"Reframing Nursing Education, Research and Practice: COVID-19 as Catalyst for Innovation"
Surabaya, 7-8 April 2021

Date and time	Agenda	PIC
Wednesday, 7 April 2021		
07.00-08.00	Registration	
08.00-09.00	Opening ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia Raya Anthem • Hymne Airlangga • Opening Speech: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chairman of the committee – Dean Faculty of Nursing – Rector Universitas Airlangga (via zoom) • Opening Pray: "Pak Mahfudli" 	MC: Lingga Curnia Dewi
09.00-09.30	Keynote speaker: <i>Prof. Dr. Bambang</i> Sektiari Lukiswanto, DEA, DVM. Vice Rector for Academic Affair, Student, and Alumni Universitas Airlangga (via zoom).	MC: Lingga Curnia Dewi
09.30 – 10.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Plenary session 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prof. Bih-O Lee, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan Effects of Robotic Care Interventions for Dementia Care: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Randomized Controlled Trials – Prof. Dr Joel Rey, Visayas State University, Philipina "Reframing Nursing Education, Research, and Practice" – Dr. Muhammad Hadi, SKM., M.Kep, Chairman of Association of Indonesian Ners Education Center (AINEC) "Reframing Nursing Education, Research And Practice; Covid-19 As Catalyst For Innovation" – Discussion session 1 	Moderator: Dr. Ninuk D.K Secretary: Ika Nur Pratiwi
10.45 – 12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary session 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tomoko Hasegawa, PhD, MPH, RN, Fukui University, Japan "Innovation in Nursing Education for Respiratory Care and COVID-19 Countermeasures in Fukui, Japan" – Dr. Harif Fadillah, S.Kp., S.H., M.Kep., M.H, Chairman of Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) – Dr. Khadizah H. Abdul-Mumin, University of Brunei Darussalam 	Moderator: Dr. Yulis Setiya Dewi Secretary: Aria Aulia Nastiti

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion session 2 	
12.00-13.00	Break (slide show poster presentation + EGC video presentation)	
13.00-14.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary session 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dr Gulzar Malik, La Trobe University, Australia “Integration of evidence-based practice in nurse education: is there a gap?” – Ns. Dyah Wiji Puspita Sari, S.Kep., M.Kep, Unisula ”The Effect of The Role of Stunting Care Cardre On Optimization of Stunting Risk Reduction in Semarang City” – Nuzul Qur’aniati, S.Kep., Ns. M., MNg. PhD, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga “Indonesian children with HIV and their families'experiences of HIV care across the continuum” • Discussion session 3 	Moderator: Dr. Mira T. Secretary: Rr Dian Tristiana
14.45-16.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary session 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prof Chaherezade Ghazi, School of Nursing-Badr University in Cairo “Nursing Research & The Cultural Impact of COVID-19” – Dr. Arja-Irene Tiainen, Karelia University, Finland – Dr. Aileen Burton, University of College Cork, Ireland – Prof. Eileen Savage, University of College Cork, Ireland • Discussion 4 	Moderator: Dr. Ika Yuni Widyawati Secretary: Eka Mishbahatul M
16.00-16.15	Closing Day 1	
Thursday, 8 April 2021		
07.00-08.00	Registration Day 2	
08.00-08.15	Opening Day 2	
08.15-09.15	Plenary Session 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof Lisa McKenna, La Trobe University, Australia - Dr. Noer Saudah, S. Kep. Ns., M. Kes , Stikes Bina Sehat PPNI ”Optimize metabolic condition to prevention COVID-19 Fatality” - Dr. Irsanty Collein, M.Kep., Ns. Sp.Kep.MB, Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu “KADO as an Innovation In Health Education Technique For Patient With CKD on Pandemic COVID-19” Discussion session 5	Moderator: Ferry Efendi, PhD Secretary: Tiyas Kusumaningrum
09.15-10.15	Plenary session 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Duangporn Piyakong, Naresuan University, Thailand 	Moderator: Dr. Yuni Sufyanti Arief Secretary: Ilya Krisnana

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inne Soesanti, S.Sos., M.Kes, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya “Food Choices Based On Health Have The Potential To Prevent Children From Stunting” - Dianis Wulan Sari, S.Kep., Ns., M.HS., PhD, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga “The 21st Century Pandemic: Older Adults Population” <p>Discussion session 6</p>	
10.15-12.00	<p>Oral Presentation session 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Break out room according to theme - 7 minutes presentation and discussion 	Team
12.00-13.00	<p>Break (slide show poster presentation + EGC video presentation)</p>	
13.00-17.00	<p>Oral Presentation session 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Break out room according to theme - 7 minutes presentation and discussion 	Team

**INNOVATION
IN NURSING
EDUCATION**

Nursing Students Perspectives for The Use of Virtual Simulation in Learning

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: An alternative learning strategy for nursing education during the pandemic is the virtual simulation. A free trial of virtual simulation in nursing was done in one of the nursing programs in Indonesia. This study aimed to evaluate the use of virtual simulation in learning from the nursing students' perspective. This evaluation can serve as a basis for developing virtual simulation in Indonesia's nursing education.

Method: This study used a descriptive, mixed-method design. Ethical approval was obtained from the Mochtar Riady Institute for Nanotechnology Ethical Committee. Fifty third-year students of the Bachelor of Nursing program in Tangerang involved in a virtual simulation free trial were recruited using a total sampling method. Data were collected using an anonymous electronic survey. Descriptive statistics were calculated, and qualitative content analysis was performed.

Results: The results showed 18% strongly agreed, and 58% agreed that the virtual simulation was easy to use. Most students recommended the use of virtual simulation in the future (92%). Three significant challenges in using virtual simulation from the students' perspectives. First, the language barrier because the virtual simulation was in English. Second, the internet signal issue since most of the students were scattered in remote areas of Indonesia. Third, the unfamiliarity with the virtual simulation product menu.

Conclusions: Most students suggested that virtual simulation was a useful and effective tool in their learning. Further study is recommended to examine if the virtual simulation is in line with Indonesia's nursing curriculum.

KEYWORDS

nursing, education, learning

The Effect of Cromotherapi On Decreased Blood Pressure During Sleep In Hypertension Patients In Kupang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Various efforts to prevent the increasing prevalence of deaths due to hypertension continue to be developed including alternative medicine systems (CAMS). One of the alternative treatment methods recommended by the world, easy, cheap and efficient is cromotherapy or light therapy. The work of Cromotherapy is to utilize electromagnetic radiation and color frequencies by affecting human neurohormonal pathways so as to cure various diseases. The purpose of this study was to look at the influence of cromotherapy in lowering blood pressure during sleep in hypertension sufferers.

Method: The research method used is quasy experiment with the design of one group pre and post test with control group design. Sampling techniques using purposive sampling with the number of respondents 120 people.

Results: The results of this study have proven that cromotherapy has a tremendous effect in lowering blood pressure by 10-30 mmHg during sleep 15-35 minutes by utilizing the blue and green spectrum that affects the work of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves so as to provide elements of relaxation and lower blood pressure. The pretest result of treatment group obtained mean 172/96 mmHg to 158/93 which showed a decrease while in the control group there was no significant change with mean values of 166/96 and 166/97.

Conclusions: cromotherapi is a natural way based on evidence-based practice that is effective in the field of electromagnetic in the establishment of hypertension disease.

KEYWORDS

Cromotherapy, Electromagnetic Radiation, Hypertension

Basic Life Support Course Online to Increase Knowledge and Skill of Nursing Students

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cardiac arrest cases are increasing every year, and become a major public health problem and a cause of death worldwide. The survival rate will increase when a person has cardiac arrest and is given immediate help. The American Heart Association (AHA), which facilitates highfidelity phantom use, simulations, feedback tools, more frequent training, and online training, is a resource for providing information and learning resuscitation skills. This research to describe the learning outcomes of undergraduate nursing students who took Basic Life Support (BLS) course online.

Method: It was developed as a form of adaptation during the Covid-19 pandemic and was given to 102 nursing students. Pre and post tests were conducted to measure cognitive learning outcomes. Simulations are carried out in person to determine basic life support skills.

Results: According to paired t test showed a significant increase in learning [pre test (6.3 ± 1.62), post test (9.2 ± 0.84), $p < 0.001$]. the increase in mean score after attending online training was significant ($p < 0.001$). there was no difference in learning ($p = 0.441$) after observation. The simulation results were carried out after training: check response (91%), open the chest (96%), check breathing (96%), contact emergency personnel (72%), use a defibrillator (88%), check pulse (90%), correct hand position (85%), perform chest compressions (98%), perform compressions of at least 5 cm (85%), full recoil (90%), and provide ventilation (96%).

Conclusions: BLS course conducted online is an alternative training and an effective method to provide knowledge and skills, where students can still accurately apply BLS Actions.

KEYWORDS

basic life support, training, nursing

The effect of Quality of Life Program for Elderly Women Suffering from Uterine Prolapsed after Surgery

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Uterine prolapse is a highly prevalent disorder affecting as many as 50% of women above 60 years representing the vast majority presenting for management of this condition. To evaluate the effect of quality of life program on elderly women suffering from uterine prolapsed after surgery.

Method: A quasi experimental research design was adopted to conduct this study. This study was carried out at two settings: Gynecological out patients' clinics in El Demerdash University hospital and El- Galaa hospital at Cairo. A purposive sample used in this study, the total number was 116 elderly women they represent about 5% from the total attending in the two outpatient clinics hospitals are chosen randomly. Structured interview consisted of Socio-demographic characteristics, history of past chronic disease and medications, day time problems caused by uterine prolapsed and body mass index (BMI). It related to women knowledge about uterine prolapsed. It consisted of tool generates scores in four domains of quality of life – physical, psychological, social and environmental health and Beck's Depression Inventory to assess depression.

Results: Showed that there were highly statistical significant difference throughout intervention program (pre & post) among the studied sample regarding their (physical, social & psychological) quality of life

Conclusions: improvement in the knowledge score for prolapsed uterus women post quality of life program implementation and significant difference in all aspects of quality of life (physical, social & psychological) post-operative and post quality of life program implementation. Developing programs that are focused on early health care for uterine prolapse, Through family planning and health education programs targeting women, as well as women empowerment programs for prevention of uterine prolapse, it will be possible to restore quality of life related to uterine prolapse.

KEYWORDS

quality of life, elderly, prolapsed uterus

The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Quality of Life of the People Living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA): A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Acquire Immunodeficiency Syndrome is a disease caused by a virus called Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV can result in several disorders varying from physical to psychological which can affect a person's quality of life. The paper aims to identify the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy on the quality of life of people with HIV-AIDS.

Method: The PRISMA method used in this systematic review focuses on articles from 2016-2020. Online library databases used in the research are Pubmed, Science Direct, Scopus, Springer, Proquest, Sage. From the search results, 15 scientific articles were utilized in this study, journals then grouped based on the PICOS framework, using a randomized control trial design study that matched the inclusion criteria.

Results: A total of 9040 journals were collected using predetermined keywords. After the duplication check, a total of 42 remained (n=42). The researcher then screened these left journals by title and resulted in 39 left (n=39), Continuing the filtration based on abstract, 32 sources were remained (n = 32) and assessed based on full text/eligibility criteria, fifteen journals were selected for the study purpose (n = 15).

Conclusions: From the reviewed journals, the provision of interventions shows an effective impact on HIV patients that can improve the quality of life (QoL) of the patient. This therapy is quite simple and proved stabilize psychodynamics in HIV patients, especially the early stages patients who have not been able to accept the real condition.

KEYWORDS

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, AIDS Virus, Quality of Life

The Effectiveness of Digital Education Interventions on Prevention of HIV / AIDS Transmission: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that causes decreased immunity, various symptoms will appear at an advanced stage called AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). It was recorded that the number of HIV sufferers in Indonesia in 2016 was 198,219 sufferers. Prevention and transmission can be done through digital education interventions, namely learning or education using online technology. The purpose of writing this systematic review is to look at the effectiveness of digital education interventions on the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission.

Method: The literature search used 4 databases, namely Proquest, Science direct, Scopus, and CINAHL, limited to the range of the last 5 years 2015 to 2020. Studies that report the use of digital education on the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission using keywords and the term MESH, are then filtered according to the PICOS / PICOT inclusion and exclusion criteria. The JBI critical appraisal checklist was used to assess the bias as well as the methodological quality of the selected articles.

Results: From all articles, various kinds of digital education intervention methods were used, such as the official WeChat application method, Short message service (SMS), mobile phone application, and online eHealth. After being researched, they showed increased knowledge and were effective in preventing HIV / AIDS transmission.

Conclusions: various types of digital education intervention methods are very effective and easy to do in preventing HIV / AIDS transmission.

KEYWORDS

Digital Education, HIV/AIDS, Prevention, Transmission

Virtual Simulation in Clinical Nursing Education

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing as a professional education must have a solid professional foundation so that it is able to foster the attitude, behavior and ability of nursing professionals to carry out nursing practice. In the era of the Covid-19 pandemic, virtual simulation is a safe and realistic nursing education technology for nurses and nursing students. Virtual simulation is useful for learning new skills; practicing skills that combine content, critical thinking, and psychomotor elements; learning skills competencies, as well as the ability to make decisions. The purpose of this paper is to determine the effectiveness of virtual simulations in clinical nursing education

Method: This study used Literature Review from the online database of Airlangga University, namely Science Direct, Scopus, and Pubmed with the keywords virtual simulation, clinical nursing skills, and nursing education from 2016-2020. Based on the journal review found 25 journals based on inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: The results of the review, it was found that virtual simulations had an influence and impact on students' abilities to clinical simulations according to the actual environment in increasing knowledge and skills. Virtual simulation is a simulated clinical learning model that can improve nursing students' skills, critical thinking, and decision making.

KEYWORDS

Virtual Simulation, Clinical Nursing Education

Health Promotion Increase Self Efficacy Behavior Prevention of Transmission and Compliance with Tuberculosis Medication

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Self efficacy, behavior and compliance are very important factors in achieving optimal health status in pulmonary TB patients. Health promotion, improveself efficacy, transmission prevention behavior and adherence to taking TB drugs are some of the factors that can support the Tuberculosis control program. The purpose of this systematic review is to determine the effectiveness of health promotion to self-efi cacy, transmission prevention behavior and compliance with tuberculosis medication.

Method: Search for articles using the PICOT framework in the database; Ebscho, Science direct, Sage Journals, Scopus, Pubmed, restricted to the last 5 years; 2015 to 2020, there were 16 international journals. Journal design criteria used prospective study, cross sectional study and RCT. The number of samples from the study varied from 27 to 1.213 respondents.

Results: Based on the results of the study, there are six methods, namely conventional health promotion, health promotion training, digital health promotion training, online videos about tuberculosis, SMS and traditional language educational videos via DVD. The patient's Self-efficacy can be seen when the patient has received digital health education and health promotion. On conventional methods and SMS can improve behavior and compliance, Prevention of transmission and adherence to taking medication in TB patients.

Conclusions: The most effective method is using conventional methods that apply direct implementation or direct interaction between health promotion providers and participants.

KEYWORDS

heath promotion, health education, self-efficacy and tuberculosis

Application of Digital Technology in Providing Interventions to the Patients with Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by increased blood glucose levels. Over time it can cause serious damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves, resulting in a high potential for death. Mobile health technology opens up opportunities to answer the ongoing challenges of providing continuous and continuous treatment of chronic diseases. The purpose of a systematic review is to look at the effectiveness of digital interventions or the results of a combination of mhealth that produces new innovations in the application of interventions in people with diabetes mellitus.

Method: literature search using 5 databases namely ProQuest, Scopus, ScienceDirect, CINAHL, and SAGE which was limited to the last 5 years for studies that reported the use of digital interventions in people with diabetes mellitus with keywords and the term MESH. All articles are filtered according to inclusion and exclusion criteria using PICOS/PICOT, then JBI critical appraisal checklist is used to assess bias so that 8 international journals are obtained.

Results: From all articles obtained stated that the use of digital media is very effective in providing practical interventions and increasing the knowledge of individuals who have an impact on improving the quality of life (QOL).

Conclusions: the use of SMS technology, web, telephone, and mobile applications are very effective in providing interventions in people with diabetes mellitus to improve the quality of life.

KEYWORDS

Diabetes Mellitus, Mobile Health, Mobile Clinics, mHealth, Mobile Applications

Physical Therapy for Pain Reduction In HIV Patients: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV / AIDS) present with symptoms of psychological and physiological dysfunctions. Physical symptoms commonly felt by people with HIV include headache, pain, fatigue, nausea, diarrhea, rash, lipodystrophy, and lipoatrophy, physical therapy to be a safe, effective approach to chronic pain management. Objective: To find out various kinds of physical therapy that are effective in reducing chronic pain experienced by people living with HIV AIDS.

Method: This systematic review was carried out through Scopus, Cinahl, ProQuest, Google Scholar, PubMed and Sage with predefined inclusion criteria, namely with the provisions of the article for the last 5 years, containing a discussion of physical therapy in HIV-AIDS sufferers in reducing pain felt and exclusion criteria. referred to when the article is not written in English, paid articles, and is not available in full text. The PRISMA flow chart and the JBI critical assessment checklist were used to assess the risk of bias and the quality of the articles. Three researchers were involved in this review with one correspondent author.

Results: The 11 articles used included randomized clinical trials for case studies. The result of this systematic study is that various types of physical therapy interventions are quite effective and cost-effective as non-pharmacological methods to reduce chronic pain in people living with HIV AIDS.

Conclusions: Physical therapy is effective in managing pain in people living with HIV AIDS.

KEYWORDS

Exercise, HIV/AIDS, pain reduced

The Effect of Benson Relaxation to Reduce Blood Pressure and Anxiety Levels in Hypertension Patients: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Primary hypertension is caused by factors of the patient's psychological state, such as psychological factors as anxiety, depression and stress that can increase blood pressure. This literature review aims to study the relaxing effects of benson to lower blood pressure and anxiety levels in hypertensive patients.

Method: A literature review searched four electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, Proquest and Google Scholar) for previous study designs a randomized controlled trials or quasi-experimental that fit the criteria for exclusivity inclusion. The centre for review and dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline guided this review. Titles, abstracts, full texts and methodologies are used to determine the feasibility of the study. Tabulation and narrative analysis of study findings was performed.

Results: Fifteen studies reviewed in the literature review according to the inclusion criteria were divided into two sub-discussions, the benson relaxation factor on anxiety (9 studies) and the benson relaxation factor on anxiety and hypertension (6 studies). Most of these studies used randomized controlled trial and quasi-experimental designs with a sample size above thirty. Overall, the studies used discuss the effects of benson relaxation on anxiety and hypertension.

Conclusions: Benson relaxation has a positive impact in lowering blood pressure and anxiety levels of hypertensive patients. Thus, it is recommended that benson relaxation can be one of the intervention treatments for hypertension patients to lower blood pressure and anxiety levels of patients in the hospital.

KEYWORDS

Relaxation benson, relaxation, anxiety, hypertension, patients

The Effectiveness of Culture-Based Education in Improving Self-Management of T2DM Patient: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes education is being the important aspect of diabetes management. In many countries with minority population, culture-based diabetes education is considered the best strategy to correct gaps in information delivery due to socio-cultural differences in each country. The purpose of this systematic review is to evaluate the effectiveness of culture-based education in improving self-management in type 2 diabetes patient.

Method: We searched Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, CINAHL, and ProQuest for English-language, randomized controlled trials (RCTs), mixed-methods or quasi-experimental (QE) published between 2015-2020 that testing culture-based education to improving self-management in diabetes patient. The Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used for assess quality and Prisma checklist for guided this review.

Results: Seventeen studies met criteria for inclusion in the review there are study that comprised DM patient with cultural beliefs, have culture-based intervention, and using English language. Studies used mixed-methods, randomized controlled trial and a quasi-experiment. We have found that culture-based intervention such as educational video and telehealth based-culture can improve self-management of T2DM patient

Conclusions: There are multifactorial culture-based education that can be applied to improve self-management of type 2 diabetes mellitus patient. The success of providing education can be influenced by several factors, such as patient factors, educator factors, and duration of education.

KEYWORDS

Diabetes mellitus type 2, culture-based education, self-management

Social Stigma Towards Healthcare Worker During COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) outbreak occurs in almost all regions of the world. The COVID-19 pandemic not only causes physical health problems, but also impacts on mental health. Healthcare worker are exposed and indirect contacts with the confirmed and suspected COVID-19 cases are vulnerable to both high risks of infection and mental health problem. The most common psychiatric issues experienced by healthcare worker are anxiety, post-traumatic stress symptoms, and stigma. Objective: To describe social stigma against Healthcare worker.

Method: This paper using the CINAHL, PubMed, SAGE, and Cambridge Journal as the literature. The design in this study is using PRISMA approach with randomized control trials. The following descriptors were used: Stigma or discrimination and healthcare and COVID-19 or coronavirus or 2019-nCoV.

Results: Of a total of 249 titles, 7 studies were included, of which 1 are randomized clinical trials and 6 are experimental study. Based on the findings, healthcare workers have problems with their mental health as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. There are healthcare workers who experience a sense of anxiety, fatigue and stigma that can be obtained from the community and family because it is considered to carry the virus on them. This makes healthcare worker feel afraid to interact with social.

Conclusions: Giving negative stigma to health workers has a huge impact on their mental health issues. In addition to providing health education for stake holders such as government agencies, influential figures in the community, health services in the community are needed in dealing with this problem.

KEYWORDS

Stigma; discrimination; healthcare workers; nurses; covid-19; coronavirus; 2019-nCoV

Social Effects of Online Game Addiction in Adolescents: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Computer games are becoming increasingly popular and well known around the world due to the increasingly constant development of technology. Internet gaming addiction is currently considered a worldwide problem, especially video game addiction has attracted interest among certain people. This study aims to determine the social effects of online game addiction in adolescents and increase our knowledge of adolescents who experience online game addiction.

Method: This is a systematic review of the literature using the Scopus, Science Direct and SAGE Journals databases for 5 last years with a randomized controlled trial. The following descriptors were used online game addiction, online game and adolescents.

Results: Of a total of 1.746 titles, 15 studies were included, of which all titles are randomized clinical trials. All the studies included online game addiction, with the objective of effect of social influence on online gaming addiction in adolescents. Based on the findings of 15 research articles used, shows that there is a social influence on online gaming addiction experienced by adolescents. Social constraints proved to be an important factor in the excessive internet use of adolescents. Other findings find a associated between internet gaming disorders and a lack of attention suggests that these relationships are exacerbated by individualistic cultural orientations without gender differences.

Conclusions: There is evidence of a high prevalence of online gaming addiction among adolescents.

KEYWORDS

Online Game Addiction; Online Game; Adolescents

Intervention to Improve Antiretroviral Adherence and Quality of Life On HIV-AIDS Patient : A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV/AIDS first appeared in Indonesia in 1987. The high rate of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia requires patients to improve the compliance and continuity of treatment with the help of health workers, escorts and supported by the availability of drugs. The current Pandemic condition causes some patients to reduce hospital visits. Pandemic becomes a challenge for health workers to provide intervention without having to face-to-face. This study aims to find out the effective mobile intervention to improve the adherence of ARV and QoL treatment of HIV/AIDS patients.

Method: This review methods in a systematic review based on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and MetaAnalyses (PRISMA). Feasibility of the study was assessed using PICOT. All journals used use keywords ("mobile" OR "online" AND "intervention" AND "Adherence" AND "ARV" AND "QoL"AND "HIV" AND "AIDS")

Results: The results include 13 journals from the database Science Direct, Scopus, SAGE, and PubMed. The intervention consists of mobile intervention such as education and counseling. These interventions have been shown to improve treatment adherence, QoL, and/or both of them.

Conclusions: There needs to be contributions from various parties to be able to improve the compliance of treatment and QoL not only from patients and health workers but also families. Mobile intervention is quite effective given to HIV patients in carrying out treatment compliance therapy as well as improving QoL in patients.

KEYWORDS

mobile, online, intervention, adherence, antiretroviral, quality of life, HIV-AIDS

Feeling Stigma, Family Support for The Quality of Life of People Living With HIV

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: patients with HIV receive a social stigma that affects physical and mental disorders. Family as a very important source of support for HIV patients and in increasing HRQOL of HIV patients. Objective: Describe the perceived stigma and family support for the quality of life of people living with HIV.

Method: This study uses a systematic review method. The JBI critical assessment checklist for cross-sectional studies and cohort studies was used to assess the bias and methodological quality of selected articles. The database used for this systematic review used the following databases: PubMed, Science Direct and Scopus ProQuest, published in the last 10 years with keywords HIV / AIDS, social stigma, "family support", "quality of life".

Results: A total of 722 articles searched and found 10 journals that met the criteria selected according to the criteria. Each study examines the impact social stigma and family support has on the quality of life for patients with HIV. Studies on social stigma in patients with HIV (n = 3) family support (n = 7) and 3 studies on quality of life for patients with HIV.

Conclusions: Family is an internal support system that plays an important role in achieving the expected quality of life. The quality of life of patients with HIV improves along with increased family support. This study is expected to develop cross-sectoral interventions to reduce the impact of HIV-related stigma on the health and well-being of patients with HIV by considering the aspect of family support.

KEYWORDS

HIV/AIDS; family support, Social Stigma, quality of life

Systematic Review: Parenting Prevent Game Addictions

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Parenting intervention is a way for parents to reduce excessive use in the use of problematic games and the child's inatcerd attitude towards the social environment. The purpose of this study is to explain the management of parenting education in children who are at risk of internet gaming disorder.

Method: Research is a systematic review study with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA). Articles searched with three databases: ProQuest, Ebscohost, and Scopus. Keyword using MeSH determination based on PICOS framework. Inclusion criteria in this study are searches from journals, English articles, original articles and available in full text. The strategy of how to find a journal is done using the keywords parenting intervention OR parenting OR parenting style AND Game addictions OR Internet Gaming Disorder OR Internet Addictions OR Smartphone Addictions AND randomized control trial.

Results: There are 11 journals under review. The results explain that parenting intervention in the digital technology era can reduce children's play time, exposure to violent video games, and symptoms of gaming addictions.

Conclusions: The conclusion is that parenting intervention program provides significant results in the management of game addictions.

KEYWORDS

systematic review, parenting, game addictions

Effectiveness of Online Psychotherapy in Managing Mental Health Problems During The Covid-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The impact of a pandemic COVID-19, one of which is psychosocial problems, such as anxiety, depression, and psychological trauma. This has been proven from several previous studies. So that requires psychotherapy treatment that can be applied during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of online psychotherapy in managing mental health problems during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: A systematic search of 5 databases (Scopus, Sciencedirect, CINAHL, Spingerlink, dan SAGE) was conducted. Studies published in English from 2016 to 2021 were considered. Database search terms were related to online therapy, COVID-19, stress, depression, and PTSD. Two reviewers independently screened the studies, extracted data and assessed the quality of the studies.

Results: Ten studies with mental health problems (stress, depression, PTSD, and) at the time of a pandemic further identified. There are several types of therapy applied to studies such as Mindfulness in Motion (MIM) and Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) via the internet, online, the Zoom platform, and the telephone.

Conclusions: People with mental health problems experience benefits from online psychotherapy. Several studies have conducted continuous monitoring of results to ensure long-term effectiveness of therapy.

KEYWORDS

COVID-19, online, psychotherapy, reducing stress, depression, PTSD

Mental Health Conditions and Coping Strategies in Women with HIV and AIDS: Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is an infectious disease caused by infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) Which attacks the immune system. From a mental health point of view, people who know that they have AIDS will experience prolonged mental suffering. Coping mechanisms are how individuals solve problems, adapt to changes, and respond to threatening situations. This systematic review aims to find out about mental health conditions. That occurs in women with HIV / AIDS as well as how the coping strategies undertaken by these women in overcoming. The psychological effects experienced since it being diagnosed with HIV / AIDS.

Method: A systematic review was conducted by using five database (Scopus, Proquest, Science Direct, Cinahl, and Pubmed). Articles are written systematically based on the PRISMA protocol.

Results: The results of an existing review of coping, support, and mental health experienced by women living with HIV / AIDS where the coping focused on problems and emotional strategies.

Conclusions: There are many changes experienced by women with HIV / AIDS, one of which can cause mental health problems. By implementing coping strategies will reduce anxiety and improve their mental health.

KEYWORDS

COVID-19, online, psychotherapy, reducing stress, depression, PTSD

The Effect of Telenursing with (M-Health) on the Effectiveness of DOTS program (The Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) in Tuberculosis patients: Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Non-adherent to tuberculosis treatment is the most challenging factor and inhibits the success of tuberculosis therapy. Live observation therapy (DOT) is recommended by the world health organization to observe firsthand the compliance of treatment of TB patients. The systematic purpose of this review is to determine the effect of Telenursing (M-Health) on patient compliance with the DOTS (The Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) Program in Tuberculosis patients.

Method: uses the selection of topics that are Drug Compliance in Tuberculosis Patients. Then specified keywords to search in several database journals such as, Science Direct, proquest, Pub Med, Summon. With a limit of 5 years last. The inclusion criteria are about DOTS, tuberculosis patients, telehealth with randomice control trias. The exclusion criteria are articles that do not have full pdf text, providing interventions other than telenursing with mobile phone use.

Results: from eight selected articles obtained the number of samples varied between 14 - 1810 participants. Some interventions based on mobile phone using SMS, Video phone, telephone where the implementation is carried out with a duration of time between 15 minutes - 1 hour for several days to 2 months. Where the implementation of M-Health intervention as DOT is mostly acceptable in patients with TB.

Conclusions: Telenursing mobile-based phone features can be implemented to the DOT in TB patient drug compliance with direct observation by health workers.

KEYWORDS

Tuberculosis, Telenursing; (M-phone), patient adherence, DOTS

Application of Diabetes Self-Management Education on Blood Glucose Control in Type 2 DM: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) worldwide continues to increase, almost 9% of the global population was estimated to suffered T2DM in 2035. Diabetes Self-Management Education (DSME) refers to all activities leads to care and promote health, also prevent the long- and short-term effects of diabetes. The aim of this systematic review was to evaluated application of Diabetes Self-Management Education to improved Blood Glucose Control Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients.

Method: Scopus, PubMed, ProQuest and ScienceDirect were databases which used to search for the keywords “Diabetes Self-Management Education OR DSME” AND “Education Programme*” AND “Type 2 DM OR Diabetes Mellitus Type 2”. Then obtained a number of 456 articles, twenty studies were included with inclusion criteria: patient diagnosed with DM Type 2, male and female, aged 18-60 years. Interventions were given during the treatment period ranges from 9 weeks until 24 months, each session reached 30 to 80 minutes. The educational material was provided diabetes self-management, more specifically related to blood glucose control, medication adherence, and insulin.

Results: In average studies, DSME has positive impact on the HbA1c. Intervention were focuses through conventional education by diabetes nurses (media such as modules, conversation maps, and pamphlets or leaflets), telephone-based, text messaging-based, mobile app and web access.

Conclusions: It was concluded that Diabetes Self-Management Education might be improved glycemic control among Patient with Type 2 DM which has a positive impact and could be applied in their own lives.

KEYWORDS

DSME; Education Programme; Diabetes Mellitus Type 2

A Systematic Review Comparison of the Effectiveness of Oxytocin Massage and Breast Care of Post-Partum Mother in Increasing Breast Milk Production

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: One result of the disruption in the achievement of exclusive breastfeeding is a decrease in breast milk production caused by a lack of stimulation of the hormone oxytocin and breast care. This study aims to compare the effectiveness of oxytocin massage and breast care in postpartum mothers in increasing milk production

Method: The study was a systematic review with the Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) approach. Systematic searches used the Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, EBSCO and SAGE databases using the terms "oxytocin massage" AND "breast care" OR "breast treatment" AND "postpartum mother". Inclusion criteria in the study literature were document type was an original article, the source from journal, article was written in English and available full text. We identified 1072 articles, where 15 article were considered relevant for this systematic review. The deadline for publication is 2016 to 2021.

Results: From 15 reviewed articles showing that oxytocin massage and breast care have been shown to increase milk production. Several studies have noted that oxytocin massage can increase milk production by encouraging contractions in the veins surrounding the breast and stimulate the mammary glands to produce milk. In addition, breast care can improve blood circulation and prevent blockage of the milk production channels so as to facilitate milk production

Conclusions: There is a difference between the effectiveness of oxytocin massage and breast care to increase milk production, so breast care is recommended to increase milk production of post partum mother's.

KEYWORDS

Oxytocin Massage, Breast Care, Post Partum Mother, ASI

The Effect of Trapeutic Group Therapy on The Level of Nomophobia (No Mobile-Phone Phobia) in Nursing Students Itkes Wiyata Husada Samarinda

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The effect of the application of therapeutic group therapy on the incidence rate of Nomophobia (no mobile-phone phobia). Nomophobia is a situational anxiety faced by students if they do not use a smartphone. Students who have a high level of nomophobia will always feel excessive anxiety because they are very dependent on smartphones. Objective: To determine the effect of the application of therapeutic group therapy on the prevalence of nomophobia in nursing students of ITKes Wiyata Husada Samarinda.

Method: The design of this study was a mixed method and descriptive through a survey approach. The study population was 317 nursing students level I, II and III ITKes Wiyata Husada Samarinda in the 2019/2020 academic year. The research sample was 177 respondents with proportionate random sampling technique. The questionnaire used is NMP-Q (Nomophobia Questionnaire). Data were analyzed using univariate analysis.

Results: The study showed that 89 respondents (50.3%) had a high level of nomophobia and 88 respondents (49.7%) had a low level of nomophobia. The dimensions of nomophobia experienced by students felt unable to communicate as many as 64 respondents (36%), fear and feeling uncomfortable 48 respondents (27%), unable to access information 35 respondents (20%) and lost signals of 30 respondents (17%).

Conclusions: Some of the nursing students and students of ITKes Wiyata Husada Samarinda experience a high level of nomophobia which tends to the dimension of not being able to communicate because smartphones are a tool that makes communication easier without being limited by distance and time so that students have high dependency and will feel excessive anxiety if they cannot communicate with a smartphone. Suggestion: It is hoped that the application of therapeutic group therapy in students can have an effect on reducing anxiety experienced by students and students at ITKes Wiyata Husada Samarinda

KEYWORDS

college student; nomophobia

Translation and Validation Of National Eye Institute Visual Functioning Questionnaire - 25 (VFQ-25)

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a study for translating and validating a National Eye Institute. Visual Functioning Questionnaire - 25 (VFQ-25) for the Malaysian context. The original VFQ-25 was previously used in a developed country and also translated in Singaporean version. The tool will be translated into Malay version from Singaporean version as there are discrepancy in Malay language between the two country. The forward-backwards translation approach will be utilized where two independent translators initially translate the questionnaire before the reconciliation by the research team. The reconciled Malay version is then back-translated into English and contrasted against the original VFQ-25 and Singaporean version for further accuracy improvements in the Malay version. The questionnaire validation process will be conducted with two academicians and four healthcare professionals to obtain feedback on necessary adjustments. Upon finalizing the Malay version VFQ-25, 200 participants for survey validation will be recruited from a hospital to fulfilling the study's validation objective. The potential participant will be shortlisted from the patient registration record, then the researcher will approach them and explain regarding the study. After they agree to involve, the researcher will give the patient information sheet. The participants will be informed about the privacy policy, protection of human right and their roles in the study. After they agree to participate, a consent form will be signed. For this study, the inclusion criteria will be the type 2 diabetes patients diagnosed for one year and above, diagnosed with non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy, understand Malay or English, while patients who diagnosed with proliferative diabetic retinopathy, cognitive impairment and bedridden will be excluded from this study. 200 participants provide a reasonable level of precision for reliability and validity of the study. The data from the survey will be subject to confirmatory factor analysis to assess validity and Cronbach's alpha for reliability. The study design's systematic approach offers benefits such as ease of implementation together with low costs and research personnel requirements.

KEYWORDS

Oxytocin Massage, Breast Care, Post Partum Mother, ASI

Teaching Methodologies Regarding Palliative Care Competencies on Undergraduate Nursing Students: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem in teaching Undergraduate Nursing Students (UNS) in nursing higher education is a lack of empirical evidence of teaching methodologies for achieving palliative care competencies (PCC). The purpose of this review was to examine a synthesis of the evidence in teaching methodologies applied for UNS in PC and their effectiveness in achieving UNS competencies regarding PCC from existing documents.

Method: A relevant electronic databases using PICOT question searched through Scopus, ProQuest, PubMed, and CINAHL. We searched four databases in October 2020 for systematic reviews published within the previous 5 years. Full-text available articles published in peer-reviewed journals and written in English were included. The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklist for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) was used to appraise and describe the methodology quality. PRISMA guidelines were followed to ensure explicit reporting.

Results: From 5969 identified record, 6 articles were retained based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The learning methodology carried out to achieve PCC for undergraduate nursing students varies from multimodality approaches, simulation-based experience to high fidelity simulation. All of these methodologies are proven to be effective in increasing student PCC, especially in the aspects of knowledge, attitudes, comfort, and self-awareness.

Conclusions: The learning methodology identified in this review are varies and all of them are proven to be effective to improve the PCC on undergraduate nursing student. Moreover, simulation being the most widely method applied in teaching strategies. Findings provide guidance for establishing standards in learning strategies.

KEYWORDS

Teaching methodologies, Palliative care competencies, Undergraduate nursing students

Emotional Intelligence And Anxiety in Nursing Students in Clinical Placement

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing students with high emotional intelligence have shown ability to manage their anxiety and handle problems with a high level of maturity as well as develop their clinical competencies significantly. The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between emotional intelligence and the anxiety level of nursing students during clinical placement.

Method: This was a cross-sectional study employing quantitative correlational methods and was conducted in Java island, Indonesia. The population of the study was 107,822 nursing students from which 399 respondents were obtained. Instruments used in this study were the Indonesian version of the Schutte Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Test (SSEIT) and the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A). Data were analysed using Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient.

Results: The results demonstrate there is a negative correlation between emotional intelligence and nursing students' anxiety level during clinical practicum sessions ($p=0,001$; r value= $-0,173$).

Conclusions: This finding indicates that the higher a person's emotional intelligence, the less risk of them experiencing anxiety. It is recommended that further studies are conducted to identify factors contributing to anxiety during nursing students' clinical placement in addition to improving emotional intelligence.

KEYWORDS

Anxiety, Clinical Practice, Emotional Intelligence, Nursing Students

The Effect of Online Learning Methods on Student Satisfaction During The Covid 19 Pandemic (Case Study at UNSRIT Faculty of Economics Students)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Learning method is very important to achieve the expected abilities of students. The transformation of face to face learning to online during a pandemic requires lecturers to master technology and be creative in teaching online. This study aims to determine the effect of online learning methods on student satisfaction during the COVID 19 pandemic, with a case study on 40 students of the UNSRIT faculty of economics.

Method: The research method used is a quantitative approach with data analysis techniques using simple regression analysis. The results showed that the t count of 2,222 is greater than the t table of 2,093.

Results: The conclusion is that there is an effect of online learning methods on student satisfaction at the UNSRIT faculty of economics during the Covid 19 pandemic.

KEYWORDS

COVID 19, Online Learning Methods, Students Satisfaction

Student's Motivation Using Hybrid Learning Model At Private University in Tangerang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Learning motivation is an encouragement or willingness to learn that students can achieve optimally. Motivation can be a driving force of learning that manifested by the attention of students in following the hybrid learning model. Hybrid learning is a combination of online learning models and face-to-face learning. The research objectives is to find an overview of the learning motivation of nursing students in a Private University in Tangerang while learning using hybrid learning model.

Method: This study used a descriptive quantitative research method. The total sampling technique was used and consisted of 207 3rd year nursing students who are taking subjects with hybrid learning method. The Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) was used to take the student responses. Data collection was conducted in May 2020 by online survey form. Univariate analysis was used to describe research variable consist of respondent's characteristics and student's motivation towards hybrid learning.

Results: The results of univariate data analysis showed that 70% students have high learning motivation and 30% students have medium and low learning motivation during hybrid class learning. The high motivation find may related to the different environment that hybrid learning created during classes.

Conclusions: Due to the high motivation among nursing students towards hybrid learning method, it is suggested that hybrid learning may be effective in learning process and should be maintained for the future model of nursing education.

KEYWORDS

Nursing education, Hybrid learning, Student motivation

REVIEW

Impact of Mobile Health Application on Bullying among Children: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Bullying is an anti-social behavior carried out by individuals or type of aggressive behavior that contains intentional aspects to dominate and hurt others (victims) to get self-satisfaction and a negative impact on the victim's physical and psychological. Imbalance of strength, whether physical, age, cognitive abilities, skills, or social status, which is done repeatedly by one or several children against other children is a characteristic of bullying behavior. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of mHealth on bullying among children.

Method: A systematic review has conducted this study using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement. The studies were searched in four databases: Scopus, ScienceDirect, PubMed, and Ebscohost included that published between 2016 and 2020. The articles were identified using the keywords "Bullying" OR "Cyberbullying" AND "Mobile Health" OR "Telehealth" OR "mHealth Education" OR "Health Education" AND "Child" OR "Children".

Results: Ten articles found were used in this systematic review that contains about an antibullying program that involves several parties has the benefit of reducing bullying.

Conclusions: A majority of interventions can be used in preventing bullying and also be used as promotive and preventive efforts in cases of bullying in schools and communities.

KEYWORDS

bullying, education, mobile health, children

Empowerment of Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) for Early Marriage Independence Among Adolescent Girls

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Early age marriage may compromise the reproductive health of adolescent girls. Youth empowerment through the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) needs to be done, in order to increase awareness of adolescent girls about their reproductive right. Our study aimed to analyze the effect of empowering the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) using the Emo Demo method on early age marriage independence among adolescent girls.

Method: This study used a quasi-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design. Thirty adolescent girls from The Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) group in Banyuwangi District East Java were selected by simple random sampling. The research variables were the Emo Demo method and early marriage independence. Research instruments used Emo Demo module and questionnaire of early marriage independence. The data were analyzed descriptively to determine the frequency distribution of early marriage independence before and after the treatment. Furthermore, data analysis used Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test to assess the effect of youth empowerment through the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) among adolescent girls.

Results: The result of this analysis showed that youth empowerment through the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) have a significant impact on the early age marriage independence among adolescent girls with $p=0.001$.

Conclusions: Empowerment of the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK-R) using the Emo-Demo method increases awareness of the potential that adolescents have and the desire to develop it so that they can achieve independence.

KEYWORDS

early age marriage, health empowerment, emo-demo methods, independence of adolescent girls

The Effect of Prayer Through A Religious Song Against The Level of Anxiety of Sectio Pre Operating Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Preoperative anxiety is a response experienced by each patient, Planning caesarean section surgery can also increase maternal anxiety and stress. Preoperative anxiety can cause hemodynamic changes that can result in surgery delay. Fulfillment of the need for spiritual services is the right choice. Interventions given, namely prayer through religious songs, are expected to affect reducing the level of anxiety of patients preoperatively.

Method: This study uses a quasi-experiment as a research design. The total sample of 36 patients, namely 18 treatment groups and 18 control groups. Samples were determined by purposive sampling. The independent variable is prayer through religious songs. The dependent variable is preoperative anxiety. Data were obtained using the Hospitals Anxiety and Depression ScaleAnxiety (HADS-A) questionnaire, media used for intervention are religious song which are stored in an Mp3 player and given to patients pre SC surgery. Analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and the Mann Whitney test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: Data analysis using Wilcoxon Signed Test statistical test in the treatment group obtained p -value = 0.000, and in the control group p -value = 0.414. The Mann Whitney Test obtained $p=0.000$, that is, there was a significant difference in the post-test scores of anxiety in the two groups.

Conclusions: The power of religious music lies in the lyrics because it has deep meaning. So it can increase coping which decreases the level of patient anxiety.

KEYWORDS

Prayer, religious song, anxiety, preoperative, Caesarean Sectio

Application of E-learning-Based Discussion Methods with the Use of Edmodo Applications, Zoom Cloud Meeting and Quizizz to Increase Student Activities and Learning Outcomes of Digestive System Material in Nursing Study Program UIN Alauddin Makassar

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The discussion method is an attempt to discuss a topic or lecture material by way of exchange of opinions and information carried out by two or more people. In the context of this research, e-learning based learning methods use Edmodo applications, Zoom Cloud Meeting and Quizizz.

Method: (PTK). According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2010) classroom action research is a research activity carried out on a number of subjects that are targeted, namely students, aiming to improve the learning situation in the classroom so that learning quality increases. This Classroom Action Research was carried out to improve learning activities and learning outcomes with the application of E-learning-based Discussion Methods using the Edmodo application, Zoom Cloud Meeting and Quizizz digestive system material in the Nursing Study Program at UIN Alauddin Makassar Semester 4 Academic Year 2020/2021. This research is a form of classroom action research which is implemented as a problem solving strategy. In action research it is divided into 3 stages, namely planning (planning), action (action) and observation (observe)

Results: Data analysis using Wilcoxon Signed Test statistical test in the treatment group obtained p-value = 0.000, and in the control group p-value = 0.414. The Mann Whitney Test obtained p=0.000, that is, there was a significant difference in the post-test scores of anxiety in the two groups.

Conclusions: The application of the E-learning-based discussion method using the Zoom Cloud Meeting, Edmodo and Quizizz applications can improve student learning outcomes on digestion system materials in the Nursing Study Program of UIN Alauddin Makassar Semester 4 Academic Year 2020/2021.

KEYWORDS

E-learning-Based Discussion Methods, Edmodo Applications, Zoom Cloud Meeting, Quizizz, Student Activities Nursing Study Program

Nursing Students' Self-Efficacy towards Health Lifestyle Behaviors

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing students recognize the importance of carrying out healthy lifestyle behaviors, though several should not fulfill them. One of those factors that impact healthy lifestyle behaviors remains self-efficacy. The previous study identified individuals that high self-efficacy performs healthy lifestyle behaviors, however, somebody who lowers self-efficacy should adopt an unhealthy lifestyle. This study aims to identify a correlation between self-efficacy and healthy lifestyle behaviors regarding nursing students.

Method: A correlation quantitative cross-sectional of 269 nursing students in one private university in western Indonesia. Data were collected through online questionnaires modified from earlier studies. Thirty respondents were recruited for the pilot study besides reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha. Respondents who scored <108.06 were categorized as having low self-efficacy. While the unhealthy lifestyle means assigned if the respondents have a score of <91.46. All survey questions utilized a 4-point Likert scale. Statistical analysis was conducted using the chi-square test.

Results: Over half of respondents reported had low self-efficacy and 50,9% of respondents showed unhealthy lifestyle behaviors. Chi-square analysis described a significant correlation ($p=0.001$, $QR=11.22$) between self-efficacy and healthy lifestyle behaviors among nursing students.

Conclusions: Nursing students who high self-efficacy have more positive behaviors towards a healthy lifestyle than nursing students with low self-efficacy. Further studies require to be carried out to establish determinants of self-efficacy related to healthy lifestyle behaviors.

KEYWORDS

self-efficacy, healthy lifestyle, nursing students

Final year nursing students' self-reported readiness to practice

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Clinical practice is essential to the success of nursing education programs in producing competent nurses. Final year nursing students in Indonesia are required to undergo the profession program, which focuses on clinical practice, to finish their degree. This program consists of clinical practice in 11 settings over nine months. Although all final year students have completed the academic portion of their nursing program, each student might have different levels of readiness for clinical practice, especially for those who initiate their clinical practice at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aimed to explore the perceptions of final-year nursing students in regard to their readiness for practice.

Method: This study applied a quantitative cross-sectional design using accidental sampling. The Casey-Fink Readiness for Practice Survey was used to evaluate perceived readiness for clinical practice.

Results: A total of 115 final-year students at one nursing school participated in this study with 48,93% response rate. Almost half of the students (46,96%) reported feeling prepared for practice. However, this also means that more than half of the students did not feel prepared for practice in the clinical settings.

Conclusions: Confidence in providing patient care in clinical settings can be gained through building experience and practicing nursing skills. For this reason, expanded variety of clinical placement and increased use of clinical skills laboratory should be considered to help develop students' readiness for practice.

KEYWORDS

Practice, Readiness, Nursing, Student

The correlation between perception of learning effectiveness of blended learning method with learning outcomes

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development and utilization of technology demand the learning process of achieving quality education. Blended Learning is one of the learning methods based on technology that combines traditional (face to face) learning with online learning. It is important to know the perception of student learning effectiveness level in achieving satisfactory learning outcomes. Objectives: to identify the correlation between perception of learning effectiveness of blended learning method with learning outcomes.

Method: The research design is a correlational quantitative study. The population were students of faculty of Nursing UPH with total respondents are 412 and the sample was 203 students. The instruments to measure perception of learning was the questionnaire of learning effectiveness. Learning outcomes measured by emergency and critical care grade.

Results: There is a significant correlation between perception of learning effectiveness of blended learning method with learning outcomes ($p= 0.033$).

Conclusions: Student's learning outcome is correlated with their perception of learning effectiveness of blended learning.

KEYWORDS

perception, Blended learning, learning outcome

Nursing Students Attitude Towards E-Learning with Moodle

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: E-Learning has been increasingly utilized in nursing education, especially since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. An internet-based learning platform, Moodle, is an e-learning tool that can be accessed anytime and anywhere. However, challenges such as connectivity, lack of self-motivation and lack of computer literacy may occur. This study aimed to explore the perception of third-year nursing students toward e-learning using Moodle.

Method: This study applied a quantitative cross-sectional design, using the Test Of E-Learning Related Attitudes (Telra) Scale to assess student perception. A simple random sampling technique was used to recruit a total of 225 third-year students at one nursing school.

Results: More than half of the students (54.2%) reported positive attitude toward e-learning with Moodle and the remaining students perceived the learning tool negatively.

Conclusions: The study findings indicate that students value e-learning through Moodle. However, since the e-learning had been differently applied in the semester before the pandemic, there was inadequate preparation for the students to undergo e-learning during the pandemic. Hence, there is a need to provide appropriate training at different levels with experts to help students maximize utilization of Moodle to support their learning experience.

KEYWORDS

e-learning, Moodle, attitude, nursing, student

Effects Of Education Intervention To Improve Primigravida Mother's Knowledge Of Baby Care: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Lack of handling and care for newborns, one of which is due to the lack of knowledge of mothers about newborn care, especially for primigravida mothers who do not have direct experience in caring for newborns, thus causing maternal anxiety in preparing for the care of newborns with nursing intervention by providing education can increase mother's knowledge about baby care. Aims this study to identify research articles that describe nursing interventions with the education that can increase maternal knowledge in infant care.

Method: The database on this literature review was obtained through international and national article providers with PubMed and google scholar published from 2015 to 2020. The outcomes were based on inclusion criteria and primigravida keywords and knowledge of infant care.

Results: The results of the articles found were 4326 articles, the PRISMA diagram selection was obtained 12 articles. The nursing intervention used is an educational program.

Conclusions: Nursing intervention with a significant educational program in the literature study is to increase the knowledge of mothers, especially primigravidas or for the first time pregnant, about proper and correct baby care. For further literature writing, this becomes the basic data to further investigate the provision of education that is easily understood by mothers not only given during the 3rd trimester but can be given in the 2nd trimester.

KEYWORDS

Pregnancy, Education, Baby care knowledge, Primigravida

The Effect of Curcuma Longa Linn on Reducing Dysmenorrhea in Adolescent Girls: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dysmenorrhea is pain during menstruation. Most teenagers experience it. One way to treat dysmenorrhea is by giving herbal drinks, one of which is by drinking turmeric. Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) belongs to the group of spices, contains curcumin (diferuloylmethane), has several therapeutic properties related to anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and cancer prevention properties, and can reduce pain during menstruation. The aim of this literature review is to see the effect of presenting turmeric drinks on reducing dysmenorrhea in adolescents girls.

Method: In this literature study, four databases (Scopus, Proquest, Science Direct, and Google Scholar) were used to select studies covering the last five years, Indonesian and English journals, titles and abstracts.

Results: The search results obtained seven journals that match the inclusion criteria and with an average number of participants thirty to one hundred in each study.

Conclusions: Curcuma longa linn is effective in reducing dysmenorrhea in adolescents girls.

KEYWORDS

Effect, Curcuma Longa Linn, Dysmenorrhea

Sex Education Against Sexual Violence Prevention : Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sex education is an effort given to reduce the number of victims of sexual violence against children and adolescents because victims do not understand sexual activities and cannot give consent to such sexual activities.

Method: Literature sourced from the Proquest and Google Scholar databases, published from 2015 to 2019, and the majority use the Quasy Experiment and Cross Sectional designs.

Results: From ten articles, it was found that there was an effect of sex education on prevention of sexual violence. The effects of sexual violence can cause victims to feel insecure, fearful, and guilty.

Conclusions: There is an effect of sex education on the prevention of sexual violence by using video, touch, do and don'ts on child sex education. The results are more effective in preventing sexual violence than other methods because the information obtained is very helpful in stimulation in developing children's thinking.

KEYWORDS

sex education, sexual violence, prevention, knowledge, skills

The Effect of Wearing Diaper in Toilet Training Period to Prevent Enuresis in Preschoolers

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Enuresis was still the most common health problem in children. The phenomenon that occurred at this time is that many parents did not want to be bothered by changing the child's pants when bedwetting so using practical methods to put diapers on children so that children did not wet, even though this actually made the child unable to control urination which could result in enuresis. This study aimed to effect the diapers usage during toilet training with the incidence of enuresis in preschool children.

Method: The population in this study were all mothers who had children in Tempuran Village, Pull District, Sidoarjo Regency, amounting to 90 people. The sampling technique of this study was simple random sampling. The sample in this study amounted to 88 people. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Analytic research design with Mann Whitney.

Results: The results of this study suggested that the p value 0.024, There was influence between the diapers usage during the toilet training period with the incidence of enuresis.

Conclusions: Children who had never used diapers are easier to control bladder and anal sphincter because the feeling of wet or dirty on the pants would make the child uncomfortable compared to children who used diapers.

KEYWORDS

diapers, toilet training, enuresis, preschoolers

Analysis of Family Support with Lactation Ability Perception in Primipara at Community Health Center of Kutorejo District Mojokerto

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Insufficient breast milk is the perception of lactation ability of primipara women as one of the factors of the low exclusive breastfeeding. Lack of family support is the cause of these negative perceptions. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family support with lactation ability perception in primipara at Community Health Center of Kutorejo Mojokerto.

Method: The research design was correlational analytic with cross sectional approach. The population was all primipara women who had babies aged 6-12 months in January 2020 about 52 people. Samples were 46 primipara women, taken using simple random sampling technique. The independent variable was family support during exclusive breastfeeding, while the dependent variable was the perception of lactation ability. Research was using a questionnaire. Data analysis was using Chi Square Test.

Results: The results showed that most respondents felt they did not get enough family support during exclusive breastfeeding, most respondents had a negative perception of lactation ability. Half of the respondents who felt they had positive family support had a balanced perception of lactation ability between positive and negative perceptions, while almost all respondents who felt they received negative support had a negative perception of lactation ability. The results of statistical tests using the Chi Square Test showed that there was a relationship between family support with lactation ability perception in primipara at Community Health Center of Kutorejo Mojokerto.

Conclusions: Positive family support can increase the perception of lactation ability to be positive, and increase exclusive breastfeeding. It was hoped that families will increase their support for nursing mothers and increase knowledge through appropriate and trusted sources of information.

KEYWORDS

family support, perception of lactation ability, exclusive breastfeeding

Correlated Risk Factors and Adverse Effect of Vitamin D Deficiency Level on Pregnancy Outcomes

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The prevalence of maternal vitamin D deficiency is a public health concern among pregnant women in the Middle East. The pregnant woman is the only source of vitamin D for the fetus. Maternal vitamin D deficiency during pregnancy has been associated with adverse neonatal outcomes as well as an increased risk of late pregnancy complications. The aims of this study were to identify correlated factors of vitamin D deficiency during pregnancy and to examine the adverse effect of Vitamin D deficiency level on pregnancy outcomes.

Method: A descriptive correctional design was used. A total of 221 pregnant women in Saudi Arabia using purposive sampling technique. Tools: Four tools were used; (1) Structured interview questionnaire, (2) Vitamin D risk factors assessment questionnaire, (3) Laboratory assessment sheet, and (4) Follow-up sheet for maternal and neonatal assessment.

Results: The mean age of the study sample was 37.24 ± 4.76 years old. Nearly half of the study sample (46.2%) had insufficient vitamin D level in the blood, and 13.6% had deficiency of vitamin D. The reported non-modifiable risk factors for vitamin D deficiency were; dark skin pigmentation, age, mal-absorption syndrome and genetic mutation. While, the modifiable risk factors were inadequate sun exposure, low income status, low vitamin D diet and the obesity. There was a relationship between occurrence of adverse pregnancy outcomes and vitamin D deficiency ($p < 0,000$).

Conclusions: The study findings revealed that maternal vitamin D deficiency in pregnancy is significantly associated with elevated risk for GDM, anemia, and preeclampsia. Recommendation: screening strategy can be suggested to detect and treat women at high risk of vitamin D deficiency in early pregnancy as a simple way to reduce the risk of these adverse pregnancy outcomes. Preconception intervention programs to focus on raising vitamin D levels in these women should be carried out in order to prevent vitamin D deficiency-linked adverse pregnancy outcomes.

KEYWORDS

Vitamin D deficiency, adverse Outcome, pregnant women

Risk Factors of Hypertension in Nursing Students at a University in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a state of systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and diastolic pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. Known as the silent killer, hypertension has two risk factors that can be changed and cannot be changed. The prevalence of hypertension in 2018 in late teens age 18 – 24 years was 44,1% from 25,8% in 2013 related to unhealthy lifestyle. The aim of this study was to describe the risk factors of hypertension in nursing students at a university in Indonesia.

Method: Using quantitative descriptive method and accidental sampling method, 292 students were participated in this study.

Results: The results of the study were 79.1% samples were female, 50.6% experiencing stress, students often consuming high sodium food such as instant noodles (61%), snacks (58.3%), soft drinks (58.9%), western fast food (62.3%), western soft drinks (100%), western ice cream (100%), traditional fast food (59%), and food prepared by dorm (59.6%). Most of the students' level of activity is low (86.6%), had normal BMI (63%) and 59,6% had a history of hypertension in the family.

Conclusions: In conclusion, stress, frequency of food high in sodium consumption, the low level of physical activity, and history of hypertension in the family were the risk factors of hypertension found on nursing students at a university in Indonesia.

KEYWORDS

Vitamin D deficiency, adverse Outcome, pregnant women

The Effectiveness of The Usage of Snakes and Ladders Media on The Knowledge About Prevention of Diarrhea in Grade V Student of SD Negeri 1 Kertajaya

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diarrhea causes 2 million of children to die in the world (WHO, 2013), and 420 thousands of children in West Java (Bapeda Jabar, 2013). Data of SD Negeri 1 Kertajaya during July-August, 7 students were affected by diarrhea and 4 of them are students of grade V. Primary school children are age groups susceptible to diarrhea, so it is necessary to provide health education related to diarrhea prevention by using educative games such as snakes and ladders. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of snakes and ladders game on the knowledge of diarrhea prevention in grade V of SD Negeri 1 Kertajaya.

Method: This research type was pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design with simple random sampling technique. Snakes and ladders game was used as health education media with measuring instruments in the questionnaire form.

Results: The research data was processed by using t-test and obtained the results of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), so that it was concluded that the snakes and ladders media is effective to increase the knowledge of diarrhea prevention in grade V student of SD Negeri 1 Kertajaya.

Conclusions: Suggestion for the school is to conduct health counseling activities about health and prevent disease.

KEYWORDS

Snakes and Ladders game, diarrhea disease, knowledge

Analysis of Water Microbiology, (Kepiarek) River in The Village of Napua District of Jayawijaya Regency in 2012

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: of water is the essential material needed for all industrial inhabits on earth. There is not one living thing in the world that that doesn't need and contains no water. All calls both animals and plants are composed largely of water microbiology, (Kepiarek) river in the village of Napua district of Napua regency of Jayawijaya. The purposed of this study is to learn the existence of coliform bacterial in 100 of water sample times, (Kepiarek) river in Napua village, and to learn the level of Escherichia coli bacteria on each water sample, the research population is water times river water Kepiarek and the sample of this study is water or river Kepiarek taken from the three point.

Method: used in this study are laboratory experiment involving MPN Coliform, gram denim and bacterial morphology, and biochemical testing; the data is analyzed in a descriptive way and discussed way in a deep and concentrated way.

Results: Research has shown that the two types of bacteria are enterobacter cloacae, and enterobacteraerones. It is recommended that the water from river Kepiarek which is in the Napua Village, Napua District, Jayawijaya regency should be processed before it is consumed by the community.

KEYWORDS

Water analysis, Microbiology

Anxiety in Preschoolers During Pandemic in Ra Al-Islam Mangunsari 02 Gunungpati District Semarang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The current pandemic condition initially had an impact on the world economy that began to lethargic, but the impact was also felt by the world of education. Some children are happy to be at home at first, but in line with the time of disruption to their routine, being separated from friends and other barriers applied will increase stress in children that cause anxiety. Anxiety is a normal reaction to a situation that is very stressful for a person's life. Anxiety can appear on its own or join other symptoms of various emotional disorders. The purpose of this study was to find out the picture of anxiety in preschoolers during the pandemic in RA Al-Islam Mangunsari 02 Gunungpati District Semarang.

Method: This research is a type of quantitative research with descriptive quantitative design. Sampling techniques using total sampling, as many samples in this study there were 90 respondents.

Results: This study showed that, most have characteristics aged 4-5 years with more characteristics of female respondents (58,9%), in the picture of anxiety of preschoolers during the pandemic in RA Al-Islam Mangunsari 02 Gunungpati District Semarang, the majority of respondents experienced severe anxiety, namely as many as 38 respondents (42,2%), no anxiety as many as 4 respondents (4,4%), mild anxiety as many as 7 respondents (7,8%), moderate anxiety as many as 31 respondents (34,4%), and severe anxiety as much as 10 respondents (11,1%).

Conclusions: From this research can add information and knowledge about the impact of anxiety on preschoolers during the pandemic.

KEYWORDS

Anxiety Levels, Preschoolers, During Pandemic

Integral Interaction in Promoting Nurses and Clients Well-Being: A Grounded Theory Approach

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing is basically the involvement between two individuals and that is the Nurse and the Client where they worked together so both become mature and knowledgeable in the process thereby bringing out optimum outcomes and well being. This paper is useful in bringing new contributions to the profession making the nurse be more aware on how to steer the interaction to the clients thus enhancing skill acquisition. This is to determine what transcribes during the nurse-client interaction, identify the components of the nurse-client interaction, and explore how the nurse and the client perceive each other and determine necessary nursing skills of a nurse to promote well-being.

Method: A qualitative study employing grounded theory in the development of nursing knowledge where data are collected and are being categorized in order to create a substantive theory of social interaction process. Ten Filipino registered nurses working in hospitals were observed randomly and interviewed during their actual duty and interaction with their patients and patient's significant others. The study was conducted in the wards of a privately owned and government owned hospital where a nurse is doing the initial interaction with the clients, client's significant others.

Results: Participants identified three major components involving the nurse-client interaction such as nursing knowledge and skills, therapeutic communication, and nurse's attitude in dealing with clients.

Conclusions: The researchers' findings confirms those of other studies about nurse-client interaction where emergent theory of integral interaction which can promote not only the well being of the client but to the nurse as well.

KEYWORDS

nurse-client interaction, nursing, health promotion, client

INNOVATION IN CLINICAL NURSING

Pregnant Womens' Perception Regarding Their Current Pregnancy Condition and Dangerous One: Acorrelational Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Globally, high-risk' pregnancies account for a significant proportion of perinatal morbidity and mortality worldwide. Risk perception in relation to pregnancy and birth is a complex process influenced by multiple personal, psychological and societal factors. This study aimed to assess pregnant women's' perception regarding their current pregnancy condition and the highrisk pregnancy, determine the current pregnancy risk status of pregnant women, and to identify the associated factors between women's perception on risk factors and current pregnancy risk.

Method: A correlation descriptive design was utilized in this study. Setting: this study conducted in Al-Hadeka MCH urban center Fayoum governorate, Egypt. A convenient sample of 200 pregnant women was included in this study according. Three tools were utilized to collect data in this study 1) Structured Interviewing schedule, 2) Modified high risk pregnancy scoring tool, and 3) Perception of Pregnancy Risk Questionnaire.

Results: This study revealed that the highest percentage of participants were reported low and fair level of perception regarding pregnancy risk (72%). More than half of participants were categorized as high and moderate risk pregnancy (53%), and A significant negative correlation was reported between women's perception and their pregnancy risk score (P. 0.0001).

Conclusions: This study revealed that there were significant negative correlation between women's risk perception and current pregnancy risk score. This study highlights the need for raising awareness of these vulnerable group about these maternal health issues through Ministry of Health, using mass media to raise the awareness of women about these issues especially in rural communities.

KEYWORDS

pregnancy risk, women's risk perception

Effect of Chronic Care Model Based Nursing Interventions on Improvement Compliance with Hypertension Patients Taking Medication

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The high number of hypertensive patients who have not taken medication regularly. In which, maintain regular medication prevent acute complications and long-term complications, so that an integrated service model known as the Chronic Care Model (CCM) is needed. The purpose of this study was to apply nursing intervention based on chronic care model to medication adherence in hypertensive patients.

Method: The research method used was a quasi-experimental using pre-post test control group design. The respondents recruited using consecutive sampling. Analyzing the effectiveness of the application of nursing interventions based on the Chronic care model on medication adherence in patients with hypertension. The comparison analysis used Wilcoxon signed rank test and the Mann Whitney U Test ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Results: The results showed a total of 50 respondents who were divided into two groups, control and treatment, with each ($n = 25$). The distribution of characteristics in the two groups is homogeneous, this is evident from the results of the chi square test showing a p value > 0.05 . Different test in the control group, there was no difference in drug adherence before and after the intervention with p value 0.177 ($p > 0.05$). in the treatment group there were significant differences in adherence before and after the intervention with p value 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The conclusion of this study is that CCM-based nursing interventions can improve medication adherence in hypertensive patients. CCM is beneficial in the settings where patients experience difficulties and limitations in making regular clinic visits.

KEYWORDS

nursing interventions, CCM, medication adherence, hypertensive patients

Effect of Nurse-Led Program in Coronary Heart Diseases Patients: A Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trial

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronary Heart Diseases (CHD) is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. Proper management for CHD patients is needed to reduce mortality. Nurses have a very important role so that CHD patients can carry out optimal health behaviors. This review study aimed to identify the effect of the nurse-led program in CHD patients.

Method: A systematic review searched four electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, SAGE Journals) for previous study using randomized control trial published between 2011 - 2020. This review uses the Joanna Briggs Institute and Prisma guidelines. The eligibility of the study is assessed from the title, abstract, research methodology, and full text. The review results are presented in tabulated data and narrative form.

Results: The review was conducted on 9 articles that met the inclusion criteria. The results showed that the nurse-led program had a significant effect on improving health behavior, health-related quality of life (HrQoL), cognitive and psychological factors, and clinical outcomes in CHD patients.

Conclusions: Nurse-led programs can be a very effective program for CHD patients to improve health behavior, HrQoL, illness perception, and improve clinical outcomes. It is hoped that the improvement of management in CHD patients will improve the quality of life of patients so that it can reduce the number of morbidities and mortality.

KEYWORDS

nurse-led program, coronary heart disease, health behavior, quality of life

The Corellations Depression and Sleep Quality among People Living with HIV-Aids an A Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV / AIDS is a life-threatening disease in many countries. Psychological problem for sufferers because of discriminatory social stigma causes physical, psychological and social stress. Prolonged stress causes depression. Depression can reduce the immune system and one of the psychological factors that cause interference with quality in one's sleep. Objective: to analyze the correlation between depression and sleep quality in people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Dr Soedirman Hospital Kebumen.

Method: This research is descriptive correlational research with cross sectional method. In 80 respondents People with HIV-AIDS in Dr Soedirman Kebumen Hospital. The sampling technique was accidental sampling. Research instruments using the Beck Depression Inventory questionnaire and the Pitzburgh Sleep Quality Index questionnaire. Data analyzed using the Spearman rank test.

Results: Showing 80 respondents 47 (58,8%) male, 39 (48.8%) aged 26-35 years, 42 people (52.5%) high school graduates and 25 people (31.3%) work as a private. Respondents most experienced moderate depression as many as 22 people (27.5%) with poor sleep quality as many as 48 people (60.0%). The results of the analysis using the Spearman rank test showed that there was a relationship between depression and sleep quality, obtained with p value = 0.030 < 0.05.

Conclusions: The results of analysis this study indicate a relationship of depression and sleep quality in people with HIV-AID in Hospital. The results of the study can be a basic data and reference for other researchers in providing nursing actions to people live with HIV-AIDS for overcome depression and sleep quality

KEYWORDS

depression, sleep quality, HIV, AIDS

The Effectiveness of Breathing Exercises on Improving Asthma Control and Quality of Life in Asthma: A Systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Asthma is a heterogeneous disease characterized by chronic inflammation of the airways, with a history of respiratory symptoms such as wheezing, dyspnea, shortness of breath, coughing, and variable limitation of airflow. Effective breathing exercises can improve asthma control, improve quality of life, and can improve symptoms of disease. Objective: To examine the effectiveness of breathing exercises in improving asthma control and quality of life in asthma patients.

Method: A systematic literature search was performed using four databases through CINAHL, PubMed, SAGE, and Scopus for the last 5 years. A combination of keywords including "breathing exercises", "breathing techniques", "yoga", "asthma control", "quality of life" and "Life Quality". Only randomised controlled trials that examined the effects of breathing exercises in improving asthma control and quality of life were included in the review. The JBI critical appraisal checklist for randomized controlled trials was used to assess the bias and methodological quality of the selected articles.

Results: A total of 307 articles were retrieved and eleven publications were included for full-text analysis. Interventions include those involving the use of Pranayama Yoga (5 studies), Buteyko breathing techniques (1 studies), progressive muscle relaxation biofeedback and breathing relaxation (1 studies), Speech-guided breathing retraining (1 studies), Papworth Breathing Exercises (1 studies), Combined some breathing exercises (2 studies). All of these interventions are types of breathing exercises had a significant effect to improving asthma control and quality of life for asthma patients

Conclusions: Breathing exercises are widely used in clinical practice as part of the management of asthma patients. Breathing exercises have been shown to improve asthma control and quality of life for asthma patients.

KEYWORDS

breathing exercises, breathing technique, yoga, asthma control, quality of life , asthma

Effectiveness of Resistance Training on HIV Patient's Immune System: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV affected the immune system with decreasing CD4+ T lymphocyte cell. Alternative to maintain and even increase CD4+ count was doing resistance training. The purpose of this study was to examine effectiveness of resistance training on HIV patient's immune system..

Method: A systematic review was conducted by using four electronic databases (Scopus, EBSCO, PubMed, and ProQuest) from 2010-2020. We were searched for studies which investigating the effectiveness of resistance training and combination between resistance training with aerobic on HIV patient. Primary outcomes on this study was immune system. The articles were assessed for risk of bias using the JBI critical appraisal checklist..

Results: Of the 153 citations identified, we removed duplicates articles and determined the eligibility of the studies. Thirteen studies met inclusion criteria, there were nine RCT articles and four experiment articles. Resistance training was effective for HIV patients. People living with HIV could do resistance training alone or with aerobic training. Based on several evidences, this intervention increases CD4 counts, muscle strength, body mass and decrease in body fat. The impact also varies on immune status after doing resistance training consistently.

Conclusions: Resistance training is physical activity that can be alternative for HIV patients not only maintain stability of immune system but also cardiometabolic system.

KEYWORDS

HIV, immune system, resistance training

The Effect of Aerobic and Resistance Exercise on Quality of Life (QoL) in People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA): A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Currently, HIV is successfully treated with antiretroviral (ART), a drug that restores the immune system and prevents HIV replication. However, the incidence of comorbidity is high in People Living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA), such as high rates of metabolic abnormalities due to side effects, low bone mineral density (BMD), and a high risk of fractures, cardiovascular disease, instability of fat metabolism, and decreased quality of life (QoL). This study will be reviewed systematically in previous journals which discussed the Effect of Exercise on Quality of Life (QoL) in PLWHA.

Method: A systematic review. The literature search process was conducted on the last 5 years of research in English selected from several indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, Pubmed, ProQuest, SAGE). Search by using search engines obtained a number of 232 articles and after selected there were 14 selected based on criteria and the research design RCT, systematic review, cross-sectional study.

Results: The results of this review study obtained both aerobic exercise and resistance exercise have positive effect on mental health indicators on PLWHA. Resistance exercise was found to improve the quality of life significantly. Aerobic exercise can improve the quality of life, expectations, desire to continue living, and depression. The combination of aerobic exercise and resistance exercise can improve the quality of life associated with health.

Conclusions: The positive impact of aerobic exercise and resistance exercise is evident in increased quality of life, decreased morbidity, and mortality in people living with HIV/AIDS.

KEYWORDS

exercise, aerobic, resistance, Quality of Life (QoL), HIV/AIDS

Relationship of Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy (BSE) with the Success of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Breastfeeding Moms Aged 6-12 Months in Penidon Village, Kecamatan Plumpang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Exclusive breastfeeding is breastfeeding without additional food for infants aged 0-6 months. One of the factors that determine the success of exclusive breastfeeding is the condition of the mother's confidence or it can be called breastfeeding self-efficacy. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between breastfeeding self-efficacy and the success of exclusive breastfeeding for mothers who breastfeed babies aged 6-12 months in the Penidon village, Plumpang sub-district.

Method: This study uses a correlational analytic design with a case control approach. The population in this study were 45 breastfeeding mothers with babies aged 6-12 months in the Penidon village, Plumpang sub-district, with a sample size of 40 respondents who were determined using simple random sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire which then analyzed the data with the Chi Square correlation statistical test using SPSS for Windows version 20.

Results: The results of the study, most of the respondents who had breastfeeding self-efficacy, were not confident, 62.5% and most respondents did not succeed in exclusive breastfeeding by 75%. Chi Square statistical test results obtained $p = 0,000$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ where $p < 0.05$, then H1 is accepted that there is a relationship between breastfeeding self-efficacy and the success of exclusive breastfeeding.

Conclusions: Increasing breastfeeding self-efficacy can be done by seeing other people's experiences either in person or through videos, a source of information about breastfeeding skills and abilities. With a high level of breastfeeding self-efficacy, exclusive breastfeeding can be achieved.

KEYWORDS

exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding self-efficacy

The Effectiveness of Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique to Reduce Cervical Cancer Pain in Riau Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer is a cancer that occurs in the cervix area, i.e. the area on the female reproductive organs that is the entrance to the uterus. It is locating between the womb (uterus) and hole of intercourse female. The purpose of this research is to explore the Effectiveness of Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique Therapy to Reduce Cervical Cancer Pain. Quasi experimental method, conducted at the Arifin Achmad hospital Pekanbaru.

Method: The method of the research is Quasy experiment with samples 30 mothers with cervical cancer, 15 mothers as an experiment and 15 mothers as a control, with inclusion criteria: mother willing to respondents, cervical cancer on the stadium three, awareness compos mentis and cooperative.

Results: The research result of the therapy spiritual therapy in emotional freedom technique shows the value of the p value 0.000, i.e. the value of the p value < 0.05. This means that there is a significant difference decrease in pain after a given intervention spiritual therapy in emotional freedom technique group experiments. Then, it can be inferred that non pharmacological therapy, i.e. spiritual therapy in emotional freedom technique decreases pain in cervical cancer patients.

Conclusions: This technique is recommended to nurses, midwives and doctors to help decrease the complaints of pain patients with non pharmacological. So that the patient does not use drugs constantly when the pain is being felt.

KEYWORDS

cervical cancer, pain, spiritual emotional freedom technique

The Effectiveness of Tai Chi on Increasing Exercise Capacity and Quality of Life in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a respiratory disease that deals with persistent air flow obstruction and is usually progressive in nature and is associated with a chronic increase in airway response caused by certain irritant gases or particles. Tai Chi exercises are exercises that can be applied as a therapeutic modality in a pulmonary rehabilitation program for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Objective: To analyze the effectiveness of Tai Chi in increasing exercise capacity and quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Method: This search for systematic reviews was carried out using four databases, namely: CINAHL, PubMed, Science Direct, and Scopus during 2011-2020. The keyword combinations used are: 'tai chi', 'tai chi chuan', 'tai ji quan' 'quality of life', 'health-related quality of life', 'life quality', 'exercise capacity', 'copd ', 'chronic obstructive pulmonary disease '. The JBI critical assessment checklist for randomized controlled trials was used to assess bias as well as methodological quality of selected articles. From a total of 258 articles, 10 articles were investigated and all were randomized control trials. All studies include Tai Chi with the aim of improving exercise capacity and quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Results: There is consistent evidence that Tai Chi can improve exercise tolerance, functional performance, pulmonary function, and quality of life in COPD patients.

Conclusions: Tai Chi is a therapeutic modality that is effective in increasing exercise capacity and can also improve the quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

KEYWORDS

tai chi, quality of life, exercise capacity, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

The Effects of Intradialytic Exercise on Hemodialysis: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hemodialysis is a method to treat chronic kidney disease (CKD). However, hemodialysis still followed by increasing morbidity and mortality with cardiovascular disorders as the main cause of death. This study will systematically review several previous journals that discuss the impact of training or physical activity of chronic kidney disease patients undergoing hemodialysis on all factors that can improve the quality of life of CKD patients undergoing HD.

Method: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were performed. The literature search process for the last 5 years of study in English was selected from several indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Scince Direct, CINAHL, Pubmed, Oxford, SAGE). Clinical trials including patients on hemodialysis submitted to the intervention of intradialytic exercise.

Results: The systematic review included 13 studies. It was observed that intradialytic exercise can improve physical activity and sleep quality, leg muscle mass, stimulate bone alkaline phosphatase which can prevent bone loss, lower blood pressure, improve respiratory function and functional capacity, improve physical function, reduce inflammation, improve nutrition, increases bone mineral density, increases exercise tolerance, increases Kt / V, increases the removal of serum creatinine, blood urea, and serum potassium phosphorus.

Conclusions: The intradialytic exercise may be suggested to improve quality of life, decreased morbidity and mortality of patients on hemodialysis.

KEYWORDS

intradialytic, exercise, hemodialysis

Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy in Clients with Anxiety Disorders: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cognitive behavioral therapy is a psychotherapy procedure that aims to change inappropriate or negative thinking patterns so that it can solve problems more effectively. A person's mindset on something can affect a person's emotional and psychological well-being so that it can cause anxiety in individuals. This systematic review aims to determine the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy to reduce anxiety in adolescent to adult clients.

Method: Database search used the PRISMA protocol, the database focused on Scopus, PubMed, Sage, Cinahl, and Science Direct with the last 5 years between 2015 and 2020. Only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were included in this review with various causes. of anxiety disorders experienced by clients. The risk assessment can be done using JBI's critical appraisal tools to determine the quality of the selected articles. The keywords entered were adjusted for Mesh, namely "Cognitive behavior therapy or CBT" and "Anxiety or social anxiety".

Results: The results of the analysis of 10 RCTs showed that CBT intervention both through the iCBT and CBT groups had significant results in reducing anxiety at all ages.

Conclusions: Cognitive behavioral therapy has been very effective in overcoming anxiety at all ages. However, from the review results, it was found that the effect of CBT on anxiety, when used in the long term, has not been proven. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct further studies to identify the effectiveness of CBT therapy on anxiety if used in the long term.

KEYWORDS

cognitive behavior therapy, anxiety, systematic review

Demographic Factors and Knowledge Level Influenced the Implementation of Postpartum Gymnastic in Normal Postpartum Mother

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Postpartum gymnastic are motion exercise that are performed as soon as possible after giving birth, so that the muscles that experience stretching during pregnancy and childbirth can return to normal conditions as before. This study aimed to analyzed demographic factors and knowledge level with the implementation of postpartum gymnastic in normal postpartum mother.

Method: This research design used cross sectional method. The sampling method used purposive sampling with criteria: normal postpartum mother with age 18-45 years old. Samples were taken in Sidokumpul Bungah Gresik village with 30 respondents for two months from population of 32 respondents. The independent variables were demographic factors (information resource, employment, education level, and parity) and knowledge level. The dependent variable was the implementation of postpartum gymnastic. The instruments used were questionnaires and implementation of postpartum gymnastic check list. The research data were analyzed using Regression Linier.

Results: The results of the Linear Regression statistical test showed that demographic factors (sources of information, employment, and education) and the level of knowledge affect the implementation of postpartum gymnastic in normal postpartum mothers. The correlation number for the level of knowledge is the greatest ($r = 0.785$) so that it has the strongest level of influence of the relationship with the implementation of postpartum gymnastic. The relationship between the two variables is unidirectional, so it means that the level of knowledge is increased then the implementation of postpartum gymnastic will increase.

Conclusions: This research is expected to be able to make information on nurse intervention increase patient knowledge in the implementation of postpartum gymnastic so as to help accelerate recovery of postpartum mothers.

KEYWORDS

demographic, knowledge, postpartum gymnastics, postpartum mother

Effectiveness of Thermal Suit Utilization Towards Perioperative Hypothermia Prevention: Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Perioperative hypothermia remains happening despite intervention given. Thermal suit is used during perioperative period to isolate patient's body heat in order to prevent heat loss. Objective: to analyze the effectiveness of thermal suit utilization towards perioperative hypothermia prevention and to provide evidence-based recommendation on alternative modest intervention compared to (costly) active warming method.

Method: Literatures were obtained from Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, SAGE, Proquest databases from 2016 to 2021. Keywords 'hypothermia', 'perioperative', 'thermal suit' were entered to identify appropriate articles. Perioperative adult patients in thermal suit group to prevent hypothermia were limited to disease, age, procedure duration and physical status. Bias risk and methodology assessment was done using JBI checklist which summarized in tables and narration.

Results: Out of 381 identified articles, 6 articles using randomized controlled design were selected and systematically reviewed. All articles include the influence of specifically-designed suit in preventing core temperature below 36 degree Celcius during perioperative period, measured through tympanic membrane, esophagus and nasopharynx.

Conclusions: Thermal suit utilization is less effective in preventing perioperative hypothermia compared to active warming method. Nevertheless, core temperature is more stable and recovery to normothermia is more rapid in patients wearing thermal suit. Advanced investigation using thermal suit is required with more effective fabric materials in isolating and preventing heat distribution.

KEYWORDS

hypothermia, perioperative, thermal suit

A Systematic Review of Effectiveness of Home based HIV on Early Detection of HIV/AIDS in Households

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that destroys the immune system by infecting and destroying CD4 cells. Purpose of the study is to examine the effectiveness of Home Based HIV on Early Detection of HIV/AIDS in households that lack of knowledge and transmission from their partners.

Method: The study design is a systematic review from some databases that focus on the research of the lastest 10 years. The systematic approach in this review used the PRISMA approach and journal sources from several databases including: PubMed, Science Direct and Scopus. A combination of keywords including: "Home, Counseling and Testing", "HIV / AIDS" and "Household". The inclusion criterion was mother Households with Home Based HIV Counseling and testing interventions at early detection and prevention of HIV transmission in households. Literature review, editorial, critical synthesis, and the like were also the exclusion criteria in this review. The JBI critical appraisal checklist for randomized controlled trials was used to assess the bias and methodological quality of the selected articles.

Results: A total of 416 articles were retrieved and nine publications were included for the full-text analysis. there were 8 articles using the randomized trial method (RCT), and 1 Prospective Intervention Study article. All studies include Home Based HIV Counseling and Testing (HBHCT).

Conclusions: Household-Based HIV Counseling and Testing Interventions effectived in early detection of HIV / AIDS in households, and have been shown to reduce HIV / AIDS-related stigma and prevented HIV transmission in households.

KEYWORDS

HIV/AIDS, home based counselling and testing, household

Effects of Exposure to Tobacco on Coronary Heart Disease: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diseases caused by use and due to tobacco exposure have been found many times, one of which is heart disease. This systematic review aims to study the effects of tobacco exposure and use on the incidence of heart disease.

Method: The literature search process was conducted in the last 10 years (2011-2021) we studied indexed electronic databases (Science Direct, Scopus, Proquest, and Cinahl) with case-control, cross-sectional design studies. and quasi-experimental and adapted to the criteria of inclusion-exclusion. Title, abstract, full text, and methodology are assessed in determining the feasibility of the study. Data tabulation and narrative analysis were carried out on the study findings, so 13 studies were found that fit the criteria. The number of respondents varied from each study and discussed the effects of use and exposure to heart disease.

Results: Heart disease is caused by chemicals contained in cigarettes such as nicotine that can absorb through the skin, mucosa of the mouth, and air through inhalation that eventually enters the blood vessels and clog the bloodstream called atherosclerosis which later atherosclerosis is the stage of heart disease.

Conclusions: Tobacco use or prolonged exposure to tobacco can be a great risk to the incidence of heart disease which at this time is the cause of morbidity and mortality is high enough that it needs to be studied and can be used as a solution in minimizing the occurrence of heart disease due to guessing. It is recommended in this case for further research in every study to provide solutions to the problems discussed in the study.

KEYWORDS

coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, exposure to tobacco

Behavioral Intervention on Nonpharmacological Pain Management for Child: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Behavioral intervention is pain management children due to invasive action, where pain management in children should not be limited to high pain situations but also includes mild procedures, namely invasive. The aim of the study was to review the use of behavioral interventions on nonpharmacological in children's pain responses.

Method: We conducted systematic review and uses PRISMA guidelines. Child, behavioral therapy, pain management were used as initial keywords, which were further developed using Medical Subject Headings. Three databases Scopus, PubMed, sciencedirect were searched for potential articles were published 2000 until 2020

Results: Behavioral interventions such as stopping pain with happy pingu, positive reinforcement with cognitive behavioral therapy, training the desired behavior by providing picture books on education about intravenous placement and watching favorite music videos are effective in reducing pain in children.

Conclusions: Behavioral intervention is effective reducing minor pain in children and can be done in practice easily. Evidence suggests that behavioral interventions can reduce children's pain, fear, and anxiety responses to pain procedures.

KEYWORDS

child, behavioral therapy, pain management.

Effects of Virtual Reality based Rehabilitation on Patients after Orthopedic Surgery: Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Virtual reality (VR) is a promising interactive technology in nursing action that can help improve rehabilitation, motivate, optimize functional outcomes, enhance the clinical and social benefits of effective person-centered surgery. The aim of this review is to systematically review and critically assess controlled clinical trials investigating the effectiveness of virtual reality in orthopedic rehabilitation.

Method: The review was carried out according to the PRISMA guidelines. Four electronic databases namely Scopus, PubMed, ProQuest, and ScienceDirect, were used to search for keywords namely "Virtual Reality OR Instructional AND Rehabilitation OR Early Intervention OR Education" AND Orthopedic surgery OR Orthopedic Surgical Procedures OR Orthopedic Nursing ". Retrieved 68 articles, consisting of 23 articles from Scopus, 19 from PubMed, 14 from ProQuest, and 12 from ScienceDirect. Fifteen studies were included with inclusion criteria involving adult post orthopedic patients, discussing virtual reality as rehabilitation, research using Randomized Controlled or Clinical Trials (RCTs) and Quasi-experimental methods, published in English 2016-2021.

Results: The interventions given during the treatment period ranged from 3 to 4 days after undergoing orthopedic surgery for VR-based inpatient care. Participants received 60 minute/ day sessions until discharge from hospital (approximately 10 days after surgery). The primary outcome for this review was VR effectiveness, clinically assessed or self-reported, and the secondary outcome was participant satisfaction, enjoyment, and / or adherence.

Conclusions: This systematic review concluded that Virtual Reality-based rehabilitation interventions are promising in terms of pain management, postural training, ROM, strength, function, balance, and gait.

KEYWORDS

virtual reality, rehabilitation, orthopedic surgery

The Comparison of The Modern Triage Model in Assessing The Emergency Status and The Accuracy of The Interpretation of The Triage Level in The Emergency Unit: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Triage is a very important component in the emergency department (UGD), especially because of the increasing number of patient visits to the hospital through this unit. Accuracy in determining triage criteria can improve the flow of patients to emergency departments, resource centers so that they can focus on truly urgent cases, and shift non-emergency cases to appropriate health care. This study aims to provide a systematic review of Canadian Triage Acuity System (CTAS), United States Triage (Emergency Severity Index / ESI), Korean triage and Acuity Scale (KATS), Australian Triage System (ATS).

Method: The method used literature review by analyzing the literature that has been selected and examined from several sources so that it becomes a new discussion. The author searches for journals for the year 2010-2020, obtained by searching using Google scholar, Proquest, Pubmed, and Scopus. Keywords used triage model, modern triage, Emergency Unit.

Results: There were 143 articles and 20 articles that met the inclusion criteria and then reviewed the full text. CTAS is more accurate and better at assessing patient status and more accurate in assessing the severity of the TTS model than. CTAS is weak in evaluating the patient's condition. KATS triage proved to be accurate and significant in determining triage status. Triage ESI is proven to be more accurate in distinguishing patient conditions, Triage ATS is proven accurate, and has good validity and reliability.

Conclusions: The modern triage model is proven to have accuracy in assessing the emergency status of patients, with all models tested for validity and reliability.

KEYWORDS

triage model, modern triage, emergency unit

Resilience in Women Living With HIV/AIDS: A Scoping Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Resilience is a positive adaptation process that plays an important role in the process of treating women with HIV / AIDS. the literature review of the resilience definition in HIV / AIDS patients has been done and identified that majority resilience defines at the individual level. The definition of resilience has depended on the resilience theory adopted by the researchers. However, the characteristics of resilience in women with HIV / AIDS have not been concluded yet. This scoping review aims to map the available articles regarding resilience in women with HIV / AIDS.

Method: Article searches were conducted on EBSCO, PubMed, ProQuest, Scopus, Summon, and Google scholar. The criteria for research articles being sought were published in 2016-2021, original research articles are both quantitative and quantitative study, the participants were biologically approved as women living with HIV/AIDS who receive ART treatment, the phenomenon of interest was resilience and it is attributed, available in full text and in the English language. JBI's Manual methodology was used to conduct the review and PRISMA Extension for Scoping Review (PRISMA-ScR) was used to report results.

Results: The results of the review show that there were 11 of 221 research articles obtained from the searching process that met with review criteria. The reasons of excluded were the participants were children, trans-gender women, both women and men, and resilience was not the variable that measured. Those studies were quantitative (5 articles), qualitative (5 articles), and mix methods (1 article) research approach design. Those articles were identified the present definition of resilience and or undertake to operationalize the concept of resilience through the scale. The results of the review identified the resilience characteristics of women with HIV / AIDS including self-esteem, self-efficacy, problem-solving skills, emotional regulation, optimism, spiritual belief, and support from family and the surrounding environment.

Conclusions: Resilience in women living with HIV/AIDS is important key to face their adversities and enhancing their quality of life. However, the characteristics of resilience that is found in women living with HIV/AIDS were not the same and it has impact on the level of resilience.

KEYWORDS

resilience, women, HIV/AIDS

Effectiveness of Complementary Dressing Care on Healing Diabetic Foot Ulcer: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetic foot ulcer is a typical wound that is a serious complication and is common in diabetics with a long healing time. The cost of treating diabetic foot ulcers is relatively expensive due to the less affordable price of modern dressings and the long recovery time. Complementary dressing interventions are expected to be able to heal diabetic foot ulcers effectively. The purpose of this study is to find out the effectiveness of complementary dressing care in healing diabetic foot ulcers, both acute and chronic, compared to conventional treatment that using only normal saline or NaCl 0,9% rinse.

Method: This systematic review conducted through several databases including Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, and Sage. The inclusion criteria in this study were scientific articles that discussed complementary dressing care for diabetic foot ulcer for the last 5 years, from 2016 to 2020. While the exclusion criteria are articles that were not written in English, paid articles, and unavailable full text. The following descriptions are used: Foot ulcer treatment OR diabetic ulcer treatment OR complementary dressing treatment OR complementary ulcer dressing.

Results: PRISMA flow chart's used from the total 22 titles, to only 13 studies was used, that include randomized clinical trials to case studies. The results of this systematic study, various types of complementary dressings were found to be effective in healing diabetic foot ulcers including neem leaf, curcuma zedoaria, maggot therapy, teucrium polium hydroethanolic extract, calendula cream, ceratothoa oestroides olive oil extract, nigella sativa oil gel, royal jelly and olive oil-propolis extract and dominated by honey and aloe vera complementary dressing care.

Conclusions: Complementary dressing care for healing diabetic foot ulcers is effective in increasing wound healing activity compared to conventional treatment that using only normal saline or NaCl 0.9% rinse.

KEYWORDS

complementary dressing treatment, complementary ulcer dressing, diabetic wound dressing care, foot wound.

Discharge Planning Based on Electronic: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Discharge planning is a systematic planning process starting from the patient admitted to discharge from the hospital. This discharge planning must be centred on the client's problems including prevention, rehabilitative, and nursing care which aims to prepare the client and family so that they can manage the diseases and carry out nursing actions home, describe the client's needs, and ensure references needed for subsequent care. Post-treatment cases from hospitals in Indonesia are the lack of compliance with control, this is due to the implementation of low discharge planning. This research aimed to analyse the needs of electronic-based Discharge Planning System Model.

Method: The systematic review approach used the Cochrane approach and journal sources from several databases including Scopus, Pmedmed, BMJ, BMC, NCBI, ProQuest, Science Direct in the last 5 years. Boolean operators in the search processed using AND and OR.

Results: The results showed that electronic-based discharge planning was quite effective in providing services process, increasing health workers' competence, making patients to carry out at home easily, reducing inpatient time as well as patient infection rates.

Conclusions: The implementation of electronic-based discharge planning made the more effective information delivery, increases medication independence and home activities, medical errors, knowledge of further treatment plans as well as improves patient safety, patient self-efficacy, and nursing care quality.

KEYWORDS

information system, electronic, activity, discharge planning

Effectiveness of Diabetes Self Management Intervention Based Smartphone Application in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes is a debilitating health condition that is rapidly increasing in prevalence globally. Patient with diabetes require education about the disease aimed at improving their knowledge and skills for its control. Health interventions based on smartphone applications help improve diabetes care and self-management. This study was aimed to determine the effectiveness of diabetes self-management intervention based smartphone application in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Method: A systematic search of five databases (Science direct, Scopus, ProQuest, Springer Link and SAGE) was conducted. Studies published in English from 2015 to January 2020 were considered. Only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of diabetes self-management intervention based smartphone application in patients with diabetes mellitus that reported any of the study outcomes were included.

Results: A total of 374 articles were found and ten studies were selected in this systematic review. In the field of diabetes there are also many diabetes related mobile apps like Diaguru, Calendar App, SidekickHealth, Kir'App, The SMART Health that mainly focusing on self-management of diabetes, lifestyle modification, and medication adherence motivation.

Conclusions: Diabetes self-management intervention based smartphone application appear to have beneficial effects on self-efficacy, self-care activities, quality of life and clinical outcomes for patients diabetes mellitus. However, more research with rigorous study design is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of diabetes self-management intervention based smartphone application in patients with diabetes mellitus.

KEYWORDS

self-management, diabetes management, smartphone application

Effectiveness of Standard Precautions for HIV Patients in Prevention of Infection in Health Officers : A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, which is transmitted through blood and body fluids, poses a significant risk to health care workers and frequency of exposure to blood and body fluids is more common among medical, doctors and nurses working in surgical units. The hospital's effort in infection control to protect both health workers and patients is to apply Standard Precaution (SP).

Method: This study was conducted a systematic review. The literature search process was carried out in the last 5 years of research in English selected from several indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Scince Direct, CINAHL, Pubmed, Proquest). A search using a search engine resulted in a total of 816 articles, and after being selected there were 14 selected based on criteria and was a randomized control trial, cross sectional, systematic review research design.

Results: Nurses believed that they did not take adequate precautions to protect against infected diseases through blood and body fluids and said that the main reason for the lack of precautions was insufficient amount of equipment.

Conclusions: The positive impact of implementing Standard Precaution is to prevent transmission to health workers and infection to patients.

KEYWORDS

standard precaution, patient hiv, risk of infection

Pregnant Womens' Perception Regarding Their Current Pregnancy Condition and Dangerous One: Acorrelational Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Improving hospital discharge in care of low birth weight infants is a priority issue on health care. This problem embodies the need for transitional care from hospital to home, namely preparing for discharge of patients and families with LBW. The aim of this study was to review the use of interventions prepare for discharge of patients and families in recommended LBW transition care.

Method: The study through a systematic review by following the Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines to gain insight into interventions prepare for discharge of patients and families in LBW transition care. Specifically, the Google Scholar, Ebscho, Sage, PubMed, Science Direct, Pro Quest, Scopus and Ovid databases were searched to identify relevant articles. This search was limited to journals from 2015 to 2020. Of the 253 research articles produced, 8 met the inclusion criteria.

Results: The results showed that the intervention prepare for discharge of patients and families for the transition to home is an effective strategy to encourage family readiness in caring for LBW at home, consisting of preparing neonatal, information and knowledge, psychological, support, and access to the system and health care resources.

Conclusions: Efforts to improve discharge outcomes should include strategies to build family skills in interventions to prepare that high-quality patient discharge. This interventions can be used to identify at risk of readmission patients and families with LBW and trigger anticipatory interventions.

KEYWORDS

low birth weight, preterm, transitional care, preparing for discharge

Effectiveness of Treatment with Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS) Health Quality of Life (HQOL) in Tuberculosis: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) was recorded as the cause of death of the ninth in the world with 10.4 million cases and 1.7 million deaths in 2016. The WHO (World Health Organization) has been working to combat TB through TB Strategy End program since 2014. The WHO recommends treatment directly observed (DOTS) to monitor patient adherence to the treatment regimen, with an optimal dose frequency of 6 days per week for new TB patients. With the aim of DOTS can improve the health of patients with pulmonary TB.

Method: The method used in this systematic review research focuses on articles with the years 2016-2020 using the PRISMA method. The databases used in the literature search were Spinger, Pubmed, Proquest, Science Direct, SAGE and Scopus. In this study by grouping journals based on the PICOS framework so that all journals used a randomized control trial design study that was in accordance with the inclusion criteria.

Results: Based on the 11 reviewed journal articles, all point to an improvement in health status in patients treated with DOTS. DOTS therapy is considered to be able to reduce negative physical and psychological effects such as excessive stress. In addition, monitoring of DOTS adherence can also increase motivation to heal TB patients.

Conclusions: TB affects the quality of life related to health (HRQoL), DOTS is the most effective therapy to reduce the morbidity and mortality of tuberculosis sufferers.

KEYWORDS

tuberculosis, directly observed treatment shortcourse (DOTS), health quality of life (HQOL)

The Effectiveness of Peer Group Support to Increase Health Related Quality of Life Among HIV/AIDS Patients: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The quality of life of HIV / AIDS patients affects the health condition of patients and cause the condition to worsen, the role of peer groups is very important in increasing the morale of the patients. This review aimed to analyze the effectiveness of Peer Group Support to Increase Health Related to Quality of Life Among HIV / AIDS Patients.

Method: A systematic review conducted on September - December 2020 using five electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, PubMed, and ProQuest). The study average were quasi-experimental and randomized control and trial design between 2016-2020. The Center for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used for assess quality and Prisma checklist for guided this review. Title, abstract, full-text and methodology were assessed for the eligibility of the studies, and result synthesis was analyzed using narrative for every themes.

Results: Sixteen studies were found discusses the benefits of peer group support in improving the quality of life of HIV / AIDS patients, including: 1) Being a storyteller; 2) provide mutual motivation; 3) Success story; 4) Increase resilience; 5) Preventing negative stigma; and 6) Improve patient feelings.

Conclusions: Peer group support is very useful in improving the quality of life of HIV / AIDS patients, so the next research can to analyze the effectivity of peer group support to increase health related Quality of live in HIV/AIDS patients.

KEYWORDS

AIDS, HRQoL, HIV, peer group support

Diabetes Distress and Associated Factor: Family Support and Peer Group Support in Patient with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes is a chronic metabolic disorder that has an impact on physical, social and mental health including psychological well-being for sufferers. The aim of this study was to describe and explore the relationship between family support and peer group support with diabetes distress.

Method: This study used a cross sectional design. Data were analyzed used Rank Spearman's rho test SPSS Program version 19. A total of samples was 108 respondents and the sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data collection include demographic data, Hensarling Diabetes Family Support Scale (HDFSS), Function of Diabetes of Peer Support Group Scale (F-DPSG) Scale and DDS17 Bahasa Indonesia (Diabetes Distress).

Results: Majority gender is female, unemployment, married, elementary school education level and live in a house with a husband or wife. The youngest age is 35 years old, the oldest age is 65 years. The results of interval estimation showed that the average age of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients ranged from 50.92 to 54.14 years. Duration of diabetes mellitus with type 2 diabetes mellitus obtained an average of 5.34 years with a standard deviation of 2.47. Family support has the same percentage, good and sufficient. Peer group support is good and diabetes distress majority was moderate. No associated between family support and diabetes distress with a value of $r = 0.252$ ($p > 0.05$). No associated between peer group support and diabetes distress with a p value of 0.939 ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: Diabetes distress in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus is influenced by various factors. Demographic, internal and external factors need to be of concern for further researchers and health workers. These various factors should not be separated because they influence one another.

KEYWORDS

family support, peer group support, diabetes distress, type 2 diabetes mellitus

Prevalence and Factors Affecting the Labor Experience: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Labor and experiences have potential physical and psychological effects on women's lives in the short and long term. Many factors play an effective role in a mother's experience of childbirth both positively and negatively. This study aims to determine the prevalence and factors that influence the delivery experience.

Method: This research was conducted by searching for articles in the database, namely Pub Med, Scopus, ProQuest, ScienceDirect, Sage. The keyword used is labor experience. A total of 3654 articles were found, after selecting studies using PRISMA found 18 corresponding articles.

Results: In this study, 18 studies entered into this systematic review, 8 studies examined the prevalence of labor experiences. The prevalence of labor experience was 6.8-44%. Factors related to childbirth experiences include: individuals, such as age, parity, fear, self-efficacy, participation, control, expectations, preparation, and interpersonal, such as husband support, caregiver support, unwanted medical problems, such as prolonged labor, stimulation, and induction, forceps delivery, emergency cesarean section, and use of analgesics in mothers, low Apgar scores and transfer to the NICU in children.

Conclusions: This review shows the various factors associated with the experience of childbirth, this finding suggests future research to conduct further research into why these factors may influence the experience of labor.

KEYWORDS

childbirth, experience, factors, prevalence

A Systematic Review Effectiveness of Telemedicine for patients with Diabetic Foot Ulcers Care

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Telemedicine is an established means of using evolving telecommunication technology to obtain and disseminate medical data and services.

Method: This study systematically reviews the literature to ensure the effectiveness of telemedicine for management of diabetic foot ulcers care. We used "telemedicine" restricted our search to "healing" and "diabetic foot" and used "diabetic foot ulcers", keywords and abstract connected by the Boolean operator "AND". Search articles using the PICOT framework in the international database; EBSCO, Science Direct, Scopus, ProQuest, limited to the last 5 years, 2016 to 2021 obtained 15 International Journal. The inclusion criteria studies that focused specifically on diabetic foot ulcer with telemedicine. The article we included Randomized Control Trial, quasy experiment. Other than that is included in exclusion criteria.

Results: The result show that there are several technologies available that may be of value in the monitoring, prevention, and treatment of diabetic foot ulcers. Intervention of telemedicine that may be of benefit in helping to, monitor, prevent, or treat diabetic foot disease, but in most cases, feasibility, effectiveness, and cost savings still need to be demonstrated to become accepted and used modalities in diabetic foot ulcer care.

Conclusions: Dermal thermography and photographic imaging show similar gives good results in healing efficacy for patients with diabetic foot ulcers.

KEYWORDS

telemedicine, telehealth, diabetic foot ulcers

Effectiveness of Developmental Care for Premature Babies: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Neonatal Integrative Developmental Care Model uses neuroprotective interventions as strategies to support optimal synaptic neural connections, promote normal development, and prevent disabilities. Seven neuroprotective core measures for family-centered developmental care of the premature neonate are addressed: healing environment, partnering with families, positioning and handling, minimizing stress and pain, safeguarding sleep, protecting skin, and optimizing nutrition. The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of NIDCAP or developmental care intervention to gross motor skills, fine motor skills, social adaptation and language development of preterm infants.

Method: Studies were systematically identified by searching electronic databases with the keywords “developmental care” AND “NIDCAP” AND “preterm infants” AND “Growth” and consisted of 2575 articles from Scopus, Science Direct, EBSCO, ProQuest, and PubMed. The data sources were limited to articles published from 2015 to 2020 and those published in English.

Results: Seventeen studies were included in this systematic review with inclusion criteria being preterm infants developmental care treatment, experimental studies with the form of quantitative or qualitative research. Seventeen articles show that developmental care provides positive benefit both in parents and preterm infants in the body weight, head circumference, Infant Motor Performance, improve infant medical outcomes, improve staff satisfaction, improve family satisfaction, decrease length of stay (LOS), and decrease hospital costs.

Conclusions: This study showed that developmental care may be an effective intervention method for premature infants that can prevent to poor growth in the future, psychological, and social function of the parents and preterm babies.

KEYWORDS

developmental care, NIDCAP, growth development, preterm infants

The Information Needs among Women with Breast Cancer in Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Lacking information and supports during cancer treatment may lead to growing uncertainty, anxiety, and distress. The purpose of the study aimed to investigate information needs and their determinant factors among breast cancer women in Vietnam.

Method: A cross-sectional descriptive correlational study was conducted in 142 breast cancer women who age were 18 or over, undergoing chemotherapy at least one month at time of the study in two hospitals in Vietnam, can read and write in Vietnamese. Sociodemographic characteristics and the Toronto Informational Needs Questionnaire of Breast Cancer were used for data collection.

Results: Vietnamese breast cancer women had a high level of information needs. The total questionnaire mean score was high (219.40). By subscales, the highest level of need was 'disease' (39.77), followed by 'treatment' (69.08) and 'investigative test' (34.30). The 'psychosocial' subscale was the fourth rank with a mean score of 32.26. The lowest level in need of information was 'physical' subscale (44.00). Moreover, information related to the possibility of recurrence, meaning of blood test, the foods can or cannot eat, and the treatment and its side effects were the major concerns of the patients. Also, multiple linear regression statistic revealed that monthly income, educational level, and occupational status were found significantly associated with the level of information needs of breast cancer women.

Conclusions: The findings of this study are beneficial for the healthcare profession to design and provide educational programs to inform certain information that meets Vietnamese breast cancer women's perceived needs.

KEYWORDS

perceived needs, information needs, vietnamese women, breast cancer

The Correlation of Antiretroviral Consumption Adherence on the Quality of Life of HIV Patients: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The use of antiretroviral therapy (ARV) occupies a major role in maintaining the immune system of patients with HIV / AIDS. Nowadays, there are still many cases of disobedient behavior in taking medication that affects the health condition and Quality of Life (QoL) of patients. This study aimed to conduct a systematic review of previous journals discussing the correlation of antiretroviral (ARV) consuming adherence to the Quality of Life (QoL) of HIV patients.

Method: The literature searching process was specified on the five years latest research (2016-2020), selected from several indexed electronic databases (EBSCO, Science Direct, PubMed, Scopus, Proquest, Sage. Wiley, and DOAJ). Using JBI critical appraisal checklist, . The research design selected was cross-sectional.

Results: The search using a search engine resulted in a total of 723 articles and found 15 eligible journal manuscripts selected according to the criteria There were 3 main discussions related to the adherence of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs consuming to the increased quality of life of HIV AIDS patients, factors that influenced adherence to Antiretroviral (ARV) therapy in HIV patients, and other supporting factors that affected the Quality of Life (QoL) other than ARV in HIV patients.

Conclusions: There is correlation antiretroviral (ARV) drugs consuming adherence for QoL,there can improve the Quality of Life (QoL) of HIV patients.

KEYWORDS

antiretroviral (ARV), adherence, HIV AIDS , quality of life (QoL)

The Influence of a Combination of Walking Exercise and Hydrotherapy to Decrease Blood Glucose Levels in Patients Type II Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus has become a health problem in the world, and if not treated, many of the body's systems can be damaged, especially the nerves and blood vessels. This research aim's to explain the influence of walking and drinking water hydrotherapy to decrease blood glucose levels in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Method: The method of this research designed in this study was Quasi-Experimental, with the Control Group Pre-Post Test Design. The sampling method used purposive sampling. The sample of this research were 32 respondents in Sumbergede Village. The independent variable was walking therapy and drinking water hydrotherapy, while the dependent variable was GDA levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The instruments used walking SOP, hydrotherapy SOP and glucose meter. The data analysis technique used Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test.

Results: The results of blood glucose level after intervention in the treatment group was mostly euglycemia while in the control group the majority hyperglycemia. The results of the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test was $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$), there was a significant influence of a combination of walking therapy and hydrotherapy toward blood glucose reduction in patients with type 2 diabetes. The results of the Mann Whitney statistical test showed that the value of $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$), so that there was a significant difference in decreasing blood glucose levels between the treatment group and the control group.

Conclusions: The combination of walking therapy and drinking water hydrotherapy can cause blood glucose level decrease. This study was expected to make one of the complementary therapies in reducing blood glucose level in patients with type 2 DM.

KEYWORDS

blood glucose level, DM type 2, hydrotherapy, walking therapy

Case Study: Health Workers Perspective on Treatment of People with Mental Disorder Post Pasung

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pasung is a physical restraint or confinement carried out by non-professional communities to people with mental disorder. Pasung is a portrait of the low quality of mental health services. The treatment of patients post pasung in the treatment room is an important part to be investigated. The purpose of the research is to describe the health workers perspective on treatment of people with mental disorders post pasung.

Method: The research used a qualitative design with a multiple instrumental case study approach. The research was conducted at a mental hospital in West Java Indonesia. Two cases are highlighted. Data were collected from 11 health workers who care for the patients in the cases (8 nurses, 1 general physician, 1 psychiatrist, 1 psychologist) via in-depth interviews and patients' medical records. The participants selected by purposive sampling. A thematic analysis was performed.

Results: The results showed six themes, including negative symptoms of schizophrenia appeared dominant in people with mental disorder post pasung; nursing care especially social interaction exercise should be given repeatedly and in longer duration; subjective workload was experienced by the health workers; treatment constraint come from internal and external factors; and expectation from the health workers to improve quality of care for people with mental disorder post pasung.

Conclusions: The finding highlight that the quality of care for people with mental disorder post pasung in the treatment room still need to be improved.

KEYWORDS

treatment, people with mental disorder, post pasung

Effect of Musical Therapy Laggam Jawa on Pre-Chemotherapy Anxiety of Cancer Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anxiety occurs in cancer patients who are undergoing chemotherapy for the first time. Excessive anxiety which occurred in the pre-chemotherapy phase can contribute to the failure of chemotherapy programs. One of attempts to reduce anxiety is providing musical therapy Laggam Jawa. The purpose of the research is to identify the effect of musical therapy Laggam Jawa to pre-chemotherapy anxiety score.

Method: The research used quasi-experimental design which involved pre-post test with control group. The research was conducted at a hospital in Central Java. The population was cancer patients who undergoing chemotherapy for the first time and experienced pre-chemotherapy anxiety. Samples were selected with purposive sampling technique that met inclusion criteria. Subjects were 42 respondents consisting of 21 in each group obtained by simple random sampling technique. Health education was provided to the control group, while the treatment group obtained health education about chemotherapy and musical therapy Laggam Jawa. The measurement of pre-chemotherapy anxiety in the cancer patients was using State Trait Anxiety Inventory. An independent t-test performed the analysis.

Results: The results showed that pre-chemotherapy anxiety score decrease significantly in those two groups (p value:0,001; α :0,05). The treatment group showed a higher decrease of pre-chemotherapy anxiety than the control group.

Conclusions: The finding highlight musical therapy Laggam Jawa is effective to reduce pre-chemotherapy anxiety of cancer patients. It is recommended to apply musical therapy Laggam Jawa for cancer patients who're undergoing chemotherapy.

KEYWORDS

pre-chemotherapy anxiety, cancer, musical therapy, langgam jawa

Effect of Spiritual Nursing Intervention Integrating Islamic Prayer on Preoperative Anxiety Levels of Fracture Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In a closed fracture case, the patient will experience a higher level of anxiety because the operation is necessary. They can also experience anxiety due to the waiting time for the operation in relation to the order of the operating schedule. This study was conducted to determine the effect of spiritual nursing intervention in relation to preparing fracture patients for surgery and their preoperative anxiety levels.

Method: A quasi-experimental design was used. The study was conducted using 32 preoperative fracture patients in hospital as the sample. The data collection tools included the characteristics of the respondents and their level of anxiety, which was measured using the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A). The Islamic spiritual assistance service was given to the intervention group twice in the treatment room on the day before the operation with a booklet and in the surgery preparation room before the surgery itself. The Mann-Whitney U test was used for the anxiety comparisons between the intervention and control group and the Wilcoxon test was used for comparisons within one group.

Results: The anxiety level of the preoperative close fracture patients was lower in the experimental group than in the control group ($P < 0,05$).

Conclusions: As a result of this study, it was determined that a spiritual nursing intervention provided to preoperative patients with fractures who were to undergo surgery reduced their anxiety levels. Nurses should use spiritual nursing interventions integrating Islamic prayers to reduce the preoperative anxiety of Muslim patients.

KEYWORDS

spiritual, preoperative anxiety, fracture

Nurses Perception about Palliative Care

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Palliative care is an approach used to improve the quality of life for patients and their families with the life threatening diseases. Palliative care is new and not all nurses understand palliative care, whereas nurses play a big role in the palliative care team. Therefore, nurses need to have a proper perception of palliative care. This study aimed to identify nurses' perceptions about palliative care.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted among nurses in one private hospital in West Indonesia. Purposive sampling method used to gather the participant. The study included only nurses who have two years' experience and gave consent to participate in this study. A total of 105 nurses were recruited in this study. Questionnaire consisted of 41 questions was adapted from one similar study carried out in Nigeria that assess nurses' perception of palliative care definition as well as the philosophy of palliative care. Descriptive statistic was used to obtain characteristics data of the respondents and their understanding on the palliative care.

Results: The result showed majority of nurses were female around their 20's years old. The knowledge of nurses regarding definition and philosophy of palliative care considered good. Based on definition of palliative care, 59% respondents understood that palliative care is pain medication, 96.2% aware that palliative care philosophy is about life strengthening, 79.0% believe that short of breath is the second most symptoms other than pain. Exactly, 79.0% agreed that morphine could relieve patients' pain and almost all respondents agreed that the preparation of death is one component of a good death (99.0%).

Conclusions: The study showed that the nurses' understanding on definition and philosophy of palliative care were extraordinary, though there were some questions not properly answered. Therefore, providing palliative care training will improve nurses' knowledge as well as their practice in palliative care.

KEYWORDS

nurses, perception, palliative care

Dialysis Patients Empowerment Based on Nurse-Patient Interactions-Transactions in Fluid and Diet Adherence

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dialysis patient's empowerment is a nursing intervention that emphasizes interpersonal process (interaction-transaction) between person who empowering and being empowered. The purpose of this study was to develop Dialysis Patient's Empowerment Model centered on Nurse-Patient Interaction and Transaction to improve fluid and diet adherence.

Method: An explanatory research with 135 respondents of dialysis patients which taken by simple random sampling technique. The variables include the patient's personal factors, nurse personal factors, patient perception, empowerment that focuses on nurse-patient interactions-transactions, fluid and dietary adherence, biologic and biochemical markers. Data were analyze using Structure Equation Model-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS).

Results: The results of the first stage study showed that there was 1) an effect of the patient's personal factors on the patient's perception (T=7.915) and dialysis patient's empowerment centered on nurse-patient interactions-transactions (T=3.816); 2) an effect of patient perceptions on the dialysis patient's empowerment centered on nurse-patient interactions-transactions (T=3.909); 3) an effect of dialysis patient's empowerment centered on nurse-patient interactions-transactions on fluid and dietary adherence (T=1.996); and 4) an effect of fluid and dietary adherence on biologic-biochemical markers (T=16,043). The new findings of this study are the Dialysis Patient Empowerment Model which is centered on nurse-patient interactions-transactions to improve adherence by strengthening trust and empathy as well as actualize cooperation and mutual goal setting between nurses and patients through strengthening personal factors and patient's perception.

Conclusions: Dialysis patient empowerment model centered on nurse-patient interaction-transaction helps dialysis patients to improve fluid and dietary adherence.

KEYWORDS

dialysis, empowerment, interaction and transaction, adherence

Impact of Mobile Health Intervention on Self-Management Patient with Diabetes Type 2: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a long-term condition that rises dramatically among adult people in all countries. It leads to severe complications and contributors to morbidity and mortality. One of the essential treatments is improving self-management to control blood glucose levels. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of mHealth in the self-management of T2DM patients.

Method: A systematic review was carried out of this study using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement. Five databases included this study that published between 2016 and 2020. This study only targeted patients categorized by age group >16 years, patients with T2DM, and using mHealth intervention will be extracted. Assessment of bias study used The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal tools. The results presented narratively based on each outcome.

Results: Thirteen articles were finally enrolled in the study conducted in developed countries (61.5%). This result also reported the three types of mobile health intervention, including application (46.2%), text messages (46.2%), and phone calls (7.6%). The intervention was given by nurses and a multidisciplinary team, with the most frequent study duration being 4-6 months (38.5%). Twelve articles (92.3%) showed that mobile health could reduce HbA1c in diabetic patients, and other outcomes related to self-management. During the intervention, the content of education related to lifestyle behavior and medication.

Conclusions: Although different interventions have a different effect on self-management outcomes and glycemic value, mobile health applications and mobile phone text messages were potentially implemented in developed and developing countries.

KEYWORDS

diabetes mellitus, education, mobile health, self-management

The Positive Effect of Music Therapy in Elderly with Hypertension: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease, morbidity, and also mortality over the world, especially in the elderly. Music therapy provides many benefits for people with hypertension such as lowering blood pressure, lowering levels of anxiety, stress, and pain. The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of music therapy to provides beneficial effects for the elderly with hypertension.

Method: We systematically searched from six English language databases (Scopus, CINAHL, Science Direct, Google Scholar, Proquest, and PubMed) which were published from 2011 to 2021. Randomized control trials (RCTs), quasi-experiment, and case reports involving music therapy that give effect beneficial effects especially in reducing blood pressure in elderly with hypertension were identified by PRISMA protocol. All included studies were assessed for methodological quality and result.

Results: Seven articles from ten articles showed the effectiveness of music therapy for reducing blood pressure in elderly with hypertension, and two studies showed the significant result in lowering the level of stress, and heart rate. The most commonly used music therapy was classical music which applies for 20 minutes for six to 13 days daily.

Conclusions: This review suggests that music therapy could be done as a part of complementary therapy to lead hypertension under control and prevent cardiovascular disease.

KEYWORDS

hypertension, music therapy, blood pressure, elderly

Analysis of Influence Factors of Emergency and Observation Nursing Services in Puskesmas East Java

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Puskesmas as the spearhead of health services in the community also provides emergency nursing services and observations due to the high number of accidents in East Java. The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that influence the performance of nurses in carrying out emergency nursing services and observation at the UGD Puskesmas in East Java.

Method: This type of research is analytic observational. The study population was all nurses in the Puskesmas emergency room with a total of 530 people. The number of samples was 120 nurses with a multi-stage random sampling technique. Research variables are reinforcing factors, personal factors, cognitive factors, affection factors, commitment, interpersonal, strengthening and performance of nurses in implementing emergency nursing services and observations. Analysis of research data using SEM / PLS.

Results: Factors that influence the performance of the Puskesmas emergency room nurses in emergency care and observation are reinforcement, personal factors, cognitive factors, affection factors, commitment, interpersonal, self-reinforcement.

Conclusions: Nurses can perform emergency nursing services and observations require adequate facilities and infrastructure, ability in emergency assistance and clear legal aspects. The contribution of this research can provide input to policy makers to fulfill infrastructure, train nurses and policies in providing services emergency care.

KEYWORDS

nursing services, emergency, observation

Effectiveness of Mobile Health for Monitoring Medication Adherence in Hypertensive Patients: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development of information technology can improve health services. Mobile phone is a reminder management system tool to improve lifestyle. The aim of this review is to assess the m-Health effectiveness of a reminder management system for hypertensive patients.

Method: The review identified fifteen related studies following defined inclusion and exclusion criteria, in PubMed, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, Sage, EBSCO, and Scopus, limited to the last 5 years, 2016 to 2021.

Results: Fifteen articles were involved in the review. Mobile phones are used as tools for monitoring medication adherence and reporting blood pressure measurements for lifestyle monitoring.

Conclusions: m-Health makes it easier for patients to manage hypertension. There needs to be further research related to monitoring the lifestyle of hypertensive patients.

KEYWORDS

hypertension, m-Health, management hypertension, reminder management system

The Internet Based Intervention and Digital Technology Use for Improving Medication Adherence of Patients with Schizophrenia or Another Mental Illness: a Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: A growing body of literature sheds light on internet based interventions and digital technology use in mental illness. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of internet based interventions and digital technology use in patients with schizophrenia or mental illness and their documented outcomes of the medication adherence and relapse prevention.

Method: Databases searched for this systematic review were Scopus, CINAHL, Science Direct, Sage, and Pubmed at the time of publication between 2016 and 2021 which was limited by journal source type. The search terms, truncated when relevant, were (("schizophrenia" or psychosis or "mental illness")) and (("internet based intervention" or "online intervention" or "mobile health" or telemedicine or telehealth")) and (("medication adherence" or "medication compliance")). Eleven peer reviewed intervention studies targeting adults with schizophrenia or another mental illness were reviewed and analyzed. The Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline was used for critical appraisal.

Results: There are eight categories of interventions emerged: telephone intervention, video conference, mobile texting, texting combined telephone, smartphone intervention, texting combined smartphone intervention, telephone combined web based intervention, and We Chat based intervention.

Conclusions: Most of the previous literatures stated that there were significant effects of internet based intervention and digital technology use for improving medical adherence of patients with schizophrenia or another mental illness.

KEYWORDS

schizophrenia, internet based intervention, digital technology, medication adherence

Death Perception of Patients with Breast Cancer: Qualitative Phenomenological Research

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cancer is considered an incurable disease that causes death. Patients with breast cancer suffer from psychological distress since the time of diagnosis. Death acceptance is not a phenomenon that could be explored properly, yet is a complex and diverse phenomenon. This study was conducted to determine the death perception of patients with breast cancer.

Method: This study used a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The data were collected by in-depth interview, field note, and observation. The participants in this study were 10 women aged 40-60 years who diagnosed with stage 3-4 breast cancer which were able to cope with the cancer. Data analysis was carried out using Colaizzi method.

Results: There were found 5 themes which included the first reaction to the diagnosis, the changes in daily activities, the meaning in death of patients with breast cancer, the efforts made in overcoming the death perception, and the environment of breast cancer patients. The five themes were formed by 5 sub themes and 23 categories.

Conclusions: Some participants greatly understood that death is predestined by God. Thus, they could accept and understand death properly. However, the other participants were afraid of death because of their responsibilities toward their family.

KEYWORDS

breast cancer, death perception, experience, motivation

Description of Nursing Students 'Anxiety Levels When Entering Clinical Practices in Tangerang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Clinical practice is an integral part of nursing education that helps prepare students to take action in accordance with the theory learned during class and helps students to use critical thinking in solving problems. However, sometimes in clinical practice, anxiety is often found in students because students feel incompetent, lack of the skills and knowledge of professional nursing to treat patients directly. The results of interviews with 15 students of 2019 class about clinical anxiety found that students experience anxiety to varying degrees. The purpose of this study is to determine nursing students' level of anxiety when entering clinical practice at hospital in private university in Tangerang.

Method: This study uses a quantitative descriptive research method with a sample of all 2019 students (total sampling) of 331 students. The analysis technique used is Univariate. The instrument in this study used the Zung Self-rating Anxiety Scale (ZSAS) questionnaire. This research was conducted in April - May 2020.

Results: The research shows that students with mild anxiety levels were 286 people with a percentage of 86,4%, students with moderate anxiety levels were 39 people with a percentage of 11,8%, students with severe anxiety levels were 5 people with a percentage of 1,5%, and students with panic anxiety level of 1 person with a percentage of 0,3%.

Conclusions: Conduct further research on what students do in overcoming anxiety experienced when doing clinical practice in hospital.

KEYWORDS

nursing students, anxiety, clinical practice

The Correlation of Family Knowledge and Behavior in Controlling Hypertension in Patients at Outpatient Department

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: There has been a significant and continuous increase in the number of people with hypertension in the world, especially in Indonesia. Many families with family members who have hypertension do not recognize hypertension and control hypertension. This study aims to determine the correlation of family knowledge and behavior in controlling hypertension in patients at outpatient department of a private hospital in Jakarta.

Method: The method was a quantitative methodology with a cross sectional design approach. The population was the patients' family in Outpatient Department. The sample was 94 respondents who were selected using purposive sampling technique. The instrument was a questionnaire from previous studies.

Results: The univariate analysis showed that 64.9% of respondents have a good knowledge and 53.3% of respondents have a good behavior. Meanwhile, the bivariate analysis used Chi-Square test showed p value 0.001.

Conclusions: There was correlation between family knowledge and behavior in controlling hypertension in patients at outpatient department. Hospitals and nurses can further optimize the family education, socialization, and collaboration in controlling hypertension.

KEYWORDS

hypertension, family, knowledge, behavior, outpatient department

Spiritual Nursing Care Model for Enhancing Quality of Life of Patients with Heart Failure

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with heart failure (HF) are common with poor quality of life (QoL). Spirituality is known to be one of the factors that affect the quality of life for HF patients. This study aimed to develop a spiritual nursing care model for enhancing the QoL of HF patients.

Method: A cross-sectional study design was used to build a structural model. This study was conducted in two governmental hospitals in East Java, Indonesia with 222 respondents recruited by purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using partial least square (PLS).

Results: The results showed that disease factors influenced HRQoL in two ways, both through a direct effect on HRQoL and through spiritual well-being ($p=0.000$). Psychosocial factors influenced HRQoL through their influence on stressor assessments ($p=0.032$) and their direct effect on HRQoL ($p=0.025$). Spiritual factors influenced HRQoL through their effect on stressor assessments ($p=0.043$) and spiritual well-being ($p=0.000$). Environment factors influenced HRQoL through their effect on stressor assessments ($p=0.046$), spiritual well-being ($p=0.001$), and direct to HRQoL ($p=0.015$). The total R-square value was 0.884. This shows that the variety of variables of spiritual well-being and HRQoL can be explained by all the variables used in this study by 88.4%.

Conclusions: Spirituality in patients with HF plays an important role in enhancing the quality of life through various influencing factors.

KEYWORDS

heart failure, spiritual care, spirituality, quality of life, health-related quality of life

The Description of Parents' Knowledge and Behaviors regarding Toddler's Acute Respiratory Infections in One District in Tangerang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) are the biggest cause of mortality in toddler in Indonesia. Initial study shown 48% of toddlers with ARI sign and symptoms went to the health centers in Tangerang between January and February 2020.

Method: This research uses descriptive quantitative methods to obtain an overview of parents' knowledge and behaviours regarding ARI in toddler. The population is parents who have toddler in one district in Tangerang. 180 samples were taken using the total sampling technique. The research instrument used was a questionnaire from Bidaya, Ligita, and Trissya (2012) which has been tested for validity and reliability (Cronbach's Alpha - questionnaire on parents' knowledge: 0,761; questionnaire on parents' behaviour: 0,746).

Results: Based on univariate test results, 94 respondents (52.2%) had a high degree of knowledge about ARI's in toddler, and 131 respondents (72.8%) had good behaviours regarding ARIs in toddler.

Conclusions: There were high degree of knowledge and good behavior about ARI's in toddlers. Further research can develop regarding the factors that influence the knowledge and behavior of parents of ARI in toddler.

KEYWORDS

behavior, knowledge, parent, respiratory infections

Effectiveness of Family Empowerment Towards Diet Compliance and Family Independence in Caring for Family Members with Diabetes Mellitus: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus (DM) has become one of the global public health problems whose prevalence continues to increase. Lack of family independence and client non-compliance with the diet program greatly affects the instability of blood sugar levels. This study needs to evaluate the effectiveness of family empowerment towards diet compliance and family independence in caring for family members with diabetes mellitus.

Method: A systematic review searched five electronic databases (Scopus, sciencedirect, pubmed, research gate and google scholar) with the last 10 years (2011-2021). The Centre for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used to assess quality and Prisma checklist guided this review. Title, abstract, full-text and methodology were assessed for the eligibility of the studies. Data tabulation and narrative analysis of study findings were performed.

Results: We found that there were 15 studies out of a total of 5,865 studies that discussed family empowerment in increasing family independence and dietary adherence in family members suffering from diabetes mellitus. Family empowerment is one method that is quite effective in increasing family independence and adherence to diet programs. There are 6 journals (40%) which state that theory of planned behavior is effective for increasing family independence and dietary adherence to family members suffering from diabetes mellitus.

Conclusions: From all the journals analyzed, there are several effective theories to be used as an approach to empowering families to change the behavior of family independence and individual diet compliance, namely theory of planned behavior.

KEYWORDS

diabetes mellitus, compliance or adherence dietery, family empowerment, theory of planned behavior

Effectiveness of Nesting and Lighting in Physiological Function of LBW Babies in Sidoarjo Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) is to lower infant and child mortality rates. In 2006 according to the World Health Organization (WHO) infant mortality rate (AKB) in the world was 49 per1000 births and the most cause of death was Low Birth Weight Babies. In Sidoarjo Hospital the birth rate of BBLR in the last 3 months is still high ranging from 30-38 babies. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of nesting and lighting in physiological function of LBW babies in Sidoarjo hospital.

Method: This type of research is a quasy experiment with a nonrandomized pretest and posttest with control group design with purposive sampling in the Infant Room and NICU of Sidoarjo Hospital as many as 61 (40 control groups and 21 intervention groups). Measuring instruments used are luxmeters, heart rate meters, oximeters, thermometers and also observation sheets.

Results: The results showed there was a difference in value between pre and post test heart rate and oxygen saturation in the intervention group with a value of $p < 0.05$ and there was a difference between the control group and the intervention group in the respiration rate counts pre and post intervention, the post heart rate intervention, and the post temperature intervention with a value of $p < 0.05$.

Conclusions: The physiological condition of the baby is related to temperature, respiration and relatively stable heart rate and the use of nesting and light protection affects the physiological stability of the heart rate and oxygen saturation.

KEYWORDS

low birth weight babies, nesting, light protection, oxygen saturation, heart rate

Association Between Diet, Physical Activity, and Hypertension with Blood Sugar Levels in Adults Diabetes Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus (DM) was caused by many risk factors including diet, physical activity, and hypertension which affect blood sugar levels in people with type 2 diabetes at productive age. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between diet, physical activity, and hypertension with blood sugar levels in type 2 diabetes mellitus of productive age.

Method: This study used a descriptive analytic design with a cross-sectional approach to adults type 2 DM patients in Surabaya. The number of samples was 109 respondents using consecutive sampling technique. The research instrument used a global physical activity questionnaire (GPAQ), a food frequency questionnaire (FFQ), measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose. The analysis used the Spearman's rho test.

Results: The results showed the variables that had a relationship with blood sugar levels in people with type 2 diabetes at productive age, namely the staple food diet ($p = 0.003$), the vegetable diet ($p = 0.000$), the fruit diet ($p = 0.001$), the pattern eating snacks ($p = 0.002$), physical activity ($p = 0.000$), and hypertension ($p = 0.000$). The variables that had no relationship were the side dishes ($p = 0.611$), and the drinking pattern ($p = 0.489$).

Conclusions: The stability of blood sugar levels in people with type 2 diabetes can be done by reducing the risk factors that can increase blood sugar levels, some of which are diet, physical activity, and hypertension. Therefore it is necessary so that sufferers can follow the four recommended pillars and maintain their health so that blood sugar levels become stable.

KEYWORDS

blood sugar levels, diet, type 2 diabetes mellitus, physical activity, hypertension

Health Literacy of ICU Patients' Family

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Family support is paramount for patients during ICU stay. Family's health literacy help support patients in preventing untoward events, such as infection. This review aimed at providing an overview of family health literacy

Method: Literature were searched in some databases, namely medline, scopus, SINTA, pubmed, google scholar, science direct and pro Quest. Some key words used to locate the literature were literacy, health, ICU, family relative, loved ones, and infection. The inclusion criteria were patients family, qualitative and survey study, published in Bahasa Indonesia and English during 10 last year. This review followed PRISMA (preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis) protocol. The assessment of each study was conducted by two reviewers independently, any disagreements were resolved by consensus. The included studies were assess for the quality and risk of bias.

Results: Fifteen studies were included in the review. Meta-analyses was unable to be performed due to variations in the included studies in terms of instruments used.

Conclusions: It is concluded that further study is required to investigate the health literacy of family of the ICU patients.

KEYWORDS

nursing, health literacy, ICU

Prediction of Serum Fetuin A in Type II Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The pathophysiology of type II DM is very complex; in addition to impaired insulin secretion from beta cells, decreased insulin sensitivity to the pathogenesis of DM. Fetuin-A in the liver is a secretory protein that binds to insulin receptors and blocks the action of insulin both in vivo and in vitro. The aim of this study was to investigate whether serum fetuin-A levels predict the incidence of insulin resistance in type II diabetes mellitus.

Method: This study included 40 patients with type II diabetes mellitus as a patient group and 40 apparently normal patients as a control group. All patients and control groups were assessed for their complete medical history and comprehensive physical examination, fasting & post-prandial blood glucose, urea, creatinine, lipid profile, CRP, insulin and fetuin-A.

Results: There was a very significant increase in serum insulin, serum fetuin A and HOMA-IR in diabetics compared to the control group. There is a significant positive correlation between serum fetuin A and serum insulin, FBG, HbA1c and serum CRP. Also significant positive correlations between HOMA-IR and serum fetuin A, serum insulin and HbA1c were found.

Conclusions: We conclude that fetuin-A may play a role in the pathogenesis of type II DM, and serum High fetuin-A has a strong association with IR and glycemic control in type II diabetes patients. we recommend establishing the possibility of using fetuin-A as a predictor of insulin resistance in type II diabetes patients.

KEYWORDS

C-reactive protein, diabetes mellitus, fetuin-A, insulin resistance

Combination Early Initiation of Breastfeeding and Oxytocin Massage Increases Prolactin Levels

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breastmilk (ASI) is the best food for babies up to 2 years of age or older. By providing breast milk (ASI) reduces the risk of various infections and other diseases. Aim : To identify the effect of the combination of IMD and Oxytocin Massage on Prolactin Hormone Levels in Post-partum Women.

Method: This research design is quasy experimental with Post Test Only Control Group Design. The sample of this research was taken by simple random sampling of 40 postpartum who were then divided into 4 groups consisting of 1 control group and 3 treatment groups. The dependent variable was early breastfeeding initiation and oxytocin massage, while the dependent variable was the level of the hormone prolactin. Measurement of the hormone prolactin levels through serum taken on day 3 post partum. Prolactin hormone levels were examined at the Kedungdoro Laboratory using the ELFA method.

Results: Anova test results in the four groups resulted in a p-value < 0.05 (0.000), which means that there was a significant difference in the mean prolactin levels between the control group and the treatment group.

Conclusions: All normal postpartum mothers are given a combination of IMD and oxytocin massage so that it can increase the hormone prolactin and the success of exclusive breastfeeding.

KEYWORDS

early initiation of breastfeeding, oxytocin message, prolactin hormone

Experiences and Coping of Cancer Patients Undergoing Radiotherapy: A Qualitative Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aim of this study was to understand experiences and coping of cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy.

Method: Semi-structured, face-to-face interviews were conducted with 30 cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy who stayed in Indonesia Cancer Foundation. The interviews were conducted continuously until data saturation was achieved. All Interviews were recorded, and transcribed using conventional content analysis.

Results: As a result of analysis, the data were categorized into 5 main themes including 'feeling of health condition, 'symptom of cancer', 'hope after radiotherapy', 'family support', and 'spirituality'. Furthermore, participants described that after they were diagnosed cancer, their role changed and they focused to cope with cancer and its treatment. They received support from family and social circles.

Conclusions: Present findings emphasize that patients with cancer facing challenges from being diagnosed and when receiving cancer treatment. Family support and spirituality are values that reinforce the patients to cope better with cancer and its treatment.

KEYWORDS

cancer, coping, life experience. radiotherapy, family support

A Systematic Review of The Prevention of Leprosy Transmission by Chemoprophylaxis

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Elimination of leprosy remains a global health problem seen from new case detection rate. The large number of new case detection rate indicate the occurrence of transmission. Transmission of leprosy in humans by a contact, an individual who is in prolonged association with an index case of leprosy. Patient contact has a high risk potential to be infected. Chemoprophylaxis is introduced and implemented as a preventive strategy. Chemoprophylaxis can be administered either to individual high risk contact or as a blanket intervention of the entire population in the endemic areas. The aim of this study was to determine the prevention of leprosy transmission by chemoprophylaxis in empirical studies in the last ten years

Method: Studies published from 2010 to 2020 was accessed and reviewed. The databases searched in Scopus, ProQuest, PubMed, CINAHL, JSTOR, and Science Direct. Eight studies were identified match the inclusion criteria and titles, abstract, full-texts, methodology were assessed for eligibility of the study.

Results: This study identified a protective effect of chemoprophylaxis was only significant in the first two years after implementation. Provide chemoprophylaxis to the mass population effective in high endemic areas, whereas in non endemic areas of leprosy it is effective in close contacts.

Conclusions: Chemoprophylaxis has an protective effect in reducing the incidence of leprosy statistically in endemic and non-endemic areas. To have a sustainable impact for more than 2 years, chemoprophylaxis needs to be combined with other techniques.

KEYWORDS

chemoprophylaxis, prevention of transmission, leprosy, rifampicin

Lung Inspiration Capacity in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Patients in Intensive Coronary Care Unit

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) is a cardiac surgery performed by grafting the aortic artery into blocked coronary arteries to expand blood flow to the heart so that oxygen-rich blood can reach the heart muscles. One of the complications in post CABG patients is a decrease in the inspiratory capacity of pulmonary function which can cause atelectasis. Efforts to prevent atelectasis are by doing breathing exercises using a spirometry incentive device. This study aimed to determine the differences in pulmonary inspiratory capacity before and after surgery in CABG patients.

Method: This research uses a quantitative method of documentation study with a retrospective approach. The sample used was 177 patient medical record documents. The inclusion criteria for the patient's medical record with a single CABG procedure, and the exclusion criteria for medical records with the patient's death status after the CABG procedure. The instrument used was a questionnaire filled out by the researcher. Data analysis using the Wilcoxon Test.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant difference in the inspiratory capacity of the lungs between before the CABG action and after the CABG action ($p = 0.000$) with a difference of 11.19.

Conclusions: This study concludes that there are statistical and clinical differences in the pulmonary inspiratory capacity before and after CABG so that nurses need to modify the outcome criteria in developing a nursing care plan related to the inspiratory capacity of CABG patients. It is hoped that future studies can examine breathing exercises to increase the capacity of pulmonary inspiration in CABG patients.

KEYWORDS

CABG, inspiration lung capacity, spirometry incentive

Analysis Use of Gadgets with Toddler Development (2 - 4 Years)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The high rate of developmental delays (2-4 years) in Gembongan Village, Blitar Regency. The development of toddlers is still doubtful / deviant / late. The purpose of this study was analyze the relationship between the use of gadgets and the development of toddlers (2 - 4 years).

Method: The research design used correlational analytic with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all mothers and toddlers (2 - 4 years) with a sample size of 48 respondents who were taken using simple random sampling technique. The independent variable is the use of gadgets while the dependent variable is the development of toddlers (2 - 4 years). The instruments are the observation sheet and KPSP. Data analysis using Spearman Rank.

Results: The results showed that a small proportion of respondents (20.8%) medium and high use of gadgets with the development of toddlers were categorized as deviant and doubtful. The value of sig (p) = 0.008, α = 0.05, $p < \alpha$, then H1 is accepted, meaning that there is a strong enough relationship between the use of gadgets and the development of children aged 2-4 years.

Conclusions: The longer and more frequent use of gadgets can affect the development of toddlers 2 - 4 years old. So, with this research it becomes a reference or literature for the midwifery profession to in order to provide insights to parents to reduce the use of gadgets in toddler.

KEYWORDS

use of gadgets, development, toddler

Effect of Spiritual Counseling Against Spiritual Well-Being Among HIV/AIDS Patient at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV/AIDS disease inflicted various problems, such as physical, social, emotional and spiritual problems, physical problems were caused by the progressive decrease in body immunity so that people diagnosed HIV/AIDS (ODHA) were prone to bacterial infections or other opportunistic diseases. The majority of HIV AIDS patients experienced depression and other emotional disorders that affected their life quality. Because of that, it was necessary to conduct additional efforts through fulfilling spiritual wellbeing which had not been much studied. This study was aimed to determine the effect of spiritual counseling towards spiritual well-being among HIV/AIDS patient at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital.

Method: This research use quasi experimental design with one group pre-posttest without control; Sample were taken by purposive sampling technique and 18 patients were involved with the criteria of Moslem HIV/AIDS patients. The spiritual well-being levels were measured using The Functional Assessment of Chronic Illnes Therapy - Spiritual Well-Being Scale. Data were analyzed using the paired t-test.

Results: 18 respondents who had been given the similar intervention, namely spiritual counseling, showed the average result for the pre-test about 14.28 while the average for the post-test was about 36.44 with a median of 15.00 for the pre-test and 36.50 for the post-test. The deviation standard of the pre-test showed 2.824 and the post-test was 2.382. Then, the minimum score of pre-test was 8 and the maximum score was 20, whereas the minimum score for the post-test was 31 and the maximum score was 40 and the patients responded positively by showing the differences before and after being given the intervention.

Conclusions: There were Spiritual Well-Being differences before and after being given Spiritual Counseling among HIV/AIDS patietns in Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital.

KEYWORDS

HIV/AIDS, spiritual counseling, spiritual well-being

Effectiveness of Family Mentoring Model to Decrease Blood Pressure of Hypertensive Clients in The Working Area of Mojokerto District Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is the most common disease and usually arises without complaints so many clients do not know that they have suffered from hypertension. Until now Hypertension is still a major problem and is the first cause of death in the world. This study aims to find out the Effectiveness of Family Mentoring Model against decreased Blood Pressure of hypertensive clients.

Method: The research design used quasi-Randomized Control Group Pre Test Post Test Design experiments on 120 hypertensive clients using purposive sampling. Model interventions are given for 8 weeks and home visits are made once a week. Data analysis using paired t test.

Results: The results showed that the model intervention effectively lowers the blood pressure of hypertensive clients. This was indicated by a systolic blood pressure decrease of 18.8 mmHg significantly after the model intervention and significantly different (p_value : 0.0001). Diastolic blood pressure showed a significant decrease of 11.1 mmHg after model intervention and significantly different (p_value : 0.0001).

Conclusions: This model is recommended to be implemented in all areas of of work of public health centers as an effort to control hypertension.

KEYWORDS

mentoring model, hypertensive client, blood pressure

Description Implementation of Five Rights to Drug Administration by Nurses in a Private Hospital in West Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study have purposed to observe nurses behavior to implement of five rights. The first survey with observation to ten nurses in an inpatient department showed 50% of them did not follow hospital standard operating procedure when administrating the drugs to patients, more of them not followed five rights check before, that will be harmful for patients.

Method: This study used quantitative descriptive method. Sample for this study is purposive sampling, researchers have observed 33 nurses in third departments as Emergency, Inpatient and Intensive Care Unit departments in a private hospital in west Indonesia. An instrument used hospital standard operating procedure document (Hospital's SOP). Researchers observed nurses without the nurses knowing when the day observing will began.

Results: 84.84% of them have had working experience more than a year in hospital. 18.8% of nurses didn't check the point of right patient, 12.12% didn't check the right drug, 18.18% didn't check the right dose, 9.09% didn't given the medication at the right time and 3.03% didn't give the drug with the right route.

Conclusions: From the 33 nurses, 33.33% didn't follow hospital standard operating procedure with implementing all five rights check before when administrating the drugs to patients

KEYWORDS

five rights, nurses, observation

Relationship of Knowledge Family Early Detection of Stroke with Golden Period for Stroke Patients in Installation of Emergency (IGD) Rumkitbang Brawijaya Lawang Malang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many patients who come to the emergency department are already in conditions outside the golden period, this increasing patient mortality, this is due to the late arrival of the patient to health services, lack of family knowledge about emergency stroke. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of knowledge with the golden period of stroke patients at Rumkitbang Brawijaya Malang.

Method: This research design is a correlation analytic. The population in this study were all families of stroke patients in IGD Rumkitbang Brawijaya Malang. There were 68 respondents, with a sample size of 55 respondents with accidental sampling technique. The independent variable is knowledge, while the dependent variable is the Golden period. The analysis used is Chi square.

Results: Based on the results of the research most of the respondents with high knowledge (47.3%) and most of the respondents with the golden period were fast as many as 32 respondents (58.2%) in Rumkitbang Brawijaya Lawang. The results showed that $p = 0.000$ with p value < 0.05 , so that H_1 was accepted and H_0 was rejected, which means that there was a relationship between knowledge and the golden period in IGD Rumkitbang Brawijaya Malang.

Conclusions: When knowledge about stroke is good, family members will immediately take him to the hospital so that the golden period is fast less than 3 hours.

KEYWORDS

knowledge, golden period, family, stroke

Does Very Early Mobilization (VEM) Had Effect For Stroke : An Integrative Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Discussion factors affecting the effectiveness of very early mobilization (VEM) for stroke patients.

Method: An integrative review in PubMed / MEDLINE, CINAHL, Proquest, and Elsevier databases, between 2011 and 2020.

Results: 13 published articles were selected, with significant production in English. Immobilization is a condition that often occurs in stroke patients who are treated in the ICU. Very early mobilization (VEM) has been shown to reduce complications associated with a critical illness. This therapy presents a unique challenge when performed in the NICU room, as it is performed earlier after stroke onset.

Conclusions: This therapy has various effects because it depends on different disease processes and management. Patients with acute neurological injuries such as acute ischemic stroke, aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage, intracerebral hemorrhage, and neurotrauma have had mixed results. Things that need to be considered for developing an initial mobility program in the NICU, including changes in position and exercise, symptom onset to initiation of early mobilization, type of exercise, and exercise intensity.

KEYWORDS

very early mobilization, stroke

Analysis of The Ability of Nurses in Implementing Airway Breathing Management on Patients in Respiratory Activities

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Handling of emergency patients holds an important role in determining the success of aid, in the emergency room nurses are required to provide fast, precise, and careful service in handling emergency cases. One of the successes in handling respiratory emergency cases is the action of Airway Breathing Management, handling Airway Breathing is the first priority because if it is not handled it will result in rapid death, and immediate treatment needs to be done. This study aims to determine the ability of nurses regarding airway breathing management in respiratory emergency patients.

Method: This research is a descriptive research type. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling, the number of samples obtained was 48 respondents. Data collection using observation sheets and airway breathing management questionnaires.

Results: The results showed that most of the respondents had good abilities, namely as many as 35 respondents (72.9%), enough as many as 9 respondents (18.75%) and 4 respondents who were less. This is influenced by the level of education, most of the nurses have an S1 education. Most of the respondents were women, almost 30–40 years old, and working 5–10 years.

Conclusions: It was concluded that most of the nurses' ability to do about Airway Breathing Management measures for respiratory emergency had a good ability, this is because almost all respondents have BTCLS certificates and other supporting certificates. The better the nurse's ability to take Airway Breathing Management Actions so that emergency actions can be handled properly.

KEYWORDS

airway breathing management, respiratory emergency.

The effect of Quality of Life Program for Elderly Women Suffering from Uterine Prolapse after Surgery

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Uterine prolapse is a highly prevalent disorder affecting as many as 50% of women above 60 years representing the vast majority presenting for management of this condition. Aim: to evaluate the effect of QOL program on elderly women suffering from uterine prolapsed after surgery.

Method: A quasi experimental research design was adopted to conduct this study. This study was carried out at two settings: Gynecological out patients' clinics in El Demerdash University hospital and El- Galaa hospital. A purposive sample used in this study, the total number was 116 elderly women they represent about 5% from the total attending in the two outpatient clinics hospitals are chosen randomly. Structured interview consisted of Socio-demographic characteristics, history of past chronic disease and medications, day time problems caused by uterine prolapsed and body mass index (BMI). It related to women knowledge about uterine prolapsed. It consisted of tool generates scores in four domains of QOL – physical, psychological, social and environmental health and Beck's Depression Inventory to assess depression.

Results: Showed that there were highly statistical significant difference throughout intervention program (pre & post) among the studied sample regarding their (physical, social & psychological) QOL.

Conclusions: improvement in the knowledge score for prolapsed uterus women post QOL program implementation and significant difference in all aspects of QOL (physical, social & psychological) post-operative and post QOL program implementation. Developing programs that are focused on early health care for UP. Through family planning and health education programs targeting women, as well as women empowerment programs for prevention of UP, it will be possible to restore quality of life related to UP.

KEYWORDS

quality of life, elderly, prolapsed uterus

Perception of Installation of Post-Action Mechanical Restraints in Among Patient with Violence Behavior in Public Mental Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Restraint is an action taken by health professionals to patients with mental disorders in psychiatric emergencies. The installation of restraints has several effects, namely that it can trigger the formation of negative feelings in the patient, which can cause death, experience psychological distress, trigger attacks, and can damage the therapeutic relationship between patient and nurse. This study aims to explore the patient's perceptions of violent behavior about the installation of post-treatment mechanical restraints in the Public Mental Hospital in Surabaya.

Method: Descriptive qualitative method with a phenomenological approach was used. Respondents in this study were 9 respondents with violent behavior problems with a history of restraints at Public Mental Hospital in Surabaya. Data collection was carried out through observation, interview, and documentation techniques. The data analysis techniques used include data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

Results: The results showed that respondents had a negative perception of restrain measures. Most of the respondents carried out restrain measures due to tantrums which led to environmental damage. The duration of restrain installation in respondents averaged 7-9 hours. The description of patient perceptions regarding post-action restrain installation shows that most respondents have feelings of anger and annoyance, fear, deterrence, and feel that their self-esteem is low.

Conclusions: In sum, this study can be used as a reference in the implementation of comprehensive nursing care for patients with restraints, so that the negative impact of installing mechanical restraints can be minimized.

KEYWORDS

perception, violent behavior, mechanical restraints

Description of Factors of Influence The Implementation of Nurse Therapy Group Activities Regional Mental Hospital Abepura

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Activity group therapy is one of the therapeutic modalities that do nurse to a group of clients who have the same nursing. Activities are used as therapy, and group is used as the target of care. The purpose of this study is to Know the factors that influence nurses to the implementation of the Activity Group Therapy at the Regional Mental Hospital Abepura.

Method: The method used is quantitative research with descriptive analytic approach. This research sampling technique with a total sampling. Samples were selected according to the criteria as much as 76 people. Data collection used questionnaires. Analyzed data with distribution of frequency.

Results: The knowledge nurses about 59.2% Activity Group Therapy with good category, 76.3% of nurses motivation in carrying out Activity Group Therapy with good category, respectively 50% of the workload of nurses with mild or severe category, and 55.3,% performance of nurses in the implementation of Activity Group Therapy with both categories.

Conclusions: Are advised to do continued research on the importance of applying the provision of nursing interventions with Activity Group Therapy.

KEYWORDS

nursing, mental, activity group therapy

Effect of Multiple Sclerosis Supportive Program on Mothers' Self-Management during Postpartum Period

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aim of the current study is to determine the effect of multiple sclerosis supportive program on mothers' self-management during the postpartum period.

Method: A quasi-experimental design was utilized. Purposive sample of seventy primigravida pregnant women was divided into two groups, the study and the control groups, 35 women for each, recently diagnosed with multiple sclerosis (i.e. within 5 years), between 35-37 weeks' gestation, singleton, and age ranged between 20-40 years old were recruited. Data was gathered utilized; 1) A structured interview schedule, 2) Multiple Sclerosis Self-Management Scale- Revised (MSSM-R), 3) Functional Independence Measure (FIM), and 4) Follow up assessment sheet. Procedure: there were two preparation sessions; the first session during pregnancy was an open conversation about her delivery, how to brace herself, the true symptoms of labor pains and the types of delivery. While the key topics of the second session were nature of the postpartum cycle, breast feeding advantages, family planning approaches, the relapses that can occur within the first three months postpartum, the various ways of managing the symptoms that arise as a result the relapses, the diagnosis and follow-up plan.

Results: Results denoted that there was a noticeable statistical differences between both groups in term of self management in 6th and 12th weeks post partum, the improvements were related to mothers' relationships with their health care providers, and knowledge and information they gained about multiple sclerosis during this transitional phase.

Conclusions: Conducting multidisciplinary program to follow and counsel mothers with MS may be helpful in enhancing self management throughout the three months postpartum period.

KEYWORDS

multiple sclerosis, supportive program, self-management, postpartum period

Bacteria that Cause Nosocomial Infections in Operating Rooms and Surgical Treatment Rooms of The Wamena Daeeah General Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Postoperative patients hospitalized for a long time because of frequent infections in the surgical wound. Identification of bacteria causing nosocomial infections in the operating room and surgical treatment room of RSUD Wamena. Obyective research to find out the types of bacteria that cause nosocomial infections in the operating room and in the surgical ward.

Method: This type of research is cross sectional using quantitative methods, namely cross-checking the presence of bacteria that cause nosocomial infections in the operating room and surgical treatment room of RSUD Wamena. The population in this study were all types of bacteria found in the operating room and surgical treatment room of RSUD Wamena. While the samples in this study were bacteria that grew on petri dishes placed in the operating room and surgical treatment room of RSUD Wamena, the variable used was the independent variable by performing the statistical test was the biochemical test.

Results: The results show that there are gram-negative bacteria, the form of small rod bacteria with the proteus penneri and proteus mirabilis types, in the operating room and surgical treatment room of RSUD Wamena.

Conclusions: There are bacteria that cause nosocomial infection in the operating room and in the surgical ward of RSUD Wamena.

KEYWORDS

bacteria, infections, nosocomial

The Relationship between Parents Knowledge and Attitude toward Early Sex Education in Pre School Children

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Children have the right to get correct information about sex education early because the libido's growth start from their childhood. More over, early sex education is one of solution to prevent a sexual violence against children that appears to be happened more often recently. The purpose research to know the relationship between parents' knowledge and attitude toward early sex education in preschool children of Hang tuah kindergarten Hamadi Jayapura.

Method: Design research was descriptive and analysis research with cross sectional approach using Spearman rank test with correlation strength of $\geq 0,90$. Samples were selected using non- probability sampling techniques and samples were recruited by purposive sampling method. Sample size is 47 and instrument in this research use questioner.

Results: Knowledge frekuention toward early sex education is under 61,7% , attitude frekuention toward early sex education is under 4,3 % and correlation between knowledge and attitude toward early sex education is 0,22.

Conclusions: That there was relationship between parents' knowledge and attitude toward early sex education in preschool children of Hang Tuah kindergarten Hamadi Jayapura. Parents are first key figures for children to get an early sex education.

KEYWORDS

knowledge, attitude, early sex education, preschool children

The Correlation between Knowledge and Nurse Attitude on The Implementation of The Playing Therapy in General Hospital at Wamena

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Playing therapy is one of intervention to decrease the worry f the children. Research purpose was to determine the relation of knowledge and nurse attitude on the implementation of the playing therapy in General Hospital at Wamena.

Method: Research was descriptive correlation with cross sectional. Population of this research was all nurses in children room and sample consists 22 people in General Hospital at Wamena.

Results: Chi-square test found there were nocorrelation between knowledge and playing therapy (p-value = 0,176>0,05) and nocorrelation between attitude and playing therapy (p-value = 0,097>0,05).It can be concluded that the knowledge and attitudes of nurse not related to playing therapy.

Conclusions: It is suggested to conduct the next research of nurse motivation on the implementation of the playing therapy in Wamena Public Health.

KEYWORDS

playing therapy, knowledge, attitude

A Study Observation of Induction Procedure with Incidence of Hemorrhage Post Partum at Pervaginam Labor The Head Presentation in Public Hospital Gambiran Kediri

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hemorrhage post partum the leading cause of maternal death in the developing world. One factor causes it is the act of labor induction (oxytocin drip). The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship procedure of induction with event of hemorrhage post partum at pervaginam labor the head presentation in Public Hospital Gambiran Kediri.

Method: This method of research is an observational study with an approach Case Control. The populations under study were all birth mother amounted to 32 mother's. Samples by using purposive sampling techniques on a case groups of 15 respondents and the control group of 15 respondents who met the criteria inclusion. The variabel under study is the procedure of induction and the incidence of hemorrhage post partum. Data collection using observation sheet. Data analysis used Chi-Square test with $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results: The results showed that in half of the induction treatment (oxytocin drip), 15 respondents (50%) were induced by the induction treatment (oxytocin drip) and 15 respondents (50%) were not induced by the induction treatment (oxytocin drip). Most of the 17 respondents (56.7%) occurred hemorrhage post partum. The results of the analysis using Chi-Square showed a p-value of 0.010 which was less than α (0.05) which mean that there was a relationship procedure of induction procedure with incidence of hemorrhage post partum at pervaginam labor the head presentation in Public Hospital Gambiran Kediri.

Conclusions: The induction of oxytocin drip can increase the uterus's contractions more frequently and more strongly. The oxytocin being used incorrectly can cause fatigue in the myometrium muscles, causing the uterus to become incapable of constricting, blood grocers in the open plasenta implants have not been wadged by uterus muscles to cause hemorrhage post partum.

KEYWORDS

hemorrhage post partum , procedure of induction, pervaginam labor the head presentation

Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT-I) towards Insomnia and Sugar Blood Levels to Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) often suffer from insomnia due to metabolic disorders. This research objective are to analyze the influence of CBT-I towards insomnia and blood sugar and to determine correlation between insomnia and blood sugar to patients with DM in PHC Balowerti Kediri.

Method: Research design was queasy-experiment control using time series. Four times before and after examination carried out CBT-I to ensure internal validity. The samples were 43 respondents using simple random sampling. Data were collected using Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) and glukotes, then analyzed using the Mann-Whitney, Spearman's Rho and Linear Regression.

Results: CBT-I decreased insomnia effectively ($p = 0.000$) and blood sugar levels two hours post pandial on first day ($p = 0.000$), second day ($p = 0.018$) and forth day ($p = 0.011$).

Conclusions: There was influence of CBT-I towards insomnia and CBT-I towards blood sugar on first day, second day, and forth day. There was correlation between insomnia and blood sugar on first day, second day, and forth day. The nurse advises that giving CBT-I to patients with DM who suffered insomnia. The further research is advisable to control the anxiety factor and other confounding variables.

KEYWORDS

CBT-I, insomnia, blood sugar, diabetes mellitus

The Effect of Wound Diabetic Cleansing using Binahong Leaf Stew on Odour and Exudate in Poso District

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetic foot ulcer is one of the main complications of diabetes mellitus. The incidence of diabetic wound infection causes an increase in the amount of exudate and odor in the wound. Wound cleansing using herbal plants can be useful for reducing odors and exudates, one of which is binahong. This study aims to determine the effect of wound cleansing using binahong decoction on odor and exudate in diabetic ulcers in Poso regency.

Method: Quasi experimental research design with pre-test post-test control group design. The research sample was 30 diabetic patients in Poso Regency. The study was conducted from July to October 2020 at the Poso Regional General Hospital and Wound Care Clinic using purposive sampling technique with: diabetic ulcers grade III to IV according to Wagner's classification, good general condition, not having anemia and the patient's blood sugar level <300gr / dl. The analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis using Chi Square test with significance p value 0.05. Research ethics from the Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health number.

Results: after wound cleansing intervention in the NaCl group 0.9% there was 20% strong odor and the binahong + NaCl group 0.9% strong odor was not there (p = 0.010). The NaCl group was 0.9% serous exudate type 60% while in the binahong + NaCl group 0.9% was the 40% serous exudate type (p = 0.025). For the number of exudates in the NaCl group of 0.9%, the large category was 13.3%, the binahong + NaCl group of 0.9%, the number of exudates in the large category was not there (p = 0.135).

Conclusions: The analysis showed that there are differences in odor and type of exudate between the two groups, but there is no difference in the number of exudates between the two groups.

KEYWORDS

diabetic ulcer, binahong, odor, exudate

**INNOVATION
IN RESEARCH
PRACTICE**

Health Cadre Education on Providing Stunting Risk Family Assistance toward Children in Public Health Centre Mepanga's

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study aims to see the effect of education on health cadres in helping families at risk of having stunting children in the Work Area of the Mepanga Community Health Center, Parigi Moutong Regency in 2020.

Method: The research method used was a quasi non-randomized pre and post-test-only control design experiment with the independent variable. Education of cadres training uses a pocketbook. The dependent variable is knowledge, attitudes, and skills to help families risk having stunting children. The sample used was 40 health cadres scattered in the work area of Mepanga Community Health Center, Parigi Moutong Regency, with a purposive sampling technique. The data analysis technique used was the Wilcoxon test and paired sample t-test.

Results: The results of p-value pretest-posttest showed that knowledge, attitudes, and skills of health cadres were 0,000 smaller than the significance level of 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), and the mean score for each variable obtained after health cadres' education was greater than before education.

Conclusions: There is an effect of education on health cadres in helping families at risk of having stunting children in the Work Area of the Mepanga Community Health Center, Parigi Moutong Regency in 2020.

It means that education for health cadres through pocketbooks effectively increases the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of health cadres in helping families at risk of having stunted children.

KEYWORDS

stunting, education for health cadres

The Influence Of Seft Therapy On Blood Sugar, Urinary Acid And Cholesterol Rate In Teachers In Ampibabo

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Spiritual emotional freedom technique* (SEFT) is a stress management technique, non-pharmacological complementary medicine, and a form of mind-body therapy from complementary therapy. SEFT is a technique of combining the body's energy system (energy medicine) and spiritual healing by using tapping on certain points on the body. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of SEFT therapy on blood glucose, uric acid and cholesterol levels in teachers in Ampibabo district.

Method: This research was conducted in Ampibabo Subdistrict, Parigi Moutong Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in August-November 2018. The research design used Quasi Experimental, pretest-posttest control group design. Samples were obtained using purposive sampling technique with inclusion criteria; have blood glucose levels, or uric acid or cholesterol more than normal, aged ≥ 40 years. The exclusion criteria were; was not present at the pre-test, did not attend SEFT therapy training and is taking drugs to lower blood glucose or uric acid, or cholesterol. There were 32 people who met the inclusion criteria who were divided into 2 groups, 16 people in the case group and 16 people in the control group. Ethic Research from Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu Number: LB.01.01/KE/008/III/2018

Results: Blood glucose levels decreased in the case group from 147.8 mg / dl to 116.3 mg / dl and in the control group from 145.4 mg / dl to 143.8 mg/dl. The results of statistical tests showed significant differences before and after the intervention in the intervention group with p value < 0.05 . The mean uric acid also decreased in the case group from 6.1 mg / dl to 4.9 mg/dl, and in the control group from 7.2 mg / dl to 6.8 mg / dl. The results of statistical tests showed that there were significant differences before and after the intervention in the case group with p value < 0.05 . Cholesterol decreased in the case group from 251 mg / dl to 186 mg / dl and the control group from 231 mg / dl to 229.5 mg / dl.

Conclusions: There is an effect of the application of SEFT therapy on blood glucose, uric acid and cholesterol levels. Suggestion: effort to decrease blood glucose levels, uric acid and cholesterol can be achieved with the intervention application of SEFT therapy.

KEYWORDS

Seft, blood glucose, uric acid, cholesterol

Analysis of Risk Factors for the Incidence of Anemia in Adolescent Girl Students At the State Vocational High School 6 Palu

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia is a health problem most often encountered in developing countries with a prevalence of 40-88%. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO), 25-40% of young women in Southeast Asia have anemia. The prevalence of anemia in women aged 13-18 years in Indonesia is 23%. Adolescent girl students are at a higher risk of experiencing anemia than male one not only due to monthly female's menstrual cycles but improper diet habits as well. To the teenager girls, anemia will have an impact on decreasing learning concentration, decreased physical fitness, susceptibility to infection, decreased enthusiasm for learning and achievement, impaired growth, and will become high-risk prospective mothers. The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors for anemia in adolescent girl students at State's Vocational High School 6 Palu.

Methods: This type of study was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional study design, where the measurement of the variables was carried out only once at a time. The population in this study were adolescent girl students at class X and XI SMK Negeri 6 Palu with a total sample of 160 people.

Results: The bivariate analysis showed that the risk factors which were proven as risk factors for anemia were diet (OR = 9.60), iron intake (OR = 5.36), nutritional status (OR = 5.19), and length of menstruation (OR = 10.83). Multivariate analysis showed that menstrual duration was the most dominant risk factor for anemia (OR = 16.50).

Conclusion: Dietary habit, iron intake, nutritional status and menstrual duration are the risk factors for anemia in adolescent girl students at SMK Negeri 6 Palu, with menstrual duration as the most dominant risk factor for anemia (OR = 16.50).

KEYWORDS

risk factors, anemia, adolescent girl

Stunting Control Model For The First 1000 Days Of Life To 2 Years of Age In Jayabakti Village, Pagimana District, Luwuk District, Banggai Regency of Central Sulawesi Province

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is a form of growth failure (growth faltering) due to the accumulation of nutritional insufficiency that lasts a long time from pregnancy to 24 months of age. In this case, parents are one of the factors that can control early stunting prevention. This study aims to know the knowledge and attitudes of fertile aged couples about stunting control during the first 1000 days of life to 2 years in Jayabakti Village, Pagimana District, Luwuk Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi Province.

Method: The research method used is a quasi non-randomized pre and posttest only control design experiment. The independent variable is giving intervention with lecture method and booklet method on stunting control models while the dependent variable is the knowledge and attitudes of fertile age couples about the stunting control model. The sample used was 40 of fertile age couples in Jayabakti Village, Pagimana District, Luwuk Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi Province with population sampling technique. The data analysis technique used is to use parametric statistical with paired sample t-test.

Results: The results showed that was an influence of the intervention model both the lecture method and the booklet method on knowledge and attitudes of fertile aged couples about stunting control during the first 1000 days of life to 2 years in Jayabakti Village, Pagimana District, Luwuk Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. This is evidenced by the results of the paired sample t-test for each variable which shows the p-value pretest-posttest lecture method and p-value pretest-posttest booklet method on the knowledge and attitudes of fertile age couples is 0,000 smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (p 8,825 and attitudes 71,200 > 43,700, while the knowledge booklet method was 16,500 > 8,825 and attitudes 88,500 > 43,700, which means that the effective intervention increases knowledge and attitudes of reproductive-age couples regarding stunting control during the first 1000 days of life to 2 years.

Conclusions: there is an effect of giving counseling on the cerama method and booklet method in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of fertile aged couples towards stunting.

KEYWORDS

stunting, stunting control, lecture method, booklet

The Effectiveness of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting On Blood Glucose In Diabetes Mellitus Patients with Sedentary Lifestyle

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Interrupting Prolonged Sitting is an easy and effective intervention to control blood glucose in diabetes mellitus patients with a sedentary lifestyle. Light Walking and Simple Resistance Activity are activities that can reduce mortality and morbidity in diabetes mellitus patients. The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting on blood glucose in Diabetes Mellitus patients with a sedentary lifestyle

Method: Literature was collected from six databases such as Scopus, Proquest, Science Direct, and SAGE for 10 years (2010-2020). Eleven articles met inclusion criteria. for studies investigating the effectiveness of Interrupting Prolonged Sitting on diabetes mellitus patients with a sedentary lifestyle.

Results: 240 citation was identified, 11 studies met inclusion criteria. There were 10 articles using RCT and 1 article using experimental design. Interrupting Prolonged Sitting was effective for controlling blood glucose in diabetes mellitus patients with a sedentary lifestyle.

Conclusions: Interrupting Prolonged Sitting in diabetes mellitus patient with a sedentary lifestyle improves to controlling the blood glucose by reducing prolonged sitting with activity.

KEYWORDS

interrupting prolonged sitting, glucose, diabetes mellitus

Maternal Characteristics as Predictors For Birth Of Low Birth Weight (LBW)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of low birth weight (LBW) is influenced by internal factors of the mother and ANC (Antenatal Care). LBW is the underlying cause of two thirds of neonatal deaths. The main determinants of LBW were maternal age, gestational age, gestational distance, number of antenatal care and the incidence of anemia during pregnancy. LBW was defined as an infant weighing <2500 grams, regardless of gestational age. The purpose of this study was to analyze maternal characteristics as predictors of birth that gave birth to low birth weight (LBW).

Method: This research design uses a correlation analytic design. The population was all 128 mothers who gave birth to low birth weight babies at RSI Sakinah Mojokerto, the sampling used was purposive sampling. Data were collected using medical record data instruments. The analysis using descriptive analysis, chi square and multiple logistic regression.

Results: The results show that the maternal characteristics that had an effect were the gestational age of the mother at 20-38 weeks with an OR of 7.02 (2.69 - 18.35), the pregnancy interval <2 years with an OR value of 2.55 (1.37 - 4.75) , the frequency of ANC examinations with an OR value of 3.84 (2.25-6.56) and the incidence of anemia in mothers with an OR value of 3.29 (1.45 - 7, 49).

Conclusions: Prevention of LBW needs to be done since pregnancy, improving the nutrition of pregnant women so that it can reduce the incidence of LBW.

KEYWORDS

low birth weight, gestational age, gestational distance, antenatal care, anemia

Evaluation of Nutrition Fulfillment of Pregnant Women before and after Giving Nutrition Education Model during Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mojokerto is an industrial city which contribute 40% of the total reproductive age female employees in the East Java region. The health status of pregnant women in industrial areas must be considered in order to produce a superior Indonesian generation, especially during pandemic. Improving the nutritional status of pregnant women can be pursued through nutritional education for pregnant women. Through proper nutrition education, it is hoped that it will change the pattern of fulfilling mother's nutrition during pregnancy. This study aims to determine the differences in nutrition fulfillment patterns of pregnant women, before and after nutrition education.

Method: The research design used the "Quasi-experimental pre-post design". The sample of this research was pregnant women in industrial areas as many as 51 respondents. Treatment in the form of nutrition education for pregnant women was given after identifying knowledge, nutritional behavior and Hb levels of mother. The data obtained was processed by the SPSS test using the paired T-Test for pre and post data on the knowledge and behavior of respondents.

Results: The result showed that the knowledge of pregnant women increased by 73% after treatment, the increase in behavior increased by 78%. This study proves that the nutrition education model for pregnant women in industrial areas has a positive correlation with maternal nutrition knowledge and nutritional.

Conclusions: it was concluded that mothers had to change nutrition pattern so that nutritional status was adequate.

KEYWORDS

nutrition education model, knowledge, behavior

Effect of Self instruction Guidelines on Awareness of Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a significant public health problem. It is a long-term autoimmune disease, which is characterized by the production of antibodies to components of the cell nucleus. It is a complex multi system disease difficult to monitor. Good self-instruction is essential to managing lupus; as individuals with SLE can improve their prognosis by learning about many aspects of the illness as well as closely monitoring their own health with their care providers. the study was aimed to assess the effect of self-instruction guidelines on awareness of patients with SLE.

Method: a quasi-experimental study was utilized in this study. The study was conducted at the Rheumatology unit at fayoum University Hospital. Subjects were chosen with purposive sample of 128 Adult patients with age from 21 to 45years old and diagnosed with SLE. Data were collected by two tools Health Need Assessment Questionnaire and SLE awareness's quiz.

Results: nearly three quarters of the studied patients had satisfactory awareness level post implementation of self-instruction guidelines.

Conclusions: nearly three quarters of the studied patients had satisfactory awareness level, post implementation of the self-management guidelines. Moreover, there was statistical significant relation between patient's levels of awareness pre and post implementing of self-instruction guidelines. The study recommended that An Arabic guided booklet about SLE should be distributed for each newly admitted patient diagnosed with SLE.

KEYWORDS

self-instruction, guide lines, lupus awareness

Low Back Pain Complaints Of Porters In Terms Of Workloads And Ages In The Kediri Wholesale Market East Java

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Low back pain is a major problem for porters in the Kediri wholesale market, the pain is caused by heavy workloads and age that are not in accordance with workload.

Method: The design of this research is quantitative analytical research with cross-sectional approach and focus of the research is analyzing the relationship between workload and age and complaints of low back pain of porters in the Kediri Wholesale Market. The total sample of 86 respondents was taken by the Simple Random Sampling technique.

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents felt a heavy workload of 48 respondents (55.8%). In addition, a total of 35 respondents (40.7%) felt the workload was in a sufficient category. While a number of 3 respondents (3.5%) felt the workload in the mild category. Most of the respondents were adult workers as many as 65 respondents (75.6%). While a number of 21 respondents (24.4%) were young workers. Most respondents complained of severe pain as many as 46 respondents (53.5%). In addition, 27 respondents (31.4%) complained of moderate pain. While a number of 13 respondents (15.1%) complained of mild pain. The results of the Linear Regression Test show that the workload variable shows that the p-value is $0,000 < 0,05$ and the p-value is $0,044 < 0,05$ for age, so H_0 is rejected so there is a relationship between workload and age with low back complaints pain of porters at the Kediri Wholesale Market.

Conclusions: The porters should comprehend they physical condition and not overworked in order to minimize the risk of low back pain and restore their body conditions.

KEYWORDS

workload, ages, low back pain

The Activity Of Epigallocatechin-3-Gallate (Egcg) Extract Against Weight Lossing In Obesity

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Obesity was overweight exceeds normal body weight. Excessive body weight would make the individual comorbid. Weight loss can be achieved with diet, exercise and medication. Beneficial and safe treatments for health were by consuming green tea containing Epigallocatechin-3gallate (EGCG). This study aims was effect of Epigallocatechin-3gallate on weight loss.

Method: Method used an experimental study with a pre posttest research design. The Population were women of childbearing age who were obese in Mojokerto with a sample size of 125 respondents. Sampling technique used random sampling. Independent variable was EGCG extract and weight loss as the dependent variable. Research instrument used weight scales. Intervention was giving EGCG extract in green tea as much as 2 grams two times a day in the morning and before bedtime containing 625 mg per day. The statistical test used a paired sample T-test.

Results: The data from the research results were obtained by using the observation sheet instrument which was carried out at the pretest time before being given EGCG extract and posttest, which resulted in an average pretest of 73.456 and posttest on day 7 with an average of 72.4080 while the posttest on day 14 with average results 71.9040 average. Paired Samples T-Test showed $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.005$) that there was a significant reduction in body weight in obese women.

Conclusions: Epigallocatechin-3gallate plays a role in inhibiting the activity of digestive enzymes, emulsifying fat in the stomach and duodenum, as well as stimulating thermogenesis and oxidation of body fat so that weight loss occurs.

KEYWORDS

epigallocatechin-3gallate, obesitas, over weight, green tea

Analysis Of The Effect Of Situational Factors In Building Mother's Commitment To Prevention Stunting Actions In Children 2-5 Years Old

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The period of growth and development of toddlers is a *golden age* or golden age because this period is fast and will not be repeated. *Stunting* or short is a condition of failure to thrive that often occurs in toddlers. A commitment to action is needed to make efforts to prevent stunting from being sustainable. Commitment is influenced by various situational factors that exist around the mother. This study aims to determine the effect of situational factors in building commitment to maternal action in preventing *stunting* in children aged 2-5 years in the work area of Arosbaya Public Health Center, Bangkalan Regency.

Method: The research method is studied *observational* with an approach to *cross-sectional*. The population of this research is mothers who have toddlers aged 2-5 years. Obtained 180 mothers as respondents using the formula *rule of the thumb*. The research instrument used a questionnaire with data analysis using ordinal regression.

Results: The results of the data analysis showed that situational factors (parenting culture, health information technology, political conditions, economy, number of children) affected building commitment to maternal prevention *stunting* in children aged 2-5 years ($\text{sig} < \alpha = 0.05$).

Conclusions: It is hoped that health workers can improve the quality and quantity of posyandu service programs to make them more attractive as a means of exchanging information and education for mothers of toddlers to strengthen their commitment to preventing stunting.

KEYWORDS

situational factors, commitment to action, prevention of stunting

Buerger Exercise Reduce the Risk of Neuropathy in People with Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study investigate the effect of routine buerger exercise (BE) reduce the risk of neuropathy of people with diabetes mellitus (DM).

Method: A pre-posttest quasi experimental study between May and August 2018 involving DM patients in primary health center Surabaya was conducted, the intervention group where monitored routine BE or control group with the standard education DM. Michigan Neuropathy Screening Instrument (MNSI) with subjective and objective measurement was used to evaluate the risk of neuropathy.

Results: Participants mean age of 58.2±7.2 years completed the study with similar characteristics. Mean pretest MNSI score for intervention and control group were 3.8±1.7 and 3.9±1.6 respectively, and were not different (P = 0.561). At the end of follow up, significant decrease was observed in the intervention group (2.8±2.2, P = 0.011) but not in control group (4.0±1.9, P=0.947). Physical examination according to MNSI guideline showed a significant reduction in the neuropathy score for the intervention group from 1.8±1.4 at the start to 1.3±1.1 at the end of the study (P< 0.001), but this was not seen in the control group.

Conclusions: BE had a beneficial effect to reduce the risk of neuropathy and symptoms of DM patients with high risk of diabetic foot ulcer.

KEYWORDS

diabetes mellitus, risk neuropathy, buerger exercise

Development of Assessment Instruments for Diabetes Mellitus Patients as Chronic Diseases: Research and Development

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: As a chronic disease, diabetes mellitus (DM) patients tend to seek other treatments such as the use of herbs or other medications. Existing assessment instruments have not prepared data to assess patient behavior regarding the use of complementary medicine. The aim of this study was to develop an assessment instrument for DM patients with the Chronic Care Model (CCM) approach.

Method: The design of this research was Research and Development which consists of 2 stages: the first stage was evaluation and development of instruments and the second stage was testing and recommendations. The subjects of this study were 100 documents of diabetes mellitus patient medical records and 12 nurses.

Results: The assessment instrument was found not specific. The assessment instrument was assessed using a check list, the value of Cronbach's alpha > 0.6 (0.936) and the validity > of the r table 0.444 which means reliable and valid. The assessment instrument developed was more specific and added questions on the use of complementary medicine: type, dose / frequency, and presentation. The second stage tested the use of the instrument based on 3 aspects, namely functionality, efficiency, and usability to 12 nurses, which showed that 100% of the nurses understood the content of the assessment instrument.

Conclusions: The assessment instrument in the outpatient department was not specific, it was developed into a specific instrument for assessing DM patients and was compiled based on the CCM instrument with the added component of the assessment of the use of complementary medicine.

KEYWORDS

assessment instrument, diabetes mellitus, chronic care model

The Effect Of Spiritual-Based Holistic Integrative Early Childhood Education On Stunting Prevention

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem of stunting is a threat to Indonesia, because stunting children are not only affected by physical growth but also brain growth. The effect is that human resources will become unproductive which will disrupt the country's progress. The phenomenon of the incidence of stunting in children under five and under five in Indonesia is not a new thing. The role and involvement of early childhood education in dealing with *stunting* prevention in children in Indonesia can be done through the optimal implementation of *Holistic Integrative* (HI) -based PAUD . In the health and nutrition service dimension in the HI program, the PAUD Unit requires partnerships with various partners, one of which is the closest medical personnel. The typical programs that can be carried out in this dimension vary. For this reason, researchers are interested in researching the application of spiritual-based *Integrative Holistic* PAUD to preventing *stunting* in the city of Surabaya. The purpose of this study is to analyze the application of spiritual-based *Integrative Holistic* PAUD to preventing *stunting* in the city of Surabaya

Method: In this study, a *sequential mixed methods* strategy was used, especially a sequential explanatory strategy. So, the first stage was conducting interviews and then analyzing qualitative data using 13 respondents. The second stage of this research is quantitative with 45 samples of PAUD / Kindergarten General and 45 samples of PAUD / RA.

Results: of this second stage research used comparative test analysis. The sample selection was carried out using purposive sampling technique, the test used in this study was the One Way ANOVA test. The results of the qualitative first stage research related to the implementation of Spiritual-based HI ECD towards stunting prevention obtained 5 themes, namely knowledge, response, social support, perception and intention to carry out. The results of the second stage study the effect of Spiritual-based HI ECD on stunting prevention with $p < 0.005$ (0.014). The population in this study was PAUD in the city of Surabaya and the sample was part of the PAUD in the city of Surabaya.

Conclusions: The results of this study are expected to be taken into consideration to overcome problems related to the stunting reduction program policies and the prevention of stunting.

KEYWORDS

application of spiritual HI ECD, prevention of stunting

Differences Between The Young And Older Married Women Regarding Their Knowledge And Beliefs About Cervical Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women worldwide, and the fourth leading cause of cancer-related deaths globally, with an estimated 569,847 new cases. Cervical cancer ranks as the 13th leading cause of female cancers and is the 10th most common cancer in women aged 15 to 44 years in Egypt with the incidence of new cases 969 diagnosed in 2018. The study aimed to between the young and older married women regarding their knowledge and beliefs about Cervical Cancer.

Method: A descriptive correlational design used to examine relationships between women's age and their knowledge level about cervical cancer. The study conducted at Woman' health Hospital. The data collected by Awareness of the Cervical Cancer Questionnaire.

Results: A total of Three hundred and eighty-nine (n=389) married women completed the survey questionnaire. Knowledge level reflected the correct answers were higher among young groups versus inadequate among the older group and revealed statistical significance difference.

Conclusions: The participants' low knowledge level indicated the urgent need for focus on cervical cancer prevention programs for all age groups and activates the early detection program of cervical cancer to avoid the increase in incidence rate.

KEYWORDS

differences, cervical cancer, knowledge, young, older, women

Systematic Review: Effectiveness Of Peripheral Vascular Access Device (PVAD) Assessment On Prevention Of Plebhitis

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Assessing access to intravenous peripheral devices increases safety in patients receiving intravenous therapy in patients. How is the effectiveness of assessing the access of the insert before placing it on the prevention of phlebitis.

Method: the effectiveness of PVAD assessment on the prevention of Plebhitis using a randomized controlled trial (RCT) method. The literature search process in English is selected from several indexed electronic databases such as Scopus, Scince Direct, CINAHL, Pubmed, Oxford, SAGE and the writing of article search results follows the appropriate protocols and rules using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review.

Results: Several studies in this systematic review yield some benefit for patients undergoing intravenous therapy. Assessment performed before, during insertion can increase the safety of administering intravenous therapy. Nurses' perceptions about the safety of intravenous administration are increasing, although some literature does not mention how much it can reduce the risk of phlebitis. Some literature states that the assessment carried out does not have a standard standard and still varies from country to country. This assessment is appropriate to do to identify the need for intravenous therapy placement, facilitate interventions in the administration of intravenous therapy. An understanding of the administration of intravenous therapy supports the assessment.

Conclusions: These data suggest the peripheral vascular access device (PVAD) assessment has clinical value in screening for the prevention of phlebitis.

KEYWORDS

assessment, peripheral device, prevention of plebhitis

Effectiveness of Occupational Therapy Interventions for Recovery for Patient With Schizophrenia: A systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Research on the recovery domains beside clinical recovery of people with severe mental illness in need of supported accommodations is limited and not yet fully summarized regarding the effectiveness of the therapy given to improve recovery. This systematic review aims to explain the effectiveness of occupational therapy on patient recovery with schizophrenia.

Method: This study was done through a systematic review with The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) approach. It broadly used Scopus, Science Direct, and ProQuest database. The search utilized the Boolean phrases "Recovery", "Occupational therapy", "Schizophrenia", "Intervention" 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. We obtained 104 articles, and 15 were considered relevant for this systematic review and limited for the last 5 years, 2015 to 2020. To analyze the quality of the methodology in each study, the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) was used for this type of experimental study.

Results: Based on a review of 15 articles, it was found that the evidence of the effectiveness of Occupational therapy. The evidence for the effectiveness of occupational therapy to improve performance is moderate, as is the evidence for neurocognitive training paired with skills training in the areas of work, social participation, and IADLs.

Conclusions: Occupational therapy can be used to improve the ability and independence of a patient's activity daily living with schizophrenia. Future studies are expected to conduct a meta-analysis with more articles and to conduct research by combining occupational therapy with other interventions.

KEYWORDS

recovery, occupational therapy, schizophrenia, intervention

Analysis of External and Internal Factors of Nurse Turnover: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: A turnover event in the hospital was a steady issue. The reason for turnover was to a great extent slanted to the degree of occupation fulfillment, threatening workplace, unreasonable outstanding burden, bringing about an absence of inspiration to remain. Nurses' turnover intention rate is among the high rates. This study aimed to analyze external and internal factors of nurse turnover.

Method: This study was used a systematic review method of 15 scientific articles from national and international journals with limitations of publication time in 2016-2021. Four databases included in this review such as Scopus, Ebsco, Pubmed, and Science Direct. Most research uses literature from thesis, books, and articles from national and international journals. Journals were selected based on predefined criteria and carried out a critical appraisal process. This study only extracted articles related to nursing turnover in the clinical setting. Bias study was assessed using The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal tools.

Results: Fifteen articles were included in this review. The results of the journal investigation showed that some external factors that support the nurse turnover in the hospital were the poor work environment, job dissatisfaction, excessive workload, the poor relationship between nurse and manager, lack of self-appreciation, burnout, and low social support. While internal factor include stress factors, satisfaction, and other factors.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that factors affecting turnover intention of nurses most commonly researched were work-related stress on the organizational policy factors.

KEYWORDS

hospital, nurse, turnover intention

Identification of Factors Related to Covid 19 Prevention Behavior Among Pregnant Women

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pregnancy with Covid-19 is reported to be more risky in experiencing hospitalization and complications than pregnancies without Covid-19. Therefore, prevention is an important initial effort to do. The purpose of this study was to identify factors related to Covid-19 prevention behavior among pregnant women.

Method: This was a quantitative descriptive study involving 79 pregnant women based on a cluster sampling. The variables in this study are attitude and behaviour related to pregnant women prevention behavior of Covid-19 beside the profile of pregnant women. We used a Likert scale questionnaire, and analyzed the data using a descriptive data analysis in which the score were grouped into 3 for each variables. At the end, we test the correlation using Pearson correlation analysis.

Results: The results showed that most respondents had compliant behavior (62%). Some of the factors identified in this study related to the behavior of the respondents were 20-35 years old (78.5%), housewife (65.8%), senior high school education (45.6%), high knowledge (55.7%), and good attitude (50.6%). The correlation analysis found that the behavior of pregnant women was related to attitude (p-value = 0.001). Attitudes are influenced by conative and cognitive aspects of pregnant women, while knowledge comes from external information.

Conclusions: The behavior of preventing the transmission of Covid-19 during pregnancy is influenced by various factors internally and externally. Related to external factors, further research is needed on effective health promotion strategies in increasing Covid 19 prevention behavior in pregnant women.

KEYWORDS

preventive behavior, Covid-19 transmission, pregnancy

Adherence of Therapy Measurements for Breast Cancer Patients: Validity and Realibility

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic illnesses such as cancer and medical conditions present millions of significant stress that is associated with risk for emotional and behavioral problems and interferes with adherence to treatment regimens. Purpose was review selected measures of adherence therapy in breast cancer populations, including the conceptualization and measurement of these constructs..

Method: Method of research with search for the articles was carried in the five multidisciplinary electronic databases: Pubmed, SocINDEX, CINAHL, Web of Science, and Medline. It was used as selection filter: language (English), no limitation publication period and sort of publication (article). We included all studies in which a validation of adherence scales to therapy oral pharmacological treatment was performed in breast cancer. We excluded studies that included newly diagnosed patients. No statistical analysis was performed due to the nature of the study. Nine measures of adherence were reviewed. We summarized results narratively.

Results: From 3040 citations were screened and 50 full-text articles reviewed. The 11 articles that met inclusion criteria addressed 9 psychometric properties. One of the nine measures of adherence of chemotherapy were well-established measures that broaden understanding. Additionally, one of the adherence measures was categorized as a well-established measure that guides treatment for oncology. Merits of the individual measures are discussed.

Conclusions: Recommendations for future research are provided, including suggestions for the construction and use of measures to inform treatment research.

KEYWORDS

adherence therapy, breast cancer, measurement.

Analysis Risk Factors For Suicidal Thoughts Among Students In Surakarta: A Case Study Approach

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Students as agents of social change should have a fighting mentality and high enthusiasm in creating changes for the better. Currently, the highest prevalence of suicide occurs among young adults, including students. As agents of social change for the community, students have an essential consideration, and helping them to continue work productively requires effort. This study to discover the risk factors for suicidal thoughts among students in Surakarta, Indonesia.

Method: The design of this study was a qualitative case study with eight respondents who were selected using the purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria were students with a positive risk of suicide and high scores at the screening phase. Data were obtained by semi-structured interviews and analyzed thematically using the Colaizzi method.

Results: this study showed that the exploration of the risk factors for suicidal thoughts consisted of two themes, eight sub-themes, 25 categories, and 50 keywords. Two themes are suicide, and spiritual. Eight sub-themes namely Causes, Response to problems, Family attitude, Efforts that have been made, Obstacle factors, Supporting factors, Meaning of the problem faced, A feeling that arose spiritually.

Conclusions: The risk factors for suicidal thoughts among students in Surakarta are that they have no interest in entering higher education, have difficulty in attending lectures, disappointing academic scores, broken home families, problems with a partner, financial issues, sadness, and disappointment in God, and they face problems repeatedly. The implication to nursing: Universities should prepare strategies in dealing with existing conditions to prevent suicide among students.

KEYWORDS

risk factors, suicidal thought, college students

Effectiveness Of Pharmacology And Non-Pharmacological Therapy In Patients With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many treatment options for ADHD include pharmacological interventions, parental education, behavioral interventions, cognitive training and physical exercise interventions. The aim of this study is to find out pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapies in patients with ADHD that can provide support for alternative or additional treatment according to psychotherapy or pharmacological interventions in clinical practice.

Method: A systematic search of four databases (Pubmed, SAGE, Scopus, Oxford) was conducted. Studies published in English from 2016 to 2020 were considered. Database search terms were related to ADHD, ADHD treatment, ADHD therapy. Two reviewers independently screened the studies, extracted data and assessed the quality of the studies.

Results: Based on the findings of 10 studies that used article, indicating that a variety of interventions have been used for the treatment of ADHD, including pharmacological and psychological interventions, herbal and homeopathic, medication, and diet management. Some treatments for patients with ADHD have different outcomes in both clinical and statistical aspects and in terms of response, behavioral therapy, behavioral training and cognitive training.

Conclusions: There is a clinical difference between pharmacological treatment and non-pharmacological used for the management of ADHD. A good combination of pharmacological therapy and non-pharmacological therapy can be done to help ADHD patients.

KEYWORDS

ADHD, ADHD treatment, ADHD therapy

Social Support for HIV AIDS sufferers who experience stigma and discrimination: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: HIV AIDS is one of the most stigmatized medical conditions globally, so that in facing their lives, PLWHA will face various obstacles and will need support from their social environment. Attitudes of stigmatization and discrimination can hinder PLWHA from seeking medical care, hiding their status and non-compliance with treatment. This study aimed explore the benefits of social support for PLHIV who experience stigma and discrimination.

Method: This review method is carried out by following the PRISMA guidelines. Article searches were carried out in four databases (Pubmed, Scopus, Science direct, Proquest) using relevant keywords. Initial findings reached 9,468 documents, 17 remaining after being limited by study range criteria between 2016 and 2020, in English, journal articles discussing social support for PLHIV who experience stigma and discrimination. The exclusion criteria were literature reviews, discussion papers, comments, mini-reviews and other disease stigma.

Results: From 17 journals, 2 journals used mixed methods, 5 interview journals and 10 cross-sectional journals. Reviews show that stigma and discrimination often cause a decrease in the spirit of life which has a dominant effect on the quality of life of PLWHA, so that it has a broad impact on all aspects of life, whether physical, psychological, social, or spiritual.

Conclusions: These findings illustrate that social support has many benefits such as helping PLHIV in managing emotional stress, increasing adherence to taking ARVs, reducing stress, improving coping and mental health and maintaining the quality of life of PLWHA.

KEYWORDS

social support, HIV AIDS, stigma, discrimination

A Systematic Review of Endocrine Therapy in Improving Reproductive and Metabolic Outcomes for Women with PCOS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is characterised by infrequent or absent ovulation, and high levels of androgens and insulin (hyperinsulinaemia). Hyperinsulinaemia occurs secondary to insulin resistance and is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus. Insulin-sensitising agents such as metformin may be effective in treating PCOS-related anovulation.

Method: To evaluate the effectiveness endocrine therapy in improving reproductive and metabolic outcomes for women with PCOS. We searched the following databases from inception to January 2020: Cochrane Gynaecology and Fertility Group Specialised Register, PubMed, SAGE, ScienDirect, Scopus and CINAHL. We assessed the interventions metformin, clomiphene citrate, metformin plus clomiphene citrate, D-chiro-inositol, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone. We compared these with each other, placebo or no treatment. We included 48 studies (4451 women), 42 of which investigated metformin (4024 women). Evidence quality ranged from very low to moderate. Limitations were risk of bias (poor reporting of methodology and incomplete outcome data), imprecision and inconsistency.

Results: Our updated review suggests that metformin alone may be beneficial over placebo for live birth, although the evidence quality was low. When metformin was compared with clomiphene citrate, data for live birth were inconclusive, and our findings were limited by lack of evidence. Results differed by body mass index (BMI), emphasising the importance of stratifying results by BMI.

Conclusions: An improvement in clinical pregnancy and ovulation suggests that clomiphene citrate remains preferable to metformin for ovulation induction in obese women with PCOS.

KEYWORDS

endocrine therapy, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), reproductive outcomes, metabolic outcomes

“Am I Happy With My Life?”: Quality Of Life Of Patient With Crhonic Kidney Disease (A Literature Review)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study aims to develop scientific knowledge and goodwill of variables that influences quality of life of patient with chronic kidney disease. This study also becomes evidence-based to implement spiritual / religious coping strategies in Indonesia.

Method: This study used a literature review and searched PubMed, Scopus, Clinical key, Sciencedirect, EBSCO, and other related journals from 2010 to 2020 with syntax keywords for each database. Eighteen articles were included in the reviewed.

Results: The result showed that coping strategies, self management, clinical and somatic symptoms are factors related to quality of life. The most journals discussed that spiritual / religious coping strategies is the method of coping strategies that can increase quality of life and reduce stress.

Conclusions: Spiritual / religious coping strategies should be considered by provider in Indonesian as one of therapeutic care for patient with chronic kidney disease.

KEYWORDS

chronic kidney disease, quality of life, coping strategies, spiritual, religious

Effectiveness Exercise For Increase Quality Of Life In Patients with Cancer: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The positive effects of regular exercise for cancer survivors are becoming increasingly apparent. This study aim to determine the effectiveness of exercise for increase quality of life in patients with cancer.

Method: A systematic search of 4 databases (Scopus, Proquest, Sciencedirect and CINAHL) was conducted. Studies published in English from 2015 to January 2020 were considered. Database search terms were related to exercise, physical activity, Quality Of Life and cancer patient. Two reviewers independently screened the studies, extracted data and assessed the quality of the studies.

Results: twelve quantitative studies in advanced cancer were identified. There are several kinds of exercises to increase the quality of life. aerobics, yoga, dance, and several other exercises with single therapy or combine with other therapy.

Conclusions: People with advanced cancer experience benefits from exercises. exercise interventions should be developed in consultation with the target population to ensure they are delivered and evaluated, where feasible, as they wish.

KEYWORDS

exercise, physical activity, quality of life, cancer, cancer patient

The Effectiveness Of Psycho-Educational Counseling In Pregnant Women With Preeclampsia : A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pre-eclampsia is one of the main causes of maternal mortality, premature birth and low birth weight in developing countries. In addition, this condition can lead to chronic diseases (including cardiovascular and renal diseases) in postpartum mothers. The purpose of this systematic review is to show the effectiveness of psycho-educational counseling in pregnant women with preeclampsia.

Method: Using PRISMA guidelines, databased from Scopus, PubMed and ScienceDirect, were published 2016 until 2020, yielded 65 articles. The keywords were retrieved from Medical Subject Heading (Mesh).

Results: Interventions were given during the treatment period ranges from cognitive-behavioral counseling group that received four 1.5-h counseling sessions and the solution-focused counseling that received three 1.5-h counseling sessions, which were held weekly.

Conclusions: This systematic review concludes that improving prenatal empowerment and self-care enable mothers to experience fewer complications in this period of their life. Thus, pregnancy provides an excellent opportunity for educating and counseling pregnant women to promote maternal and neonatal health and psychological well-being.

KEYWORDS

pre-eclampsia, psycho-educational counseling, maternal

Emotional Regulation Intervention For Reducing Distress Psychologist In Breast Cancer: Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast cancer is a chronic disease that causes psychological distress to the patient's life. Overcoming cancer requires emotional regulation skills. Nursing interventions to regulate emotions must be provided to help patients reduce psychological distress and also increase the patient's coping skill. The aim of this systematic review was to determine the effect of emotional regulation intervention on the psychological distress of breast cancer patients.

Method: A literature search was performed in scientific database including Scopus, Proquest, Science Direct and Ebsco. The research question was formulated using the PICO framework. Keywords included "breast cancer", "emotion regulation", "self-management", "self-regulation", "anxiety", "depression", "distress psychologist". The full search strategy was adapted with using terms and medical subject headings (MeSH) combined with Boolean operators. The articles published from 2017 until 2021 were included. Database search returned 1.750 record. Title and abstract screening identified 41 potentially eligible articles, Finally 12 articles were included in the synthesis of the review. The tool for critical appraisal used checklist for randomized controlled trials from JBI systematic reviews.

Results: All the included studies had an interventional design focusing on emotion regulation approach for reducing psychological problem in breast cancer women. These studies assessing emotion regulation strategies including the impact of intervention, intervention duration, the number of participants, and the detail of content strategies intervention. Of the selected articles, divided into 4 intervention strategy, they were 2 writing expression, 5 cognitive and mindfulness, 3 counseling, and 2 relaxation/distraction strategy.

Conclusions: Emotion regulation intervention can be helpful in reducing psychological problem in breast cancer. Therefore it is advisable to incorporate these strategies emotional management together with another patient treatments.

KEYWORDS

emotion regulation, self-regulation, distress psychologist, breast cancer

The Effect of Mirror Therapy on Upper Extremity Motor Function in Post-Stroke Patient: a Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stroke is a leading public health issue around the world. Stroke leads to a sequence of sensory-motor impairments inclusive decreased ability to move the affected limb and inability to perform daily activities. Mirror therapy is very helpful in improving upper extremity function in subacute stroke patients. The purpose of this systematic review to examine the effectiveness of mirror therapy in improving motor function of upper extremity with a comparison of conventional rehabilitation.

Method: This systematic review search were conducted through several databases including Scopus, Sience Direct, ProQuest, Ebsco and Sage for the last 5 years. The following descriptions are used: Mirror therapy AND Upper Extremity AND motor function AND Stroke Patient.

Results: PRISMA flow chart's used from the total 33 titles, to only 15 studies was selected as determined by researcher. The effect of mirror therapy on increasing muscle strength in stroke patients, it was found that patients who received mirror therapy experienced increased muscle strength and motor improvement compared to groups who did not receive mirror therapy intervention.

Conclusions: Mirror therapy in addition to conventional rehabilitation programs resulted in greater improvement in the lower areas of limb motor function and ambulation, lasting a short time after treatment. Mirror therapy is also effective in improving upper limb function in patients with mild to moderate hemiplegia due to stroke.

KEYWORDS

stroke, mirror therapy, stroke patient

The Effectiveness of Acupressure in Quality Of Life (QOL) Patients With Hemodialysis

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acupressure is a therapeutic modality in which points located on different energy-carrying meridians are stimulated by pressure, using fingertips, palms hands, small beads, or devices. So that this therapy is considered capable of improving the quality of life in people undergoing hemodialysis. The purpose of this systematic review is to find out and understand the concept of fact-finding nursing and complementary therapy (acupressure) on the Quality of Life (QOL) of patients with hemodialysis.

Method: This systematic review research focuses on articles 2016-2020 and using the PRISMA method. The articles were grouped based on the PICOS framework, all articles that used a randomized control trial study design that matched the inclusion criteria were filtered based on keywords, interventions that discussed acupressure and specific therapy in patients with hemodialysis.

Results: Initial data of 1123 search results based on keywords, then filtered by year to 314 articles, then it was filtered again based on discussion into 54 articles, and filtered based on exclusion criteria, obtained 19 articles, last based on the assessment of the eligibility of the articles, 9 articles were obtained.

Conclusions: All of the articles with acupressure interventions showing various quality of life improvements. This systematic review suggests that acupressure therapy can be a companion therapy in patients undergoing hemodialysis.

KEYWORDS

acupressure, quality of life (QoL), hemodialysis

The Relationship Between Attitudes And Maternal Compliance In Advanced Immunization In Children Aged 18 - 24 Months

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Advanced immunization is a repeat or continued immunization to maintain the level of immunity or to extend the period of protection. Posyandu Kasih Ibu Kota Besi Hilir, there are still many children who have diphtheria and measles and it is not in accordance with the expectations targeted by the East Kotawaringin Health Office, which is 90% to about 31% of the 25 children who get measles and diphtheria at the Posyandu Kasih Ibu Kota Besi Hilir City. Therefore it is very important when parents immunize further (boosters) on their children.

Method: The study design used analytic observational with cross sectional approach. The study population was 78 mothers who had children aged over 3 years. The sample of 65 respondents was taken by simple random sampling technique. Independent variables are attitudes, the dependent variables is maternal adherence in further immunization. The research instrument used questionnaires and secondary data. Data were analyzed using Chi-square test, the value of $\alpha=0,05$.

Results: The results showed that almost half (43,1%) were supportive, whereas maternal adherence showed that most (56,9%) were not compliant. The results of data analysis showed that there was a relationship between attitudes and maternal adherence in further immunization in children aged 18-24 months $p = 0,000$.

Conclusions: The better the attitude with maternal compliance is very important in further immunizing. It is recommended for health workers and Posyandu cadres to provide education on the benefits of advanced immunization in parents, especially mothers.

KEYWORDS

attitudes, advanced immunization, children aged 18 - 24 months

Increased Joint Flexibility in Post-Surgery Femoral Fracture Patients with Internal Fixation : Range of Motion (ROM)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Decreased mobilization results in musculoskeletal damage that is atrophy. The solution restores joint flexibility in patients post femoral fracture surgery with internal fixation installation then Range Of Motion exercise. Research objectives to increase joint flexibility in patients post femur fracture surgery with internal fixation: Range of Motion (ROM).

Method: Pre-experimental research design with one group pre-test and post-test design techniques. The study population of all postoperative fracture patients in the Surgery Room Dr. Ramelan Naval Hospital Surabaya, amounted to an average of 15 people in the range of September 2019. The sample technique used simple random sampling and inclusion criteria of 15 femoral fracture respondents with internal fixation. The instrument uses observation sheets and Standart Procedure Operational.

Results: The results of the study showed that the range of motion exercises averaged 39.47 before and after exercise 45.60. Paired t test showed a significant effect on range of motion with joint flexibility in femoral fracture patients with internal fixation by showing p less than α (0.005).

Conclusions: The implication in this study is the effect of Range of Motion influences joint flexibility in femoral fracture patients with internal fixation, so that the operating room can apply and be socialized to nurses.

KEYWORDS

range of motion, joint flexibility, femoral fracture patients, internal fixation

Validation Process for the Malay Version of Endometriosis Health Profile-30 Questionnaire (EHP-30)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Women with endometriosis symptoms are susceptible to suffering due to poor quality of life. The objective of this study is to validate the endometriosis health profile-30 questionnaire (EHP-30) in the Malay version.

Method: This paper present the validation process for the tool of the EHP-30 questionnaire in Malaysian practice. The permission to use EHP-30 in original English and standard Malay language versions were given by Clinical Outcomes at Oxford University Innovation. However, the researcher has performed a minor modification of items EHP-30 Standard Malay version to make it better understand in the Malaysian context. Then, six experts in the field of obstetrics & gynecology were invited to evaluate the EHP-30 questionnaire with minor modification.

Results: Minor amendment done according to the recommendation of experts. The pre-test of the modified EHP-30 Malay version will be conducted on 30 women with endometriosis symptoms to obtain feedback. Upon finalizing this tool, the survey study for the reliability of items will be conducted on 300 participants that will be recruited from the obstetrics & gynecology department of the University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC), Kuala Lumpur. The participants are the women with endometriosis symptoms, who will register in the gynecology clinic and fulfill the inclusion criteria. Data collected from the survey will be analyzed using confirmatory factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha for item reliability.

Conclusions: The validated EHP-30 questionnaire in the Malay language will be used for intervention study among endometriosis women in Malaysia for future study.

KEYWORDS

validation, endometriosis, health profile, endometriosis symptoms, quality of life

Pelvic Floor Muscle Exercise In Post Radical Prostatectomy Patients for Reducing Urinary Incontinence: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Radical Prostatectomy (RP) is a common curative treatment for prostate cancer (localized) which causes disruption of anatomical features, which is a factor in urinary incontinence (UI). This review aims to study the effect of Pelvic Floor Muscle Exercise (PMFE) on urinary incontinence and quality of life (QOL) in patients with Post Radical Prostatectomy Prostate Cancer.

Method: The literature search was carried out on the last 5 years of research in English selected from several indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, PubMed, ProQuest, SAGE, Springer Link). Obtained a number 270 articles, and after being selected by PRISMA checklists and flow diagrams are found 10 selected based on criteria and is an RCT research design, Cohort retrospective Study.

Results: From 10 articles on pelvic floor muscle exercise (PFME) modality therapy, 8 articles explained that PFME without a combination was effective in reducing urinary incontinence and improving quality of life (QOL) in post RP patients, one articles explained the effectiveness of the combination of PFME with electrical stimulation to reduce urinary incontinence in Post RP patients, and one article described the combination of PFME with the application of WeChat to reduce urine leakage and improve urinary continence improvement.

Conclusions: Pelvic Floor Muscle Exercise (PFME) is a therapy that is not only effective for urinary incontinence, but also men's quality of life after radical prostatectomy (RP).

KEYWORDS

pelvic floor muscle exercise, radical prostatectomy, urinary

Prevalence and Nutritional Status of Children Under 6 Years in Malang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Malnutrition in children is a majority of public health problem, especially for children under 6 years in developing countries that can affect physical and intellectual problem and as a major aspect to morbidity and mortality in children. Nutritional status is an indicator of growth in children especially children under 6 years. In a state of growth disruption due to lack of nutritional consumption for a long time and recurrent infections in the digestive tract. Children under 6 years categorize into length/ height for age, weight for age and body mass index (BMI) for age. The objective of this study was to estimate the prevalence and nutritional status among children under 6 years of age in Malang, East Java, Indonesia.

Method: This survey is use to secondary data from documentation study into 22 public health center in Malang, Subject is 25.158 children, aged 0-6 years old, were studied for nutritional status in term underweight, stunting and wasting. Data analysis using Pearson correlation and Anova.

Results: The rates of stunting, under weight and wasting were 9.53, 9.66 and 8.19% respectively. Male children were more stunted compare to females (OR=1.41, CI 1.26 – 1.58) and then the rates of weight for age is malnutrition, lack of nutrition, normal, and obesity. BMI for age is very thin, thin, normal and fat.

Conclusions: The prevalence of under nutrition in the study was categorized in low level. However, planning the public strategies can help to control childhood under nutrition according to underlying factor of malnutrition and can improve promotion strategy about nutritional adequacy especially responsive feeding, supplementary feeding, or practical feeding from mother to child.

KEYWORDS

children, prevalence, nutritional status

Effect of Group Activity Therapy on Halusination Level Decrease in Skizofrenia Patients: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The types and characteristics of mental disorders are very diverse, one of which is schizophrenia. It is estimated that more than 90% of schizophrenia patients experience hallucinations. To minimize the impact caused by hallucinations, proper handling is needed. Group activity therapy is a therapeutic modality which is an effort to facilitate nurses or psychotherapists for a number of patients at the same time. Objective: To determine the effect of Group Activity Therapy (TAK) on reducing the level of hallucinations in schizophrenic patients.

Method: This study was conducted using the literature review method. Search for articles is carried out using several search engines, including Google Scholar, Pubmed, and Ebsco. The keywords used in the search for articles in English were "Schizophrenia", "Group Activity Therapy", "Hallucination", while the search for articles in Indonesian used the keywords "Schizophrenia", "Group Activity Therapy", "Hallucinations".

Results: Group activity therapy has a significant effect in controlling several mental illnesses such as hallucinations, schizophrenia, delusions, and depression.

Conclusions: Group Activity Therapy Intervention (TAK) can significantly control hallucinations and reduce hallucinations in schizophrenics. Then a conducive group environment and mutual trust between group members can break hallucinations in clients with schizophrenia.

KEYWORDS

hallucinations, schizophrenia, group activity therapy

**INNOVATION IN
COMMUNITY
HEALTH NURSING
SETTING**

Relationship Between Family Support with Medical Compliance at Hypertension Client in Public Health Centre Bangetayu

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a deadly disease in silence because it is not accompanied by clear symptoms, if it is not treated quickly it will cause various very dangerous complications. Treatment compliance is a major part of the healing process, family support is also the main cause and is needed so that sufferers comply with treatment. The research objective was to determine whether there was a relationship between family support and adherence to treatment of hypertension patients at Bangetayu Health Center.

Method: This research is descriptive correlation using cross sectional approach. The number of respondents was 118. Using the Sommers'd test. Based on the analysis, it was obtained that 83 respondents.

Results: Patients with hypertension had good family support with a percentage of 70.3%. While hypertension patients had high adherence amounted to 54 respondents with a percentage of 48.5%. The data from the Sommers'd test showed p value (0.005) and there was a close correlation r (0.223).

Conclusions: There is a relationship between family support and compliance with hypertension client treatment.

KEYWORDS

family support, hypertension, treatment compliance

The ABCs of Destabilization of Relational Health of the Couples: A Qualitative Inquiry Among Filipino Women

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The significant increase in the number of relationship disconnections has become a worldwide health issue. Yet, a notable dearth of literature on non-marital romantic relationship issues in general, since the most documented research has centered on marital relationship disconnection and its effect. Thus, it prompted the researcher to conduct a qualitative inquiry on symbolic loss.

Method: Guided by a semi-structured questionnaire, the researcher explored the experiences of loss among women. However, this study focused on the thoughts, views, and feelings on the destabilization of relational health among couples. Thematic analysis generated the following descriptive categories as contributing factors of the couple's relational health destabilization: abuse, behavioural changes, cheating, disrespect, disinclination, emancipatory complexity, and financial issues.

Results: The participants' life stories also demonstrated challenges that cause the couple's destabilization of relational health, leading to romantic relationship disconnection. This study provided an in-depth understanding of the factors causing the destabilization of a healthy romantic relationship.

Conclusions: The findings can also help develop intervention programs to resolve the relational conflicts and to maintain or enhance a healthy romantic relationship.

KEYWORDS

romantic relationship, relationship disconnection, couples, destabilization of relational health, qualitative inquiry, thematic analysis, relational conflicts, women

The Effectiveness of Health Promotion with the Fear-Appeal Message Approach to Increasing Level of Compliance Community in Era New Normal

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic is currently occurring in various regions of the world, including Indonesia. The covid-19 pandemic forces policy makers in Indonesia to implement various policies, such as large-scale restrictions to the implementation of the new normal. However, all government control programs require full awareness and support from all parties, including the community. The purpose study to identify effectiveness of health promotion with the fear-appeal message approach to increasing level of compliance community in era new normal.

Method: The research design used pre-experimental study with probability sampling. Data analysis was performed using paired t test.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant difference level of compliance in the intervention group before and after being given health promotion with the appeal message approach (p value <0.005). Meanwhile, there was no significant difference level of compliance between the control group before and after being given health promotion with the appeal message approach (p value > 0.005).

Conclusions: The approach to appeal message is able to increase level of compliance in community with health protocols in the era new normal so that the incidence of new COVID-19 cases decreases.

KEYWORDS

COVID-19, health promotion, level of compliance, era new normal

Aerobics Low Impact on Blood Pressure in Patients with Hypertension : A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a problem experienced by every country in the world, including Indonesia. Hypertension is one of the main risk factors for death due to cardiovascular disorders that result in death.

Method: The literature search strategy identified 712 by identifying various articles across five databases (Scopus, Science Direct, EBSCO, ProQuest, and PubMed) were explored to find relevant articles published from 2016 to 2021. The Boolean search used "aerobic", "yoga", "hypertension" and "blood pressure" " in the title, abstract, or keywords. This systematic review used PRISMA guidelines. The most common type of research is a quasi-experiment.

Results: This review shows that hypertension in Indonesia is still very high. Research shows that blood pressure has a significant effect before and after yoga and aerobics. It is expected patients with hypertension know the benefits and apply yoga and aerobic that can smooth blood flow, it is expected to facilitate nursing care in people with high blood pressure using yoga and aerobic practice as a complementary treatment. The results of the study form the basis for developing treatment non pharmacology is aerobic and yoga for hypertension.

Conclusions: Yoga and aerobic improves health-related quality of life and decreases blood pressure in patients.

KEYWORDS

Aerobic low impact, hypertension, blood pressure.

Identification of Factors Related to Family Behaviors in Preventing Pulmonary TB Transmission Based on Family Duty in Health

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pulmonary Tuberculosis is a chronic and contagious infectious disease that is closely related to environmental conditions and community behavior. families have duties in the health sector that need to be understood and carried out such as recognizing family health problems, making appropriate action decisions and factors related to family behavior in preventing pulmonary TB transmission. The purpose of this review literature is to determine the factors associated with family behavior in preventing transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis based on family duties in the health sector.

Method: The design of this study is a Literature Review. Search for articles through several databases, namely NCBI PubMed, PNRI, Google Scholar and Science Direct. A review conducted by 10 articles Starting from 2015-2020, 10 articles in English, full text discussing factors related to family behavior in preventing transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis based on family duties in the health sector.

Results: Based on the results of the Literature Review, it was found that 10 articles met the inclusion criteria, it was stated that knowledge was the main trigger of the factors that influenced family behavior in preventing transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis besides motivation, health education, the ability to create an environment that supported health, and how to care for the family were other related factors. with family behavior in preventing transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Conclusions: Families have an important role in preventing transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis.

KEYWORDS

pulmonary tuberculosis, family behavior, transmission prevention

Analysis of Factors in Emotional Disorders of Patients with Confirmed Positive Covid-19 while Undergoing Isolation in a Quarantine Home

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic is the world's recent focus. The Covid-19 still spreads rapidly and widely, including in Indonesia. The virus impacts human social life, psychology, and behaviour. This impact also attacks people who are isolated/quarantined because of Covid-19 to avoid potential spreads. This study aims to analyze factors in emotional disorders of patients with confirmed positive Covid-19 while undergoing isolation in a quarantine home.

Method: This study employed a correlational descriptive and was conducted at the quarantine house in Mojokerto Regency. The research sample was 543 respondents selected by a purposive sampling technique. The research instrument was Self-Reporting Questionnaire-29, a questionnaire issued by the Directorate of Mental Health Services of the Indonesian Ministry of Health. the research instrument's domains were anxiety and depression, psychomatics, symptoms of psychotic disorders, and trauma stress. The research's parametric statistical tests were the Pearson test and linear regression (p -value < 0.05).

Results: The research reveal three significant factors in emotional disturbance of patients with confirmed positive Covid-19 while undergoing isolation in a quarantine house. They were education ($p=0.008$), social support ($p=0.05$), and socioeconomic status ($p=0.001$).

Conclusions: The most influential factors for the emotional disorders of patients with confirmed positive Covid-19 are social support and socioeconomic status. The findings of this research recommend that nurses and psychologists take initiatives to provide psychological assistance and target individual interventions for confirmed patients experiencing depression and anxiety.

KEYWORDS

emotional disturbances; self-isolation; Covid-19

Analysis of Golden Period Assessed from Family Knowledge About Acute Myocardial Infarctions: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acute myocardial infarction is cardiac necrosis caused by a sudden disruption in the need for and supply of oxygen to the heart caused by ruptured atheroma which results in further aggression of platelets, formation of thrombus, and coronary spasm that clogs the coronary arteries. The majority of deaths from coronary heart disease, especially acute myocardial infarction and cardiac arrest, occur in the pre-hospital phase. The Golden Period plays a very important role in the level of recovery and recovery of sufferers. the average patient is admitted to hospital more than 120 minutes after an attack.

Method: In this literature study sourced from the PubMed, ProQuest, and Google Scholar databases, published from 2016 to 2020, and manually select the relevant articles, namely: according to the topic to be reviewed, there are 11 relevant journals in total.

Results: Even when an attack occurs, there are still many wrong family and patient attitudes, one of which is scraping, smearing with oil, drinking warm water and resting.

Conclusions: Although the results of the study differed, there was a relationship between family knowledge and the golden period in acute myocardial infarction due to the impact that delay treatment it would cause irreversible cellular damage and necrosis cardiovascular muscle.

KEYWORDS

acute myocardial infarction, Golden Period, prehospital

Stressors and Coping Strategies Among Menopausal Women During Pandemic of Coronavirus: Developing Care Guidelines

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Menopause is the time when women begin to increase their risk of developing multiple physical and psychological diseases, which is certain that these diseases concomitant increases the risk for developing COVID-19. This exposes the women to many fears and pressures, they may deal in their own ways that may or may not be helpful. Assess stressors and coping strategies among menopausal women during pandemic of corona virus and developing guidelines of care.

Method: Descriptive correlational design was employed to identify levels and types of perceived stress and the types of coping strategies among 126 university working women ages of 40 to 60. Three tools were used (1) the socio-demographic questionnaire, (2) menopause rating scale and (3) coping with menopause symptoms questionnaire were used.

Results: The most prevalent symptoms reported were joint and muscular discomfort (79.6%); physical and mental exhaustion (78.3%); and sleeping problems (62.7%). Fear of infection with Covid19 (92.6%). Restricted social isolation and taking vaccine were the most coping methods for most of the women, however drinking a lot of water is the less use methods (21%) Premenopausal women (39.4%) experienced lesser prevalence of somatic and psychological symptoms compared to menopausal and postmenopausal (63.9%) women. Moreover, there is a strong significant association between the menopausal stressors and coping strategies adopted by the menopausal women.

Conclusions: As menopausal women know about Covid-19 as their strategies for coping are effective. Developing and approving nursing guidelines of care is assumed to be effective to cope with stressors and care with herself during pandemic of Corona virus.

KEYWORDS

menopause, stressors, coping strategies, covid 19, guidelines

Effect of Pre-Procedural Video Nursing Instructions on level of knowledge, Anxiety, and Pain among Women Undergoing Colposcopy

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Colposcopy is considered a stressful and painful procedure. A high level of anxiety before and during colposcopy is associated with adverse consequences, as; pain and discomfort during the procedure, as well as; a failure to attend for follow-up. A pre-procedure video instruction and educate women about colposcopy is a simple nursing intervention and an effective approach to reduce anxiety and decrease the experience of pain and increase knowledge among women undergoing colposcopy. To evaluate the effect of pre-procedural video nursing instructions on level of knowledge, anxiety, and pain among women undergoing colposcopy.

Method: A quasi-experimental study design was utilized to determine the efficacy of pre-procedural video nursing instructions. The study was conducted at the colposcopy outpatient clinic at El-manial maternity hospital – El KaserAliniy, Cairo University, Egypt. A purposive sample of 70 women were recruited for the study. Four tools were used: 1)-Women structured interviewing questionnaire;2)-knowledge assessment questionnaire, 3)-Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) scale; and 4)-Visual Analog Scale (VAS).

Results: The mean age of the women was 38.90 ± 11.21 years old, and the result of abnormal cervical biopsy about 4.8% of the study sample. The most frequent indication for colposcopy were abnormal pap smear, unhealthy cervix, unexplained vaginal bleeding, persistent vaginal discharge and post-menopausal bleeding. There was statistically significant difference in the level of anxiety and pain mean scores; and the total mean score of knowledge related to pre-procedural video nursing instructions.

Conclusions: The study concluded that pre-procedural video nursing instructions was found to have a positive effect on improve level of knowledge, reducing anxiety and pain among women. The result of this study should bolster the value of including pre-procedural video nursing instructions as an integral part by nurses who have a key role in the management of women undergoing colposcopy and care can make it more modulated.

KEYWORDS

video nursing instructions, cervical cancer, colposcopy, anxiety; pain

Implementation of Shared Decision-Making Models to Increase Interest Using Tubectomy Contraception in Nganjuk District Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The low interest of prospective acceptors in using tubectomy contraception can be due to lack of information about tubectomy. Through the application of shared decision-making models, health workers are required to provide information on family partners and the support they need to make the best decision. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the application of shared decision-making models to the interest in using tubectomy contraception in Nganjuk District Hospital.

Method: This study is an experimental study with one group pre-post-test design. The population in this study were all third semester pregnant women who visited Nganjuk District Hospital during April 2020. The number of samples in this study were 20 mothers. Data collection using a questionnaire and analyzed with the Wilcoxon test at the level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results: The results showed there was an effect of the application of shared decision-making models to the interest in using tubectomy contraception in Nganjuk District Hospital. This is evidenced from the $p\text{-value} = 0.003 < \alpha (0.05)$ so that the research hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusions: The application of the shared decision-making model directs the patient in the choice of contraception by paying attention to psychological aspects by directing and respecting the patient's decision to increase and become an acceptor of tubectomy.

KEYWORDS

shared decision making, interest, tubectomy

Effects of Interprofessional Collaboration on Increasing Self Care Activity and Balance of Blood Sugar Levels for Diabetics

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Self-care activity (SCA) is an important part of diabetes mellitus treatment, which aims to maintain a balance of blood sugar levels. However, this treatment is not consistently practiced by diabetics. Interprofessional collaboration (IPC) is a collaborative practice between health professionals that is considered capable of improving the management of diabetes mellitus. This study aimed to determine the Effects of Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) On Increasing Self Care Activity and Balance of Fasting Blood Sugar Levels for Diabetics.

Method: This study used a quasi-experiment with non-equivalent without control group, fifty-one respondents were recruited using total sampling technique. Respondents were given intervention by the IPC Team consisting of nurses, doctors, pharmacists and nutritionists to improve self-care activities. Respondents were given intervention by the IPC Team consisting of nurses, doctors, pharmacists and nutritionists to improve self-care activities. To measure the self-care activity of diabetics using the Summary of Diabetes Self Care Activities (SDSCA). To measure fasting blood sugar levels using arterial blood samples, instruments for interprofessional collaboration using preplanning and diabetes care guidebooks. Data were analysed by Mc Nemar test.

Results: The Mc Nemar test with the IPC method on self-care showed a p value of 0.00. The Mc Nemar test with the IPC method on fasting blood sugar levels obtained a p value of 0.00.

Conclusions: IPC method is able to increase self-care activity and improve the balance of fasting blood sugar levels for diabetics.

KEYWORDS

diabetes mellitus, fasting blood sugar, interprofessional collaboration, self-care activity

Study of Knowledge and Compliance at Muhammadiyah Autonomous Organization (ORTOM) on COVID-19 Prevention

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: As part of the autonomous organization (Ortom) Muhammadiyah, the Muhammadiyah Student Association (IMM), Muhammadiyah Youth (PM) and Naswiatul Aisyiah (NA) have an important role in efforts to prevent COVID-19. Since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts have been made to ensure that all organizational activities are carried out online as a preventive measure. This study was conducted to determine the knowledge and compliance of the COVID-19 pandemic prevention among cadres of Ortom Muhammadiyah in Surabaya.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design with 315 respondents in the Muhammadiyah autonomous organization in Surabaya. The inclusion criteria in this study included cadres of Ortom Muhammadiyah, in Surabaya, aged ≥ 18 . Respondents were selected through purposive sampling. Researchers distributed the questionnaires available in Google form at the right time. Descriptive analysis to determine each variable and non-parametric Rank Spearman or Kendall's tau-b statistical test were used to analyze the relationship between knowledge and compliance of respondents.

Results: Overall from the analysis results, it was found that some respondents (64%) had good knowledge, (31%) had sufficient knowledge, and only (5%) had less knowledge. Whereas in compliance, it was found that most of the respondents (72%) had good compliance, (23%) had sufficient compliance, and only (5%) were less compliance.

Conclusions: The majority of Muhammadiyah residents in Surabaya have good knowledge and compliance. This shows that the involvement of organizations in relation to handling COVID-19 is very important, especially the Muhammadiyah organization through its various instruments conducting campaigns and efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the community.

KEYWORDS

ortom muhammadiyah, knowledge, compliance, covid-19

Duration of Using Gadgets with Emotional Intelligence in Primary School Age Children

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Emotional intelligence of children already exists from an early age, where children begin to recognize the surrounding environment and can socialize with the environment. Low emotional intelligence causes children to have difficulty communicating with others, difficult to cope with a situation, and unable to develop a clear mindset.

Method: The research design used was correlational analytic with cross sectional approach. The study population was all grades 1-5 elementary schools total 220 students at SDN Bukupasar, Pagu Subdistrict, Kediri Regency with a sample of 142 respondents taken used the purposivesampling technique. The independent variable was the duration of use of the gadget and the dependent variable was emotional intelligence. Data was collected by used a questionnaire. Data was expressed in ordinal scale and analyzed with Spearman Rank with $p < 0.05$.

Results: The results showed nearly half of respondents with a duration of high gadget usage were 56 respondents (39.4%), almost half respondents had low emotional intelligence as many as 58 respondents (40.8%). Spearman Rank, p value $0.001 < 0.05$, then H_0 was rejected). The level of strong and negative relationships (Correlation coefficient: 0.948).

Conclusions: The conclusion of this study that there is a relationship between the duration of gadget usage with children's emotional intelligence, the higher the duration of gadget usage, the lower the emotional intelligence. Thus, parents at home developing the ability to manage emotions will be very important for children's mental health.

KEYWORDS

gadget use duration, emotional intelligence

Psychological Impacts on Victims of Sexual Violence: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sexual violence has become the center of attention in almost various countries, because it occurs not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. Sexual violence is an act that leads to sexuality towards someone that is carried out by force, by anyone regardless of the relationship with the victim both in the family and work environment which can have an impact on the victim's psychological. The literature study aims to determine the psychological impact experienced by each victim of sexual violence.

Method: In this literature study using five databases (Scient Direct, Pubmed, Proquest, Sinta, Google Scholar) with the majority of research designs using case-control and qualitative. Prisms are used to select studies that include journals for the last five years and in English and Indonesian, titles, and abstracts.

Results: From the search results, eleven journals that match the inclusion criteria were obtained and the average number of participants was more than one hundred in each study.

Conclusions: The psychological impact of sexual violence obtained from the summary of several studies is anxiety, withdrawal behavior, trauma, depression, and suicidal ideation.

KEYWORDS

psychological impact, sexual violence

Identification of Food Intake Patterns of School Age (6-12 years) at Muhammadiyah Orphanage, Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: School – age children have very high risk to experiencing nutritional problem, especially in the child's height, being wasting and overweight because of nutritional intake. The Nutrition parenting at Muhammadiyah orphanage institution is related to the nutritional status of Children who are managed in group, which cause less care an attention of the children intake nutrition. The purpose of this study was to identify the pattern of nurturing food intake at nutritional status of care in the institution.

Method: The research design was descriptive with a population of 121 children aged 6-12 years of Muhammadiyah Orphanage, East Surabaya region were 28 samples, North Surabaya 38 samples and South Surabaya 55 samples with cluster random sampling. The variable of this study was the pattern of nutritional parenting. Data were collected by measuring and filling out a Questioners (which was analyzed with frequency distribution to get the percentage of each variable.

Results: The highest Result of study showed that the respondents with normal weight status were 66 (54,5%), the diet care pattern of food intake was 78,5% not right and the average value of diet care pattern are 44.19%.

Conclusions: Normal body weight can occur due to the diet that meets that nutritional intake of Type, amount, and schedule to the balanced nutritional compositions in a day

KEYWORDS

diet care pattern, nutritional status, school age/children, orphanage

Analysis of Factor Affecting the Occurrence of Depression in Postpartum Mother Based on Becoming a Mother Theory

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The birth process is a natural and normal process for every woman. In this process the changes that occur in herself must be appear, such as physical and psychological changes that can have a negative impact for the mother. The purpose of this study was to analyse the relationship between maternal confident, infant temperament and marital support with the occurrence of depression in postpartum mothers.

Method: This research's design is a descriptive correlational study with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were postpartum mothers who were randomly selected in Indonesia. The sample used was 92 people based on the convenience sampling technique. Data were collected with a questionnaire and analysed using the Spearman's rho test.

Results: The results showed that there was a relationship between maternal confidence ($p = 0.000$, $r = -0,585$), infant temperament ($p = 0.005$, $r = 0,291$) and marital support ($p = 0.000$, $r = -0,391$) had significant correlation with the occurrence of depression in postpartum mothers.

Conclusions: High level of Maternal confidence, high level of marital support, and low infant temperament can reduce the incidence of depression in postpartum mothers.

KEYWORDS

maternal confidence, infant temperament, marital support, postpartum depression.

Food Choices Based on Health Have the Potential to Prevent Children Stunting

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pasongsongan Village, Sumenep Regency on Madura Island is a village located in a coastal area which is rich in fish. Every day the food consumed by adults is fish. Meanwhile, many children under the age of two were not given fish. The aim is to determine the factors of mother's food choices for children under two years of age.

Method: This study used a qualitative approach with an ethnographic design. Eleven mothers and grandmothers of children under the age of two were informants. Data collection was carried out by interview and observation. After the data was collected then triangulation was carried out, then analyzed.

Results: The results showed that children under two years of age were given complementary foods before 6 months of age. Children under two years of age are not given fish for reasons of dietary restrictions caused by the myth of worms and these children are also not given other types of animal food. Children under the age of two are not given fish but are given other types of animal food such as eggs on the grounds that the child is healthy. There are other children under two years of age who are still given fish because they are not worried that their children have worms and think fish is a healthy food. Children who are not fed fish for cultural reasons and other children who are given fish and other animal-based foods for health reasons.

Conclusions: The conclusion is that the choice of maternal food for children under two years of age in this village is based on cultural and health factors. The implication of the research result is that the choice of food is based on health because it can have a good impact on the growth of children under two years of age.

KEYWORDS

food choice, health, prevent stunting, children, under two years of age

The Excessive Use of Social Media and Its Relationship to Insomnia Among Nursing Students at Private University

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Social media is an online media used to interact and exchange information with other people. Excessive use of social media can make a person's sleep patterns change, causing insomnia. Insomnia is a condition characterized by a disturbance in the amount, quality, or time of an individual's sleep. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between the excessive use of social media and insomnia among nursing students at Universitas X.

Method: This research method was correlational quantitative with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling with a sample size of 207 participants. Inclusion criteria are students who have social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram. Data analysis used the chi-square test.

Results: The results showed 102 participants (49.3%) actively used social media, and 105 participants (50.7%) were not actively using social media, 103 participants (49.8%) experienced insomnia, and 104 participants (50.2%) do not experience insomnia. The results of the chi-square test were 0.01.

Conclusions: This study demonstrated a significant relationship between the excessive use of social media and insomnia among nursing students at Private Universities. Therefore, this research can provide information to students to optimize social media use to support the learning process and improve students' sleep quality.

KEYWORDS

insomnia, nursing students, social media

Self-Acceptance Model to Prevent Violence on Prison inmates

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Penitentiary or abbreviated institution (LAPAS) is an institution of the criminal justice sub system having a strategic function as the implementation of imprisonment as well as a place of guidance for prisoners. In LAPAS, prisoners will not get various forms of torture or physical suffering, but rather towards efforts to make the criminal act aware of his mistake. Many cases of fighting between prisoners resulted in serious injuries that required intensive care. The purpose of this study is to compile a self-Acceptance model to prevent the occurrence of violence on inmates at the Sidoarjo Penitentiary.

Method: The first stage of this study used observational analytic methods. The second stage uses explanatory research which aims to describe the self-acceptance model to prevent the occurrence of violence in residents of detention centres. The research location is a Penitentiary in Sidoarjo, East Java. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire in the form of a closed statement with a dichotomy scale (Yes / No) and a Likert scale.

Results: Research on prisoners' internal factors and the environment around prisoners who might influence the occurrence of acts of violence in prisons is very important because nurses play a role in facilitating the ability of client (individual, family and community) adaptation systems to respond to violence that can cause health problems or potential to become a health problem by using an effective self-acceptance model.

Conclusions: The end result of a model that can prevent the occurrence of violence in prisons.

KEYWORDS

violence, self-acceptance, prisons

The Relationship of Religiosity and Social Support by Adjusting to Students in the Islamic Boarding School

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The new activity undertaken by students in Islamic boarding schools is a time of change both in terms of individual religiosity and social interaction. That is because not all new students have the experience of living or settling in a boarding school before. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship of religiosity and social support by adjusting to students in the Roudlotul Mutaallimin Wal Mutaallimat Sidoarjo Islamic Boarding School.

Method: This research design uses an analytic, cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were new students <1 year of 100 students. Samples were taken by accidental sampling technique based on willingness and obtained a sample size of 50 respondents. The independent variable is religiosity and social support, the dependent variable is self-adjustment. The research instrument used a digital-based questionnaire sheet, Google Forms. Data were analyzed using univariate: descriptive statistical test, bivariate: Chi-Square test, and multivariate: Binary Logistic Regression test with a significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: The results of the bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test obtained values of $p = 0.042$ and $p = 0.021$, which means there is a significant relationship between the two variables. While the results of multivariate analysis with binary logistic regression tests obtained p -value = 0.220, which means that 22% of the adjustment variables can be explained by the variables of religiosity and social support.

Conclusions: The higher the level of religiosity and social support, the higher and easier the Santri (student in boarding school) can adjust. It is hoped that this research will become a reference source so that caregivers can assist new students so that they can make it easier for students to adjust.

KEYWORDS

religiosity, social support, adjustment

Strengthening the Potential of the Family as A Solution to Control the Risk Factors of Coronary Heart Disease Can be Modified in Adult Women

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronary heart disease is one of the non-communicable diseases with the highest prevalence in Indonesia. Basic health research 2013 showed that the prevalence of Coronary heart disease according to sex was higher in women than men (0.5% vs 0.4%). Coronary heart disease incidents can be prevented by controlling modifiable Coronary heart disease risk factors. Family is the strength for a person to survive pressure or keep life in balance. The purpose was to analyze the effect of strengthening family potency on the control of modifiable coronary heart disease risk factors in adult women.

Method: The research design used a quasi-experimental with the non-equivalent control group design. The research variables consisted of exogenous variables, namely Coronary heart disease risk control models including filial values, family support, and proactive attitudes, and endogenous variables were efforts to control Coronary heart disease risk in adult women. The population in this study were families who had adult female family members with coronary heart disease in the work area of Arosbaya Public Health Center in 2019. The sample in this study were families having adult women with coronary heart disease who live in the work area of Arosbaya Public health center as many as 30 people in each group were taken by simple random sampling. The inclusion criteria in this study were the nuclear or extended family, and one or more family members were adult women. The exclusion criteria in this study were families with health problems with complications and families who did not live in the same house. The criteria for drop out are that the family does not follow the procedure and resigns from the study. The research instrument used a simulation model for controlling Coronary heart disease risk factors that can be modified for women by the family using modules that have been compiled based on the results of previous studies and FGDs for education to families in controlling Coronary heart disease risk factors can be modified for women. Bivariate statistical analysis used the Kolmogorov Smirnov statistical test and homogeneity with variance. Then look for the mean value of each, the standard deviation and deviation of the control and treatment groups then tested by pair t-test.

Results: The results showed that the mean modification of Coronary heart disease risk factors in adult women increased, except for avoidance of cigarette smoke ($p < 0.05$). The pair t-test results show that there is a difference between the control group and the treatment group in controlling the risk factors for Coronary heart disease that can be modified after strengthening family potential, except for the avoidance of cigarette smoke.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that the implementation of the family potential strengthening model is proven to significantly increase the family's ability to control the risk factors for Coronary heart disease can be modified in adult women. It is recommended that morbidity and mortality prevention activities because Coronary heart disease in adult women can be carried out by controlling risk factors that can be modified by involving all family components so that the whole family has a sense of responsibility and concern for the health of other family members. Policyholders in implementing non-communicable disease prevention programs need to adopt a family-centered care approach.

KEYWORDS

CHD, risk factors preventive, family potential strengthening

Prevalence of Nomophobia Among Nursing Students in Surabaya: a Cross-Sectional Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mobile phones have become an essential part of human life. University students are at higher risk of disruptive use of mobile phone. Excessive use of mobile phone had negative effect on physical and psychological. This study aimed to assess the nomophobia prevalence among nursing students.

Method: This study was exploratory approach with cross-sectional survey design. A total of 115 undergraduate nursing students who have personal mobile phone were chosen using convenient sampling. Participants information like age and gender was recorded. Nomophobia questionnaire was administered through g-form. Descriptive statistical test was performed. Logistic regression was used to measured age and gender in relationship with nomophobia.

Results: This study found that 100% nursing students had nomophobia. More than half (57,4%) nursing students had medium level, 36,1% had severe level, and 6,6% had mild level of nomophobia. Gender was significantly associated with nomophobia ($p=0.040$; $CI=(-)4.182-(-).097$).

Conclusions: It can be concluded that 100% nursing students had nomophobia with various range. Mobile phone disruption was experienced by nursing students. Excessive smartphone uses in individual could lead to developing nomophobia. Further, need to identify the emerging trends and negative impacts of nomophobia in university students in order to increasing awareness and proper intervention.

KEYWORDS

nomophobia; university student; nursing; prevalence

Analysis of Feeding Practice and Mother's Knowledge About WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) with the incidence of Stunting in Toddler

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is a chronic nutritional problems which are characterized by height body indicators based on age. Stunting caused by many factors such as socioeconomic, maternal nutrition during pregnancy, and lack of nutrition in toddlers. The purpose of the study was to explain the relationship between feeding practices and mothers' knowledge about WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample size of 83 respondents. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique. The independent variable in this study is stunting. The dependent variable is feeding practice and the mother's knowledge about WASH. The research data obtained were analyzed with Spearman's Rho $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

Results: There was a relationship between feeding practices and the incidence of stunting in toddlers with a value of $\alpha \leq 0.05$, $p = 0.001$ and $r = 0.514$. There is a relationship between mother's knowledge about WASH with the incidence of stunting in toddlers with a value of $\alpha \leq 0.05$, $p = 0.001$ and $r = 0.689$.

Conclusions: The better feeding practice by mothers, caused the lower the incidence of stunting in toddlers. The better the mother's knowledge, caused the lower the incidence of stunting in toddlers.

KEYWORDS

stunting, toddlers, feeding practices, WASH, malnutrition

Adolescents Personality Type with Internet Addiction

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Internet addiction is a troubling problem for adolescents at this time. Many factors affect internet addiction in adolescents, but there is still limited research that examines the factors of personality type. This study aims to analyze the relationship between personality types with internet addiction in adolescents.

Method: This study used a correlational research design with a cross sectional approach. The sample of this study was 217 students aged 12-15 years who were obtained using a quota sampling technique. The independent variables in this study is personality types, while the dependent variable is internet addiction. Data collection used a personality type questionnaire (Jung's Type Indicator), and internet addiction (Internet Addiction Test) which were given online to respondents and then analyzed using the Spearman's rho test ($\alpha < 0.05$).

Results: Personality type has a significant relationship with internet addiction ($p = 0.013$).

Conclusions: Internet Addiction in adolescents can be influenced by personality factors, whether adolescents are introverted or extroverted, which is a characteristic of each individual. Adolescents need parental control so that their internet use is controlled so that the risk of internet addiction can be prevented.

KEYWORDS

personality type, internet addiction, adolescents

The Older Adults Experience Caring for Grandchildren with Special Needs

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nowadays, grandparents are still involved in the care of grandchildren. This study aims to gain a deep understanding of the experience of older adults while caring their grandchildren with special needs. Researchers use a phenomenological approach to explore the experience based on awareness that occurs in some individuals.

Method: The participants involved in this study were six older adults. Data collected by in depth interview and analyzed by Collazi method. All participants have grandchildren who attended school for special need children. in Surabaya city.

Results: This study showed all participants responded positively and received related to involvement in taking care grandchildren. In addition, there were feelings experienced such as happiness, sadness and annoyance when they caring grandchildren with special needs. The decision to being a part in caring the grandchildren came from themselves and the discussions with both parents. Most of the activities with grandchildren were spending time together. The other activities were participating in social activities, take care of the household, read the Koran and help grandchildren to perform daily activities. However, all participants complained of being tired and this condition can be solved by seeing grandchildren's happiness. They believed that grandchildren care is better with grandmothers / grandfathers than with servants.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that the experiences of the older adult taking care grandchildren are very varied and positive for the elderly. Further researchers are advised to continue and explore more detail about the psychological influence of grandparents who taking care their grandchildren with special needs.

KEYWORDS

older adults, experience, caring, grandchildren with special needs

Determinants of Family Health Behavior In Samosir District, North Sumatra

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Non-communicable diseases and communicable diseases are still a problem in Indonesia where both are closely related to unhealthy behavior. Family health behavior affects the health status of the family and community. This study was aimed to analyze the determinants of family health behavior in Samosir district.

Method: The research was conducted in three sub-districts. This research used quantitative and qualitative research methodologies (mixed method) with cross sectional design. The respondents were 187 housewives who were selected using multi-stage random sampling. Informants of in-depth interviews were the staff of Samosir Health Department, staff of Community Health Center and religious or community leaders.

Results: Data analysis used univariate and multivariate analysis with logistic regression with 95% CI for quantitative while qualitative used content analysis. The results showed that family health behavior in Samosir was 12.8%. On multivariate analysis, attitude (p value=0.001; OR=8.79), income (p value=0.001; OR=7.92) and the availability and affordability of health facilities (p values=0.049; OR=3.32) have significant correlation with health family behavior.

Conclusions: Attitude was the dominant variable as a determinant of family health behavior. While the result of in-depth interviews was known the determinants of health behavior were economy, characteristics of a society, infrastructure and access. Health promotion strategies need to be applied thoroughly to resolve the determinants of family health behavior because it can empower families.

KEYWORDS

determinants, family, health behavior, attitude, income

Maternal Characteristics and Stunting Prevalence in West Java, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine the contribution of maternal characteristic factors, namely, demographic (age, education), socioeconomic (household expenditure and number of children), and family resilience (knowledge, actions, the use of contraception, family program participation), with stunting.

Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted in six districts/cities in West Java. The respondents were 350 women aged 15-49 years old who were pregnant and/or had children under five years of age. The analysis maternal and family resilience was performed by comparing two groups of stunted and not stunted children using a chi-square test.

Results: The results showed that mother's age ($p < 0.046$), mother's education ($p < 0.008$), household expenditure ($p < 0.329$), knowledge ($p < 0.068$), and participation in a family program ($p < 0.541$) for children under five years of age contributed to reducing stunting.

Conclusions: This conclusion is important for increasing the knowledge of mothers, improving the ability to manage household expenditure and escalating the participation of mothers in the in reducing participation in a family program for children under five years of age the incidence of stunting.

KEYWORDS

maternal characteristics; stunting; knowledge; household expenditure; program for under five children's family

Effect of Nutritional Literacy on Mother's Self Efficacy in Child Feeding

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The nutrient problems that happen with toddlers still be a challenge that should be done thoughtfully. Mother's efficacy in giving food to their toddler becomes a thing that relates to nutrient status. As for that, it needs an innovative program to increase effectiveness from the mothers. Nutritional literacy is a level of someone's ability to get, process, and understand the nutrient information and the skill needed to make exact nutrient ingredients. The purpose of this research was to know the effect of nutritional literacy on mother's efficacy in giving food to their toddlers.

Method: The research used a quasi-experimental design that involved a pre-post test without a control group. The study was conducted at a community of mother's toddler in Central Java. Samples were selected with a purposive sampling technique that met inclusion criteria. Subjects were 30 mothers who will get nutritional literacy to know their efficacy before and after they get the program. The measurement of nutritional literacy on mother's effectiveness was using related questionnaire mother's self-efficacy. An wilcoxon signed rank test performed the analysis.

Results: This research showed a side-effect of giving nutritional literacy toward the mother's efficacy in their behavior in providing food for their toddler with a p-value in the amount of 0,001 ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusions: Nutritional literacy for a mother with a toddler is effective to increase mother's self-efficacy and to solve a toddler's nutrient problems.

KEYWORDS

nutritional literacy, self-efficacy, mother of a toddler.

Knowledge and Action Related to Stimulated Development by the Mother of a Stunting Child

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting describes a state of under-nutrition that has been going on for a long time. Stunting problems in children will inhibit development, this is because the formation of brain cells is very rapid to occur since the fetus is still in the womb until the child is 3 years old, strategies to increase developmental stimulation efforts that can be done by the mother tend to have a positive synergistic impact on the development of stunting age children early. The purpose of this study was to analyze the correlation between maternal knowledge and actions of maternal stimulation with the development of toddler stunting.

Method: The study design used a cross sectional approach. The study was conducted at the Puskesmas Tlanakan Pamekasan. The number of samples was 186 respondents where the sampling technique used was cluster random sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire and check list. The analysis uses the spearman rho test statistical test.

Results: The results of this study indicate a correlation between maternal knowledge and the development of stunting toddlers ($p = 0.000$) and $r = 0.496$. Statistical test results also showed a correlation between maternal stimulation actions with the development of stunting toddlers ($p = 0.000$) and $r = 0.549$.

Conclusions: The value of maternal knowledge and actions of developmental stimulation by mothers are related to the quality of development of stunting children in toddlers at Puskesmas Tlanakan Kabupaten Pamekasan.

KEYWORDS

stunting, child development, mother's knowledge, maternal stimulation actions

Lay Health Workers Empowerment on Reducing Stunting Prevalence through Family Resilience Guidance

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting becomes the focus of attention in Indonesia. The family is essential to form excellent and quality human resources free from stunting. In providing family facilitations to overcome stunting, lay health workers (LHW) play crucial roles. This study aimed to empower LHW in stunting prevention through family resilience.

Method: The research used a quasi-experiment, one-group pretest-posttest design. The population was LHW who were active in posyandu and families with children under five years old who were willing to join this program. The sample was 119 LHWs, and 1,697 families obtaining using the cluster sampling technique. Empowerment was carried out through health education for a one-day training and thrice virtual mentorings via LHW chat. LHW helped families perform family resilience-related behaviors for a month by providing education for 30-45 minutes, and thrice home visits mentoring and followings-up.

Results: The results showed that almost all LHW had good knowledge at the pretest (84.0%) and posttest (93.3%). It was revealed that the total score of knowledge of LHW at pretest ($M = 10.63$, $SD = 1.16$) was significant higher than the score at post-test ($M = 10.85$, $SD = 1.09$) ($p = .002$). The family had average scores of healthy homes, healthy toddlers, and active visits to posyandu at 17.86, 7.29, and 0.56.

Conclusions: This study's results showed a shred of strong evidence for the effectiveness of empowerment. Therefore, all related parties must continuously provide health education and motivation to LHW to continue to play a role in public health.

KEYWORDS

empowerment, family, and stunting

Coping Strategies and Family Support Contribute to the Adjustment of Adolescents Who have Parents Working as Migrant Workers

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescents often have problems adjusting to their surroundings. Coping and family support are associated with this adjustment. However, it is still unclear what about adolescents who have parents who do not live at home because they have to work as migrant workers. This study aims to analyze the relationship between coping and family support with the adjustment of adolescents who have parents who work as migrant workers.

Method: The design of this study was cross-sectional. The population was all early adolescents who have parents working as migrant workers, with a sample size of 70 people obtained from the total sampling. The independent variables in this study were the coping strategy and family social support, while the dependent variable was the adjustment of adolescents who have parents as migrant workers. The instrument used was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis in this study used Spearman Rho ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Results: The results of this study indicate that coping strategies are associated with adolescent adjustment ($p = 0.018$; $r = 0.283$) and family support is also associated with adolescent adjustment ($p = 0.001$; $r = 0.380$).

Conclusions: Both coping strategies and family support contribute to the adjustment of adolescents who have parents working as migrant workers. There is a need to increase the priority of psychosocial counseling for adolescents who have parents working as migrant workers, as well as educating their families to increase attention and support appropriate to adolescent development.

KEYWORDS

coping strategies, family support, adolescent, parent, migrant workers

Analysis of Driving Factors on Adolescent Self-Regulation to Prevent Hypertension

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Self-regulation of adolescents in a healthy lifestyle is important to prevent hypertension. External driving factors such as family play a role in adolescent behavior. Social support and the role of health workers also play a role. Research objective to analyze the driving factors of youth self-regulation in preventing hypertension.

Method: This was an observational analytic study, with a cross sectional design. The population was the second-grade junior high school students in Surabaya. The sample size used the rule of the thumb is 210 people. Sampling with probability sampling type multistage sampling. The variables studied were external driving factors consisting of the pain experience sub-variable from other people, reinforcement from the environment, mass media and health workers, and self-regulation variables consisting of sub variables Carrying out physical activity and regular exercise, eating arrangements (Diet), management. stress, efforts to avoid smoking. all research instruments are valid and reliable with $p > 0.7$. Data analysis using SEM (Structural Equation Model).

Results: The results of the study were found that the majority of the disease experience sub variable in other people (55.2%) was less, most of the environmental reinforcement (66.2%) was good, the mass media were mostly (60.5%) good and most of the health workers (85.2%) is good, most of the sub-variables carry out physical activity and routine exercise (62.4%) is sufficient, most of the eating arrangements (83.3%) are sufficient, stress management is mostly (75.7%) sufficient, Most of the efforts to avoid smoking were (93.3%) sufficient. Monitoring of ideal body weight (58.6%) was lacking. The results of the analysis using the t test found that there was a significant influence between driving factors on self-regulation with $p = 0.022$.

Conclusions: External driving factors are important for adolescents to regulate their behavior in preventing hypertension. The results of this study contribute to the improvement of health programs in schools in preventing hypertension. Family knowledge as an external factor regarding healthy behavior needs to be instilled so that the family can become a role model for adolescents. Collaboration with health workers to provide education in schools is needed to encourage healthy living habits in preventing hypertension.

KEYWORDS

driving, factors, self, regulation, prevention, hypertension

Adolescents Risky Sexual Behavior in Tuban

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescence is a period where a person enters puberty. Adolescents begin to explore sexual images, fantasies, ideas and roles. If they do not get the correct information about sex, they will fall into risky sexual behavior. The aim of this study was to determine risky sexual behavior among adolescents in Tuban.

Method: This study used descriptive methods. A total of 395 high school student were selected using a cluster sampling. The data were collected in seven high schools in Tuban. Data were obtained using the Bahasa version of YRBSS (Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System). The data were analyzed using descriptive analytic.

Results: Adolescents who engage in risky sexual behavior are 36 (9.1%), 5 (13.9%) among them, have had sexual intercourse. Teens who engage in risky sexual behavior, 50% do so because they are threatened by their partner.

Conclusions: There are still a lot of risky sexual behavior that occurs in adolescents. This requires attention from various parties to continue to do sex education as early as possible in children.

KEYWORDS

adolescents, health, risky sexual behavior

Risk Factors of Pre-Eclampsia of Women Birth from History of Eating Behavior During Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Preeclampsia is the second leading cause of maternal death, affecting 3% to 8% of pregnant women worldwide. Pregnant women preeclampsia in Magetan Regency in 2017 were 189 people, while in 2018 there were 270 people. The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors for preeclampsia from eating behavior factors in pregnant women.

Method: A case control study design with a retrospective approach. The research was conducted in the working area of the Puskesmas, Panekan District, Magetan Regency. The population of this study was data of all mothers giving birth in 2018 of 210 mothers. The sample size of the control group was 27 mothers giving birth without preeclampsia. The ratio between the case group and the control group was 1: 1, so the number of samples was 54 people. The sampling technique was simple random sampling. The independent variable was eating behavior and the dependent variable was the incidence of preeclampsia. Data collection tools in the form of questionnaires and study of medical record data documentation. The data analysis used was descriptive and logistic regression analysis. The error rate is set at $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results: The results of the study using logistic regression of eating behavior obtained p value = 0.00 ($p < 0.05$) and OR (Exp B) 35.714.

Conclusions: The conclusion of the research results is that eating behavior affects the incidence of preeclampsia. Pregnant women who have unhealthy eating habits have a 35x greater risk of developing preeclampsia than pregnant women with healthy eating habits.

KEYWORDS

preeclampsia, eating behavior

The Effect of Family Supportive Therapy on Burden of Caregivers and Activities of Daily Living Among Stroke Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The role of families in providing care for stroke patients at home can cause ongoing stress and burden caregivers. The purpose was to analyze the effect of family-supportive therapy on the burden of caregivers and the activities of daily living (ADL) of stroke patients.

Method: A design used quasi-experimental with pre-test & post-test with a control group. The intervention of family-supportive therapy was given to the treatment group, and the control group received a home visit. The variables were burden caregiver and ADL of stroke patients. Samples were 80 caregivers were taken in primary health care of Pegirian and Pucang Sewu in Surabaya with multi-stage sampling. Instruments were Zarit Burden's Interview Schedule and Katz Index of Independence in ADL. The analysis used Paired t-test and Manova test.

Results: The burden caregiver of the treatment group decreased, but there was a re-increase after 2 weeks of therapy. The burden of caregivers of the control group also decreases. The ADL of stroke patients in the treatment group increased but tended to persist until 2 weeks after therapy. The ADL of stroke patients in the control group decreased. Family-supportive therapy did not have a significant effect on the burden of caregivers (p-value 0.12) and the ADL of stroke patients (p-value 0.21).

Conclusions: Modification of services through the implementation of community health programs through individual health efforts for stroke patients in hospital and home, as well as group services for families who providing care in primary health care and through home visit can be a comprehensive effort.

KEYWORDS

family-supportive therapy, home visit, burden caregiver, activities of daily living

Emotional Regulation as an Internal Protective Factor for the Female Prisoners Resiliency in Prisons

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Female prisoners who are in detention need the ability to withstand the physical and psychological stress experienced by optimizing their emotional regulation. This study aims to analyze the relationship between emotional regulation as a protective factor in the resilience of female prisoners who are in detention.

Method: This study used a correlational design and cross-sectional approach. The study population was female prisoners in Class IIA Detention Center Surabaya and obtain 115 respondents as a sample by purposive sampling. The research variables were emotional regulation and resilience. The data was collected using questionnaire of Emotion Regulation Questionnaire and Connor Davidson Resilience Scale, then analyzed using the Spearman-rho test.

Results: The results showed that high emotional regulation was associated with good resilience ability of female prisoners during detention ($p = 0.000$, $r=0.414$).

Conclusions: The ability of female prisoners to regulate emotions more positively is an internal protective factor that fosters the ability to survive, rise up and become better during their time in detention.

KEYWORDS

positive emotions, emotional regulation, resilience, female prisoners, protective factors

Qualitative Exploration on the Culture Adaptation of Indonesian Brides in Taiwan

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Transcultural marriage are known globally. Since 1980, the trend of transcultural marriage between Indonesian brides and Taiwan groom already began. In transcultural marriage, culture is important part of adaptation. By Using the symbolic interactionism philosophy, the researcher expects that the participants would draw freely with their own symbols about their culture adaptation to Taiwan.

Method: This study used qualitative study design. Totally participant of this study was eight Indonesian brides. Two participants were dropped out because of uncompleted interviews sessions. the participants were interviewed in 5 sessions then data analyzed by Atlas.ti 7 version.

Results: This study found five themes of culture adaptation: language adaptation, food adaptation, social atmosphere, family tradition and spirituality adaptation.

Conclusions: In conclusion language preparation and learning was an important part of adaptation on Indonesia brides in Taiwan.

KEYWORDS

Indonesian brides, foreign brides, transcultural marriage, transnational marriage

Association Between Maternal Factors and Neonatal Anthropometry: A Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Neonatal anthropometry is a crucial indicator for evaluating the nutritional status and predicting early and late risk of child's health. Maternal nutritional condition and behaviour during pregnancy can affect fetal growth and development. This study was aimed to analyze the association between maternal factors and neonatal anthropometry.

Method: This was a retrospective cross-sectional study which involved 155 mothers of 12-23 months old children, living in Surabaya City, Indonesia. The independent variables were the mother's nutritional behaviour, food belief, body mass index, antenatal care visits, educational level, and monthly income. The dependent variables were neonate's birth weight and length. The questionnaire was used to collect maternal factors, while neonate's birth anthropometry was gathered from Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook. The data were then analyzed using chi-square. Statistical significance was set at the 95% confidence level ($P < 0.05$).

Results: The statistical analysis showed that mother's body mass index ($p = 0.003$; $C = 0.235$), antenatal care visits ($p = 0.14$; $C = 0.193$), and educational level ($p = 0.048$; $C = 0.241$) were significantly associated with neonate's birth weight. While only the mother's monthly income associated significantly with neonate's birth length ($p = 0.022$; $C = 0.181$).

Conclusions: A maternal nutritional condition during pregnancy, especially for those who belong to low socioeconomic status requires serious attention, as correlated with neonatal anthropometry. Health promotion strategies to promote antenatal care visits at all pregnancy stages were needed to ensure mothers' nutrition, to support optimal fetal development.

KEYWORDS

maternal nutrition, maternal food belief, maternal socio-demographic status, antenatal care visits, birth weight, birth length

Resilience of Adolescent Survivors of Domestic Violence

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The ability of adolescents to overcome the impact of domestic violence and reflect on the achievements on the purpose of life is a form of resilience. The study aimed to explore an in-depth description of the discovery process of the resilience ability in adolescent survivors of domestic violence.

Method: This research used a qualitative research method with a descriptive phenomenology approach. Participants were adolescent survivors between the ages of 15 and 21 who met the criteria of domestic violence survivors, such as a member of a local child organization, and had been violated by family members who lived within the same household. In-depth interviews were conducted, and a qualitative study was utilized to determine common themes of how adolescent survivors experience resilience.

Results: Four themes were derived from the interviews, including painful words from the close family member as a form of intimidation; the emotional response as imprinted feeling caused by the domestic violence; self-struggle starts from their own; and the happiness of the close family member as the purpose of life.

Conclusions: Adolescence is unable to fight both physically and psychologically against the perpetrators of violence. Their responses to domestic violence cause mental health problems. However, they also manage to overcome problems, fulfill goals, and review their past and current life events to achieve life's purpose. This study may recommend the need for adolescent survivors of domestic violence to seek reinforcement to strengthen the resilience ability in living a quality life.

KEYWORDS

adolescents; domestic violence; resilience; survivor

Cinematherapy-Based Group Reminiscence on Older Adults' Quality of Life

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Promoting a good life has led to an expectation of a good quality of life, which incorporated the aging process. This research aimed to identify the effects of the cinematherapy-based reminiscence group on older adults' quality of life.

Method: This research was a quasi-experimental design with a total sampling technique. Subjects were older adults (n=70) at a nursing home. Eligible participants were randomly allocated to each intervention and control group. Participants completed the Older People's Quality of Life Questionnaire at pre- and post-, in which the intervention group received cinematherapy-based group reminiscence. In contrast, the control group received standard nursing intervention only. A paired t-test and independent t-test performed the analysis.

Results: Findings suggested no significant differences between groups. However, results revealed that the average value of life quality in the intervention group increased from 39.31 to 48.23 (p-value < 0.001). On the other hand, in the control group, the number increased from 42.46 to 42.69 (p-value= 0.627), meaning that the intervention group indicated a greater increase in the intervention group's quality of life. The average difference in the quality of life in intervention group increased more significantly (95% CI 4.02 to 6.61; p-value < 0.001) than in control group.

Conclusions: Cinematherapy-based group reminiscence is an alternative intervention at a nursing home that positively impacts older adults' increase in quality of life, providing positive life advantages and internal support and reducing limitations and conflicts through group support.

KEYWORDS

cinematherapy-based reminiscence group; nursing home; older adults; quality of life

Menstrual Hygiene and Pruritus Vulvae Among Adolescents During Menstruation

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Menstrual hygiene is important things to know for the adolescents especially during menstruation, the leak of hygiene can lead to pruritus vulvae that indicated by itching on the external female genitalia. The aim of this research was to analyze the correlation between knowledge and menstrual hygiene during menstruation with pruritus vulvae among adolescents.

Method: The design was cross sectional study where the population was female students at seventh grade in Sepulu Junior High School Bangkalan. The independent variable were knowledge and menstrual hygiene, the dependent variable was pruritus vulvae. The research using simple random sampling and the sample was 79 students that already had menstruation. Data taken by questionnaire and analyzed by lambda statistical test (CI 95%).

Results: The result showed that p value between knowledge and pruritus vulvae is 0.028, and menstrual hygiene with pruritus vulvae is 0.006. ($\alpha < 0.05$) There were significant correlation between knowledge and menstrual hygiene during menstruation to pruritus vulvae's cases.

Conclusions: This study pointed out that knowledge and menstrual hygiene is important thing to deliver to adolescents so they'll know how to prevent the pruritus vulvae. Health workers may improve their strategy to deliver the message to the girl at sixth grade or seventh grade.

KEYWORDS

girls, knowledge, menstrual hygiene, pruritus vulvae

Relationship Risk Perception, Outcome Expectancies, Task Self Efficacy, and Intension with Dietary Adherence of Type 2 Diabetic Patient in Primary Health Care

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Indonesia, dietary adherence of diabetes mellitus patients is low. Non-adherence to diet cause blood sugar instability, increase the potential for complications and reduce the quality of life. Adherence to diet is influenced by motivation, self-efficacy, knowledge, intention, and family support. This study aims to analyze the relationship between risk perception, outcome expectancies, task self-efficacy, and intention with dietary adherence in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients.

Method: Cross-sectional approach was used in this study. Respondents of this study collected by cluster sampling method from primary health care in Surabaya. There are 150 samples from 5 primary health care. Data collected using questionnaires to independent dan dependent variables. Data were analyzed using spearman rho statistical analysis ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Results: There is significant relationship between risk perception ($p = 0,000$), outcome expectancies ($p = 0,000$), task self-efficacy ($p = 0,000$), and intention ($p = 0,000$) with diet adherence in patients with type 2 DM.

Conclusions: Risk perception, outcome expectancies, task self-efficacy, and intention were significantly related to dietary adherence of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. Patient education that combined material with the concept of risk perception, outcome expectancies, task self-efficacy, and intention can be contributed to controlling the blood glucose level in patients with diabetes mellitus.

KEYWORDS

risk perception, outcome expectancies, task self-efficacy, intention, adherence to diet, diabetes mellitus type 2

Proactive Coping Strategies as a Protective Factor and Prevention of Suicidal Behavior in Adolescents: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescent suicidal behavior is a serious public health problem. Teenagers experience a lot of psychological conflicts when solving their problems, so they need effective coping strategies to deal with stressors. This systematic review aimed to determine the proactive coping function to prevent suicidal behavior in adolescents.

Method: Comprehensive journal search including non-experimental studies (cross-sectional study design) from several databases namely Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, ProQuest, and EBSCO are used for scientific contributions published in 2017-2021. Boolean operators in the search process use AND and OR. Articles are identified using relevant keywords. This systematic review uses PRISMA. Fifteen of the 382 articles met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: Proactive coping is future-oriented to prepare adolescence for stress to prevent suicidal behavior as a result. Fifteen journals discussed the positive effects of using proactive coping about preventing negative behavior. Proactive coping facilitates self-control of negative behavior (26.6%), improves psychological conditions (40%), and increases welfare and life satisfaction (30%).

Conclusions: Proactive coping increases self-protection by shifting the focus of risk behavior to more effective action strategies in the adjustment process, and developing positive psychology. The use of proactive coping has the potential to be a protective factor against suicidal behavior in adolescents.

KEYWORDS

proactive coping, protective factor, suicide, self-harm, self-control

The Correlation of The Family Health Care Tasks Implementation with The Self Efficacy of Diabetes Mellitus Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The high number of diabetes mellitus incident due to complications is caused by lack of adherence to disease management. It takes self efficacy or confidence in patients with diabetes mellitus that they are able to manage diabetes condition. Diabetes mellitus management is not just about the patient, but also needs a family role. The research aimed to determine the correlation of the family health care tasks implementation with the self efficacy of diabetes mellitus patients in Malang.

Method: This research was an analytical observational with a cross-sectional approach. The samples in this study consisted of 327 diabetic patients and 327 families of diabetic patients who become caregiver in Malang obtained from sample calculation used cluster random sampling technique. The measuring instruments in this study was a questionnaire of the implementation of health care tasks in the family and the Diabetic Management Self Efficacy Scale (DMSES) UK questionnaire.

Results: The results showed a significant positive relationship between the implementation of health care tasks in the family with the self-efficacy of diabetics mellitus, the Pearson product moment test results showed p-value value of 0.000. Based on the study obtained, the people's condition with good category in the implementation of health care tasks in the family were 58% with an average 61.91, min-max values of 26 and 84, standard deviation 9,611. And 65% in the good category of self efficacy of diabetics mellitus with an average 46, min-max values of 17 and 60, and a standard deviation 7,630.

Conclusions: The results of this study can be used as a reference for nurses give intervention to families so that there is an increase in the ability to carry out family health care tasks so as to support the increase in the self-efficacy of patients with diabetes mellitus.

KEYWORDS

family health care, self efficacy, diabetes mellitus

Risk Factors Affecting Premarital-Sexual Behavior Adolescents in Indonesia: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sex in premarital adolescents is a common phenomenon but is still considered taboo in Indonesia. The purpose of a systematic review is to determine the risk factors that influence premarital sex behavior among adolescents.

Method: Five databases (Scopus, Science Direct, EBSCO, ProQuest, and PubMed) were explored to find relevant articles published from 2015 to 2021. Boolean search used "Risk Factors", "Premarital-sex", "Adolescent or Teenagers", "Indonesia", in the title, abstract, or keywords. Inclusion criteria were original articles in English; sources from journals; research locations in the territory of Indonesia; Youth aged 12-19 years and available in full text. This systematic review uses the PRISMA guidelines. We identified 169 articles, of which 15 were considered relevant for this systematic review. The main research design for these 15 journals was cross-sectional.

Results: Risk factors for premarital sex: lack of knowledge, perceptions of adolescents about premarital sex, supervision, busyness of parents, strong peer influence, weak information about health services and sex education for adolescents. Marriage is still seen as a way out of poverty for a better life.

Conclusions: The results of this study can be used as a basis for developing health education strategies for adolescents regarding premarital sex, the ability to communicate, negotiate, and act decisively to reduce the effects of risky sexual behavior.

KEYWORDS

risk factors; premarital sexual, adolescents, Indonesia

Yoga and Aerobics on Blood Pressure in Patiens with Hypertension: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a problem experienced by every country in the world, including Indonesia. The present study aimed to analyze intervention yogaa and aerobic with hypertension.

Method: Five databases (Scopus, Science Direct, EBSCO, ProQuest, and PubMed) were explored to find relevant articles published from 2016 to 2021. The Boolean search used "aerobic", "yoga", "hypertension" and "blood pressure" " in the title, abstract, or keywords. Inclusion criteria were: original article in English; the source from journals; intervenes yoga; intervening aerobic; hypertension; and available in full text. This systematic review used PRISMA guidelines. The determinants were analyzed based on the WHO conceptual framework for hypertension.

Results: We identified 712 articles, and 15 were considered relevant for this systematic review. The main research design for these 15 journals was quasi experiment. This review shows that hypertension in Indonesia is still very high. Research shows that blood pressure has a significant effect before and after yoga and aerobics. It is expected patients with hypertension know the benefits and apply yoga and aerobic that can smooth blood flow, It is expected to facilitate nursing care in people with high blood pressure using yoga and aerobic practice as a complementary treatment.

Conclusions: The results of the study form the basis for developing treatment non pharmacology is interventions aerobic and yoga for hypertension. Yoga and aerobic improves health-related quality of life and decreases blood pressure in patients.

KEYWORDS

yoga, aerobic, hypertention, blood pressure

Effectiveness of Exercise Training on Physical Condition and Quality of Life of Patients with Heart Failure: Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension is a problem experienced by every country in the world, including Indonesia. The present study aimed to analyze intervention yogaa and aerobic with hypertension.

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Conclusions: The results of the study form the basis for developing treatment non pharmacology is interventions aerobic and yoga for hypertension. Yoga and aerobic improves health-related quality of life and decreases blood pressure in patients.

KEYWORDS

yoga, aerobic, hypertention, blood pressure

The Effectiveness of Spiritual Psychotherapy on Patients with Mental Disorders: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Lately, research analyzing the relationship between religion and spirituality with mental health has developed very rapidly. Now more than five international journals have focused research topics on religion and spirituality and their relationship with mental health. As well as more than 4,000 articles have been published related to the topic. So that in practice, not a few mental health clinics implement interventions on the issue of mental disorders based on religion and spirituality. The purpose of this article is to assess the effectiveness of handling mentality-based mental disorders from various studies that have been conducted.

Method: A systematic review was carried out in the following databases: Scopus, Proquest, Sage and PubMed at the time of publication in 2016-2020. With the keywords "mental disorders" or "mental illness" and spiritual or religion, as for the use of Boolean expressions, articles are included if they investigate the results of mental health seen from spirituality-based treatment, then a systematic analysis is performed.

Results: Among the publications that met these criteria, most found an association between the level of religious/spiritual involvement and (positive) mental disorders. In addition, the findings in previous studies show that religion can play an important role in many situations because religious beliefs and rules affect people's lives.

Conclusions: Most of the previous literature states that there is a significant relationship between religious beliefs and practices and mental health.

KEYWORDS

mental disorders; religious belief; spiritualism

Determinants of Health Cadre Capabilities in Early Detection of Mental Disorders for Better Outcomes: Community Mental Health Nursing (CMHN) Approach

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: As part of the CMHN, health cadres can be seen as one of the front guards in early detection of mental disorders. However, the ability of health cadres in early detection of mental disorders in CMHN is not widely understood. The purpose of this study is to examine the determinants of the ability of health cadres in early detection of mental disorders using the CMHN approach.

Method: This research was conducted in Lamongan Districts from 2017 to 2018, using quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample was 140 health cadres (121 female and 19 male). The sampling technique used multistage random sampling. The data was collected using a questionnaire with a Likert scale. Data analysis using chi-square.

Results: The results showed that the ability of health cadres in early detection of mental disorders was influenced by attitude ($p < 0.05$), experience ($p < 0.05$), motivation ($p < 0.05$), compensation ($p < 0.05$), education and training ($p < 0.05$), and perceived benefits ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The importance of increasing the ability of health cadres in early detection of mental disorders.

KEYWORDS

ability, health cadres, early detection, mental disorders, CMHN approach

Early Menarche, Menstrual Duration and Dysmenorrhea in Class VIII Students in 2019-2020 School Year at SMPN 20 Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many cases of dysmenorrhea were found in grade VIII students of SMPN 20 Surabaya. Early menarche and long menstrual cycle were several factors that influence the occurrence of dysmenorrhea. Girls who have early menarche got a higher risk of experiencing dysmenorrhea as well as girl who experience long menstrual cycle. These both problems resulted excessive uterine contractions and secreted more prostaglandins so that causing dismenorhea. This study aims to analyze whether there is a relationship between early menarche, menstrual duration and dysmenorrhea in class VIII students in 2019-2020 school year at SMPN 20 Surabaya.

Method: The design of this study used a cross-sectional approach. The population was all students of class VIII 2019-2020 school year at SMPN 20 Surabaya amount of 215 students. Sample was 140 students which were taken based on proportional stratified simple random sampling technique. Retrieval of data by taken through filling out online forms. The independent variable were early menarche and menstrual duration, and the dependent variable was dysmenorrhea. The data analysis used the Spearman rank test with the significance level $\alpha = 0,05$.

Results: Research result of first independent variable, it was obtained p value = 0.022 which means there is a relationship between early menarche and dysmenorrhea in class VIII students of SMPN 20 Surabaya, and research for the second independent variable, it was obtained p value = 0.04 which means there is a relationship between menstrual duration and dysmenorrhea in class VIII students of SMPN 20 Surabaya.

Conclusions: From the finding above can be concluded that students who experience early menarche are more at risk of experiencing dysmenorrhea and students who have a long menstrual duration are also at risk of experiencing dysmenorrhea with severe pain levels. Students who experience early menarche and long menstrual periods are able to minimize the incidence of dysmenorrhea by such as maintaining a regular diet, consuming nutritious food intake, and taking pain relievers if dysmenorrhea occurs.

KEYWORDS

dysmenorrhea; early menarche; long menstrual cycle; teenage girl

Intervention Model to Improve Adherence in Tuberculosis Patients: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tuberculosis, a chronic infectious disease, treatment usually takes a long time, generally at least half a year, leaving patients prone to discontinuation of treatment. The purpose of this review is to describe an intervention model that is used to improve adherence in tuberculosis patients.

Method: 6 databases were used including Scopus, Proquest, Pubmed, SAGE, Ebsco/Cinahl, and Science Direct, using the keywords "tuberculosis", "pulmonary tuberculosis", "TB", "management", "intervention", "control" and "adherence". Journal searches were limited to 2016-2021, English, and article journal. We identified 190.326 articles of which 13 were systematically relevant to this review.

Results: The intervention models were divided into two categories of interventions. The interventions include telehealth and conventional intervention. The intervention aims to improve adherence, control, treatment, and self-management.

Conclusions: The most recommended intervention model for patients with tuberculosis is the Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) model. The paper emphasizes the need for more research on efforts to improve adherence of tuberculosis patients.

KEYWORDS

tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, adherence, intervention

REPORT

“Su Jok” Therapy for Managing Chest Pain During COVID-19 Pandemic Period: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has led people who were non-COVID-19 patient to avoid hospital admission and to seek help from alternative medicine. The aim of this report is to describe the management of chest pain at home using “Su Jok” therapy.

Method: This is a case study report. On 15th of July 2020, a male 47 of years old complained of chest pain with difficulty breathing and asked for help from the researcher who was a nurse as well as “Su Jok” therapist. His sclera profile was recorded for analysis (sclerology analysis). “Su Jok” therapy was applied directly by the researcher on daily basis. Researcher also monitored his condition progress through checking pain point on his hands and also from his sclera profile. After two weeks, the symptoms subsided and the eye's profile of sclera shows healing progress.

Results: The sclera's profile showed the problem in the elasticity of the blood vessel and also blockage in the blood vessel. Therapy was focused on the heart organ (correspondence therapy) and the meridian (energy therapy) for reducing the coldness energy which causes the blockage. This combination of therapy works to reduce the symptom and sclera's profile show healing progress.

Conclusions: The case study shows that “Su Jok” therapy may become an alternative therapy for managing chest pain.

KEYWORDS

chest pain, covid-19, pandemics

The Effect of Socialization Group Activity Therapy on Increasing Social Interaction of Elderly Depression in the Elderly Social Service Institutions in Lamongan and Jombang Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Depression is one of the problems experienced by the elderly. Depression resulted by reducing the level of social interaction in elderly people. The activity group therapy is one of psychological therapy that can increase support from peers to reduce depression in elderly. This research aimed to know the influence of Socialization Group Activities Therapy (TAKS) improving social interaction and decreasing levels of depression in elderly residents of nursing.

Method: The research design was quasi experimental. Sample of group's treatment determined by purposive sampling and random sampling in control group. Each sample of the groups consist of 24 respondents. Both groups performed pretest and post test to determine levels of depression using the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) and the level of social interaction. The group's treatment was done Socialization Group Activities Therapy (TAKS). The differences before and after the treatment was tested by Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney.

Results: The result of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test in variable social interaction is p value = 0,011 and the result of Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney Test results is p value = 0.023. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test on depression variable showed p value = 0.005 and Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney Test resulted p value = 0.023.

Conclusions: This is meant that Socialization Group Activities Therapy can improve social interaction and lower the level of depression by elderly residents of nursing. It can be concluded that there are influence Socialization Group Activities Therapy (TAKS) toward increasing social interaction and decreasing level of depression in elderly residents of nursing.

KEYWORDS

socialization group activities therapy (TAKS), social interaction, depression, elderly

Effectiveness of Therapeutic Communication Against Decreased Anxiety and Success of Client Family Nursing Care with Auditory Hallucinations

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Public mental health is a healthy condition of physical, emotional, psychological, social individuals, namely the ability to conduct interpersonal relationships. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of therapeutic communication in lowering family anxiety and the success of nursing care for clients' families with auditory hallucinations.

Method: Quasi research design experiment. Simple random sampling techniques. Sample 110 people. Respondents to the client's family hallucinations heard in Lamongan district. The research data was obtained by questionnaire and analyzed with t test with $p < 0.05$ meaning that there was a difference in average anxiety of 10,454, t calculate 13,660 and $p = 0.000$ then H_0 was rejected meaning there was a difference in anxiety between the control group and the experimental group.

Results: Nursing care value is 3,818 and t calculate -10,594 with $p = 0.000$, $P + 0.05$ then H_0 rejected means there is a difference between the experimental group and the control group.

Conclusions: Conclusions after being given family therapist communication in favor of patients reticating hallucinations, the family did not experience anxiety and the evaluation of nursing care was successful. Advice is expected nurses in applying nursing care using therapeutic communication.

KEYWORDS

Therapeutic Communication, Anxiety and Family Nursing Care

Factors Affecting Anemia Prevention Behavior in Pregnant Women based on Lawrence Green's Theory

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of anemia in pregnant women is still high. Anemia during pregnancy is associated with maternal morbidity and indirect causes of maternal deaths. Poor anemia prevention behaviors in pregnant women are one of the contributing factors of anemia during pregnancy. Other factors might come from internal and external factors within individuals. This study aimed to analyze the relationship of knowledge, belief and husband support with anemia prevention behaviors in pregnant women.

Method: This study used a correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The total samples were 153 pregnant women selected using purposive sampling. The independent variables of this study involved knowledge, belief, and husband support, and the dependent variable was anemia prevention behaviors. Data were collected through the dissemination of questionnaires and analyzed using the Spearman's Rho with the significance level of $\alpha = 0,05$.

Results: Knowledge ($p = 0.000$) and husband support ($p = 0.000$) significantly had a relationship with anemia prevention behaviors. While there was no relation between belief and anemia prevention behaviors ($p = 0.227$).

Conclusions: The increase in knowledge of pregnant women about the anemia prevention improves the mindset and ability to apply anemia prevention behaviors. Belief does not affect anemia prevention behaviors because modernization in the urban society has affected to result in a positive belief. Husband support is important in motivating pregnant mothers to comply with anemia interventions performed by health workers.

KEYWORDS

anemia prevention behavior, knowledge, belief, husband support

The Effect of Psychoreligius Care: “Shalawat” Helping Against the Reduction of Anxiety and Improvement of Sleep Quality in Older People in Surabaya City

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Efforts to overcome anxiety and sleep quality can be done by approaching the spiritual aspect, namely psychoreligious care: taking care to improve individual coping. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of psychoreligious care: "shalawat" on reducing anxiety and improving sleep quality in the elderly in Surabaya.

Method: The research design was a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest with control group. The study population was the elderly who lived in 3 nursing homes in the city of Surabaya with a sample of 70 elderly people using simple random sampling technique for each group of 35 people. The independent variable of this research is Psychoreligius Care: “shalawat” and the dependent variable is anxiety and sleep quality. The research instrument was the Geriatric Anxiety Scale (GAS) questionnaire and The Pittsburgh Quality Index (PSQI). The analysis used was the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test and the Mann-Whitney with a significant level of $p = 0.05$.

Results: Data analysis with the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test statistical test of anxiety p value = 0.000 and PSQI p value = 0.001 means that there is a change in anxiety levels and sleep quality before and after being given Psychoreligius Care: “shalawat” while the control group obtained p value = 1,000 which means it does not happen changes in anxiety levels and sleep quality in the elderly. The statistical test of the Mann-Whitney GAS questionnaire and PSQI p value = 0.000, there is a significant difference between the treatment and control groups.

Conclusions: Psychoreligius care: “shalawat” has religious spiritual power which is able to provide a deep relaxation and calm effect to Allah SWT through the Prophet Muhammad SAW so that the older people no longer feel anxious and sleep quality improves.

KEYWORDS

psychoreligius care, shalawat, anxiety, sleep quality

Health Promotion Model Approach of Cervical Cancer Prevention on Fertile Age Woman In Ende East Nusa Tenggara Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer incidences have tremendous effects on patients' quality of life and their families and affect government health expenditure. Prevention and early detection action are urgently needed. This study aimed to analyze the prevention behaviour of cervical cancer of fertile ages women based on the Health Promotion Model.

Method: This study involved 196 samples taken by cluster sampling. Independent variables are personal factors, including ages, perceived health status and culture, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, self-efficacy and attitudes related to activities, husband's support and situational influences. The dependent variable was the behaviour of cervical cancer prevention. Data were collected using a questionnaire then analyzed by logistic regression with $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results: : There was no relationship between personal factors: age ($p = 0.466$), perceived health status ($p = 0.743$), culture ($p = 0.141$); perceived benefits ($p = 0.129$), self efficacy (0.310), attitudes related to activity (0.386), husband's support ($p = 0.053$) with behaviour of cervical cancer prevention. However, it showed a relationship between perceived barriers ($p = 0.004$) and situational influences ($p = 0.021$) with cervical cancer prevention behaviour.

Conclusions: There is a relationship between perceived barriers and situational influences with cervical cancer prevention, but there is no relationship between personal factors, perceived benefits, self-efficacy, attitudes related to activity, and husband's support. Further research can be conducted through a qualitative framework to explore the behaviour of cervical cancer prevention of fertile ages women.

KEYWORDS

cervical cancer, prevention behaviour, health, promotion model

The Effectiveness of Non-Pharmacological (Murottal) Therapy on The Reduction of Pain Intensity in Post Sectio Caesaria

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sectio caesaria (SC) surgery results in changes in tissue continuity due to surgery, which causes the release of inflammatory mediators and causes a sensation of pain. Postoperative pain management of SC can be given non pharmacologically, one of them is Murottal. The aim of the study was to determine the effectiveness of non-pharmacological Murottal therapy in reducing post-SC pain intensity.

Method: This research is a quantitative research with a pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design approach. This study carried out measurements before and after giving intervention with murottal therapy. The sample consisted of 82 post-SC mothers from 8 to 72 hours, using consecutive sampling method. Measurement of pain intensity using the Bourbanis pain scale observation sheet, was analyzed using the Wilcoxon test.

Results: The results showed that there was an effect of murottal therapy on reducing pain intensity in post sectio caesaria mothers. Wilcoxon test results obtained p value = 0.000 (p <0.05).

Conclusions: Murottal therapy can be recommended as a non-pharmacological therapy to reduce pain intensity in Muslim patients after cesarean section.

KEYWORDS

non pharmacological (murottal) therapy, post sectio caesaria pain

The Behavior Prevention of Obesity in Adolescents with Self Efficacy: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Obesity defined as the accumulation of abnormal fats and in obesity measurements usually use body mass index (BMI). Obesity in adolescents greatly affects health, physical, and cognitive so it is necessary to do preventive behavior. The purpose of this research literature is to find out how to prevent obesity in adolescents by means of self-efficacy that has formed in adolescents.

Method: The literature search strategy identified 605 by identifying various articles across six databases. Scopus, Science direct, Pubmed, Proquest, Sage, and Cinahl were explored to find relevant articles published from 2016 to 2021 with the keywords "Preventive Body Weight" or "Preventive. Obesity "AND" Self Efficacy "or" Self Concept "AND" Adolescence "or" Youth "or" Youth "" in titles, abstracts, or keywords. The most common type of research is a randomized control trial.

Results: This study shows several general characteristics such as type of study, time of evaluate and type of behavior that can trust adolescents to do and implement obesity prevention by controlling eating behavior, doing moderate to strong physical activity (MVPA), improving lifestyle behavior, Nutrition / Eating Habits, Parents and School Influence, Peer Influence.

Conclusions: Self-efficacy is very important in the early stages, modifikasi and maintenance of obesity prevention behavior.

KEYWORDS

obesity, adolescents, self-efficacy

A Systematic Review : The Factors Cultural Dimension on Leprosy Treatment Adherence

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The success in the leprosy treatment process can be influenced by cultural dimensions. The cultural dimension is a determinant of policy, because it can provide factors such as technology, trust, political and legal support, education and economics. The aim of this systematic review is to determine the cultural dimension factors for leprosy treatment adherence.

Method: This study used a systematic review by searching the literature using online reference databases: ProQuest, Sciencedirect, EBSCO and SCOPUS. The keywords used are leprosy or Hansen and medication or therapy and adherence or adherence. Search and study the selection process literature according to the PRISMA guidelines. The article used is related to the cultural dimensions of leprosy treatment. Review of 15 articles that met the inclusion criteria

Results: That many lepers who do not comply with the leprosy treatment program are influenced by social factors, family support, education and economy. Many sufferers still maintain the use of traditional medicines according to local culture and low awareness of programmed modern medicine. Many sufferers also believe that leprosy can heal itself and there are some who believe that leprosy can be treated with a spiritual approach.

Conclusions: The cultural dimension factor still greatly influences the compliance process in carrying out the leprosy treatment program so that there needs to be supervision from health workers and families in helping sufferers during the leprosy treatment program.

KEYWORDS

leprosy, cultural, treatment adherence

A Systematic Review : The Effect of Health Education on Adherence to Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treatment

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Health education using visual media can increase sufferers' knowledge of disease, motivation to recover and confidence in treatment. The aim of this systematic review was to examine the effect of health education using visual media on adherence to pulmonary tuberculosis treatment

Method: This study used a systematic review with literature searches using online database references: Sciencedirect, ProQuest, SCOPUS, and EBSCO. The keywords used are health education or health promotion and visual media and adherence or adherence and treatment or intervention or therapy and pulmonary tuberculosis. search study literature selection process according to the latest PRISMA. Articles related to health education use visual media related to leprosy treatment. Review of 15 articles that meet the inclusion criteria.

Results: After health education was carried out using visual media which was included in running a better treatment program this was due to knowledge, motivation and faith in the treatment process after health education was provided with enhanced visual media. Knowledge is a learning process using the five senses that is carried out on certain objects to be able to produce better understanding and behavior change. Respondents who have good knowledge will increase patient motivation and confidence in pulmonary TB treatment.

Conclusions: Health education with visual health media about public health in a programmed and continuous manner can improve patient behavior in carrying out pulmonary tuberculosis treatment programs.

KEYWORDS

tuberculosis, health education, adherence

Nutrition Education and Stimulation Using Digital Methods for Growth and Development Among Stunting Children: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Advances in technology are changing people's interaction and communication patterns towards digital. Digital education is an alternative method of education for parents with stunting children. The study aims to identify and analyze scientific evidence on the effectiveness of digital nutrition education methods and developmental stimulation in increasing the growth and development among stunting children.

Method: It was systematic review design with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA). Six databases were conducted (Scopus, ProQuest, CINAHL, PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar). The keywords used "digital education" OR "online education" OR "distance education" OR "distance learning" OR "mobile phone applications" OR "parenting program" OR "smartphone-based education" AND "nutrition" OR "stimulation" AND "stunting" OR "malnutrition" AND "children development" OR "growth". The articles were in English and full text. Search limits between 2016 to 2020.

Results: The researcher found 10 out of 2,473 articles. In the study, nutrition education and developmental stimulation were effective using digital in increasing growth and development among stunting children.

Conclusions: Nutrition education and stimulation using digital methods are new findings in the digital era that can provide benefits in increasing growth and development among stunting children. It can be used as an additional method of providing education so as to increase public knowledge.

KEYWORDS

nutrition; growth and development; stunting; digital learning

Overview of Palliative Care at Home with Self Care Approach Viewed from a Family Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: CKD patients undergoing hemodialysis have limitations in physical, psychological and mental care, so their families must be able to independently carry out palliative care at home. The purpose of this study is to describe the description of palliative care at home with a self-care approach.

Method: This study was a descriptive analytical design. The sample consisted of 95 respondents determined using consecutive sampling from the population in the Hemodialysis room. The instrument used is the Self Care of CKD Index.

Results: The results show that the highest percentage of self care level is wholly compensatory (47.4%) and all self-care domains exist at the level of wholly compensatory systems, namely self maintenance (47.4%), self management (42.1%), self confidence (42.1%).

Conclusions: Based on these results, families are still unable to perform self-care through palliative care at home, especially on self management. The role of the nurse is needed in preparing the family to carry out palliative care independently at home.

KEYWORDS

palliative care, self care, hemodialysis

Parents Interaction Conflict With Online Game Addiction In Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Online game addiction of adolescent in Indonesia has increased. The purpose of this study was to analyze the correlation of parent conflict with online game addiction in adolescents .

Method: The research design used was cross sectional. The inclusion criteria in this study consisted of (1) adolescents between the ages of 13 – 19 and who were male (2) adolescents who were willing to become respondents.. The exclusion criteria was adolescents who playing online games for the first time. The subject recruitment process in the GC Klampis Surabaya from 10:00 am to 9 pm within 1 month according to the inclusion criteria. There were 80 adolescent who were approached, according to the inclusion criteria there were 73 respondents. The independent variables were parents conflict, while the dependent variable was online game addiction. The data collection method used was a questionnaire sheet filled out by the adolescents. Questions in the questionnaire are adjusted for filling in by the adolescents. And To see how adolescents' perceptions of perceived interaction conflict. The statistical analysis used Spearman Rank correlation with $\alpha=0.05$.

Results: The results showed that the parents interaction conflict had positive correlation with online game addiction.

Conclusions: Conflict of interaction with parents can cause adolescent to be addicted to online games. Parents are expected to apply good interaction in accordance with the stages of adolescent development. The parents should be able to finish their problem interactions in a good way.

KEYWORDS

conflict interaction, parents, addiction, game online, adolescent

Motivation Therapy to Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in Improving Compliance Consuming Anti Tuberculosis Drugs

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Puskesmas Semanding, Tuban, East Java, Indonesia became the health center with the largest number of patients with about 40 patients with 35 treated patients and 2 of the rules of resistance or included in the MDR-TB group. OAT resistance is due to patients not adhering to taking medication. One of the causes was motivation deficit.

Method: This study was to analyze the motivation effect on the OAT consumption accuracy in TB patients. This a pre-experimental design study. The population was TB patients at the Puskesmas Semanding. The sampling technique was purposive sampling probability with a total of 30 TB patients, taken in line with inclusion criteria. The independent variable is the provision of motivational therapy. The dependent variable is OAT consumption compliance. Instruments for observation were sheets and questionnaires. Data analysis was done using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of 0.05.

Results: The study showed that those who adhere to taking medication before therapy was less than 2 persons (6.67%) after therapy was greater than 19 (63.33%). This study showed that motivation has a significant influence on increasing the compliance of TB patients in undergoing OAT therapy with a value of $p=0.00$.

Conclusions: Based on the results of this study, it is expected that the Puskesmas will be able to provide policies and attention to the importance of motivation in the form of health education and counseling as well as the provision of supervision of taking medication or supervision to succeed in controlling and eradicating TB cases.

KEYWORDS

Pulmonary tuberculosis, motivation, drug adherence.

The Difference in the Quality of Life PLWHA between peer group and ungroup at The CAKAP Foundation WPA Turen

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problems of people living with HIV-AIDS (PLWHA) as physically, psychologically, socially and spiritually make their quality of life continue to decline. Peer support groups is an activity carried out to improve the quality of life of PLWHA is becoming a serious problem in the health sector in Indonesia, not only the impact of transmission, but minimal knowledge and stigma in the community make people with HIV-AIDS quality of life continue to decline. One of the activities undertaken to improve the quality of life for ODHA is to join a peer support group.

Method: The research design used Quasi Experimental Post test only the design of the non-equivalent control group. With a total sample of 30 respondents each group. The instrument used is WHOQOL-BREF.

Results: Data analysis used the Mann-Whitney analysis test, based on results of the research at getting p value 0,001 which means there are significant results between peer group and ungroup in the CAKAP Founder Turen district Malang Regency.

Conclusions: The conclusion of this research is that there is a difference between peer groups and ungroup in the CAKAP Turen Foundation, Malang Regency. Empowering PLWHA by involving joining peer groups with various positive activities at the CAKAP WPA Turen Foundation can improve their quality of life.

KEYWORDS

HIV-AIDS, Quality of Life, PLWH

Determinant of Family Care Burden with Schizophrenia: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Schizophrenia caused decreasing productivity over a long period and resulted in high dependence on family and other people. The purpose of the study was to identify the determinant of family care burden with schizophrenia.

Method: This systematic review was carried out with the PRISMA guidelines. Search from articles using the Scopus, Pubmed, and EBSCOHOST databases. The keywords used in the literature search were "family" AND "empowerment" AND "care" OR "caregiver" AND "schizophrenia." The inclusions criteria were article English, full-text, year of publication between 2016-2020.

Results: The study was reviewed 21 articles from three databases. The results showed that the treatment of schizophrenic patients poses a burden on the family. The burdens experienced are disruption of caregiver life (objective burden) and caregiver emotional (subjective burden). The influencing factors are: 1) caregiver factors include age, gender, education level, family status, income status, time spent per day, knowledge, attitudes, and psychological stress; 2) patient factors including age, gender, severity, social function, and treatment adherence; 3) environmental factors including stigma, social support, and professional support for health care workers.

Conclusions: The family care burden with schizophrenia is influenced by caregiver factors, patient factors, and environmental factors. Families as caregivers for schizophrenic patients need to be empowered. It can increase family resilience and be able to treat schizophrenia patients as well.

KEYWORDS

family burden, caregiver, schizophrenia

The Role of Self-Regulation in Internet Gaming Disorder: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Internet gaming disorder has etiology and symptomology of behavioral addiction. Internet gaming disorder is psychological state of maladaptive dependency on playing online game. Self regulatory have demonstrated numerous benefit for helping people with gaming addiction. However. The relationship between self-regulation and internet gaming disorder remains relatively unknown. The aim of this systematic review was to report role of self-regulation for addressing internet gaming disorder.

Method: Seven databases (Scopus, Sage, Science direct, CINAHL, ProQuest, Cambridge, Pubmed) were explored to find relevant articles published from 2015 to 2020. The literature search strategy identified 726 articles. The PRISMA strategy uses to identify articles that met inclusion criteria. Finally, 10 studies met inclusion criteria for this review. This 10 studies were assessed for quality, data extraction and synthesis.

Results: Result indicated 90% of studies found low self regulation to be associated with reports of greater internet gaming disorder, with 10 studies (75%) reporting medium to large effect size. Self-regulated strategy development, self monitoring interventions and strategy instruction were predominant types of self regulation techniques for several studies.

Conclusions: The findings provide an in-depth analysis of the relationship between self-regulation and internet gaming disorder and highlights the key role self-regulation plays in these addictive behavior. This review suggest future research into the potential prevention and intervention practices for internet gaming disorder.

KEYWORDS

self-regulation, video game addiction, internet gaming disorder

Activity of Pregnant Women Against the Degree of Anemia in Lamongan, East Java

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia in pregnant women is when the hemoglobin (Hb) level is below 11 g%. Hemoglobin levels below normal or called anemia result in morbidity and mortality in mothers and babies. Pregnant women who have anemia can experience fatigue, fainting, heart palpitations, abortion, preeclampsia, bleeding and cognitive impairment. The consequences that can arise in infants are intra-uterine growth retardation, premature birth, low birth weight and infant mortality. The purpose of this study was to analyze the activities of daily pregnant women against the incidence of anemia in Lamongan, East Java.

Method: This research is a quantitative study with 76 pregnant women as respondents, taken by simple random sampling. Collecting data with closed observation and questionnaires. The data were tested using the Spearman sig <0.05.

Results: p value = 0.041, it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the activities of daily pregnant women and the incidence of anemia in Lamongan, East Java. The result of the correlation coefficient is 0.328, which indicates a unidirectional relationship, a positive correlation, namely the heavier the physical activity, the heavier the anemia level in pregnant women.

Conclusions: Pregnant women need to pay attention to the activity of daily settings to prevent anemia. Pregnant exercise, adequate rest, and light daily activities are recommended. It is not recommended for pregnant women to have excessive physical activity that causes a lot of fatigue.

KEYWORDS

activity, the degree anemia, pregnancy

The Effect of Health Education on Knowledge, Attitudes, Actions Prevention Fluor Albus in Adolescent Girl

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Flour Albus is a common problem that is often experienced by many women, the risk of developing vaginitis which causes a bad odor which affects emotional distress, infertility and cancer of the reproductive organs. Lack of information regarding the incidence of physiological and pathological Flour Albus is very common in adolescent girls, and this may be poorly understood so that it is the main predictor for young girls experiencing feelings of disgust, anxiety, fear and confusion. about the prevention of pathological Flour Albus in adolescent girls. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of health education on the level of knowledge, attitude and action. about the prevention of pathological flour albus in adolescent girls.

Method: This study used a pre-experimental research design with a one group pre-post test design approach with a total sample of 75 students. The research data were obtained by means of a questionnaire and tested using the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: The results of statistical tests showed that there were significant differences in knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitude ($p = 0.000$) and action ($p = 0.000$) after being given health education.

Conclusions: Providing health education is an alternative in increasing the knowledge, attitudes and actions of young women. It is expected that after this the respondent can understand the concept of fluorine Albus and can prevent the occurrence of Flour Albus pathology.

KEYWORDS

health education, knowledge, attutude, action flour albus

Determinants of Mother's Success in Exclusive Breastfeeding

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Efforts to eradicate hunger in the second goal of the Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) is nutrition intervention, one of the interventions is exclusive breastfeeding. The study aims to analyze knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, health education, early breastfeeding initiation, rooming in with their babies and promotion of formula feeding, which are activity factors that can influence the success of exclusive breastfeeding.

Method: This study used an analytic survey with a case control approach and used a questionnaire given to mothers with infants aged 6-12 months. The case population is mothers who provide exclusive breastfeeding and the control population is mothers who do non exclusive breastfeeding. We used A logistics regression was performed in the final test.

Results: Mothers who did not get promotion of formula feeding ($p = 0.028$) had a 3.960 times chance of giving exclusive breastfeeding compared to mothers who were given promotion of formula feeding. Mothers with good knowledge ($p = 0.013$) had a 0.275 times chance of giving exclusive breastfeeding compared to mothers with sufficient and insufficient knowledge. Other variables did not affect the predictors of exclusive breastfeeding (attitudes, self-efficacy, health education, early breastfeeding initiation, rooming in).

Conclusions: Breastfeeding health education program and no promotion of formula feeding are required for breastfeeding success. Increased access to breastfeeding counselors, monitoring and evaluation of formula feeding promotion in health services are very important to increase breastfeeding success.

KEYWORDS

exclusive breastfeeding, formula feeding, knowledge

The Effectiveness of Exercises in Pregnancy by Giving Kinesiotapping on Low Back Pain in 3rd Trimester of Pregnant Woman

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Low back pain more frequently occurred in pregnant women. The low back pain was caused by shifting forward the center of gravity as the uterus grows. Aimed of this study was determine of efficacy pregnancy exercise followed by the provision of kinesiotaping to lower back pain for third-trimester pregnant women.

Method: This study was used quasi-experimental study. The population in this study were 247 pregnant women. The participants were 36 third-trimester pregnant women were picked up based on particular criteria (purposive sampling) with the criteria of primiparous and multiparous pregnant women, 28-36 weeks of gestational aged, experiencing low back pain, no personal history of commodities and complications during pregnancy. Data analysis was used a Wilcoxon signed-rank test and confidence interval (CI) 95% .

Results: The results showed that exercise in pregnancy accompanied by kinesiotaping significantly effected on reducing lower back pain in third trimester of pregnant women. This was indicated by P value < 0.001 and confidence interval (CI) 95%. The characteristics of kinesiotaping are similar to the human skin, so it can be used safely and effectifely.

Conclusions: The exercise for pregnant women accompanied by kinesiotaping would reduced low back pain in 3rd Trimester pregnant women.

KEYWORDS

pregnancy exercise, kinesiotaping, low back pain

The Influencing Factors of Stunting in Children Under Five Years of Age

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stunting is chronic malnutrition that can cause physical Developmental Problems, reduced cognitive and motor function. Stunting among children under 5 years of age is the consequence of several factors that are often associated with poverty, including nutrition, health, sanitation and environment. The aim of this research is to determine the factors affecting the prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age.

Method: This research is analytical observational study with A case-control design. Samples were 24 toddlers for each of case and control group using Simple random sampling. Data analysis was conducted by chi-square test with $\alpha = 0.05$ at the 95% confidence interval and the logistic regression at the 95% confidence interval.

Results: The result of the analysis shows that the factors influencing the occurrence of stunting in Semali Village, Sempor District, Kebumen Regency is the record of exclusive breastfeeding. (OR = 3.40; CI = 1.03-11.07), the record of infectious diseases (OR = 3.54; CI = 1.05-11.92), and the regularity measuring weight of children at Posyandu (OR = 0.020; CI = 1.04-16.19). However, the factors of low birth weight history, dietary care, and family income do not influence the occurrence of stunting.

Conclusions: There is a relationship among history of exclusive breastfeeding, history of infectious diseases, and regularity measuring weight of children at Posyandu to the incidence of stunting in children under five years of age.

KEYWORDS

stunting, toddler, exclusive breastfeeding

Mental Disorders Caregiver Burden and Stress during Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Caregiver as part of family members who care for families with mental disorders who can experience burdens and stress, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Purpose this study is to explore the burden and stress of caregivers who care for people with mental disorders during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Method: This research is a qualitative research with interpretive phenomenology paradigm. Held in December 2020-January 2021. The sample was selected by purposive sampling of 12 participants. With criteria: having experience caring for people with mental disorders during Covid-19 pandemic, healthy physiologically and psychologically, become voluntary participants, and can tell their experiences well. The research instrument is the researcher himself, by conducting in-depth interviews and observations. Data analysis is based on Van Manen (1990) by 1) maintaining the authenticity of phenomena from experiences of burdens and stress while caring, 2) investigating existing experiences based on phenomena, 3) reflecting on essential themes that are characteristic of a phenomenon, and 4) describing and rewrite phenomena.

Results: This study found four themes representing the caregiver's burden and stress in caring for people with mental disorders during the Coronarius Disease (Covid-19) pandemic. Themes consisted of strange behavior as stressor, economic burden, psychological burden, and stress caregivers.

Conclusions: The Covid-19 pandemic has made caregivers who care for people with mental disorders experience heavier burdens and stress than pre-pandemic conditions.

KEYWORDS

caregiver, burden, stress, mental disorder, covid-19

Implementation of Home Visit for The Family Abilities to Prevent Transmission of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pulmonary tuberculosis (pulmonary TB) has a very high risk of transmission to family members through household contact with sufferers. This requires the ability of families to prevent pulmonary TB transmission, one of which can be controlled through a home visit. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of a home visit on the families ability to prevent transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis (pulmonary TB) at Dr. Soetomo Health Center in Surabaya.

Method: The research design used was pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design. The sample was made up of 20 family with pulmonary TB patients. Accidental sampling was performed in this study. The home visit were carried out for 3 times. The first visit involved an assessment, the second was an intervention visit and the third was an evaluation. The family ability questionnaire was used to measure family ability to prevent transmission of pulmonary TB. Wilcoxon signed ranks test analysis was used to explain the results of the study.

Results: The results showed that p value 0.003 ($\alpha < 0.05$), it means that there were differences family abilities before and after intervention.

Conclusions: Nursing can participate health education, especially for patients who have been recently diagnosed positive for pulmonary TB, by always involving their families.

KEYWORDS

the prevention of pulmonary TB transmission, home visit, family

An Overview of Lifestyle and Public Health Conditions During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Coronavirus 2019(COVID-19) is a virus that causes high mortality rates in various countries. The community began to make preventive efforts with healthy lifestyle behaviors. The purpose of the research was to study lifestyle behaviors and community health conditions during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Method: Quantitative research design with cross sectional approach, population of 170 respondents domiciled in the work Community health center area in Surabaya. Sampling techniques using simple random sampling. Data collection through the dissemination of questionnaires in google form circulated through WhatsApp group. Furthermore, the data were analyzed with Linear Regression Test, $\alpha = 0.005$.

Results: The results of the analysis gained public knowledge about the COVID-19 pandemic in the Low category (13.94%). The distribution of public behavior shows that the community does not comply with health protocols during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely (59.18%). The category of public cases is mostly in the category of low-risk cases. Linear statistic regression test results show lifestyle related to knowledge, healthy behavior, obedient protocol Health and health condition of a person by $\alpha = 0.007$.

Conclusions: Public Health Condition is an indicator of the successful assessment of the disconnection of the covid 19 spread chain. Awareness, compliance, the willingness of the public to carry out health protocols become inspiration for future research.

KEYWORDS

overview, lifestyle , health conditions, community, pandemic

The Effectiveness of Hypnotherapy on Arthritis Pain in the Elderly

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Introduction: Most of the elderly have arthritis pain. One of the non-pharmalogical treatments forarthritis is hypnotherapy. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of hypnotherapy on the reduction of arthritis pain in Budi Luhur and Budi Mulia Harapan Kita Nurseries and Saturday Studies, Triwikaton Village, South Sumatra Province.

Method: This type of research is a quasi-experimental study without control group design. The sample used was a total sampling of 30 people. Arthritis pain was assessed from the results of the pre test and post test.

Results: The results of the Wilcoxon signed rank test showed that the initial and late arthritis pain in the group had a significant difference ($p = 0,000$).

Conclusions: Statistically there was effectiveness of hypnotherapy on the reduction of arthritis pain in the elderly.

KEYWORDS

Hypnotherapy,arthritis pain

ABSTRACT

A Systematic Review: Complementary and Alternative Therapies as A Holistic Care in Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Complementary and Alternative Therapies is an integral part of holistic care practice. The aim of this study is to explain the complementary and Alternative therapies as part of holistic care for diabetic patients.

Method: The study through a systematic review with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) approach. Search for articles obtained from several databases: Pubmed, Proquest, Science Direct, SAGE and Spinger database. Determination of keyword based on PICOT framework, are P: any diabetes population, I: Complementary and Alternative Therapies, C: any comparison, O: blood sugar and quality of life, T: between January 2015-January 2021. We used MeSH as keywords. Inclusion criteria in this study were study in human, english article, search from journal, article available in full text, and original article. Strategies ways in search journal are done by using the keywords Complementary and alternative therapies, holistic care, diabetes mellitus, blood sugar and quality of life There were 15 articles.

Results: The result showed that explained Complementary and Alternative Therapies as A Holistic Care in Diabetes related to biological base (Herbal base, Ayurveda herbal base, specific diets, vitamins), mind and body (Yoga, Progressive Muscle Relaxation and Mindfulness Meditation) and related to body manipulation (Cupping therapy).

Conclusions: Conclusion in this study is Complementary and Alternative Therapies provide significant results in the holistic care for people with diabetes mellitus. Further studies on complementary therapies in diabetes mellitus need to be carried out.

KEYWORDS

complementary and alternative therapies, holistic care, diabetes mellitus, blood sugar, quality of life

Elderly Sleep Quality in Crosscultural Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sleep disorders in the elderly are influenced by several factors, including primary sleep disorders such as sleep apnea and periodic sleep disorders. Around 50% of the elderly had poor sleep quality. Culture in the community is closely related to several activities in the concept of healthy illness in the elderly. Culture can become a tradition that can respond to elderly health problems. To review the available relevant literature on sleep quality in the elderly from a cross-cultural perspective.

Method: Literature study for 2017-2020, data were obtained from databases including Science Direct, ProQuest, Scopus and Google Scholar, with the keywords Elderly, sleep quality and cross-cultural.

Results: This literature study found 25 articles that fit the inclusion and exclusion criteria. From the review of the article, it is known about the quality of sleep for the elderly based on cross-cultural elements and cultural forms in fulfilling the quality of sleep for the elder.

Conclusions: The poor quality of sleep in the elderly is often ignored compared to other general health problems, so the need for an understanding approach to cultural contexts that contain multicultural characteristics with comfortable habits in the elderly's environment will automatically form the inherent traditions of the elderly. Several studies include the culture of sand mattresses, sand tray cultural methods, cultural rituals of religion and culture related to language.

KEYWORDS

sleep quality, cross culture, elderly

The Effect of Reproductive Health Education on Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescent About Premarital Sex in SMK Pawiyatan Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescence is a period of storms and stress, health problems that occur in adolescents are related to risky behavior, namely smoking, drinking alcohol, abuse of illegal drugs and having premarital sexual relations. Number of unplanned pregnancy, adolescent pregnancy Cases, immoral acts and news about students not being able to take the final exam due to pregnancy are the main topics of national issues. The research objective was to determine the effect of reproductive health education on adolescent knowledge and attitudes about premarital sex.

Method: The research design used a quasi-experimental design with pretest - posttest two groups without control design. The study population was all class X students at SMK Pawiyatan Surabaya, totaling 356 students. The sampling technique uses non probability sampling: purposive sampling. Samples were taken that met the inclusion criteria including class X students and were willing to be respondents, while the exclusion criteria were students who were sick or resigned during the research process, and a sample size of 188 respondents was obtained. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney tests with a significant level of 0.05. The independent variable is reproductive health education, and the dependent variable are knowledge and attitudes. The instrument uses a questionnaire that has been tested for validity with alpha value = 0.776.

Results: The results showed that in the video group the knowledge level was 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and the attitude was 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). The leaflet group showed a level of knowledge of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and an attitude of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). The difference between the two groups was tested by using the Mann Whitney test, it was found that there was no difference in the effect of the video and leaflet methods on knowledge of 0.219 ($p < 0.05$) and attitudes of 0.469 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Reproductive health education using the video or leaflet method did not show a significant difference, but the average score indicated that the leaflet method was more effective in adolescent knowledge and attitudes. Leaflets are effective for health education because they can be read individually and contain topics about premarital sex which are more personal. Students can read the leaflet repeatedly according to their needs. The language used is easy for students to understand. Suggestions for the school to provide integrated sexual education with formal lessons, provide spiritual education according to student beliefs, and procure information media in the form of leaflets, for example wall magazine.

KEYWORDS

reproductive health education, video method, leaflet method, knowledge, attitudes, premarital sex

Energy-Drink and Adverse Kidney Function: A Review of Public Health Concern and Ethical Issue

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Best evidence to acclaim the reviewed effects, needs sufficient trials to support the linkage of incidents of adverse kidney function with the ingestion of the drink. This study aimed to conduct a review of current studies determining adverse kidney function caused by ingestion of energy-drink.

Method: Electronic academic database of Cochrane, PubMed, CINAHL, and MEDLINE were searched for relevant studies. A systematic review of English articles published from December 1988 to December 2020 was conducted. Inclusion and exclusion criteria through the PICOS method: Participants ≥ 18 years old ingested energy-drink. Outcome: any brand of energy-drinks and the ingredients, and clinical outcomes of kidney function. All study design was included. A Prisma-flow diagram was applied and 303 studies were retrieved. A Joana Brigg Institute (JBI) critical appraisal checklist for randomized controlled trials, and a Center for Evidence-Based Management (CEBma) critical appraisal of a case study were used.

Results: Four brands energy-drink, nutritional ingredients, clinical parameters from urine and blood reported kidney function were summarized. The outcomes were condensed into four main interests: ingredients of energy-drinks, intensity and duration of ingestion, lack of best available evidence, and ethical issue. Adverse kidney function was found among adults with excessive ingestion of energy-drink.

Conclusions: There is need to include the patient's status of energy-drinks consumption in the health assessment of decreasing kidney function. Haven learnt from the reviewed case studies, it is a need to elevate public awareness, to pay attention to, and be proactive about this growing, and preventable kidney toxicity.

KEYWORDS

energy-drink, kidney function, renal failure, public health

Spirituality and Stress Reaction in Hypertension Patient

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Stress is a reaction that occurs in people with hypertension. Poor stress reactions produce low self-care abilities in people with hypertension. Good stress management is needed to maintain blood pressure so that it is well controlled. Spirituality is an important component that can affect a person's quality of life and also a source of strength. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of spiritual factors on stress reactions in hypertension patients.

Method: This study uses an analytic observational approach with a cross-sectional approach as a research design. The samples in this study were as many as 90 hypertension patients who were taken hypertension using simple random sampling techniques. Research variables in this study include spiritual experience, spiritual openness, spiritual support, and stress response. This study uses a questionnaire as a research instrument. Data analysis was performed by linear regression test with level of significance 95%.

Results: The results showed that spiritual openness (p-value = 0.028) and spiritual support (p-value = 0.021) influenced the stress reaction of hypertensive patient. Meanwhile, spiritual experience are not significant (p-value = 0.079).

Conclusions: Increasing stress management capabilities by providing adequate spiritual support is a major component that can reduce stress reactions in hypertensive patients so that they can control blood pressure and prevent complications. Therefore, health workers especially nurses need to provide spiritual resources as part of the process of providing nursing care to hypertension patients.

KEYWORDS

spirituality, stress, hypertension

**INNOVATION IN
NURSING
MANAGEMENT
AND LEADERSHIP**

Culture-Based Situational Leadership Model in Improving the Organization Nurse Performance

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The decline in the performance of nurses created problems in hospital, especially the quality of health services. This study was aimed to develop a situational leadership model based on organizational culture in improving nurse performance.

Method: This was an explanatory research design with a sample of 135 nurses selected using cluster sampling. Variables include internal leader factor, nurse factor, job characteristic, organizational culture, situational leadership, and performance. The data collection used a questionnaire which was tested for validity and reliability. Analysis using partial least squares. Focus Group Discussions were conducted with the nurse, ward head, and head of nursing to identify strategic issues and made recommendation.

Results: This study showed that the internal factor of the leader influence the organizational culture ($t = 9,550$), situational leadership ($t = 2,333$), and performance ($t = 5.064$). Individual nursing factors affected organizational culture ($t = 2.495$), situational leadership ($t = 2.557$), and performance ($t = 2.549$). Job characteristic did not affect organizational culture ($t = 0.708$), situational leadership ($t = 0.053$), and performance ($t = 0.803$). Organizational culture influence situational leadership ($t = 9.039$) and performance ($t = 4.639$). The organizational culture-based situational leadership model increased the performance of nurses by 53.4%. This was explained by internal leadership factor, individual nurse factor, job characteristic and organizational culture. Results of the Focus Group Discussion of nursing managers can apply a situational leadership style of participation and consultation more to the needs and interests of nurses.

Conclusions: Situational leadership model based on organizational culture style participatory and consultation improve the performance of nurses through the internal factors of the leader and the factors that nurses must apply nursing manager.

KEYWORDS

Leader, Nurse, Job, Culture, Performance

An Effective Preceptorship Guidance Method in Clinical Learning in Hospitals for Nursing Students

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increasing need for competent nurses who focus on acute and critical care means that educators must consider the needs and preferences of students in designing experiential learning programs. The findings in the literature there should be an improvement in clinical reasoning when structured preceptor methods are incorporated into clinical practice. Teachers who participate in education must have the initiative to overcome challenges with the role of a preceptor in the field of practice. This phenomenon is based on the increasing need for nurses from registered nurse to nurse practitioner.

Method: A systematic review searched five electronic databases (Scopus, PubMed, Science Direct, CINAHL and ProQuest) for previous studies published between May - June 2020. The Center for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used for assess quality and Prisma checklist for guided this review. Title, abstract, full-text and methodology were assessed for the eligibility of the studies. Data tabulation and narrative analysis of study findings was performed.

Results: We found 20 studies that met the inclusion criteria in the review. The included studies regarding effective guidance methods in clinical learning were mostly quasi-experimental, review articles, quantitative and cross-sectional. The average number of participants was more than one hundred overall for each study ranging from undergraduate and master's students.

Conclusions: The results showed that the method of effective guidance in clinical learning in hospitals uses perceptions with nurses who have experience and perceptual supervisors have open personalities. With the results of this study, the preceptorship guidance method is maximized and improves the quality of nursing graduates.

KEYWORDS

preceptorship, students, nursing, nurse practitioners

Translation of Workplace Civility Index and Test on Nurses and Nurses Commitment Organization in Hospital X

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Workplace Incivility (WI) that occurs among nurses was a complex problem and has become a global problem. However, the Indonesian version of the Workplace incivility instrument for nurses has not yet been found. Within the scope of nursing, WI can impact, nurses' commitment to the organization. The purpose of this study was to obtain the Indonesian version of the Workplace Civility Index and to identified the effect of incivility on the organizational commitment of nurses.

Method: This study used a cross sectional mixed-method exploration which involved 90 nurses in Hospital X (qualitative n = 16; quantitative n = 74). The translation process used WHO guideline. Chi square test was used to determine whether there is an effect of variable workplace incivility on organizational commitment and and the characteristics of respondent and nurse commitment to organization. Moreover, To assess the relationship of workplace incivility, education and length of work, to organizational commitment was used logistic regression test.

Results: There were minor changes in translation process. The Indonesian version of the WCI Questionnaire 1.0 which valid with cronbach alpha 0.910. Chi square revealed that Workplace incivility were associated with nurses organizational commitment (p 0.036). The logistic regression test revealed WI had a significant associated on nurses' commitment in the organization (p = 0.022) than education level and length of work. Moreover, Civil behavior found 3.03 times more likely to have good commitment to the organization than incivility behavior.

Conclusions: Finding of this study support research associated workplace incivility affected nurses commitment to organization. Workplace incivility was reported has indicates have lower organizational commitment than who did not experience this. Based on that recommendation need to do is made a Civility module for learning in order to increase nurses' perception due to increase nurse' commitment to the organization.

KEYWORDS

Workplace Incivility, Organization Commitment, Nurses Commitment

Analysis of Factor Affecting Continuous Based Transformative Learning Theory and Digitalization to Improve Nurse Competencies: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Competent nurses in hospitals guarantees the quality of nursing services delivery, however the current inadequate of nursing practice is a result of the complexity and lack of lucidity of competent nurses. Globally, nursing learning has evolved from the conventional approach to digitalization/e-learning based system. Objective to explain the factors that influence both the transformative learning theory-based learning and digital-based learning.

Method: PRISMA Checklist is utilized for Protocol and registration of title, abstract, full-text and methodology. A Literature Review searched six electronic databases; Scopus, PubMed, Scient Direct, CINAHL, Google Scholar and ProQuest, studies using a quantitative and qualitative from 2015 2020. Data analysis tabulating and narrative.

Results: Twenty-five scientific research articles matched the inclusion criteria from the literature review. The study is divided into four (4) major sections as eight (8) articles related to transformative learning, three (3) on nursing competency, nine (9) related to digitalization and five (5) associated with learning (education and training). Most of the factors that contribute are learner characteristics, facilitators and learning facilities factor, in qualitative study, quantitative, cross-sectional, action research, and others. Majority studies were conducted in Europe, Australia and Asia. The average number of the studied participants was 367.

Conclusions: The contributing factors in transformative learning and digitalization are individual characteristics, facilitators factor and learning facilities. Learning process based on transformative learning and digitalization consideration as there has been a shift from conventional learning to digitalization learning.

KEYWORDS

Learning Continuous, nursing competency, Transformative learning, digitalization

The Effectiveness of Mediation as an Alternative to Medical Dispute Resolution: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Expectations for the results of health services provided by health workers are not always in accordance with the expectations of patients and families, this gap often leads to dissatisfaction, leading to health disputes. Dispute resolution can be done through litigation or non-litigation, one of which is through non-litigation which can be used is mediation.

Method: A Systematic review is in line with PRISMA guidelines five databases were systematically searched (PubMed, Science Direct, Proquest, Springerlink, Scopus). From Januari 2010 to Februari 2021. For quantitative studies describing the effectiveness of mediation using predefined search strategy and any relevant keywords

Results: in total 15 out of 338 studies were included. only medical dispute resolution mediation included and only for health worker. The study design used include comparative study, cross-sectional study and survey. The average number of participants were more than one thousand overall for every study.

Conclusions: Mediation as an alternative dispute resolution provides a solution to open communication between disputing parties. there is much value in mediation because of being inexpensive, quick, confidential, privet, and also it allows for creative solution.

KEYWORDS

Alternative Dispute Resolution, Mediation, Medical Dispute

Effectiveness of Telehealth in Home Care Services: A Systemic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Telehealth is a technology-based system that facilitates remote health management. Our aim in this study was to examine the effectiveness of telehealth in home care services.

Method: The Systematic literature search was carried out on the last 5 years of research from indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, Pubmed). The keywords used are "Telehealth" OR "Telemedicine" OR "Telenursing" AND "Home Care" OR "Home Health Care". PICOS framework is used as a guideline in finding articles. Only RCT that examine the effect of telehealth in home care services were included in the review. The JBI critical appraisal checklist for RCT was used to assess the methodological quality of the selected articles.

Results: The search resulted in 273 articles and 15 full text articles were selected. The intervention involves the use of telecommunications media by video conferencing, telephone, messaging applications and a combination of several telecommunications media that have a significant effect on improving home care services. The results of the study show that Telehealth in home care services is quite effective both in terms of the process of providing services, increasing the competence of nurses, making it easier for patients to do it from home, reducing medical costs, reducing transportation costs, and reducing patient infection rates.

Conclusions: The results show that telehealth interventions are effective and feasible for use in home care patients who have chronic disease, both adults and children, with a defined age limit. Telehealth also provides satisfaction in providing services to both patients and nurses.

KEYWORDS

Telehealth, Telemedicine, Telenursing, Home Care, Home Health Care

Effectiveness of Nursing Discharge Planning Interventions For Stroke Patient: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Inadequate discharge planning for the stroke patient population poses significant challenges for health services. Effective discharge planning interventions have been examined in several studies, but little information is available on nursing's role or the specific components of these interventions. This systematic review aims to explain the effectiveness of nursing discharge planning interventions for stroke patient.

Method: This study was done through a systematic review with The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) approach. It broadly used Scopus, Science Direct, and ProQuest database. The search utilized the Boolean phrases "Nursing Interventions", "Stroke", "Family empowerment", "Home visit", "Discharge Planning", 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. We obtained 208 articles, and 15 were considered relevant for this systematic review and limited for the last 5 years, 2015 to 2020 from database Ebsco, Science Direct, Scopus, 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: Based on a review of 15 articles, it was found that the discharge planning based on family empowerment has been found to be effective in increase quality of life, independence self care, discharge planning based on exercise to be effective in independence self care, and discharge planning based on home visit dan ADL training to be effective in increase independence self care and mobility.

Conclusions: All nursing discharge planning interventions should be considered as evidence-based practices for stroke patient and need to become a major part of the standard treatment of the disease.

KEYWORDS

Nursing Interventions, Stroke, Family empowerment, Home visit, Discharge Planning

Nurse Motivation, The Foundation of Nursing Care Professionally: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The work productivity of nurses will affect the quality of nursing care professionally. The purpose of this systematic review was to analyze the relationship between work productivity and nurse characteristics than how the impact on patient satisfaction.

Method: The research design was a systematic review by the PRISMA approach. The criteria inclusion were nurses who worked in hospitals both in rural and urban areas. Selection of journals was carried out used: 1) Scopus, PubMed, Springer Link and Science Direct database, 2) searches were conducted on January 19th-28th 2021, 3) 2015-2021 publications in English, 4) characteristic of nurse, work productivity, and patient satisfaction keywords 5) PICOS approach. Search journals obtained as many as 1,544 journals and selected 15 journals appropriate.

Results: The study found that the characteristics of nurses have components including knowledge, skills, motivation, and work attitudes. Motivation was the component that most influences the work productivity of nurse thus impacting on patient satisfaction. Nurses with low motivation cause them not to be maximal in nursing care professionally as a commitment to professional organizations.

Conclusions: Important for nursing managers to increase motivation for the best work productivity. High nurse motivation can improve nursing care professionally so that patient satisfaction was obtained.

KEYWORDS

Work productivity, nurse characteristics, patient satisfaction

Effect of Transformational Leadership Style on Nurse Burn-Out at Surabaya Siloam Hospital: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Men frequently dominate leaders of public organization. However, nowadays, women also occupy those strategic positions. This gender equality also creates different leadership styles such as the transformational leadership style. **Aim:** This study aimed to determine the effect of transformational leadership style on nurse burn out at Siloan Hospital, Surabaya.

Method: There were 459 publications found within 2016-2020 through Mendeley's database from multiple database (Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, PubMed, SAGE). The 459 publications were further filtered based on the research topic, eliminating irrelevant material. The selection resulted in 15 studies focusing on the research topic: 10 quantitative studies, 3 qualitative studies and 2 studies with mixed qualitative and quantitative methods.

Results: Data synthesis yielded four categories: definition of transformational leadership, the characteristics associated with transformational leadership, the model applied to transformational leadership and the limits in developing transformational leadership styles. In this study, the author used a qualitative descriptive method with a discourse analysis approach from interviews with Surabaya Siloam Hospital staff. There were three stages of data analysis: data collection, data presentation, and conclusions.

Conclusions: The results showed that the transformational leadership style did not affect nurse burn-out at Surabaya Siloam Hospital as the transformational leadership style there tended to direct, inspire and motivate the nurses.

KEYWORDS

The Influence of Leadership Style, Transformational, Nurse Burn Out

The Effect of Nurse Effective Communication on Patient Handover: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Ineffective communication with information exchange between nurses and patients is a major contributor to patient safety incidents in hospitals. Thus, clinical documentation of communication defects, skills, and methods of patients is an important means of nurses in hospitals communicating this information shiftily during patient hospitalization, nurses who treat patients with ineffective communication may lack skills and confidence on how to communicate with patients effectively (1).communication has proven to be a major contributor to patient safety, both within the health team and between health professionals and patients (2). effective handover communication as a "real-time process for forwarding patient information from one nurse to another or from one team to another to ensure the continuity and safety of patient care" (3). Objective : Knowing the Effect of The Nurse Effective Communication on Patient Handover.

Method: The articles consist of quantitative and qualitative full text studies from 2016-2020 that meet the PICOT criteria. Search on multiple data base, including Proquest, Pubmed, Sage, Science Direct and Scopus Keywords used are: " Communication "AND" Nurses", "AND" "Handover Patient" Articles were selected using in PRISMA's Appraisal tools and 6 articles were obtained.

Results: From 6 selected journals showed that there is a significant effect the nurse effective communication at the time of patient handover has an effect on nursing and patient safety.

Conclusions: The positive impact of effective communication at the time of patient handover is to prevent negligence in the provision of nursing care to patients.

KEYWORDS

Nurse communication, patient handover

Credential Effectiveness to Improve Nurse Competency: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The effectiveness of credentials is still unclear regarding the competence of nurses. Credentials are one step in an effort to increase the clinical authority of nurses in providing nursing services. This study will explain the effectiveness of credentials on nurse competencies.

Method: A systematic review consists of 5 steps: (1) indication of instruments in the literature (database search); (2) relevant literature based on title and abstract; (3) inclusion and exclusion criteria; (4) get the full text of the literature; (5) assessment based on the literature component and analysis of the selected instrument. Search for articles using the PICOT framework in international databases; Ebsco, Science Direct, Scopus, ProQuest, limited for the last 5 years, 2015 to 2020 found 15 articles relevant to an interesting topic.

Results: Based on a review of 15 articles, it was found that credentials were effective in improving nurses' clinical competence, professional competence and general competence that could be used in nursing services.

Conclusions: Credentials can be used in improving the quality of nursing services based on increasing the competence of nurses so that it can have an impact on customer satisfaction.

KEYWORDS

Credential, Nurse Competency, Nurse skill, Nurse ability, Clinical Practice,

The Influence of Perceptions of Nursing Management Factors on the Level of Job Satisfaction of Nurses: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing management is the management of nursing activities by nursing managers, through managerial activities towards implementing nurses. Job satisfaction nurses need serious attention from the hospital management, because nurses are the biggest employees who are at the forefront of service. It is hoped that the job satisfaction felt by nurses will have an impact on the quality of performance. Increased workload of nurses due to increased BOR, increased number of visitors, low achievement of nursing care standards, and complaints of nurses against nursing management. Objective: This study was to determine the effect of nursing management on the level of job satisfaction Nurse.

Method: The influence of perceptions of nursing management factors on the level of job satisfaction of nurses was analyzed by randomized controlled trial (RCT). The literature search process in English is selected from several indexed electronic databases such as. The literature search process in English is selected from several indexed electronic databases such as Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, Pubmed, Oxford, SAGE and the writing of article search results follows the appropriate protocols and rules using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review.

Results: A number of studies in this review systematic review yielded several benefits regarding the perception of leadership, there is a relationship between leadership, incentives, promotion opportunities, and supervision of job satisfaction of nurses, Making efforts to increase job satisfaction of nurses on leadership, intensive and nursing management.

Conclusions: Perceptions of nursing management factors on job satisfaction of nurses need to get serious attention from the nursing management towards the level of satisfaction of nurses in the room.

KEYWORDS

Nurses, nursing management, satisfaction

The Relationship of Work Motivation with Nurse Job Satisfaction Factors: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Work motivation determines the level of work performance. Nurse job satisfaction is believed to determine the formation of patient satisfaction which has a major impact on the quality of work motivation and increases productivity. The aim of this review is to look at the relationship of work motivation with factors of job satisfaction in nurses.

Method: The methods involved: 1) used Scopus, Sage Journals, and Science Direct databases 2) journal search starts 20-25 December 2020 3) Journal search used English Language 4) Used keywords Work Motivation, Job Satisfaction, and Factors of Job Satisfaction in Nurses 5) Used the PICOS approach

Results: The total journals obtained were 178 and then analyzed so that 15 corresponding journals were appropriate. Work motivation was positively related with nurse job satisfaction. There are three main themes that affect the work satisfaction and dissatisfaction of nurses, there are spiritual feelings, work environment factors, and work motivation.

Conclusions: The conclusion of this review that work motivation was the most influential factor for increasing nurse job satisfaction supported by achievement of purpose.

KEYWORDS

Work Motivation, Job Satisfaction, and Factors of Job Satisfaction in Nurses

Development of Behavioral Models of Nursing Documentation Based on Theory of Planned Behavior in "X" Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Documentation is one of the most important responsibilities of health care providers. Nurses who intensively in contact with the patient and most of their time serving patients, are required to provide nursing services in high-quality standards, and have professional behavior. The objective of this study was to develop a nursing documentation behavior model based on Theory of Planned Behavior.

Method: This Study used an explanative survey with a cross-sectional approach, at 4 wards of "X" Hospital. The sample was recruited using proportional random sampling technique, consisting of 50 respondents, taken according to the inclusion criteria. Research variables were namely: background factors (age, sex, education, and knowledge), attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control (PBC), intentions, and nursing documentation behavior. Data were collected by using a structured questionnaire and observation sheet, they were analyzed by using Partial Least Square (PLS).

Results: The results showed that 1) attitude, subjective norm, and PBC were affected by background factors (knowledge), 2) intention was affected by PBC and attitude 3) nursing documentation behaviors were affected by the intention and PBC.

Conclusions: The development of behavioral models of nursing documentation that originally only emphasized routine activity, attitude, and intentions. So in general the development of nursing documentation behavior model refers to the Theory of Planned Behavior. Suggestions for further study is it is necessary to conduct observation more than once.

KEYWORDS

nursing documentation, nursing record, Theory of Planned Behavior

Sociodemographic and Nurses' Attitude towards Nurse-Doctor Collaboration

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Collaboration between nurses and doctors manages to cooperate, equality responsibility, and accountability. Nurses' attitudes towards nurse-doctor collaboration can be supported and an obstacle for the implementation of collaboration practices. On the other hand, the socio-demographic of nurses is important for recognizing the barrier to achieving nurse doctor collaboration. This study aimed to explore the influence of socio-demographic and nurse attitudes associated with nurse-doctor collaboration in one private hospital in western Indonesia.

Method: In this cross-sectional, correlation-quantitative study was conducted between staff nurses (n=53) who were obtained through an online survey. A questionnaire including demographic information and nurse's attitude was used in the Jefferson Scale of Attitudes toward Physician-Nurse Collaboration that was adapted within Indonesian. Respondents who have scored <55 were classified as having poor attitudes. Data were analyzed using the Chisquare test.

Results: Over half of respondents reported a poor attitude to nurse-doctor collaboration. Further analysis showed that a positive correlation was found between nurse's attitudes and age (p=0.001, QR=14.67), besides years of experience (p=0.001, QR=9.78). No significant correlation was found between the nurse's attitudes and gender (p=0.53) also academic level (p=0.24).

Conclusions: Nurses whom older age and longer work experience have a positive attitude towards nurse-doctor collaboration. This study demonstrated experience around the nurse and doctor collaboration in a nursing practice setting that is fundamental in encouraging a positive attitude of the nurse, promoting good nurse-doctor relations, and greater autonomy in nurses' jobs.

KEYWORDS

aged, demography, Indonesia, physician-nurse relations, private hospitals

Strategy to Promote Patient Centered Care For Improving Patient Satisfaction: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patient-centered care is increasingly considered as an integral component of quality of care. The purpose of this study was to analyze Strategy to Promote Patient Centered Care for Improving Patient Satisfaction.

Method: Using Systematic design review. Search for articles was conducted from 14 to 28 Januari 2021 by accessing four electronic databases (Scopus, PubMed, ProQuest, Sage). The article year is limited from 2015-2021. Assessing the quality of articles using the JBI Critical Apprational Tool and PRISMA checklist as a guide in article screening.

Results: A total of 15 article were analyzed according to inclusion criteria. The selected article is divided in two broad themes about strategy to promote patient centered care in community (n=6) strategy to promote patient centred care in clinic (n=9). There were ITIM (Interprofessional Teamwork Innovation Model), Personalized Support for Progress and Enhanced Screening and Referral, person-centered handover, patient centered-communication, community based enhanced care intervention (CECI), and computer mediated intervention.

Conclusions: The strategies can be implemented by health workers to promote the implementation of patient centred care for improving patient satisfaction.

KEYWORDS

patient centred care; patient satisfaction; person-centered handover, patient centered-communication

REVIEW

Inpatient Nurses' Burnout Overview Based on Demography Characteristics in A Private Hospital in Central Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Burnout is physical, mental, and emotional fatigue that occurs continuously. Burnout experienced by nurses caused by having to serve different patients, characters and diseases. It shows that nurses are prone to burnout because work performed especially in the inpatient ward.

Method: The research design was used descriptive quantitative research method with the cross sectional approach. The research setting has been carried out in a private hospital in central Indonesia. Respondents who have participated in the study amounted to 52 inpatient nurses.

Results: The results showed that 68.5 % of inpatient nurses were at a low burnout levels and the rest were at moderate levels. The total number of respondents was dominated by female nurse as much as 85.2%. Inpatient nurses' burnout picture based on gender, female nurses who experienced low burnout were 69.56% and moderate burnout were 30.44%. Most of respondents (74.1%) were less than 30 years old and worked less than 5 years, 67.5% were experienced low burnout and 32.5% moderate burnout.

Conclusions: None of inpatient nurses had high burnout level. Nurses who are young and have not been working for a long time will get burnout more easily.

KEYWORDS

burnout, demography, nurses

Nurse Caring Behavior Analysis in Term of Performance and Workload Satisfaction of Lavalette Malang Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Caring is an art and science approach to caring for clients in the form of a dynamic approach between nurses and patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Nurse Caring Behavior in terms of performance satisfaction and workload in the Inpatient Unit of Lavalette Hospital Malang.

Method: The design of this study is descriptive correlational research that examines the influence between variables. The population in this study were patients who were given caring behavior and functional nurses with a simple random sampling method of 36 respondents. The independent variable is job satisfaction and nurse workload while the dependent variable is caring behavior with multiple linear regression statistical tests.

Results: The results of the study were nurses caring behavior in Lavalette Malang hospital majority (94 %) as many as 34 respondents were classified as good. The results of multiple linear regression tests obtained p value : $0,015 < \alpha = 0,05$.

Conclusions: There is an influence of workload and nurse performance satisfaction on caring behavior. The most dominant factor based on the partial T-test analysis of variables is performance satisfaction.

KEYWORDS

Caring behavior, Performance satisfaction, Workload

The Analysis of The Head of The Room Supervision on The Performance of Nurses

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Performance issues in hospitals are the center of attention because they involve the efficiency and effectiveness of human resources in achieving organizational goals and visions. Many factors influence performance, including the supervisory factor from superiors which ultimately has an impact on the overall performance results as an organization. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the supervision of the head of the room on the performance of nurses.

Method: The research design was correlational with the population of all nurses in the inpatient room totaling 67 nurse. Using a stratified random sampling technique generated 57 participant. Data analysis using the Spearman rho statistical test with a significance of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results: The results showed that from 57 respondents, most of the respondents stated that the head of the room did adequate supervision, namely 33 respondents (57.9%) and most of the respondents had sufficient performance, namely 32 respondents (56.1%).

Conclusions: The results of the study also prove that supervision can improve the performance of nurses because when supervising there are certain actions that are evaluated by the head of the room towards nurses, so that if the evaluation is corrected by the nurse, it will be able to improve the performance of the nurse.

KEYWORDS

performance, supervision, nurses

Nurse's Knowledge Description of Nursing Care Documentation RSUD Wamena

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing documentation is the recording and reporting carried out by the nurse after performing and concluding a given nursing care. The aim of the study is to find out the description of the nurses' knowledge about nursing documentation at Wamena Regional Hospital.

Method: The research method used was descriptive with a cross-sectional study approach. The sampling technique in this study was stratified random sampling with a total of 94 samples. The results of the distribution of the consequences of the characteristics of the nurses in the WAMENA Hospital according to the maximum age were 20-29 years. gender-women have Diploma education and have a length of service <5 years.

Results: Whereas the frequency of knowledge of the most nurses about the maintenance documentation is categorized as good. It is recommended to increase the knowledge of nurses about the documentation of nursing so that it can show success in the implementation of nursing services.

Conclusions: Conclusion nursing documentation requires SOPs that are prepared based on Hospital policies.

KEYWORDS

Nursing, knowledge and documentation

The Relationship Between Organizational Culture with Sharia Nursing Services

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The hospital is an organization whose function is to provide health services which has different characteristics from other organizations. These various characteristics are based on the formation of an organizational culture that is engaged in health. Sharia services in the nursing sector are services that will be provided by nurses in accordance with the quran and hadith and are carried out according to the indicators. The purpose of the study was to identify whether there is a relationship between organizational culture and sharia nursing services at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital.

Method: This research is a type of quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. Collecting data using a questionnaire with a total of 96 respondents with a proportional random sampling technique. The data obtained were processed using the Pearson correlation test.

Results: The results of this study indicate that the organizational culture is enough at 76.0% and the implementation of sharia nursing services is enough at 62.5%, and there is a significant relationship between organizational culture and sharia nursing services in hospitals with a pvalue of 0.009. has a moderate relationship (0.267) with a positive relationship direction.

Conclusions: The implementation of sharia nursing services can be improved by improving the organizational culture, the better the organizational culture in the hospital, the better the implementation of sharia nursing services.

KEYWORDS

organizational culture, sharia nursing services

The Response Time of The Nurse on Handling The Non Traumatic Patient in The Emergency Room at Wamena General Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Emergency departments is a major gateway handling emergency cases at the hospital that holds a very important role in the survival of patients. Emergency services and rescue requires immediate treatment that is fast, precise and accurate to determine priorities emergency patients to prevent disability and death. The purpose of research was to describe response of the nurse on handling the non traumatic patient in the emergency room at Wamena General Hospital.

Method: The method of this research was using the observational study. Sample in this research are the nurses who work in the Emergency room at Wamena General Hospital numbered 32 people by using total sampling technique. Analyzed data used distribution frequency. The instrument of the research was from of sheets observations.

Results: The results showed that the speed of nurses with quick category on the first observations is in the amount of 84%, second observation is in the amount of 56%, and third observations is in the amount of 52%. The accuracy of nurses by category improper in the first observation is in the amount of 52%.

Conclusions: It is advisable to conduct further research on patient satisfaction level of response time nurse in the emergency department nursing services.

KEYWORDS

Nurses' response time, non-traumatic handling, emergency room

**NURSING
INNOVATION FOR
COVID-19
CHALLENGE**

Study on the Implementation of Infant and Young Children Feeding Counselling

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Counselling is an important part of successful infant and young child feeding. Optimal infant and young child feeding is a key area for improving child survival and promoting healthy growth and development. The purpose of this study is to determine the characteristics and to provide an overview of the input, process and output components of IYCF counselling in the Central Sulawesi stunting area.

Method: This type of research is a semi-quantitative study which describes the knowledge and abilities of counsellors. The population in this study were nutrition officers, midwives and cadres who had received IYCF training and had followed the orientation of the IYCF module for at least 30 hours in stunting focus locations. The sample in the study were counselors who received training in 3 sub-districts of Central of Sulawesi.

Results: The informants were 14 IYCF counselors. All respondents were female, aged 22-48 years. The method of counseling is by the counselor visiting pregnant women/mothers of toddlers/caregivers directly and face-to-face. In general, inadequate counseling room facilities are the barrier faced by counselors. Training was only limited to orientation and there was no post-training monitoring. The activities carried out by the counselor are in the range of seventy to eighty-six percent. Benefit of giving counseling for IYCF is that mothers will know nutritional status of their children. IY CF increases knowledge about breastfeeding better than milk formulas, the right type and age of feeding. The training has referred to the Module referring to the WHO / Unicef module which is presented in 37 hours of field lessons.

Conclusions: Counseling is an important part of successful infant and young child feeding. The method of counseling is by the counselor visiting pregnant women/mothers of toddlers/caregivers directly and face-to-face. Benefit of giving counseling for IYCF is that mothers will know nutritional status of their children.

KEYWORDS

counseling, infant and young child feeding, central of Sulawesi

Supporting for Healthy Lifestyle Development Using RPGHS Card as an Effort to Change the Healthy Lifestyle of Hypertension Patients in the Pandemic Time Covid

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: During a pandemic, a healthy lifestyle, especially for patients with comorbid factors, one of which is hypertension, is very important, because it is very susceptible to exposure to viruses and has the risk of increased mortality. The role of nurses in assisting healthier lifestyle changes is one of the non-pharmacological efforts that can help hypertensive patients control blood pressure. The purpose of this study was to determine changes in the healthy lifestyle of hypertensive patients by assisting in the preparation of a healthy lifestyle using RPGHS (Healthy Lifestyle Change Plan)HLCP cards.

Method: This research method used a Quasi-experimental design with a pre-post-test with a sample of 36 patients. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data collection using observation sheets (RPGHS cards). Based on the data normality test using Kolmogorov Smirnov, the p-value was 0.024 greater than 0.05, meaning that the data were normally distributed so that it could be continued with the Paired T-Test.

Results: The results of the analysis showed that P-value = 0,000 was smaller than 0.005, indicating that there was a significant difference in a healthy lifestyle before and after assistance in the preparation of a healthy lifestyle using RPGHS cards. Assistance for hypertensive patients using RPGHS cards makes it easier for patients to plan healthier lifestyle changes.

Conclusions: The use of the RPGHS card can be recommended as an instrument in assisting the process of behavior change for hypertensive patients.

KEYWORDS

Covid-19, healthy lifestyle, hypertension, RPGHS card

The Incidence of Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus In COVID-19 Patients at Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung (RSISA) Semarang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 disease has resulted in a sizeable death rate in the world since last year and is spreading rapidly on a global scale. This study aims to determine the relationship between diabetes mellitus and hypertension in the severity of COVID-19 patients at RSISA Semarang.

Method: Research design used was retrospective descriptive. A total of 106 respondents were taken by total sampling method. The results of the study the average age of the respondents was 50.9 years with 59 respondents (55.7%), 68 (64.2%) suffering from hypertension, 40 DM (37.7%) and 52 respondents (49.1%).

Results: The results of the chi square test showed that there was no relationship between hypertension and DM in Covid patients (p value > 0.05).

Conclusions: It is concluded that Diabetes Mellitus and hypertension are not factors that affect the severity of COVID-19 patients. It is suggested that further research is needed regarding other factors that can contribute to the severity of COVID 19 patients.

KEYWORDS

Covid-19, diabetes mellitus, hypertension

Coping Strategies of Healthcare Provider on Society's Stigma due to Covid-19 Using Roy Adaptation Model Approach

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The negative stigmatization of COVID-19 for health workers has caused psychosocial problems, including stress. An effective coping strategy is needed to overcome existing problems. The purpose of this study was to determine the coping strategies of health workers against the stigma of society about COVID-19 using Roy's adaptation model approach and its influencing factors.

Method: The design used cross-sectional with incidental sides so that the total sample size was 530. The instrument used the Brief Cope Inventory.

Results: The results showed that the median emotion-focused mean was 3.00 with the lowest mean of 1.50 and the highest mean of 3.70. The median problem-focused mean was 3.17 with the lowest mean 2.00 and the highest mean 4.00. The median mean of dysfunctional was 3.08 with the lowest mean of 1.75 and the highest mean of 3.75. The proportion of coping strategies is mostly problem-focused at 62.8%, emotion-focused by 21.5%, and dysfunctional by 15.7%.

Conclusions: Problem-focused coping involves active efforts to change or reduce sources of stressors as well as individuals tend to research causal relationships, plan, take action, and adapt to stressful situations by acting directly on themselves or the environment.

KEYWORDS

Covid-19, stigma, coping strategies

Stressors and Coping Strategies Among Menopausal Women During Pandemic of Coronavirus: Developing Care Guidelines

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: menopause is the time when women begin to increase their risk of developing multiple physical and psychological diseases, which is certain that these diseases concomitant increases the risk for developing COVID-19. This exposes the women to many fears and pressures, they may deal in their own ways that may or may not be helpful. This research aimed to assess stressors and coping strategies among menopausal women during pandemic of corona virus and developing guidelines of care.

Method: descriptive correlational design was employed to identify levels and types of perceived stress and the types of coping strategies among 126 university working women ages of 40 to 60. Three tools were used (1) the socio-demographic questionnaire, (2) menopause rating scale and (3) coping with menopause symptoms questionnaire were used.

Results: The most prevalent symptoms reported were joint and muscular discomfort (79.6%); physical and mental exhaustion (78.3%); and sleeping problems (62.7%). Fear of infection with Covid19 (92.6%). Restricted social isolation and taking vaccine were the most coping methods for most of the women, however drinking a lot of water is the less use methods (21%) Premenopausal women (39.4%) experienced lesser prevalence of somatic and psychological symptoms compared to menopausal and postmenopausal (63.9%) women. Moreover, there is a strong significant association between the menopausal stressors and coping strategies adopted by the menopausal women.

Conclusions: As menopausal women know about Covid-19 as their strategies for coping are effective. Developing and approving nursing guidelines of care is assumed to be effective to cope with stressors and care with herself during pandemic of Corona virus.

KEYWORDS

menopause, stressors, coping strategies, covid-19, guidelines

Path Analysis of Social Support as Determinant of Anxiety in People at Risk during Pandemi Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19 or known as 2019-nCoV) is an acute respiratory syndrome with a variety of specific symptoms that can lead to fatal death, causing public anxiety of contracting this disease and uncertainty of health status. The purpose of this study was to determine the path analysis of the effect of social support on anxiety for people at risk of Covid-19 during the pandemic.

Method: The design of this study was an explanatory with a population of all Covid-19 People at Risk (ODR) in Kemlagi District, Mojokerto Regency, with a sample of 150 respondents by random sampling. The exogenous variable was social support which is measured using the Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ). The endogenous variable, was anxiety measured by the GAD-7 (Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7) questionnaire which consists of 7 questions about signs and symptoms of normal / appropriate affective, cognitive, and physical behavior. The analysis with Structural of Equation Model (SEM) with Partial Lease Square (PLS) approach with theory-based model development and path diagram development.

Results: The level of anxiety of people at risk in facing the Covid-19 outbreak is directly affected by emotional support (path coefficient of 0.516, statistical T value = 8.289), and information support about Covid-19 with a path coefficient of 0.286, statistical T value = 3.868. Instrumental support has an indirect effect on anxiety (significance probability (P) 0.385 > 0.05). The findings in this study are that social support (emotional and informational) can reduce the level of anxiety of people at risk of Covid-19 during a pandemic.

Conclusions: When people are at risk (ODR) in facing the Covid-19 outbreak, social support helps improve people's ability to interpret stressors during the pandemic properly, and utilize the resources used in solving problems, and good coping efforts, so that the level of anxiety during the Covid pandemic -19 decreased.

KEYWORDS

social support, anxiety, covid-19

Respiratory and Circulatory Problems Of Covid-19 in the Context Of Establishing Critical Care Unit Nursing Diagnosis

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a virus that attacks the respiratory tract with rapid spread and high mortality. Initial reports that COVID-19 associated with critical care due to the severity of the disease requiring mechanical assistive devices in its treatment. The purpose to identify the nursing diagnosis related respiratory and circulatory problems of COVID-19 in the critical care unit.

Method: A review article study was to identify the nursing diagnosis related respiratory and circulatory problems of COVID-19 in the critical care unit based on the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standard.

Result: The results showed that respiratory nursing problems in the critical care unit included impaired gas exchange, impaired spontaneous ventilation, and impaired ventilator weaning. Meanwhile, circulatory nursing problems in the critical care unit include reduced cardiac output and risk of bleeding.

Conclusion: Critical care nurses carry out a series of treatments based on the nursing process stages, one of which is the enforcement of a nursing diagnosis. The nursing diagnosis is needed to develop nursing plans and strategies for implementation so that the goals of nursing care are achieved.

KEYWORDS

covid-19, nursing diagnosis, critical care unit

Achievement of the Maternal Role in Pregnancy During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Achieving the role of being a mother is very important in a pregnancy and requires a process of adaptation. The Covid 19 pandemic situation, which requires a change in new habits, causes more stress for pregnant women in adapting to achieving their new roles. This study aims to determine the achievement of the role of motherhood during the pregnancy period during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Method: This is a type of quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The number of research subjects was 99 taken from the entire population or total sampling. Data were collected using the instrument "What Being the Parent of a New Baby is Like: Revision of an Instrument (WPL-R)" and analyzed by logistic regression.

Result: parity and work have an effect on the achievement of the role of the mother during pregnancy with a significance value <0.05.

Conclusion: Parity is the most influential factor on the achievement of the role of pregnant women in Bandarharjo Village, North Semarang, Semarang, Central Java with an OR value of 10,759 and a p value of 0,000.

KEYWORDS

maternal role, pregnancy, covid-19 pandemic

Ability Parents Giving Development Stimulation According to Child Age Stage During Pandemic Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Development of a child under 5 years of age is one indicator of the success of a child's ability to adapt to himself and the environment. Therefore, during pandemic covid 19 stimulation activities carried out by parents must remain optimal so that there are no developmental deviations in children. Mother's ability to provide stimulation plays an important role in this process. The purpose of this study was to analyze the development of children during the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of parents' ability to provide developmental stimulation according to age stages.

Method: This study used a correlational analytic design with a cross sectional approach. Total of 30 respondents were some parents who have children aged 1 - 3 years. Sample selection used simple random sampling technique. Collecting data using a questionnaire and KPSP.

Results: Results showed that almost all respondents did the stimulation well 25 (83.4%) respondents and child development in the appropriate category 26 (86.7%) respondents. Data analysis using the Spearman Rho statistical test obtained a P value < 0.000. There is a relationship between child development during the Covid 19 pandemic, seen from the ability of parents to stimulate development according to age stages.

Conclusions : Based on the results, it is hoped that respondents will provide stimulation according to the stages of the child's age even though during the Covid pandemic by stay attention to health protocols to prevent transmission of Covid 19 so that children's development runs optimally.

KEYWORDS

child development, parents stimulation

Learning Outcomes in Blended Learning Implementation

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increasingly massive spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the community and the existence of physical distancing rules, urged teachers to develop an effective learning model. Blended learning is the mixing of conventional (face-to-face) learning models with online learning. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the blended learning on the learning outcomes of community nursing practice.

Method: Research design using Pre Experiment. The sampling technique was through purposive sampling involving 50 nursing students as respondents. Collecting data using a questionnaire given via google form. The pre-test was given to respondents to determine the students' initial abilities about community nursing.

Results: Intervention is provided through lecturer mentoring by combining community management approaches through online mentoring with video conferencing and face-to-face. Post test assessments are given to students to assess learning outcomes.

Conclusions: Blended learning is proven to be effective in improving the learning outcomes of community nursing practice.

KEYWORDS

blended learning, learning outcomes

Analysis of Affecting Factors Knowledge and Attitude Nurses' to Prevent and Control Covid-19 Infection

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The main principles of nurse during caring patients with COVID-19 are knowing prevent and control of COVID-19 infection. This study aimed to determine factors affect the knowledge and attitude of nurses in preventing and controlling COVID-19 infection.

Method: The present study employed quantitative with analytic observational method with cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in three hospitals from May to June 2020. The sampling technique was determined using consecutive sampling with a sample size of 60 respondents. The inclusion criteria are nurses who work in the emergency unit, the COVID-19 isolation room, ICU, permanent nurses and are not on duty. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria are nurses who have work experience of less than two years and interns. Each independent variable is evaluated using logistic regression analysis to determine the most influential variable.

Results: The results of this study indicate that the variables of training and education have an effect on knowledge with an accuracy level of 68.33%, while the variables of the age group, work unit and education have an effect on nurses' attitudes with an accuracy level of 80.00%.

Conclusions: the results of this study indicate that the variables of the age group, work unit and education have the most influence on nurses' attitudes in infection prevention and control, while training and education variables have the most influence on nurses' knowledge in preventing and controlling COVID-19 infection.

KEYWORDS

Covid-19, knowledge, infection control and prevention, attitudes

Identification of Family Support and Elder Health Status Current Pandemic Covid-19 in the RW 04 Region Kelurahan Sambikerep Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Prevention of corona disease in the elderly needs special attention for families in carrying out elderly care at home. Elderly in Indonesia generally live with family, so that family as a source of social support gives an important meaning for the lives of elderly people who are vulnerable to being infected with Covid. Positive confirmation data for covid 19 in the area of RW 04, Sambikerep Village, Surabaya showed 14 positive confirmations consisting of 3 elderly people, 11 adults. 3 elderly confirmed death and 6 people confirmed cured. The purpose of this study was to identify Family Support and Health Status of the Elderly During the Covid-19 Pandemic in the RW 04 Area, Sambikerep Village, Surabaya.

Method: The research design used descriptive quantitative, with a population of 206 respondents and a sample of 189 respondents who fit the inclusion criteria. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique, the research variables were identifying family support and health status. The research instrument in measuring the variables was a questionnaire on family support and health status. Collecting data by visiting respondents directly and distributing questionnaires to respondents.

Result: The results of the study based on the variable family support found that most elderly respondents received support from high families, namely 156 respondents (82.5%), elderly who received support from sufficient families there were 33 respondents (17.5%), while elderly family support was categorized less 0 respondents (0%). The results of the research, the most health status variable was in the healthy category at 87.3% and the least in the sick category at 12.7%.

Conclusion: The conclusion is that family support for the elderly is mostly in the high category and the health status of the elderly is mostly healthy, but there are still elderly people with a sick status, thus family support in elderly care needs to be improved because the Covid-19 pandemic is still happening and the elderly are a vulnerable group.

KEYWORDS

elderly, family, health status, covid-19 pandemic

Invention Strategy to Improve Resilience during Covid-19: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) is a global reminder of the need to attend to the psychological resilience of patients and health professionals who are suddenly facing this public health crisis. Resilience has a strong influence on a person's psychological well-being and also the ability to adapt a person in a bad and threatening situation. This study aims to review the invention strategy to improve resilience during covid-19.

Method: A systematic review searched Scopus, ProQuest, Science Direct, PubMed, and SAGE databases for the last 5 years (2017-2021). Following issues search terms: resilience, nursing resilience, covid-19, invention, psychological resilience.

Result: There were 15 selected journals that discuss innovation strategy to improve resilience during covid-19. This review showed that there were several strategies, those are the anger management psychoeducation programmed, nursing home designed for resilience, innovation (technology, design-behavioral health inpatient units, health promotion in the workplace, education, patient-centered innovation, and nursing research), focused deficit model, Application of the approach to assessing the resilience of healthcare infrastructure, Kidung Wahyu Kalaseba psychotherapy from Javanese-Muslims culture, mindfulness training program, mental health intervention, and breath regulation and yogic exercise an online therapy for calm and happiness (BREATH), development of the Covid-19 Psychological Resilience Model, psychological intervention team.

Conclusion: Building on several invention strategies to increase resilience could open the window to new models of care and the newly developing covid-19 psychological resilience model can be proven and could be used as an expert reference guide in the provision of effective psychological intervention.

KEYWORDS

Covid-19, invention, psychological intervention, resilience

Nurses' Experiences with Patients Care at a Covid-19 Designated Hospital : A Phenomenological Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically altered the mechanisms in which society operates, including the circumstances under which health professionals work. Nurses are at the forefront of providing care to COVID-19 patients, especially those who work at designated COVID-19 hospitals. However, being in close contact with COVID-19 patients for extended periods could lead to stress, depression, and other mental health issues. This study aimed to explore the experiences of West Indonesian nurses at two COVID-19-designated hospitals who provided care for patients.

Method: This study employed a qualitative phenomenological design. Between June and December 2020, fifteen nurses working in a COVID-19-designated hospital were given in-depth interviews over telephone and four nurses participated in a focus group discussion. FGDs were conducted to clarify the statements of participants in groups and to equalize perceptions of the results interviews with participants. Data was analysed using the seven steps of Colaizzi's phenomenological method.

Results: The data was categorized into four themes, which include 1) being responsible for the professionalism of nurses, 2) challenges in caring for COVID patients, 3) support in caring for COVID patients and 4) improved new insights. The themes indicated that the nurses felt of being supported by the hospital management and their close ones, but also felt affected by the high workload and change in behaviour related to mental ill-health. These findings shed light on the benefits and disadvantages experienced by nurses who cared for patients with COVID-19.

Conclusions: These findings can provide preliminary insights to inform hospital management in establishing policies and systems that support wellbeing of nursing staff.

KEYWORDS

covid-19, nurse, nursing care, pandemic, qualitative

Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Towards COVID-19 Among Nursing Students During Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: As the future of health care providers, it is important for nursing students to have the quality of knowledge and response in rapid changes in every situation especially in COVID-19 pandemic, it reflects the readiness of nursing students to face the increasing cases in the country. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the level of knowledge, attitude, and practice among nursing student in a private university during pandemic.

Method: This research used descriptive quantitative design with cross-sectional approach in a private university in Tangerang. Total sampling technique was used for 285 nursing students that has experience in clinical practice and willing to participate in the study. The instrument consists of 53 survey-questions that adapted and modified from World Health Organization guidelines related to COVID-19. A univariate analysis is used to analyze the variables with frequency distribution table.

Results: Among a total of 290 respondents of this study, the overall score regarding knowledge about COVID-19 characteristics, symptoms and prevention is 55,9% (high knowledge) and 77,6% at moderate knowledge about transmission of the disease. The score for attitude towards COVID-19 found 63,8% in moderate level and 79% in practice towards preventing COVID-19 during pandemic. Study find there are suitable level at knowledge and practice towards COVID-19.

Conclusions: Majority of the nursing student are on moderate level in knowledge, attitude and practice towards COVID-19.

KEYWORDS

nursing student, knowledge, attitude, practice, covid-19

Beliefs and The Correlation with Protection Health Behaviors Covid-19: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 (coronavirus-19 disease) has been a problem in various countries over the past year and has generated multiple beliefs that impact protective behavior. This study aims to analyze people's beliefs that influence COVID-19 prevention behavior.

Method: Five databases (Scopus, Ebsco, Sage, ProQuest, and PubMed) were explored to find relevant articles published from 2020 to 2021. Boolean searches use "belief", "protective behavior" and "COVID-19" in the title, abstract, or keywords. Inclusion criteria were original articles in English; sources from journals; and is available in full text. This systematic review uses the PRISMA guidelines. We identified 165 articles, of which 16 were considered relevant for this systematic review. The main research design for these 16 journals was a cross-sectional study.

Results: This study shows that perceptions of vulnerability and severity, as well as fear, influence protective behavior against COVID-19.

Conclusions: The results of this study can become the basis for the government and health workers to improve risk communication strategies against COVID-19 to improve health protection behavior.

KEYWORDS

beliefs, covid-19, protective behaviors

Preventive Behaviors and Anxiety during the Adaptation to New Habits towards COVID-19 among Midwifery Students in Central Java, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has become a health crisis in Indonesia and the government has announced 'the adaptation to new habits' policy which has also impacted the life of students. This study aimed to investigate behavioral responses and anxiety during the adaptation to new habits towards COVID-19 among midwifery students in Central Java, Indonesia.

Method: A cross-sectional analytic study was conducted from October 1 to October 25, 2020. Midwifery students in various institutions in Central Java Province, Indonesia were selected using snowball and convenience sampling. A total of 1418 students completed the questionnaire. Of these, 1135 were included in the analysis. The survey collected socio-demographic information, behaviors, and anxiety using The Zung's Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS). Responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis tests, and Spearman's rho correlation. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: The mean scores for behavior and anxiety (index score) were 36.22 (SD=4.515) and 41.58 (SD=7.903), respectively. 26.3% of participants reported mild-to-moderate anxiety, 1.4% had moderate-to-severe anxiety, and 1% had severe anxiety. Wearing masks in crowded spaces and with or without respiratory symptoms, washing hands after touching any dirty surfaces, avoiding crowds, carrying hand soap when leaving home, and having good resting had significant association with anxiety. Negative linear correlations between behavior-anxiety ($r = -0.06$, $p < 0.05$) were also observed from the study results.

Conclusions: This study reveals a significant association between preventive behaviors and anxiety. These findings are essential to develop interventions to reduce anxiety and promote health behavioral changes.

KEYWORDS

behavior, anxiety, midwifery students

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Using Personal Protective Equipment to Prevent Covid-19 Infection Among Health Workers: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is an infectious pathogen that appears and spreads rapidly that causes an acute respiratory disease called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The rapid spread of the Coronavirus disease 2019 are facing new challenges in the area of infection control. In these situations, a comprehensive understanding of infection prevention and control is essential for health workers when trying to protect themselves, patients, colleagues and the general public from the transmission of infection.

Method : This study aimed to conduct a systematic review of the knowledge, attitudes and practices of using personal protective equipment among health workers to prevent COVID-19 infection. A systematic review searched five electronic database (Scopus, Pubmed, Science Direct, CINAHL, and Proquest) for previous studies using a cross sectional or quasi exeperimental design published between 2019 and 2021. The Centre for Review and Dissemination and The Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used for assess quality and Prisma checklist for guided this review.

Result : We found eleven studies which met inclusion criteria in the review. Most of the health workers have moderate knowledge, positive attitude, and moderate practice towards the use of personal protective equipment to prevent COVID-19 infection. The most important recommendation to increase knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) is to provide health workers with a periodic training program on the use of personal protective equipment to fight COVID-19. The most important source of information for health workers about COVID-19 is social networks.

Conclusions : Apart from the knowledge, attitude, and good practice (KAP) of health workers, it is recommended to regularly review KAP and carry out further studies in various countries as well. It is also suggested to use social media to increase KAP.

KEYWORDS

COVID-19, personal protective equipment, health workers

The Needs of Patients Covid-19 During Self-Isolation: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Self-care or self-isolation is one of the methods used to control the spread of SARS-CoV-2 as the cause of the COVID-19 pandemic (Coronavirus Disease 2019). Literature review on this topic is still limited. The purpose of this literature review is to summarize the results of previous studies that provide an overview of the conditions and needs of COVID-19 sufferers who undergo independent isolation.

Method: This literature review uses narrative techniques, only summarizing or synthesizing what has been written but does not seek generalizations. Search for articles was carried out on four databases like Scopus, Science Direct, PubMed, and Google Scholar. We use keywords with a combination of Boolean Operators: self-care OR "Independent care" OR "caring at home" OR self-medication OR self-isolation AND SARS-CoV-2 OR COVID-19. The initial discovery shows 11,377 studies, but only 25 articles met the criteria. The inclusion criteria in this literature review include all types of research that discuss the self-care or isolation of sufferers of COVID-19; document type was an original article; the source from journals; article in English; available in full-text; articles published in December 2019-January 2021; articles peer reviewed; and all kinds of research methods.

Results: The analysis of each study will be rehearsing into two main topics. Firstly, regarding the description of the condition of COVID-19 sufferers who are doing independent isolation. Second, regarding the needs (biological, psychological, social, spiritual, and cultural) of people with COVID-19 who are self-isolating.

Conclusion: Self-isolation affects almost all aspects of human life. We need to pay attention to all the needs of people with COVID-19 who are undergoing self-care or isolation.

KEYWORDS

self-isolation, SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19

A Systematic Review The Effect Of Social Support On Adaptation Health Services To Healthcare Workers During Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increase in the number of patients exposed to Covid-19 during the pandemic period raises great concern and psychological pressure including depression, anxiety, and stress on health workers so that this can affect health services to adapt. This study aims to assess the effect of social support on the adaptation of health services to health workers during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Method: The study was a systematic review with The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) approach. It was need an article searched in Scopus, Science Direct, Spinger Link, ProQuest, and EBSCO database and classifying them into four points: social support, psikologis, adaptation, and health services. Inclusion criteria in the study literature were documents type was an original articl, the source from journals, article in English, and available in full text. The publication time limit was 2016 to 2021. We identified 968 articles, where 12 were considered relevant for this systematic review.

Results: Health workers had high levels of anxiety during the covid-19 pandemic. Social support has a positive psychological relationship with health workers because it not only reduces negative symptoms but also creates positive coping mechanisms to promote adaptation in providing effective health services.

Conclusion: Social support needs to be considered for health service institutions to adopt a social support perspective in the implementation of daily health service adaptation. Further research is needed to determine the relationship between social support and adaptation to health services.

KEYWORDS

social support, health services, health personnel, health workforce, healthcare workers, adaptation, covid-19

Physical Activity and Anxiety with Complaints of Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) in Adolescent during Pandemic Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is one of the menstrual cycle disorders that often appears in women, such as a group of physical, psychological, and emotional symptoms. The majority of women experience one or more PMS symptoms in most menstrual cycles. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic implemented the School from Home program, which could affect physical activity and anxiety so can increase of PMS. PMS can interfere with educational activities and daily life. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between physical activity and anxiety with premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in adolescents.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design. The population was 221 adolescent girls in eighth-grade Junior High School 17th Surabaya. Consecutive sampling technique was used to select 143 respondents. The independent variables were physical activity and anxiety. The dependent variable was a premenstrual syndrome. The data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using Spearman Rho test with level of significance $\alpha < 0,05$.

Result: The results showed there was no significant correlation between physical activity and PMS in adolescents, and there was a significant correlation between anxiety and PMS in adolescents ($p=0.000$) and ($r=0,463$).

Conclusion: Physical activity is not the only factor for PMS. Hormonal changes are one of the causes of PMS. Adolescents with anxiety have a risk of PMS, so the higher level of anxiety, the more severe the symptoms of PMS are felt. For further researchers, it is necessary to identify the physical activity of adolescent with PMS and research about event, causes and intervention to prevent and manage PMS..

KEYWORDS

physical activity, anxiety, premenstrual syndrome, adolescent

Effectiveness of Proning in Non-Intubated (PINI) in COVID-19 Patient with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS): A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Prolonged hypoxia can lead to poor outcomes and even death on COVID-19 patients. Increasing oxygen status is an effective therapy on hypoxic patients. Prone position with oxygen therapy can increase oxygenation or decrease respiration rate and dyspnea. Need a study which review about the effectiveness of prone position in order to increasing the oxygen status. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of proning in non-intubated COVID-19 patients in increasing the oxygen status.

Methods : Six online databases (PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, SAGE, EBSCO and ProQuest) from 2020 to January, 2021 were searched for studies investigating the effectiveness of prone position on non-intubated COVID-19 Patient with ARDS.

Result : Of the 240 citations identified, 14 studies met inclusion criteria. There were seven cohort articles, six case series articles and one RCT article. Proning in non-intubated intervention was effective for COVID-19 patients. Based on several evidences, this positioning increases oxygen status (SpO₂, SpO₂/FiO₂, PaO₂/FiO₂, decreased of RR, and weaning off oxygen). There are many varieties on duration of prone positioned as dose from several studies (1 to 18 hours). The impact also varies on time's needed for intubations after prone positioned (<24 to >48 hours).

Conclusion: Proning in non-intubated for COVID-19 patients improves in oxygenation status and time's need for intubation.

KEYWORDS

COVID-19, non-intubated, oxygen status, prone position

Risk Factors Contributing Health Promotion Behavior in Nursing during prevent COVID-19 Infection: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The low compliance behavior of health workers in implementing health protocols will pose a risk to patients and health workers themselves. The awareness of health workers in using personal protective equipment (PPE) is only 40% and it is still low. The study aimed to identify risk factors that influence health promotion behavior among nurses in preventing Covid-19 infection.

Methods: A systematic review search was conducted in December 2020 - January 2021, in the last 5 years of research using five indexed electronic databases (Scopus, Scince Direct, CINAHL, Pubmed, Proquest). The combination of keywords used were 'nurse', 'risk factors', 'health promotion behavior', 'infection prevention'. The inclusion criteria used the PICOS framework, where the population was a nurse. Interventions used health promotion. The main outcome of this systematic review is risk factors for the prevention of Covid-19 infection. The JBI critical appraisal checklist for randomized controlled trials was used to assess the bias and methodological quality of the selected articles.

Results: From a total of 307 articles, 11 research articles were included and all of them were risk factors that influenced health promotion behavior in preventing Covid-19 infection which included washing hands, wearing PPE, keeping your distance, staying away from crowds, avoiding traveling.

Conclusion: prevention of covid-19 infection can be done by adhering to nurse behavior in complying with health protocols through health promotion.

KEYWORDS

covid-19, health promotion, health protocol, nurse compliance, infection prevention

Progressive Muscle Relaxation with Thought Stopping Therapy Combination on Stress, and Anxiety among Health Care Workers during Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has caused stress and anxiety in health care workers (HCWs), which impacts health services. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation (PMR) with thought stopping therapy (TST) combination on stress and anxiety among health care workers during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: A quasi-experiment with a non-equivalent control group design was conducted. The total sample was 72 respondents obtained by simple random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out in 2020 using a state anxiety inventory and trait anxiety inventory questionnaire and a depression anxiety stress scale 42. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and the Mann-Whitney U Test.

Results: The results showed that health workers who were given PMR with TST experienced a more significant reduction in stress and anxiety than health workers who were only given PMR ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The combination of progressive muscle relaxation and thought stopping therapy is more effective than single therapy. The results of this study can be applied to health workers who experience stress and anxiety who provide care during the Covid-19 pandemic.

KEYWORDS

progressive muscle relaxation, thought stopping therapy, anxiety, stress, psychological response

Prone Position Combined Music Intervention towards Comfort and Anxiety of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) Patients with Confirmed COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The increasing number COVID-19 patients with ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) condition was generated by the supine position and the occurrence of anxiety during special treatments in the hospital's isolation chamber. The purpose of this study was to analyze the prone position intervention combined with music Intervention towards the comfort and anxiety of ARDS patients with confirmed COVID-19.

Method: This study used Quasy-Experimental research design with pre-test and post-test control group approach. The samples were taken by using purposive sampling as many as 30 participants. The independent variable was prone position intervention combined with music Intervention which was done 3 time for 5 days. The dependent variables were comfort and anxiety. The instruments used were observation sheet and questionnaire. The analysis was done by using Paired T-Test with the significant value of $\alpha=0.05$.

Result : The prone position intervention combined with music Intervention could increase comfort ($p=0.039$) and reduce anxiety ($p=0.000$).

Conclusion: The Improve comfort and reduce anxiety of ARDS in patients confirmed covid 19 through prone positions and music interventions.

KEYWORDS

prone position, music intervention, comfort, anxiety, ARDS, Covid-19

Health Education for the Elderly to Prevent Depression Problems During a Pandemic Through Android Application

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic condition causes the elderly to have a higher risk of experiencing psychosocial disorders, especially depression. Elderly access to health services during a pandemic, which is becoming more difficult, requires health professionals to consider the use of an Android application as a method of approach.

Methods: The method used in this paper is a case study with the aggregate of the elderly in Depok City. The criteria of participants who were involved were elderly people with mild-moderate depression, aged ≥ 60 years, living in the city of Depok. The sampling technique chosen was convenience sampling with a sample size of 38 people. The implementation of empowerment for the elderly is carried out using an android application named "Sadar Depresi Lansia". Analysis of the data obtained using paired t test through SPSS-21.

Results: It was found that there was a positive change in the mean knowledge of the elderly regarding definitions, causes, symptoms and prevention of depression. The paired t test results show that the use of android applications has a positive effect on the elderly's understanding of depression (sig. = 0.000) and depression level in the elderly (sig. = 0.000).

Conclusion: The use of android application to provide education and screening services to elderly people with depression can be one of the methods that can be used by health workers. Android-based applications may used by the government and health professionals in dealing with depressive conditions experienced by the elderly during the pandemic period.

KEYWORDS

depression, aged, pandemic, empowerment

The Effect of Islamic based Family Resilience Training Towards Stress, Coping and Covid-19 Pandemic Risk Reduction: A 6 Month Follow Up Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In the pilot study the respondents received Islamic Caring-based Family Resilience (FRCI) training and gained increase on level of family resilience, coping phase, and disaster preparedness. Furthermore, it is necessary to understand how long the effect of FRCI will lasts. The study aimed to compare the levels of family resilience, coping, and COVID-19 pandemic risk reduction in disaster victims who have received FRCI training 6 months ago.

Method: The study was conducted in North Lombok Regency, Indonesia. A non-randomized pre and posttest intervention group only was used. The research population were vulnerable families to disaster that had been received FRCI training 6 months ago. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling and 63 respondents were recruited.

Result: The comparison between the pilot study and the follow-up study showed, there were significant differences with the following values: family resilience $p = 0.000$, coping $p = 0.003$, and COVID-19 pandemic risk reduction $p = 0.021$ ($\alpha < 0.05$). Means that, there is a decrease in the level of family resilience, coping, and COVID-19 pandemic risk reduction. Discussion: The combination of Islamic caring in Family resilience training shows significant evidence of delaying the decline in the level of family resilience for families survived natural disasters. Although 6 months later the family experienced a non-natural disaster, the results of the observation on the level of family resilience experienced a small decrease.

Conclusion: This study also underlines the effect of using Islamic religious values as an accelerator of increase and a buffer for decreasing family resilience levels.

KEYWORDS

coping, family resilience, disaster preparedness, caring, islam

Obesity and Comorbidity as A Prognosis of Survival of Older People with COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Older people with obesity and hospitalized due to infected with COVID-19 are at high risk of fatality. Older adults are more severely, raises the need for a complex prognosis of survival while obesity may rapidly develop progressive clinical deterioration. The current study systematically examined obesity and comorbidity as a prognosis of survival in elderly patients with COVID-19.

Methods: A systematic review with meta-analysis was conducted. The databased used were CINAHL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PubMed, and Web of Science. The papers taken were published from 2109 to 2020 based on a computerized search. Three reviewers reviewed the methodology of selected studies using the JBI (Joanna Briggs Institute) tool for cohort study. Data were pooled estimate using random-effect models. Heterogeneity between studies was assessed using the Cochran Q and I² statistics.

Results: A total of 40154 patients infected with COVID-19 retrieved from 8 selected studies. Older adult in a range of age 65 to 74-year old, basal metabolism index (BMI)c 30-35 kg/m², diabetes mellitus, hypertension, chronic kidney disease (CKD), and malignancy. Predictors of survival in older adults with Covid-19 were comorbidity (61.3%), obesity (7.1%), mortality (17.3%), female (6.0%), and male (8.3%).

Conclusion: Obesity, diabetes, hypertension, CKD, and malignancy play significant roles as prognosis of survival among older people with COVID-19.

KEYWORDS

obesity, older adults, covid-19, comorbidity, mortality