

The 8th Virtual Biennial
International Nursing Conference 2022
"Global Challenge Innovation in Nursing Services
and Education in the Future"
November 4-5, 2022

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The 8th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference (BINC) 4 - 5th November 2022

Learning Styles and Online Learning Satisfaction of University Students during COVID-19 pandemic

Norfadzilah Ahmad (PhD, RN)

Kulliyah (Faculty) of Nursing,

International Islamic University Malaysia





Overview of Presentation

Background

Literature review

Methodology

Results

Discussion

Conclusion

Background



Since world was hit by pandemic Covid-19 in 2020, all teaching and learning processes has been changed.

The Ministry of Higher Education (KPT) has allocated approximately quarter million ringgit to facilitate online learning environment following Covid-19 pandemic. (Malaymail ,2020).

Current conventional e-learning environments, (El-Sabagh, 2021).

All lessons were changed swiftly into digital platforms such as synchronous and asynchronous.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Educator:

Ability to articulate educational content to students.

Require strong technological skills.

Student:

Might comprehend that technology only interferes with their learning satisfaction. It is possible that limited bandwidth or browser will take way more time to download learning materials.

- Online content is all theoretical and does not let students practice and learn effectively. Most online classes use text-based instruction.
- A problem arises when one learning style does not fit with online learning. Instructions have traditionally followed a “one style fits all” approach, which means that all students are exposed to the same learning procedures.
- Some individuals learn best by watching and listening, while others learn better by doing and moving or in a hands-on setting.
- They are unable to adjust to a change. In an online context, their learning style may interfere with their learning satisfaction.
- Other barriers for online learning : - Students feel that lack of community, technical problems, and difficulties in understanding instructional goals



Research Objectives

1. To explore what is the dominant learning style used most frequently by students in online class at a health-based IIUM Kuantan students.
2. To investigate how satisfied students are with online learning based on their learning styles.



Literature Review

Definition of learning styles

Particular set of behaviors related to how learners perceive, interact with, and respond to the learning environment.

Individual's preferred way of processing new information for efficient learning.

(Gonzales et al.,2017)

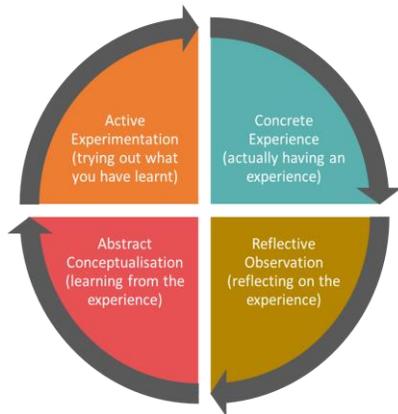
Differences between learning styles, learning preferences and learning strategies.

“Learning preference” is as simply the choice of one learning situation over another.

Learning strategies are the conscious thoughts and actions that learners take in order to achieve a learning goal.

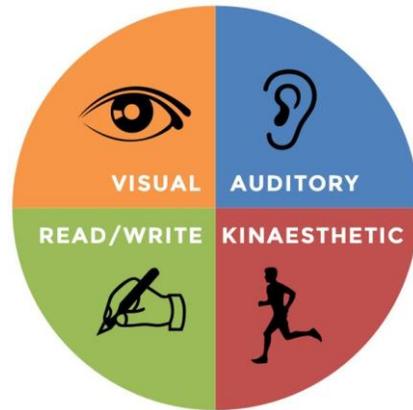
(Rezler and Rezmovic, 1981), cited by (Loo, 2004)

Different types of models/theories to measure learning styles.

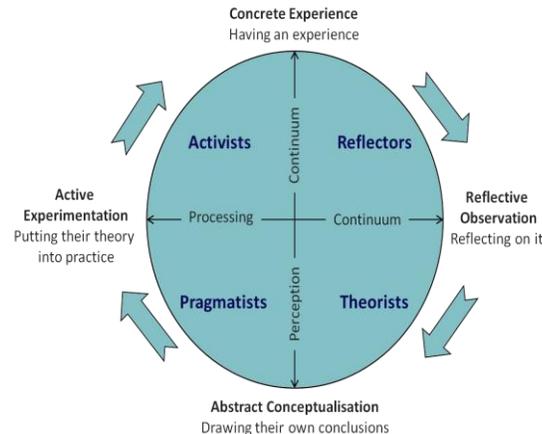


Kolb's Learning Cycle (1984)

Kolb's Learning Style Inventory
(David Kolb, 1984)



VAR^K
(Charles Bonwell, 1987)



Honey and Mumford Learning style
(Peter Honey & Alan Mumford, 1986)



The Grasha-Riechmann Student Learning Styles
(Grasha & Sheryl Riechmann, 1974)

Felder and Soloman's Index Learning Style (ILS) (Richard Felder & Barbara Soloman, 1997)

Activist / **Reflector**

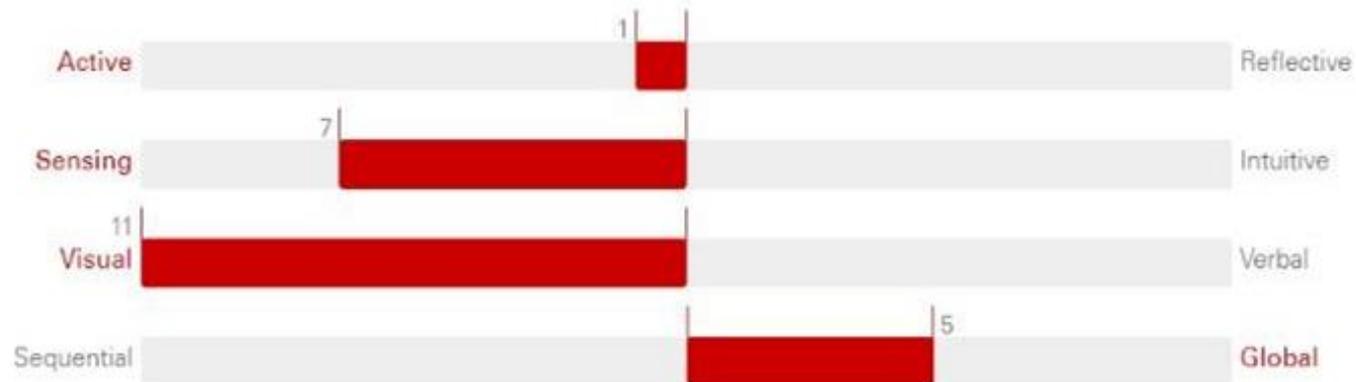
Sensing / **Intuitive**

Visual / **Verbal**

Sequential / **Global**

Questionnaire Results for :

> Active: 1 > Sensing: 7 > Visual: 11 > Global: 5



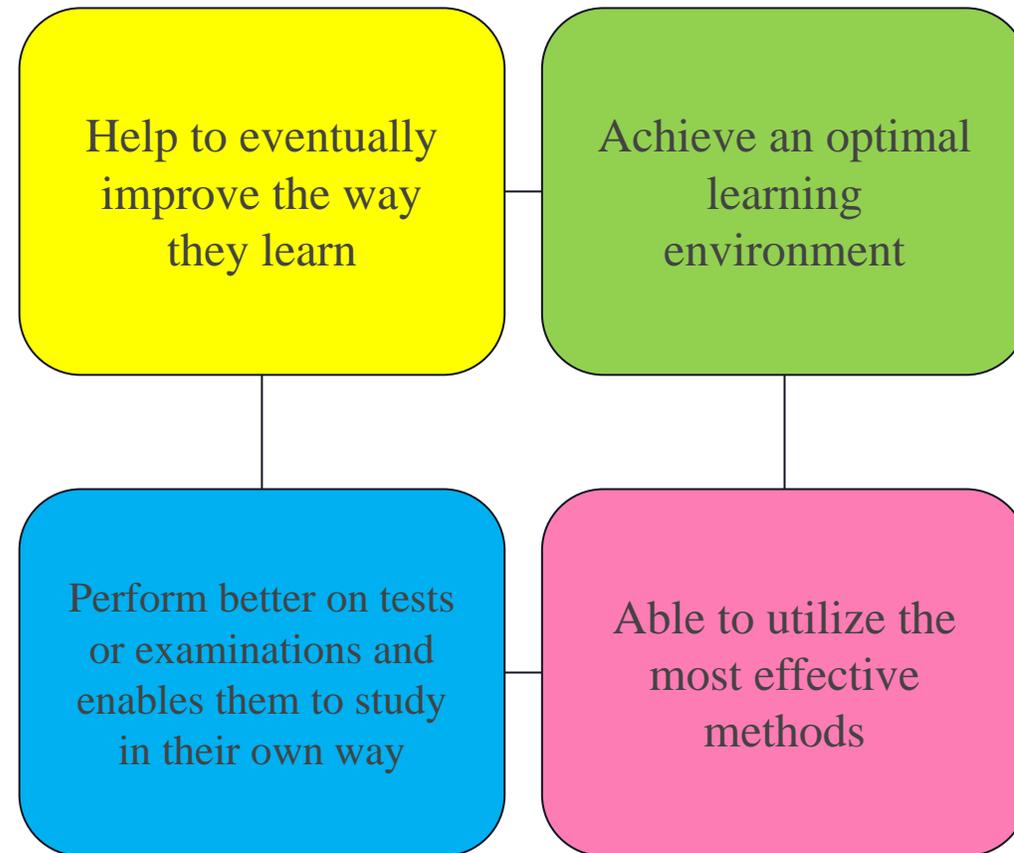
Indicator:

1-3 = mild preferences

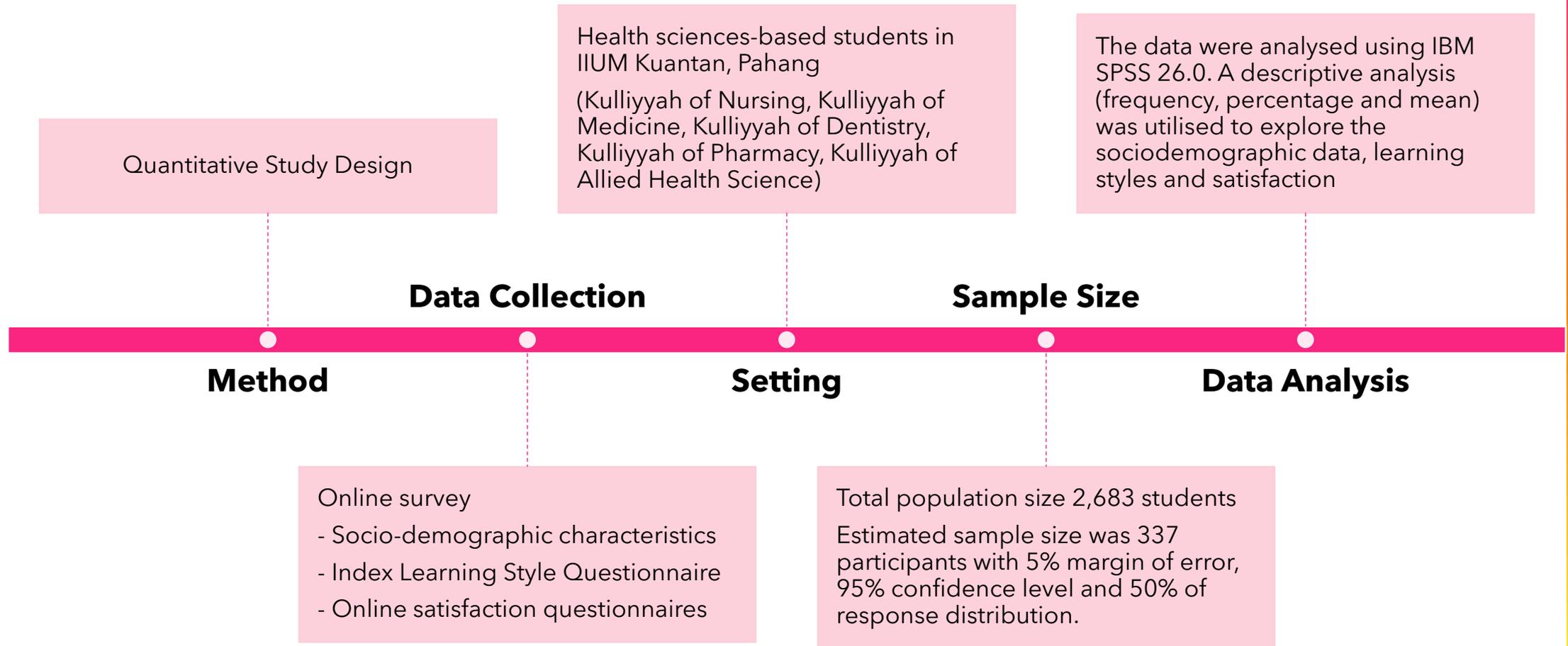
5-7 = moderate preferences

9-11 = strong preferences

The benefits for students who knows their learning styles.



Methodology



Demographic characteristics of the respondents (N=260)

	Variables	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	42	16.2
	Female	218	83.8
Kulliyah	Kulliyah of Nursing	120	46.2
	Kulliyah of Allied Health Science	55	21.2
	Kulliyah of Medicine	31	11.9
	Kulliyah of Dentistry	30	11.5
	Kulliyah of Pharmacy	24	9.2
Year	Year 1	31	11.9
	Year 2	45	17.3
	Year 3	54	20.8
	Year 4	116	44.6
	Year 5	14	5.4
Experience of Online Learning	Yes	260	100

		Frequency (n, %)				
		Kulliyah of Nursing	Kulliyah of Allied Health Sciences	Kulliyah of Medicine	Kulliyah of Dentistry	Kulliyah of Pharmacy
Learning styles	Activist	68 (56.7)	17 (30.9)	15 (48.4)	14 (46.7)	9 (37.5)
	Reflective	52 (43.3)	38 (69.1)	16 (51.6)	16 (53.3)	15 (62.5)
	Visual	109 (90.8)	49 (89.1)	23 (74.2)	27 (90.0)	22 (91.7)
	Verbal	11 (9.2)	6 (10.9)	8 (25.8)	3 (10.0)	2 (8.3)
	Sensing	102 (85.0)	47 (85.5)	23 (74.2)	18 (60.0)	22 (91.7)
	Intuitive	18 (15.0)	8 (14.5)	8 (25.8)	12 (40.0)	2 (8.3)
	Sequential	82 (68.3)	41 (74.5)	21 (67.7)	17 (56.7)	17 (70.8)
	Global	38 (31.7)	14 (25.5)	10 (32.3)	13 (43.3)	7 (29.2)

Kulliyah and Learning Styles of Health Based IIUM Kuantan Students (**N=260**)

Learning Styles and satisfaction of online learning (N=260)

		Frequency (n, %)	
		Low (<3.5)	High (>3.6)
Learning styles	Activist	31 (25.2)	92 (74.8)
	Reflective	39 (28.5)	98 (71.5)
	Visual	63 (24.7)	167 (72.6)
	Auditory	7(23.3)	23 (76.7)
	Sensing	54 (25.5)	158 (74.5)
	Intuitive	16 (33.3)	32 (66.7)
	Sequential	46 (25.8)	132 (74.2)
	Global	24 (29.3)	58 (70.7)

Discussion

Overall, most of the participants have reflective learning style (n=137) visual learning style (n=230), sensing learning styles (n=212) and sequential learning style (n=178).

In accordance with Kulliyyah, all kulliyyah favor visual over verbal, sensing over intuitive and sequential over global learning styles.

Unlike another dimension (Activist or Reflective), all kulliyyah preferred reflective except for Kulliyyah of Nursing who prefer Activist. This could be due to the nature of the course which requires the need of active participation in activities, with hands-on to achieve greater understanding.

They require something active with it such as discussing, applying it or explaining it to others. Related with nursing nature itself who involved in clinical posting, hand on procedures and others

Processing		Perception	
Active	Reflective	Sensing	Intuitive
discussing/ applying/ explaining to others	think about it quietly first	be patient with details and good at memorizing facts	prefer discovering possibilities and relationships, grasping new concepts /abstractions
group work	working alone	solving problems by well-established methods or practice	like innovation / dislike repetition

Reception		Understanding	
Visual	Verbal	Sequential	Global
pictures, diagrams, flow charts, time lines, films, and demonstrations	written and spoken explanations	absorb information in small connected pieces	need the big picture of a subject before mastering details
		gain understanding in logically linear steps	how the material being presented relates to The prior knowledge and experience



Conclusion

Participants with Visual, Sensing and Sequential suggested higher levels of online learning satisfaction.

Meanwhile, an Activist and Reflective have an almost equal of higher satisfaction could be seen.

Even though, the result of the study shows no significant associations between the different types of learning styles and satisfaction of online learning, the study is important to see the learning styles of students.

A different approach and teaching methods can be constructed in accordance with it.

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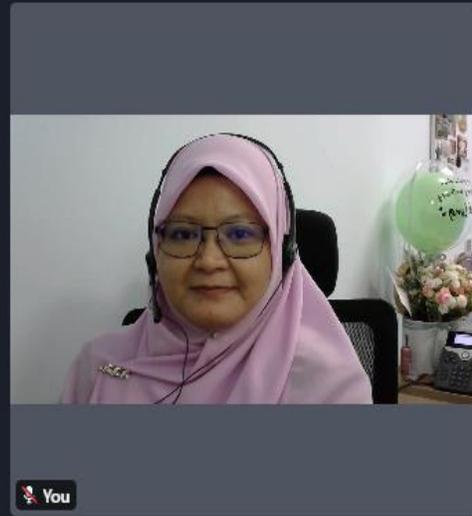
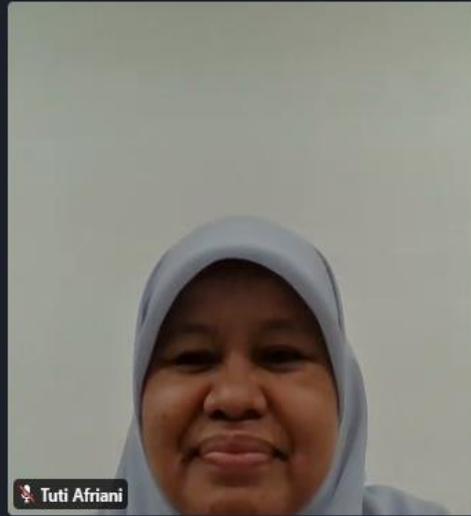
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Oral Presentation Track 6

Recording 10 / 50 14 Leave

- Reception
- Stage
- Sessions
- Expo





Thank you

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FACULTY OF
NURSING



*The 8th Virtual
Biennial International Nursing Conference*

ABSTRACT BOOK

The 8 V-BINC 2022

**"Global Challenges,
Innovation of
Nursing Services
and Education in
the Future"**

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia



ABSTRACT BOOK

“Global Challenge Innovations in Nursing
Services and Education in the Future”

THE 8th V-BINC

VIRTUAL BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2022

4-5 November 2022

FACULTY OF NURSING
UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA
Depok, Indonesia



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ABSTRACT BOOK

“Global Challenge Innovations in Nursing Services and Education in the Future”

The 8th Virtual-Biennial International Nursing Conference

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This book is available on the BINC website: <http://binc.ui.ac.id>

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2. European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences (Q2)
3. Nursing Management (Q3)
4. Belitung Nursing Journal (Q4)
5. Ners Media Journal of Nursing (Q4)
6. Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia (Scopus)
7. Jurnal Keperawatan Padjajaran (Scopus)
8. Archivio Italiano di Urologia Andrologia (Q3)
9. La Pediatria Medica e Chirurgica (Q3)



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WELCOME REMARK

From the Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia



Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., M.N., D.N.

The honorable Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Governor of Jakarta, and Rector of Universitas Indonesia.

All distinguished speakers, co-hosts, guests and attendees.

Greetings! Assalamu'alaikum wr wb.

First of all I would like to warmly welcome you to the 8th Biennial International Nursing Conference hosted by Faculty of Nursing UI 2022. This year's 8th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference (V-BINC) is the eighth year after we previously held it in 2020.

This event is a part of Three Pillars of Higher Education comprising Education, Research and Community Service, along with FoN UI's strategic plan 2022-2026 in accordance with our vision: "As the center of development of nursing science and technology that is culturally sensitive, competitive and contributive to health development nationally and globally in 2035" especially with the mission "to prepare FoN UI as the one of the top universities in South East Asia."

This year's VBNC theme is " Global Challenge Innovations in Nursing Services and Education in the Future ". A nurse is a profession that becomes one unit with health services. Quality health services are highly expected by patients and their families who need services provided with a touch of affection and qualified skills. A nurse is expected to not only be able to provide services when sick but also during the process after an illness. The work of nurses needs appreciation and support in improving the health and welfare of the community. Recognition of the existence and existence of nurses is the main material for nurses to be able to have a greater impact on society. Improving self-knowledge skills and nurse skills can be applied in a renewal created in the provision of nursing care.

Nurses have a professional obligation to understand the world in its broader context and base decision-making on an expanded understanding of ourselves, our patients, and our circumstances (Salvage and White, 2020). This means that innovation and progress in health are necessary for nurses in a pandemic situation and technological developments.

This year's V-BINC was attended by participants with varied backgrounds including researchers, practitioners, educators, and students from several different countries. Total Paper Presenters: 155 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, Philipine). I Thank to our Co-host is International Islamic University Malaysia, our National speakers: Nadiem Anwar Makarim, B.A., M.B.A (Indonesia Ministry of Education) and Prof. Dra. Junaiti Sahar, M. App.Sc, Ph.D from Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia. International speakers are Professor Kuei-Ru Chou, PhD, FAAN, Professor Kathleen Norr and Professor Dame Tina Lavender.



I thank to all of the individuals and organization for the contribution to the event. Hopefully this event will run well and can contribute to the development of nursing and health both nationally and globally.

As the Dean of FoN UI, I officially open the 8th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference (V-BINC).

Sincerely,

Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., M.N., D.N.

WELCOME REMARK

From Head of Steering Committee The 8th V-BINC



Prof. Dra. Setyowati, SKp., M.App.Sc., Ph.D

Assalamualaikum WrWb. Good morning Ladies and gentlemen, Welcome to THE 8th VIRTUAL BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2022 conducting by Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia. This important event is a part of celebration event of 37th birthday Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia (Nov 15th).

The theme of VBINC this year is: "Global Challenge Innovations in Nursing Services and Education in the Future". As we know, the quality health services are highly expected by patients and their families who need services that provided with a touch of affection and qualified skills. Nurses are the building blocks to an effective health system and have a vital role in promoting and protecting the health and well-being of individuals and communities. Therefore, nurses have a professional obligation to understand the world in its broader context and make decision-making on an expanded understanding of ourselves, our patients, and environment. This mean that innovation and progress health is necessary for nurses especially in the pandemic situation, they must be able to overcome health problems or all crises that occur in their patients, families and communities. Therefore, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia is organizing the 8th Biennial International Nursing Conference 2022 in a virtual platform.

The purpose of the conference is to improve the global competitiveness of nurses to the challenges of innovation in the delivery of health services in both education and service. We expect that all participants get the benefits namely 1) To publish a number of scientific works from research by nurses in internationally reputable journals indexed in Scopus; 2) To increase cooperation between researchers from various countries and at the same time become a publication media for Indonesian academics; 3) Researchers are able to exchange information so that it will be able to add insight and maturity of scientific thinking.

The Virtual Conference also provide keynotes speakers that have broad experiences and high impact in reputable publications around the world. They will speak in some topics:

- 1. Challenging Indonesian Nursing Education To Face Industry 4.0 And Society 5.0*
- 2. Nursing Technology Challenges for Person Centered Care in the Future*
- 3. Creative Problem-solving Abilities in Nursing for Health Promotion*
- 4. Prevention and Management of Stillbirth and Neonatal Deaths; the role of nurses and midwives*
- 5. Nurses' attitudes towards the usefulness of novel technologies for future healthcare*



Our appreciation and thank you for keynotes that will speak in this conference: Mr Nadiem Anwar Makarim, B.A., M.B.A-Ministry of Education , Culture, Research and Technology Republik Indonesia; Professor Kuei-Ru Chou, PhD, FAAN (School of Nursing Taipe Medical University), Prof Kathleen Norr (College of Nursing University of Illinois Chicago USA) ; Prof. Dame Tina Lavender (Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK) and Prof Juaniti Sahar PhD (Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia).

Selected paper will be published to journal scopus indexed

- 1. Global Qualitative Nursing Research (GQNR) accepted articles will be published in the Special issue. GQNR is indexed in Scopus (Q2)*
- 2. European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences (Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci). indexed in Scopus (Q2)*
- 3. Nursing Management is indexed in Scopus (Q3)*
- 4. Belitung Nursing Journal (BNJ), indexed in Scopus (Q4)*
- 5. Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia (JKI), indexed in Scopus*
- 6. Jurnal Keperawatan Padjajaran (Scopus)*
- 7. Archivio Italiano di Urologia Andrologia (Q3)*
- 8. La Pediatria Medica e Chirurgica (Q3)*

This VBINC also sponsored by Siloam General Hospital and Wardah cosmetic, Thank you. Finally, the committee appreciated for the supports from Rector Universitas Indonesia, dean and vice dean of FONUI that facilitated this event, big thank you also for all committee members for their effort and working day and night to prepare this occasion. Thank for all participants and enjoy the conference and always keep healthy!!!

WELCOME REMARK

From UI Rector



Prof. Ari Kuncoro, S.E., M.A., Ph.D

Our honorable guests

Minister of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia

Nadiem Anwar Makarim, B.A., M.B.A

Universitas Indonesia Vice Rector of Research and Innovation

Prof. Dr. rer. Nat. Abdul Haris

Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., M.N., D.N

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to the 8th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference (V-BINC) which holds through Hopin platform from November 4-5, 2022. I am very happy and grateful that (so) many distinguished scholars and teachers have come from both home and abroad to share their knowledge and experience and to explore better ways of educating our future leaders. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for our keynote speakers, for honouring us for this conference. I also wish to give special thanks to our distinguished speakers for this occasion.

As the leading university in Indonesia, Universitas Indonesia's vision is Establishing Universitas Indonesia as an independent and superior university that is capable of resolving problems and challenges nationally and globally, as an elite university in South East Asia. We have strong commitments to accomplish that vision by improving both quality and capacity of our research and community engagements. Every faculty within Universitas Indonesia is encouraged and urged to boost credible scientific publication and hold scientific conference in order to enhance sustainable scientific atmosphere.

However, we know very well that we have only made a beginning. Though we are very proud of what we have achieved during the last eight months especially in this pandemic situation, we are aware, too, that we cannot realize our vision simply by trying to provide the best teachers or by providing the best courses unless our students become active learners and pursue their studies independently. We therefore strongly hope that our faculty and students will actively improving their own research with creative and independent minds who will be able to cross national as well as disciplinary boundaries.



This year's BINC was attended by participants with varied backgrounds including researchers, practitioners, educators, and students from several different countries. For your information, international conferences on nursing science have been held several times on this campus, but this is the second conference specifically held by virtual because of because it's still in pandemic Covid-19.

Our Keynote Speakers:

Indonesia Ministry of Education and Culture

Nadiem Makarim

Dean of College of Nursing Taipei Medical University Taiwan, R.O.C

Prof. Kuei-Ru Chou, PhD, FAAN

Professor Emerita The University of Illinois Chicago College of Nursing

Prof Kathleen Norr

Senior Lecturer Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

Prof. Dra. Junaiti Sahar, M. App.Sc, Ph.D

Professor of Maternal and Newborn Health of Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK

Prof Dame Tina Lavender

Co-host institutions: International Islamic University Malaysia

I would like to thank Dean Agus Setiawan and all faculty and staff members of the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia for their efforts to make this happen, and many others who have generously given help in the process.

I hope you will have three most productive series of interesting and stimulating discussions. I sincerely wish that this conference will be a great success not only as a chance to share knowledge and experience in higher education but also as the beginning of a long and fruitful cooperation and friendship among fellow educators devoted to the most meaningful and worthwhile task of teaching and research which will shape our future.

Thank you very much



1st Day Program
The 8 Th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference

TIME	EVENT	PIC
Friday 4 Nov 2022		
08.00 – 08.30	Registration	Absent
08.30 – 08.35	Safety Induction	MC
08.35 – 08.40	Opening MC	MC1 : Ns. Denissa Faradita Aryani, M.Sc MC 2: Shanty
08.40 – 08.45	Indonesia Raya	
08.45 – 08.55	Event Report By The Chairperson	Prof. Dra. Setyowati, S.Kp.,M.App.S Phd
08.55 – 09.00	Welcome Remark From Dean Of FON	Agus Setiawan, S.Kp., MN.,DN.,
09.00 – 09.05	Welcome Remark From UI Rector	Prof. Ari Kuncoro, S.E., M.A., Ph.D
09.10 – 09.15	Prayer	Ns. Safri, Sp. KMB
09.20 – 09.30	Welcome Dance	Saman Dance “ Liga Tari UI”
09.30 – 09.35	Photo Session	Documentation

Oral Presentation Schedule 1st Day

The 8 Th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference

TIME	EVENT		PIC
Friday, 4 Nov 2022			
09.35 – 10.05	Keynote 1 : Indonesia Ministry Of Education Challenging Indonesian Nursing Education To Face Industry 4.0 And Society 5.0		
Oral Presentation			
Track 1: Medical Surgical Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Presenter	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Stroke-Induced-Hemiparesis: A Case Study Promoting Early And Bilateral Range Of Motion Exercise	Shedy Maharani Nariswari, I Made Kariasa	Ns. Anggri Noorana Zahra, M.S. Meeting minutes: Ns. Dayan Hisni, MNS
10.30 – 10.45	Continuous Glucose Monitoring Devices For Further Mother Diabetes Patients In Indonesia	Aini Inayati	
10.50 – 11.05	The Effects Of Self-Management Interventions On Self-Efficacy, Clinical Outcomes, And Other Patient- Reported Outcomes In People Living With Hiv: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis	Anselmus Aristo Parut, Nguyen Thi Khanh, Ni Luh Putu Inca Buntari Agustini, Ariesta Milanti	
11.10 – 11.25	Family Involvement In End-Of-Life Care Analysis For Stroke Patient With Hemorrhagic Transformation In ICU: Case Report	Shedy Maharani Nariswari, Sri Hariyanti, Juliana G.E.P Massie, Masfuri Masfuri	
11.30 – 11.45	Home-Based Foot-Ankle Exercise Effectively Improves The Ankle Brachial Index In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients: Randomized Controlled Trial	I Putu Adi Suryawan, Debie Dahlia, Dikha Ayu Kurnia	
Track 2 : Medical Surgical Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Nursing Care Analysis In Covid-19 Patient With Tracheostomy In The Intensive Care Unit: A Case Report	Denissa Faradita Aryani, Dian Rahmawati, Shedy Maharani Nariswari	Ns. Dikha Ayu Kurnia, Sp. Kep.MB Meeting minutes: Ns. Rita Hadi Widyastuti, Sp. Kep. Kom
10.30 – 10.45	Use Of Hydrocolloids In The Treatment Of Phlebitis Scores 2 And 3 In Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Inpatient Room	Fransisca Kristiningsih, Margaretha Endang Saptarini	
10.50 – 11.05	30° Head Elevation As One Of Intracranial Pressure Management Nursing Intervention In Reducing Increased Intracranial Pressure In Patients With Moderate Head Injury: A Case Report	Fanny Rahma Sary	
11.10 – 11.25	Level Of Knowledge Of Coronary Heart Prevention And Physical Activity In Non-Health Students During Covid-19 Pandemic	Syifa Fauziah Hidayatul Hawa, Prima Agustia Nova	



11.30 – 11.45	Application Of Roy's Adaptation Model In Patients Eith Multiple Fractures Of Extremity: A Case Study	Arifin Triyanto	
Track 3: Pediatric Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Breastfeeding Premature Baby During Covid-19 Pandemic In Perinatology: An Exploration Of Mothers' Experiences	Syafrida Hanum, Yeni Rustina, Fajar Tri Waluyanti	Ns. Eva Apriyanti, MS
10.30 – 10.45	Effectiveness Of Chest Physiotherapy In Pediatric With Pneumonia And Encephalitis: A Case Report	Tama Benita, Efa Apriyanti	Meeting minutes: Ns. Ratna, M.Kep
10.50 – 11.05	" Seeking Help": Caregiver's Experiences In Caring For Hiv-Exposed Children Under Five-Exposed to HIV	Happy Hayati, Nani Nurhaeni, Nuraidah Nuraidah	
11.10 – 11.25	Finding The Early Signs Of Peripheral Intravenous Catheter Complications With 3c Bundle Implementation In Pediatric Patients: A Case Report	Fitri Kamila Rahmadani	
11.30 – 11.45	Analysis Of The Infant's Acute Pain Assessment Using Developed Conductance Skin Electric Instrument Comparing To The Behavioural And Faces Pain Scale In Painful Injected Vaccine	Arie Kusumaningrum	
Track 4: Community And Gerontic Nursing (4), Mental Health Nursing (1)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Reminiscence Therapy Improving Cognitive Function Among Elderly Living With Dementia In Nursing Home	Siska Evi Martina	Ns. Dwi Cahya Rahmadiyah, Sp.Kep. Kom
10.25 – 10.40	Independent-Nursing Activities: Aromatherapy, Hand Massage, And Music Therapy Provide Care For Insomnia Elderly	Mutia Annisa	
10.40 – 10.55	Psychometric Properties Evaluation Of Aindonesian Version Of The Beck Scale For Suicide Ideation (Bssi) Questionnaire Using A Rasch Model: The Case Of College Student's Suicidal Ideation	Budi Anna Keliat, Riska Amalya Nasution, Indang Tri Handini, Ilham Falani	Meeting minutes: Ns. Uswatul Khasanah, Sp. Kep. Kom
10.55 – 11.10	Exploring The Completeness Of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment In Relation To Care Outcomes In Hospitalized Older Patients	Winda Eriska, Ching-Min Chen, Fang-Wen Hu	
11.10 – 11.25	Predictive Factors Contributing To Violent Behavior In Adolescents In Gorontalo City	Rhein Riansyah Djunaid	
Track 5: Mental Health Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Education And Experience Of Disaster Response: Strong Determinants Of Disaster Competencies And Preparedness Among Nurses	Wiwin Winarti, Naomi Gracya	Ns. Yudi Ariesta Chandra, PhD
			Meeting minutes: Ns. Tony Suharsono, M.Kep



10.25 – 10.40	Relationship Aspects Of Spirituality On Psychological Well-Being For Cancer Patients In The Bangka Belitung Islands, Indonesia	Syafrina Arbaani Djuria	
10.40 – 10.55	Exploration Of The Needs Of Psychosocial Therapy: Cognitive Behavior Therapy (Cbt) For Patients With Hypertension	Deborah Ferdinanda Lumenta	
10.55 – 11.10	Difference Development Task And Well-Being Of Adolescent With Therapeutic Group Therapy And Cognitive Therapy	Anisa Yulvi Azni	
11.10 – 11.25	Difference In Stress Level Between Junior High School And College Studens During Online Learning	Nethania Citra Susanti	

Track 6 : Management Nursing (4)

Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	The Experience Of Nurses Who Retain Their Jobs In The Hospital	Utari Christya Wardhani, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati	Ns. Rona Cahyantari Merduaty, M.AdvN Meeting minutes: Ns. Atun Raudotul Ma'rifat, Sp. Kep. Mat
10.25 – 10.40	Differences Of Nurse's Activities Between Four Type Ward : A Continuous Study	Tuti Afriani, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati, Krisna Yetti, Besral Besral	
10.40 – 10.55	The Role Of Safety Leadership Behaviour In Nursing Management During Pandemi Era: A Qualitative Study In Indonesia	Ratna Sitorus, Lusianah Lusianah	
10.55 – 11.10	Learning Styles And Online Learning Satisfaction Among University Students During Covid 19 Pandemic	Norfadzilah Ahmad, Anis Nur Fathihah Alias, Wan Hasliza Wan Mamat, Ashikin Atan	
11.10 – 11.25			

Track 7 : Maternity Nursing (5)

Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Towards Pelvic Floor Muscle Training Among Childbearing Women	Siti Mariam Muda	Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, M.A., Ph.D Meeting minutes: Ns. Diah Arrum, M.Kep
10.25 – 10.40	Factors Related To Attitude Of Acceptance Of Covid-19 Vaccine In Pregnant Women	Dora Samaria, Desmawati Desmawati, Imanuel Sianipar, Nisrina Puspaningrum, Diana Agustina	
10.40 – 10.55	Evidence Based Interventions To Improve Psychological Well-Being For Pregnant Mothers : Scoping Review	Lastri Mei Winarni, Rita Damayanti, Sabarinah Prasetyo, Yati Afiyanti	
10.55 – 11.10	Supporting Factors In Implementing Pregnancy Care In Bukittinggi City	Yelmi Reni Putri	



11.10 – 11.25	MOTHER (Mobile Technology for High-Risk Pregnancy) Smartphone Applications Improved The Knowledge and Attitudes of High-Risk Pregnancy Management among Community Health Volunteers	Kurniati Puji Lestari, Muhamad Jauhar	
11.40 – 13.00	Break		

The 8 Th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference

TIME	EVENT		PIC
Friday, 4 Nov 2022			
13.00 – 13.45	Keynote 2 : Prof. Kuei-Ru Chou, Phd, FAAN: Taipei Global Challenges Innovations Of Nursing Services And Education In The Future		
13.45 – 14.30	Keynote 3: Prof Dame Tina Lavender Prevention And Management Of Stillbirth And Neonatal Deaths : The Role Of Nurses And Midwives		
Oral Presentation			
Track 1: Medical Surgical Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
14.45 – 15.00	Self-Acceptance And Covid-19 Prevention Efforts In Diabetes Mellitus Patients In The East Jakarta Region	Afifa Anrust Fatina, Dikha Ayu Kurnia, Debie Dahlia	Ns. Tony Suharsono, M.Kep
15.05– 15.20	Diabetes Self-Management Skills In A Group Of Night Shift Workers In Bekasi City	Millen Novia Armayanti, Dikha Ayu Kurnia, Debie Dahlia	Meeting minutes: Ns. Dayan Hisni,MNS
15.25 – 15.40	Common Understanding Self-Consciousness Of Health Status For Questionnaire Development For Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients With Chronic Complications	Dikha Ayu Kurnia, Pradana Soewondo, Dewi Irawaty, Debie Dahlia	
15.45 – 16.00	Effect Of Pranayama Alternate Nostril Breathing On Anxiety And Pain Among Post Cardiac Surgery Patients	Gde Yasa Antarika, Elly Nurachmah, Tuti Herawati, Erwin -, Nuraini -, Hermin Esty Dianingtyas, Dally Rahman	
16.05 – 16.20	Self-Awareness: Adherence To Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Among People Living With HIV In Indonesia: A Qualitative Study.	Sri Yona, Astuti Yuni, Chiyar Edison	
Track 2 : Medical Surgical Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
14.45 – 15.00	The Effectiveness Of Acupressure At Shenmen And Yang Chuan Acupoints On Increasing Sleep Quality Of Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome In Jakarta National Cardiovascular	Abraham Bernadus Rumayara	Ns. Prima Agustia Nova, S.Kep., MSc Meeting minutes: Ns. Rita Hadi Widyastuti, Sp. Kep. Kom



	Center Harapan Kita Hospital: Evidence Based Nursing		
15.05– 15.20	Application Of Virginia Henderson’s Theory On Clients With Post Total Knee Arthroplasty: A Case Report	Aprillia Veranita	
15.25 – 15.40	Improving The Function Of Lung Vital Capacity Of Post Covid 19 Through Deep Breathing Exercises	Vika Endria, Sri Yona	
15.45 – 16.00	Improving Medication Adherence Of Heart Failure Patients Using Telemotivational Interviewing	Beti - Kristinawati	
16.05 – 16.20	The Relationship Between Sleep Quality And Physical Activity Withlevel Of Severity Post Covid-19 Among Patients With Hiv/Aids	M Luthfi Adillah, Sri Yona, Chiyar Edison	
16.25 – 16.35	Virtual Certificate		
Track 3: Pediatric Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
14.45 – 15.00	Play Therapy Web-Based As A Intervention Used Supporting Development Of Children With ADHD	Lina Budiyarti	Siti Chodidjah, S.Kp., M.N., Ph.D
15.05– 15.20	The Effect Of Feeding Health Education According To Who Recommendations On Knowledge, Attitudes Of Mothers, And Children's Weight.	Ulfia Fitriani Nafista, Nani Nurhaeni, Fajar Tri Waluyanti	Meeting minutes: Ns. Nur Miladiyah, M.Kep
15.25 – 15.40	Children’s Feelings In The Isolation Room During Covid-19 Hospitalization	Tri Arianingsih, Dessie Wanda	
15.45 – 16.00	The Correlation Between Brushing Habitsand Cariogenic Snack Food Consumption with The Event of Dental Carries in School Age Children at SDN Subang Jaya 2, Sukabumi City	Ria andriani	
16.05 – 16.20	Hospital to Home Transition Optimizing Premature Infant’s Environment Intervention: A Systematic Review	Herlina Herlina	
16.25 – 16.35	Virtual Certificate		
Track 4: Community Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
14.45 – 15.00	Self-Integration of Hypertensive Clients During The COVID-19 Pandemic	Wiarsih, Riskia, Sahar, Nursasi	Ns. Utami Rachmawati, Sp. Kep. Kom
15.05– 15.20	Family Resilience In Feeding Practice In Stunting Toddlers: A Qualitative Study In Depok City, Indonesia	Dwi Cahya Rahmadiyah, Junaiti Sahar, Widyatuti Widyatuti, Ratu Ayu Dewi Sartika	Meeting minutes: Ns. Uswatul Khasanah, Sp. Kep. Kom
15.25 – 15.40	Experience Of Interprofessional Collaboration In Primary Health Care	Wiwin Wiarsih, Junaiti Sahar, Astuti Yuni Nursasi	



15.45 – 16.00	Factors Associated with Depressive Symptoms Among Elderly in Community dwelling at East Cost Malaysia	Siti Suhana Zakaria, Siti Nur Illiani Jaafar, Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan, Nik Noor Kaussar Nik Mohd Hatta, Wan Nor Aliza Wan Abdul Rahman	
16.05 – 16.20	Smoking Among Adolescent And Associated Factors In Rural Area	Hanida Hani Mohd Mokhtar, Nurul Farhana Abdul Ghani, Siti Nur Illiani Jaafar, Aini Ahmad	
16.25 – 16.35	Virtual Certificate		

Track 5: Oncology Nursing (5)

Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
14.45 – 15.00	The Effect Of Combination Of Self Selected Individual Music Therapy And Aromatherapy On Cancer Patients With Pain	Monika Rini Puspitasari	Ns. Ratna Aryani, M.Kep Meeting minutes: Ns. Sri Dewi, Sp. Kep. Mat.
15.05– 15.20	Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Of Testicular Cancer And Testicular Self-Examination Among Non-Health Sciences Male Undergraduate Students	Aina Fahada Binti Abd. Majid, Iqbal Bin Jamaludin, Azmir Bin Ahmad	
15.25 – 15.40	Experiences Of Indonesian Patients With Breast Cancer In Managing Their Pain	RIRI MARIA, Agung Waluyo, Dewi Irawaty, Ede Surya Darmawan, Sitorus Ratna	
15.45 – 16.00	Early Decisions About Breast Cancer Treatment: Perspectives From Women And Family Members	Wan Hasliza Wan Mamat, Nikki Jarrett, Nur Alia Hairulisa@Mohd Hairi, Norfadzilah Ahmad, Ashikin Atan, Susi Lund	
16.05 – 16.20	Caregiver's Perception About Caregiver Burden Experience Caring For Cancer Patients	Hamudi Prasestiyo, Elly Nurachmah, Riri Maria	

Track 6 : Management Nursing (5)

Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
14.45 – 15.00	Experience Of Health Workers In Improving Patient Safety In Hospitals Through Interprofessional Collaboration	Keumalasari Keumalasari	Ns. Anggri Noorana Zahra, S.Kep., MS Meeting minutes: Ns. Atun Raudotul Ma'rifat, Sp. Kep. Mat
15.05– 15.20	Work Comfort During Covid-19 Pandemic From Nurse's Perspective	Nur Meity Sulistia Ayu, Setyowati, Hanny Handiyani	
15.25 – 15.40	Nurse' Job Satisfaction Toward The Using Of Health Technology: A Survey Study	Diah Arruum, S. Setyowati, Hanny Handiyani	
15.45 – 16.00	"I Couldn't Pay It All By Myself" : A Phenomenological Study	Ida Ayu Made Ari Santi Tisnasari	
16.05 – 16.20	"What People Say About Me" : A Phenomenological Study	Ida Ayu Made Ari Santi Tisnasari	



Track 7 : Maternity Nursing (5)

Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
14.45 – 15.00	Self-Efficacy Of Obese Women In Modifying Lifestyle And Maintaining Reproductive Health Behavior At Minangkabau: Qualitatif Study	Sri Dewi	Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, M.A., Ph.D
15.05– 15.20	Nursing Intervention To Fulfill Psychosocial Needs Of Gynecological Cancer Survivors: A Systematic Mixed Studies Review	Lina Anisa Nasution, Yati Afiyanti	Meeting minutes: Ns. Diah Arrum, M.Kep
15.25 – 15.40	Development Of Culture-Based Intervention Model (Ibb) Through Family Empowerment And Its Effect On Infant Weight And Perception Of Breastfeeding Adequacy Of Mother Post Seccio Caesarea	Tri Budiati	
15.45 – 16.00	Beliefs In Karma Phala: Spiritual Experiences Of Balinese Women With Breast Cancerbeliefs In Karma Phala: Spiritual Experiences Of Balinese Women With Breast Cancer	Ni Nyoman Budi Indrayanti, Dewi Gayatri, Allenidekania Allenidekania	
16.05 – 16.20	Self-Efficacy Related To Self-Management Of Breast Cancer Patients During The Covid-19 Pandemic	Dwi Suryani	

Oral Presentation Schedule 2nd Day

The 8 Th Virtual Biennial International Nursing Conference

TIME	EVENT	PIC	
Saturday, 5 Nov 2022			
07.30 -08.00	Registration		
08.00 – 08.05	Opening MC		
08.05 – 08.20	Global Qualitative Nursing Journal		
08.20 - 09.05	Keynote 3 : Prof Kathleen Norr Creative Problem-Solving Abilities In Nursing For Health Promotion		
09.05 – 09.50	Keynote 4 : Prof. Dra. Junaiti Sahar, M. App.Sc, Ph.D : Faculty Of Nursing Indonesia University Strategic And Innovative CHN To Empower Primary Care In Indonesia		
Oral Presentation			
Track 1: Medical Surgical Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	The Effectiveness Of The Continuous Self-Care Model On The Self-Care Ability Of Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients	Tuti Herawati	Ns. Dayan Hisni, MNS
10.30 – 10.45	Ethical Issues Framework In Intensive Care Unit During Covid-19 Pandemic In Malaysia: A Review	Nor Atiqah Azhar, Muhammad Firdaus Muhammad Ismail	Meeting minutes: Gipta Galih Widodo, Sp.KMB
10.50 – 11.05	Identification Of Self-Consciousness Among Adults With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus With Chronic Complications: A Systematic Reviews And Narrative Synthesis	Dikha Ayu Kurnia, Pradana Soewondo, Dewi Irawaty, Jahja Umar, Debie Dahlia	
11.10 – 11.25	Knowledge Of Code Blue By Nurses As First Responders In Outpatient And Inpatient Rooms At Malang Indonesia Hospital	Tony Suharsono, Nur Ida Lathifah, Nazla Azrin Dwi Pertiwi, Sunarmi Sunarmi, Bella Nove Khirria, Ikhda Ulya	
11.30 – 11.45	Exploring Coping Experiences of Patients with Kidney Failure on Regular Haemodialysis in Private Hospitals, Malaysia	Tan Woei Ling, Lee Khuan, Anisah Bintti Baharom, Mohd Mursyid Bin Arshad	
Track 2 : Medical Surgical Nursing (5)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Resilience In Relation To Adherence To Antiretroviral Therapy In People Living With Hiv/Aids: A Qualitative Study	Anggri Noorana Zahra, Agung Waluyo, Sri Yona, Trevino Aristarkus Pakasi	Ns. Chiyar Edison., S.Kep., MSc
10.30 – 10.45	Nurse's Willingness To Work During Pandemic Covid-19	Sri Yona	Meeting minutes: Ns. Rita Hadi Widyastuti, Sp. Kep. Kom
10.50 – 11.05	Application Of The Roy Adaptation Model In Patients With Osteoarthritis: A Case Study	Ni Luh Putu Sri Wirayuni	



11.10 – 11.25	Distress Tolerance And Spiritual Well Being On Compliance With Arv Therapy In Plwha	Ramal Saputra	
11.30 – 11.45	Analyzing Nurses' Activities Utilize Workload Indicator Staff Need Through Time Motion Study And Comformity Of Nursing Diagnoses	Debie Dahlia, Liya Arista, Muhammad Arza Putra, Pandan Enggarati, Erna Puspita Sari, Hariyani Hariyani f	

Track 3: Community And Geriatric Nursing (4), Mental Health Nursing (1)

Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Nursing Service Model In The Nursing Home To The Elderly Quality Of Life: A Systematic Review	Royani Royani, Achir Yani Hamid, Ety Rekawati, Ede Surya Darmawan	Ns. Utami Rachmawati, Sp.Kep. Kom
10.30 – 10.45	Si-Mantan Is Effective In Increasing The Understanding Of Health Students In Understanding The Physiological Anatomy Of The Human Body	Siska Mayang Sari, Ines Kurniasih, Rani Lisa Indra, Rian Ordila	Meeting minutes: Ns. Ratna Aryani, M.Kep
10.50 – 11.05	The Experiences Of Client And Family With Tbc In The Medication Program	Imelda Liana Ritonga	
11.10 – 11.25	The Effectiveness Of The "Super Deal" Intervention An Effort To Lose Excessive Weight In Shift Workers In Karawang Manuf	Henny Permatasari, Desy Rizki Ariani, Junaiti Sahar	
11.30 – 11.45	The Effectiveness of Mental Health Nursing Promotive and Preventive Model on Protective Factors, Risk Factors and Adolescents' Mental Health	Budi Anna Keliat, Ni Made Dian Sulistiowati, Budi Anna Keliat, Raden Irawati Ismail, Raden Irawati Ismail, Besral Besral, Besral Besral, I Ketut Dian Lanang Trian	

Track 4: Management Nursing (5)

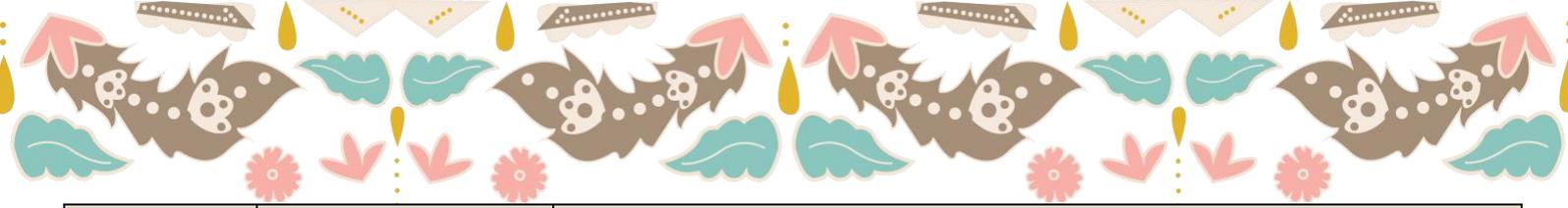
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	A Qualitative Study Exploring Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPCN) Experience In Implementing Its Role And Function	Laurentia Dewi Fatmawati	Ns. Rona Cahyantari Merduaty, M.AdvN
10.30 – 10.45	Experience Of The Head Of Inpatient Room In The Implementation Of Continuity Of Care	Antia Tijan	Meeting minutes: Ns. Uswatul Khasanah, Sp. Kep. Kom
10.50 – 11.05	Identify The Good Nursing Practice Based On Inmates' Experience At Correctional Facilities In Jakarta, Indonesia	Wilma, Achir Yani S. Hamid, Hanny Handiyani, Ede Surya Darmawan	
11.10 – 11.25	Psychosocial Risks Amongst Health Professionals In Hospitals: A Systematic Review	Dita Sulistyowati, Dewi Gayatri, Hanny Handiyani, Jathu Dwi Wahyuni, Ani Haryani, Moh Heri Kurniawan	



11.30 – 11.45	Self Efficacy In Educational Program To Behavior Changes: A Systematic Literature Review	Citra Puspa Juwita	
Track 5: Management Nursing (4)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	Nurses' Perceptions And Experiences In Implementing Its Role And Responsibilities To Care For Patients With Palliative	Jathu Dwi Wahyuni, Setyowati, Krisna Yetti, Dewi Gayatri	Ns. Prima Agustia Nova, S.Kep., MSc
10.30 – 10.45	Sleep Quality And Stress Level Among Nurses: A Single Centre Study	Siti Zuhaidah Shahadan, Mohamad Firdaus Mohamad Ismail, Khalidah Nadhirah Kamaruzaman	Meeting minutes: Ns. Tony Suharsono, M.Kep
10.50 – 11.05	An Effective clinical supervision model in nursing for improving the quality of nursing services in hospital	Ropika-Ningsih	
Track 6 : Oncology Nursing (3), Pediatric Nursing (1)			
Time	Title	Speaker	Moderator
10.10 – 10.25	“Special Information To Discuss Sexuality Problems”: A Unmeet Need Balinese Breast Cancer Survivor	Tuti Nuraini	Ns. Sri Dewi, M.Kep., Sp. Mat
10.30 – 10.45	“All My Life I Had To Adapth With My Stoma” : A Phenomenological Study	Ria Andjarwati	Meeting minutes: Ns. Atun Raudotul Ma' rifat, Sp. Kep. Mat
10.50 – 11.05	“It Is A Warning From God Until That My Cancer Is Coming Back” : A Phenomenological Study	Rudi Rudi, Yati Afiyanti, Riri Maria	
11.10 – 11.20	The Influence Of Parental Participation And Parent Psychological Distress On Child Behavior Problems Among Hospitalized Children During Covid-19 Pandemic In Indonesia	Ayu Widya Lestari, Chia-Kuei Lee, Happy Hayati	
11.50 – 12.00	Announcement Best Presentation		
12.00 – 12.15	Closing ceremony		Sri Yona, Ph.D

List Poster

No	Name	Title
1.	Refonda Rias Anggiri, Megah Andriany	Impact Social Rehabilitation on Quality of Life of Inmates with Illicit Drug Use: Comparison Study
2.	Asmelya Dini Nurjannah, Efa Apriyanti	Pressure to Eat, Food Restriction and Food Monitoring with Picky Eating Incidents in Preschool Age Children
3.	Anisah Wijaya	Pregnant Health Education Packages That Affect Changes in Behavior, Self-Efficacy, and Attitudes of Infertile Couples in the Implementation of the IVF Program at Fertility Clinic "X" in Jakarta
4.	Lastri Mei Winarni, Bella Fitriani Sari, Acih Suarsih, Nuraliyah Sugiyanti	Relationships Between Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Prenatal Care with Antenatal Depression Symptom in Adolescent Mothers
5.	Yushlihah Rofiati Yusuf	Comfort Level of Breast Cancer Patients during the COVID-19 Pandemic
6.	Agus Setiawan, Lasarus Atamou, Dwi Cahya Rahmadiyah	Analysis Of The Determinants Of Stunting Among Children Under Five In Stunting Locus Villages
7.	Gilang Rahmatulloh, Krisna Yetti, Tuti Nuraini, Rr Tutik Sri Hariyati	Transformational Leadership Style of Head Nurse Improving Nurses Self-Efficacy on Nursing Documentation
8.	Olivia Bawaeda, Dessie Wanda, Zesi Aprillia	Effectiveness of Pop-it Therapeutic Play on The Anxiety Level of Children Receiving Inhalation Therapy in The Pediatric
9.	Eva Eva, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati, Hening Pujasari, Tuti Afriani, Didin Syaefudin	The Effect of Logistic Management Improvement with Lean Six Sigma Study on Nurse Satisfaction
10.	Yuyun Setiyawati, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati, Hening Pujasari, Enie Novieastari, Siti Anisah	Nurse Educator Experience in Providing Education to Patient and Family
11.	Fatihah, Hariyati, Rachmi, Handayani, Rusdiyansyah	Nurse's Experience in Conducting Case Reflection Discussion (CRD) at Hospital X Tangerang City



No	Name	Title
12.	Retno - Retnowati, Sri Yona, Anggri Noorana Zahra	Self Efficacy Among Women with HIV/AIDS During Pandemic COVID-19
13.	Novi sandra hasibuan	The relationship between the function of head nurse and the application of nursing ethical principles
14.	Solikhah	Nursing Analysis of Hydropneumothorax Patients Using Semi- Fowler Position Intervention and Deep Breathing Exercises
15.	Nur Agustini	Anticipating The Risk of Hypoglycemia in Children with Type 1 Diabetes: A Study of Parental Experiences
16.	Ana Nurhani, Hanny Handiyani, Shanti Rachmi	Optimizing the leadership competence of the nurse head of hospital-room-unit in improving patient safety
17.	Rachmalia Rachmalia, Agus Setiawan	Learning Needs of Public Health Centre Nurses in Disaster-Prone Areas: A Mixed Method Sequential Explanation Study
18.	Neti Juniarti, Tuti Pahria, Nurani Nurhasanah	Validation of Public Stigma of Tuberculosis Scale During COVID-19 Pandemic Using Rasch Model
19	Ashikin Atan, Sarah Rhynas, Tonks Fawcett, Siew Pien Lee, Wan Hasliza Wan Mamat, Norfadzilah Ahmad	Information By Healthcare Professional For Decision-Making Of Tyoe 2 Management In Malaysia: Comparison With Shared Decision-Making Model
20	Sudaryati, Setyowati Setyowati, Tuti Afriani, Hanny Handiyani	Prevention of Burnout Using Transformational Leadership Style of Head Nurse in The Intensive Unit



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INVITED SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker 1



Nadiem Anwar Makarim, B.A., M.B.A: Indonesia Ministry of Education: Indonesia (Challenging Indonesian Nursing Education To Face Industry 4.0 And Society 5.0)

INVITED SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker 2



Kuei-Ru Chou, Distinguished Professor, PhD, RN, FAAN

Kuei-Ru Chou is Distinguished Professor, School of Nursing, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan. She is Dean of College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan and Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing, FAAN. Kuei-Ru Chou Graduate from School of Nursing, Vanderbilt University, U.S.

Her research interests are Long-term Care, Empirical Research, Mental Health Nursing, Geriatric Nursing, Cognitive Therapy. Professor Chou has received various honors and awards from her academic and research excellence. In 2020, she received an award from Vanderbilt University School of Nursing's Lulu Wolf Hassenplug Alumni Award. Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing, FAAN (2019), Distinguished Professor, Taipei Medical University (2018), International Nurse Researcher Hall of Fame, Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing (STTI) (2018), Taiwan Outstanding Nurse Award-Professional Contribution Award, Taiwan Union of Nurses Association (TUNA) (2018), TMU Research Outstanding Award, Taipei Medical University (2018), Outstanding Professional Nurse Award, Taiwan Union of Nurses Association (TUNA) (2017), Education Award, Psychiatric Mental Health Nurses' Association, Taiwan (2017), Teaching Outstanding Award, Taipei Medical University (2012).

Professor Chou is experienced in professional and government organization. She is member of Leadership Succession Committee, Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, Chair of Research Committee, Asian Oncology Nursing Society, President, Psychiatric Mental Health Nurses' Association, Taiwan, Standing Director, Taiwan Nurses Association, Taiwan, Executive Director, Lambda Beta-at-Large Chapter, Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, Taiwan, Executive Director, Taiwan Society for Development of Long-Term Care and Senior Health Management, Taiwan, Vice President, Taiwan Long Term Care Nurses Association, Taiwan, Supervisor, Taiwan Home Care and Service Association, Taiwan, Evaluation Committee, Institutions of Psychiatric Nursing, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, Evaluation Committee, Hospital Evaluation and Teaching Hospital Evaluation, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, Health and Welfare Quality Policy Consultation, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, Convener and Examiners Committee of First Professional and Technical Senior Examination: practitioners, nutritionists, psychologists, Senior and Junior points higher exam test, Ministry of Examination, Taiwan.



INVITED SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker 3



Professor Dame Tina Lavender

Dame Tina is Professor of Maternal and Newborn Health and Director of the Centre for Childbirth, Women's and Newborn Health (World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre) at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. She holds an honorary Chair at The University of Manchester and St Mary's Hospital, Manchester. She is a Visiting Professor at the University of Nairobi. She leads a programme of research, with a focus on improving maternal and newborn outcomes. Dame Tina is Director of an NIHR Global Health Research Unit on the prevention and management of Stillbirth and Neonatal Death. She is Associate Editor of the African Journal of Midwifery and Women's Health. Dame Tina is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Midwives. Dame Tina also acts as a regular Advisor to the World Health Organization, particularly in relation to research priority setting, guideline development and as a reviewer of educational materials. In 2016 she was nominated as one of BBC's 100 most inspirational women in the World. In 2018 she was made a Senior NIHR Investigator.

INVITED SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker 4



Prof. Kathleen Norr

Kathleen Norr, Professor Emerita at the University of Illinois, Chicago and Senior Scientist at Children's Hospital Wisconsin. She is a sociologist who has conducted research on health care innovations in the USA and internationally. Her primary focus is in research in the areas of HIV prevention, maternal-child health and implementation research. She has had continuous federal funding for research since 1984 and published well over 100 peer reviewed articles. I have worked in Botswana, Malawi, India, Malaysia, and Chile. Through her research, she aims at developmental work to adapt an innovative and evidence based group antenatal care model and develop and conduct a pilot program in Malawi and Tanzania. In 2015-2021, She implementation research tested whether communities can use a 3-step Community Implementation Model (prepare, roll out, and sustain) to implement an evidence-based peer group intervention for HIV prevention. Three communities all successfully implemented the program for 8,000 people over 5 years. The program implemented by community volunteers was effective in increasing HIV knowledge and condom use and reducing STI symptoms. Her research is also about the effectiveness of an evidence-based model of group antenatal care, compared to individual (usual) antenatal care. We simultaneously identify the degree of successful implementation success and factors associated with success across 6 antenatal clinics in Blantyre District, Malawi.

The current research about Implementation of an Evidence Based Parenterally Administered Intervention for Preterm Infants. The proposed research will test whether 5 neonatal intensive care units can implement the H-HOPE intervention for preterm infants and parents that enhances parental skills, parent-infant interaction, infant development and growth and substantially reduces initial hospitalization costs and healthcare utilization through 6 weeks corrected age.



INVITED SPEAKERS

Keynote Speaker 5



Prof. Junaiti Sahar, B.N, M.App.Sc, Ph.D

Professor Junaiti has been working at the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia (FoN, UI) since 1985. She graduated her Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) at Queensland University of Technology, Australia (2003). Recognized as the Full Nursing Professor in 2021. Professor Junaiti was the Deputy Dean, Dean of Bachelor and Magister Study Program and currently Head of Doctoral Study Program Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia. She is membership from Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA). She has been invited at various conferences and the findings of her research has been presented at national, regional and international conferences. Some research interest are: Education: Teaching in gerontic nursing course, family health nursing course, and community health nursing course. Research scope: Empowering older people, family and community; early detection and intervention of older people, family resilience, continuity of care, Caring for older people in non communicable diseases. Community Empowerment scope: Nursing care older people with diabetic, hypertension, Psychosocial problem of older people as impact of covid-19, Training of family or health cadre in caring for older people, etc.

Professor Junaiti has received various grants from the Ministry of Higher education for the development of a nursing model for elderly families with respect to handling non-communicable disease (PTM) problems in families as Co-Investigator. She also received a grant for IBM (2020) for Empowering the Elderly with Psychosocial Problems as the Impact of Covid-19, Android-based as an Effort to reduce Stress, Anxiety and Depression in the Elderly in Depok City as Principal Investigator. For the last three years, many articles have been published in different international journals with high impact/ reputation.



ABSTRACT 1st DAY



1st Session

TRACK 1: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

Stroke-Induced Hemiparesis: A Case Study Promoting Early and Bilateral Range of Motion Exercise

Shedy Maharani Nariswari¹, I Made Kariasa²

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Abstract

Stroke-Induced Hemiparesis: A Case Study Promoting Early and Bilateral Range of Motion Exercise. Stroke is one of the major causes of disability and is a health concern worldwide because it also contributes to high mortality and morbidity rates. The motor deficit is the most obvious adverse effect of stroke and affects most patients. This case study aims to provide an overview of nursing care using evidence-based practice in the case of a 50-year-old man who had a stroke with hemiparesis and to evaluate the effectiveness of an early and bilateral range of motion exercise to increase the muscle strength and muscular flexibility. The assessment of muscle strength was carried out using the Manual Muscle Grading Test as one of the motor system components. This intervention was carried out for 3 days, repeated 6-8 times, and lasted 30 minutes in the Neurology Ward. The results of the evaluation showed that there was an increase in muscle strength in the extremities that experienced paresis from a score of 3 to 4, the patient was able to do self-care independently, mobilized walking, and there were no complications related to immobilization. The early and bilateral ROM exercise interventions in both extremities were recommended to be applied in nursing practices, in particular, the stroke care unit as a nursing independent measure along with other components of treatment consisting of collaborative medication and lifestyle changes (dietary patterns and stopping smoking).

Keywords: Disability; Hemiparesis; Stroke; Muscle Strength; ROM Exercise



Continuous Glucose Monitoring Devices For Further Dmother Iabetes Patients In Indonesia

Aini Inayati

Abstract

Continuous Glucose Monitoring Devices For Further Dmother Iabetes Patients In Indonesia. In the past decade, diabetes has increased globally including in Indonesia. As the prevalence of the disease rises diabetes care is a growing public issue. 69.8% of diabetes patients in Indonesia struggle with their glycemic control. Self-monitoring of blood glucose levels (SMBGL) is useful for long-term glycemic management in diabetes. Due to discomfort, one-time costs, and limited measurements, limits and low SMBGL adherence arise. This made diabetes difficult to manage. Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) devices are wearable, and digital technologies make patients easier to check their glycemic during diabetes care. The purpose of this review article was to understand CGM devices as a technology for future diabetes patients in Indonesia. CGM devices that were commonly used among patients with diabetes were Medtronic, Abbott, Dexcom, and Senseonics. CGM's benefit was improving glycemic control, increasing self-management, and reducing HbA1c. These devices have challenges in implementation among diabetes patients, such as skin irritation, enhanced individual literacy, and cost of buying the device. Whereas among healthcare providers was difficult to implement in clinical practice and guidelines, also accuracy and precision. The future perspective of CGM was that data could be connected with other clinical information sources, providing an essential clinical context of CGM data for patients. In conclusion, this technology is thriving due to continuous glucose monitoring devices positively impacting diabetes patients and shown to be beneficial in managing diabetic patients. Therefore, this article emphasized to increasing the use of continuous glucose monitoring devices among patients with diabetes in Indonesia.

Keywords: Continuous glucose monitoring, diabetes patients, device



The Effects Of Self-Management Interventions On Self-Efficacy, Clinical Outcomes And Other Patient-Reported Outcomes In People Living With Hiv: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Background: self-management intervention is important in chronic diseases management including HIV. It can improve outcomes among People Living with HIV (PLWH). However, self-management is complex and studies on the effect of HIV self-management interventions have reported conflicting results.

Objective: To examine the effect of self-management interventions on self-efficacy, other patient-reported outcomes, and clinical outcome, and to identify and synthesize the components of the interventions based on the Practical Review in Self-Management Support (PRISMS) taxonomy.

Methods: Seven electronic databases were searched since the inception to April 2022. Reference list of the eligible articles were also searched. Randomised controlled trials of HIV self-management interventions published in English were identified and screened against the review criteria. Risk of bias of the included studies and data extraction was carried out by two reviewers. Meta-analyses were performed for different study outcomes.

Results: A total of 270 articles and two articles from reference list were retrieved. Twelve articles that meet the inclusion criteria were included. HIV self-management intervention significantly improved self-efficacy with effect size of 0.39 ($p=0.01$) and reduce depressive symptoms with effect size of -0.52 ($P<0.01$) at short-term among PLWH. There was no clear pattern of the PRISMS components identified, however included studies consisted of four to nine self-management components.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that HIV self-management interventions appear to have beneficial effects self-efficacy and depressive symptoms among PLWH. However more rigorous study design is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of HIV self-management interventions in more diverse population.

Keywords: Systematic review, Meta-analysis, HIV, Self-management, Self-efficacy



Palliative Nursing Care Analysis Of Ischemic Stroke Patient With Hemorrhagic Transformation In Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract

Palliative Nursing Care Analysis of Middle Cerebral Artery Stroke Patient with Hemorrhagic Transformation in The Intensive Care Unit. Stroke is the leading cause of disability and mortality worldwide, with middle cerebral artery stroke contributing to 83 percent of cases. Utilizing intravenous Alteplase can enhance a patient's prognosis. However, it is limited by the high risk of hemorrhagic complications and death, as the worst outcome is unavoidable. This case report will explain the palliative nursing care analysis of a 69-year-old man with a middle cerebral artery stroke and hemorrhagic transformation who had Alteplase therapy. The patient was hypothesized experienced a hemorrhagic transformation after taking 0.9 mg/kg BW Alteplase. The neurological disorder did not increase for 72 hours (FOUR score = EOM0BR1, PPI score = 15). The outlook for this patient appeared unfavorable. Consequently, his family concluded that they must pursue Do Not Attempt Resuscitation and withdrawal therapy. The primary focus of nursing interventions is managing decreased intracranial adaptive capacity and hemorrhage by regular evaluations of the patient's hemodynamic and neurological conditions. On the other hand, nurse provides comfort to prepare a dignified death for the patient and psychological support for the family. The importance of palliative care in ICU is well acknowledged by various research to set patient and family -centered goals of care, alleviate physical symptoms, and provide end-of-life care.

Keywords: alteplase therapy, hemorrhagic transformation, intensive care unit, ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic transformation, palliative nursing care



Home-Based Foot-Ankle Exercise Effectively Improves The Ankle Brachial Index In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients: Randomized Controlled Trial

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Abstract

Exercises for diabetes mellitus (DM) patients so far only focused on the ankle area, and there has been no exercise that focuses on training all leg muscles. The Home-Based Foot-Ankle Exercise (HBFAE) trains all leg muscles by combining the four types of exercise recommended by the American Diabetes Association, namely, stretching, strengthening, resistance, and balance exercises. The purpose of this study was to identify the effectiveness of HBFAE on the Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) in Type 2 DM patients. The research employed the double-blind Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) method with a sample of 40 respondents (20 in the intervention group and 20 in the control group). The intervention group was given an HBFAE treatment, while the control group was given the Diabetic Foot Exercise (DFE) (standard treatment). The treatments for both groups were given 24 times (1 time/day, 5 times a week). The results showed that HBFAE ($p = 0,001$; MD 0,15) and DFE ($p = 0,003$; MD 0,03) were able to increase ABI. The results of the effectiveness test showed that HBFAE was effective in increasing the ABI value with an effectiveness score of 0,72 (72%), while DFE had an ABI value of only 0,14 (14%). The testing results on the confounding variables showed that blood sugar levels, duration of DM, smoking, and foot ulcers history in this study were not associated with changes in ABI ($p = 0,05$). It is recommended that HBFAE be used as a standard exercise therapy both at home (individual level) and healthcare installations to prevent foot vascular complications because it is easy to implement and can be performed independently.

Keywords: ABI, Home-Based Foot-Ankle Exercise, Type 2 DM



TRACK 2: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

Nursing Care Analysis In Covid-19 Patient With Tracheostomy In The Intensive Care Unit: A Case Report

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Abstract

Nursing Care Analysis in COVID-19 Patient with Tracheostomy in the Intensive Care Unit: A Case Report. COVID-19 is an infectious disease and has been stated as a pandemic globally. The critically ill patient will be admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) for advanced treatment and intensive hemodynamic monitoring. At the earlier pandemic, most ICU cases were severe ARDS that had been intubation and ventilator weaning failure requiring a tracheostomy. This case report will explain the analysis of nursing care in a COVID-19 ICU patient with tracheostomy due to pneumonia, ARDS, and septic shock. The analysis involves the nursing process, such as assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Mrs. SW, 55 years old, was confirmed COVID-19 and admitted to the Emergency Room (ER) because of worsening dyspnea, hypoxia (SpO₂) 69%, and increasing respiratory rate up to 30x/minutes. She was later admitted to the ICU and intubated with a mechanical ventilator after 9 hours using Non-Invasive Ventilation (NIV) with a P/F ratio of 146 mmHg which indicates moderate ARDS. After being intubated for 15 days, she failed the weaning process and had a tracheostomy. Focus nursing diagnosis was impaired spontaneous ventilation and impaired gas exchange. Nurses took essentials in tracheostomy care as well as reducing the risk of infection and preventing the risk of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP) incidence, by implementing a VAP bundle. After 12 days of tracheostomy, there was no infection in the stoma. However, the patient was worsening due to septic shock causing multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS). This patient died on the 27th day of treatment. This case describes comprehensive nursing care, which might become a reference, while further studies are needed.

Keywords: COVID-19, nursing care, intensive care unit, ventilator, tracheostomy



Use of Hydrocolloids in The Treatment of Phlebitis scores 2 and 3 in Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Inpatient Room

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Abstract

The most frequently used invasive clinical procedure in hospitals is the insertion of a peripheral intravenous catheter for intravenous fluid administration access, where this procedure is susceptible to risk of phlebitis complications. The incidence of phlebitis is one of the indicators of the quality of nursing services that support patient safety at Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village. Research with the intervention of hydrocolloid in the treatment of phlebitis wounds is the initiation of a wound care nurse which aims to overcome the vascular response as measured by the respondent's pivas score and pain scale. This research is pra experiment design with the one group pre and post test design. The research was conducted at Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village. The sample in this study was 39 respondents who met the inclusion criteria: (1) respondent with phlebitis (pivas score 2 or 3), (2) age ≥ 3 years, (3) willing to be a respondent and sign informed consent. Data processing was carried out by univariate and bivariate analysis (paired t-test on pivas scores and Wilcoxon signed rank test on the pain scale). Pivas is a standardized phlebitis scale that is valid, reliable and clinically feasible. In this study using Pivas tools (Pheriperally Inserted Vascular Access Score tools) that modified Visual Infusion Phlebitis with Kappa value of 0.826 with a significance value of 0.000 and pain scale using the Numeric Rating Pain Scale (1-10). The results showed that before and after the intervention of hydrocolloid was significant to decreased the pivas score (p-value 0.000) and pain scale (p-value 0.000). The pivas score had a correlation value of 0.934 (pre-post test) with an average decrease of 1.974, while the pain scale decreased on the post-test measurement of 39 respondents. The results also showed that there was no difference in treatment before and after hydrocolloid intervention against respondent's age (p-value 0.725), respondent's history of comorbidities (p-value 0.777) and phlebitis wound location (p-value 0.133). Hydrocolloid dressing has been shown to lower the pivas score and pain scale of respondents with phlebitis wounds, so that it can be recommended as a modern dressing option that can be applied to all age levels, type of comorbidities and wherever the patient's phlebitis wound.

Kata kunci : *Hidrokoloids, Phlebitis, Pain Scale*



Intervention in Reducing Increased Intracranial Pressure in Patients With Moderate Head Injury: A Case Report

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Abstract

Head injury is one of the health problems that can be life-threatening. Falls are the most common cause of adult brain injury or head injury that requires hospitalization. The impact of head injury is also a high risk to increase of intracranial pressure (ICP). This case report discusses a client's condition with head injury due to a fall and a history of increased ICP during 3 days of treatment in an inpatient room. The history of increased ICP experienced by the client is characterized by an increase in blood pressure, 161/90 mmHg (MAP 114), increased respiratory rate (22 x/minutes), severe headache (VAS 7 out of 10). There is projectile vomiting and the CT scan found no epidural or intraparenchymal hemorrhage and the right maxillary and sphenoid hematosinus was found. Based on these signs and symptoms, the nursing diagnosis established is ineffective cerebral perfusion related to head trauma. The target of treatment in this patient is the management of ICP with head elevation and collaborative medication administration. Therefore, one of the nursing interventions that nurses must carry out for patients with a history of increased ICP is head elevation of 30°. This intervention aims to help reduce and prevent an increase in ICP because the provision of a head elevation position can facilitate cerebral venous drainage, thereby increasing venous return, reducing ICP and reducing headaches. Head elevation of 30° is done by providing the client with other nursing care interventions for three days. During the intervention, hemodynamic monitoring and pain scale were carried out on patients, with the results showing a decrease in signs and symptoms of increased ICP, blood pressure was 129/71 mmHg (MAP 90), respiratory rate 20x/minute, the headache was reduced (VAS 3 out of 10) and no complaints of nausea and vomiting.

Keywords: head elevation, intracranial pressure, trauma brain injury



Level of Knowledge of Coronary Artery Disease Prevention And Physical Activity In Non-Health Students During Covid-19 Pandemic

Syifa Fauziah Hidayatul Hawa, Prima Agustia Nova

Abstract

Changing learning methods during the Covid-19 pandemic may impact students' physical activity. Decreasing students' physical activity, especially non-health students, during pandemics may increase the risk of coronary artery disease, which is one of the co-morbidities of Covid-19. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the relationship between the level of knowledge of coronary artery disease prevention and physical activity in non-health students during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study used a cross-sectional design with a convenience sampling technique. Knowledge level was measured using the Heart Disease Fact Questionnaire (HDFQ), and physical activity using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form (IPAQ-SF). A total of 442 non-health students were involved in the study. From the results of the study, it was found that the majority of students were women (56.3%), and had a good level of knowledge (38.2%) and light physical activity levels (63.5%). The results of chi-square analysis obtained p value = 0.000 or p-value < ($\alpha = 0.05$) that there is a significant relationship between the variable level of knowledge and physical activity. Decreasing physical activity of non-health student needs to be concerned so that it can be increased as an effort to prevent coronary artery disease.

Keywords: Coronary artery disease, Covid-19 pandemic, Level of knowledge, Physical activity.



Application Of Roy's Adaptation Model In Patients With Multiple Fractures Of Extremity: A Case Study

Arifin Triyanto

Abstract

Background: Multiple fractures of extremities become a complex problem with damage to bone structures, soft tissues, and neurovascular damage as well as in terms of the severity and location of the trauma that occurred. This condition has the potential to cause an infection, bleeding, mal-union, amputation, and permanent disability. Roy's adaptation theory can be used as a model approach in providing nursing care to patients with multiple fractures of extremities. **Case illustration:** A 33-year-old male patient had a fracture of the humerus, a fracture of the ulnar radius, and an open fracture of the distal femur. The patient's treatment included external fixation on the femur, open thrombectomy on the popliteal artery, and open reduction internal fixation on the humerus, radius, and ulnar. Assessment through 4 modes of Roy adaptationss found problems in aspects of circulation, activity, protection, sensation, and self-concept. Interventions given to patients include pain management, circulation care, sensation management, incision site care, bleeding prevention, bed rest care, traction/immobilization care, self-care assistance, coping enhancement, and anxiety reduction. The evaluation shows a decrease in symptoms that appear in patients with multiple fractures of extremities. **Conclusion:** Roy's adaptation model helps in identifying the problems that arise in patients with multiple fractures of extremities through 4 modes of adaptation to various existing stimuli. This approach can be used as a reference to change the patient's response towards an adaptive response.

Keywords: fracture, multiple limb fractures, Roy adaptation model, thrombectomy, external fixation, nursing care



TRACK 3 PEDIATRIC NURSING

Breastfeeding Premature Baby During Covid-19 Pandemic In Perinatology: An Exploration Of Mothers' Experiences

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Abstract

Breastfeeding Premature Baby during COVID-19 Pandemic in Perinatology: An Exploration of Mothers' Experiences. Breastfeeding in early life can improve the growth, psychology, and immunity of babies. WHO states that all infants, including premature infants, should be breastfed. The physiological condition of premature babies, the environment, and the COVID-19 pandemic can cause difficulties in breastfeeding. The pandemic caused Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) to be disrupted and regulatory changes took place as a precaution and protection for premature babies. The process of motherhood is influenced by this. It is important for the mother to feel valued and recognized as the primary caregiver in her baby's life. This study was conducted to explore the meaning of mothers' experience in breastfeeding premature babies while being treated in the Perinatology room during the COVID-19 pandemic. The qualitative phenomenological design used in this study described the meaning of eleven mothers' experiences as participants. In-depth interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Verbatim was processed using the Moustakas protocol. Three themes were identified include: (1) The pandemic has made it difficult for me to meet babies, (2) Breastfeeding is not easy, and (3) I am a milk expressions' mother. The breastfeeding experience of having a premature baby and having to be cared for in a Perinatology during a pandemic is full of challenges and limited support. The results of this study recommend that a review of the current regulations be carried out and then the staff should be given continuing lactation education to convey information to mothers with premature babies. Technology-based education is also recommended to support the achievement of information for mothers.

Keywords: Premature, Breastfeeding, Experience, COVID-19.



Effectiveness Of Chest Physiotherapy For Pediatric With Pneumonia And Encephalitis: A Case Report

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Abstract

Ineffective airway clearance is one of the most common respiratory problems in children with pneumonia due to inflammation of the alveoli. In children, increased production of secretions and ineffective coughing further exacerbate airway patency, hence sputum secretion assistance is required. This case study aimed to represent the actual case and of pediatric pneumonia and airway clearance management using chest physiotherapy. Patient D (11 years old, male) has diagnosed with pneumonia and encephalitis had tachypnea with a respiratory rate of 31x/minute, oxygen saturation 95% with nasal cannula 2 liters per minute, pulse rate 128x/minute, rhonchi, and LOC stupor GCS E1M2V1. On the fourth day of administered chest physiotherapy, respiratory rate improved from 31x/minute to 27x/minute, oxygen saturation increased from 96% to 98%, pulse rate decreased from 121x/minute to 114x/minute, decreased ronchi, and sputum secretion 60 mL. The results of this study shows that chest physiotherapy could improve patient's airway clearance better when performed with nebulization and sputum suction. This study recommends that chest physiotherapy can be performed independently by the nurse after comprehensive assessment and clinical judgment are made.

Keywords: airway clearance, airway clearance technique, chest physiotherapy, pediatric pneumonia



**“Seeking help”:
Caregiver’s Experiences in Caring For Children Under Five-Exposed to
HIV**

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Abstract

Background: Children exposed to HIV are a group of children at risk of growth and development-related problems. Caregivers involved in care generally face challenges when caring for that group of children. This study aimed to explore caregivers' experiences caring for children under five exposed to HIV. **Method:** This research is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. The number of participants was ten caregivers of HIV-exposed children living in Jakarta, Indonesia, recruited with *snowball sampling* techniques. The inclusion criteria in this study were the primary caregivers of children under five exposed to HIV, including parents, relatives and others. Data collection used in-depth interviews. Thematic analysis is used in data analysis using the Colaizzi method. **Results:** There were three themes found: fear of disease transmission; worry about stigma, and seeking help. **Conclusion:** The study found that caregivers needed support to care for HIV-exposed children. For this reason, the government, health workers and peer support groups need to play an active role in providing the support needed, and continue to strive to minimize stigma, make caregivers prosperous and achieve optimal growth and development of children exposed to HIV.

Keywords: Caregiver's experiences, HIV-exposed Children.



Finding The Early Signs Of Peripheral Intravenous Catheter Complications With 3c Bundle Implementation In Pediatric Patients: A Case Report

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Abstract

Peripheral intravenous cannulation is one of the nursing collaborative interventions that is often performed on pediatric patients for short-term medication or fluid therapy. Pediatric patients have thin and fragile blood vessels. The insertion of peripheral intravenous access in children often causes complications that lead to discomfort such as infiltration, pain and limitation of movement. In some cases, large-sized infiltration or phlebitis was found even low-grade fever may occur. These complications can lead to the need for additional interventions so that the length of stay increases, pain is prolonged and costs increase. This case study presents the implementation of 3C bundle in two toddler age patients (one and three years old). Both of the patients admitted to the pediatric ward and received intravenous fluid and medication for 5 days. The 3C bundle activity is carried out every bedside shift handover in 2-4 minutes. It is consisted of three activities to assess the intravenous access patency, identify the sign of complications and educate the parents. No incidence of infiltration was found in both patients. The catheter was immediately changed after the nurses found the sign of not patent access in bedside handover such as drip was obstructed and pain. Both parents informed the nurses when they suspected something wrong with the infusion. Implementation of 3C bundle has the potential to improve the quality of care and prevent the severe complication of peripheral intravenous access. It also increases the awareness of nurses to immediately remove the phlebitis access. Periodic assessment can help identify infiltration and phlebitis at an early stage. Parents who have been educated and involved in monitoring peripheral intravenous access help nurses to improve awareness of the complication.

Keyword: Intravenous catheter complication, Infiltration, Phlebitis, Pediatric, Peripheral intravenous catheter; Nursing intervention



Analysis of the infant's acute pain assessment using developed conductance skin electric instrument comparing to the behavioural and faces pain scale in painful injected vaccine

Arie Kusumaningrum

Abstract

Objective: This study compared the scale of infant pain during vaccinated injection using developed conductance skin electric (Skin Conductance), the Wong-Baker Faces Scale (WBFS) instrument, and Face Leg Activity Cry and Consolability (FLACC) instruments. **Methods:** Quantitative research using vaccinated injection as pain stimuli. It is observational cohort study, pre-experimental design one group pre-test - pot test. This study investigated 121 infants (59 boys, 62 girls), age/post-natal age (PNA) 4.37 ± 2.97 months, and current body weight 6522 ± 1378.65 grams). The majority of infants had adequate birth weight 71 (89.9%) and mature infants as 67 (84.4%). Pain measurement of all three instruments was do simultaneously. Measurement of pain and facial scales using video recordings, and SC apparatus. SC measurements using 2 patch electrodes by placing in the palm of the infant's foot that connect to SC apparatus. Bluetooth will connect SC apparatus to android, and mobile phone monitors whose installed GSR application will show SC peak. **Results:** The peak of SC was significantly higher during vaccinated injection (3.43 ± 0.966) compared to before injection ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, the FLACC scale ($p < 0.05$) and WBFS ($p < 0.05$) have significantly higher during injection than before immunization. **Conclusion:** This finding supports the SC instrument as an objective pain assessment apparatus. WBFS, FLACC and developed SC have the same significance in measuring infants' pain scale during vaccine injection.

Keywords: Pain, Pain Assessment, Vaccination, Infant, Conductance Skin Electric.



TRACK 4 COMMUNITY AND GERONIC NURSING – MENTAL HEALTHNURSING

Reminiscence Therapy Improving Cognitive Function Among Elderly Living With Dementia in Nursing Home

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Abstract

Background: Reminiscence is a method of expressing feelings that can trigger self-confidence and feelings of respect in the elderly which have an impact on the emergence of positive coping which affects the perceptions and emotions of the elderly in seeing a problem. This therapy aims to help improve cognitive function in the elderly. **Objective:** the objective of this study was to determine the effect of reminiscence therapy on cognitive function among elderly with dementia at the Darul Kudus Bener South Kelipah Nursing Home. **Method:** this study is a quasi-experiment research with pre-test and post-test design and uses purposive sampling method with the number of respondents 15 elderly with moderate dementia. Reminiscence therapy is carried out for 5 sessions with a duration of 30 minutes each session. The instrument for collecting data in this study was a cognitive test using the ADAS-Cog questionnaire. **Results:** the results showed that before reminiscence therapy, 86.7% were elderly with moderate cognitive scores while after therapy only 33.3% were elderly with moderate cognitive scores. The Wilcoxon test results showed that reminiscence therapy had a significant effect on cognitive function in the elderly with dementia ($p < 0.005$). **Conclusion:** Therefore, reminiscence therapy can be an alternative therapy for the elderly at the Darul Kudus Bener South Kelipah Nursing Home.

Keywords: Dementia; Elderly; Nursing; Home; Reminiscence;



Independent Nursing Activities: Aromatherapy, Hand Massage, And Music Therapy For Insomnia Elderly

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Abstract

Independent-Nursing Activities: Aromatherapy, Hand Massage, and Music Therapy for Insomnia Elderly. The elderly is an age group presenting a high risk of experiencing sleep problems. About 81.6% of the elderly from the author's previous research showed poor sleep quality contributed to various diseases. The current approaches regarding sleep hygiene in society are keen to start mostly with an alternative or complementary therapy rather than consuming sleeping pills. Previous studies showed the possibility of strengthening productiveness by combining three-intervention of nursing to relax the body and stimulate the brain's waves for sleeping. This case study aimed to analyze the application of evidence-based practice as the primary intervention in dealing with Insomnia elderly at one of the social institutions in 2019. The procedure was a combination of aromatherapy, hand massage, and music therapy for 30-minute each repetition five times a week for five weeks at the same time for three women with sleep disorders: a Chinese senior (Mrs. S, 79 y/o), a wheelchair user (Mrs. N, 76 y/o), and well-spoken elderly (Mrs. A, 60 y/o). The therapy was measured subjectively and objectively amid participants' opinions, achievement of nursing outcomes, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) instrument within three periods. The results of PSQI showed a significant-decreasing score for each participant: (1) 19-9-6, (2) 13-9-5, and (3) 18-10-5, respectively, during the pre-mid-post assessment. This modified intervention is provided to enhance the effectiveness of therapy from the previous study such as the lengthy duration, frequency, and scheduling. Social institutions as a form of service for the elderly can encourage nurses or nursing students to apply this combined intervention to overcome the problem of Insomnia. The recommendation is to continue playing passive music at night as a bedtime ritual regularly performed each day. The benefits are to reduce the length of pre-bedtime (sleep onset latency), improve sleep quality, and allow older people to be better and more productive during the day.

Keywords: Aromatherapy, hand massage, music therapy, older person, PSQI, sleep quality



Psychometric Properties Evaluation Of Indonesian Version Of The Beck Scale For Suicide Ideation (Bssi) Questionnaire Using A Rasch Model: The Case Of College Student's Suicidal Ideation

Budi Anna Keliat, Riska Amalya Nasution, Indang Tri Handini, Ilham Falani

Abstract

Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSSI) Questionnaire is a measure for assessing suicidal ideation. Despite being a widely used instrument to assess suicidality, there is limited report about the psychometric evaluation of Indonesian version of BSSI questionnaire. This study used the Rasch Model to evaluate the psychometric properties of Indonesian Version of the Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSSI) Questionnaire in the case of College Student's Suicidal Ideation. The Indonesian BSSI was administered to 94 college students, in Jakarta Indonesia. The results showed that the BSSI's factor structure was unidimensional, based on the evidence from a confirmatory factor analysis combined with the Rasch analysis. Further, all items fit the model, their response categories functioned well, and there is no local item dependence was identified. However, it had limitations regarding item reliability and separation because of the low number of items. Overall, the results indicated that BSSI's psychometric properties was satisfactorily reliable and valid to measure college student's suicidal ideation.

Keywords: BSSI, Suicidal ideation, psychometric properties, Rasch Model



Exploring The Completeness Of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment In Relation To Care Outcomes In Hospitalized Older Patients

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Abstract

The completeness of the CGA assessment tools is vital to fulfilling the comprehensive diagnoses and appropriate intervention for an older patient to obtain the best care outcome. Some of the common care outcomes related to older patients are readmission, length of stay, and in-hospital death. Several studies have been conducted to look at CGA applications for the results of treatment, and they turned out to have inconsistent conclusions. This study aimed to evaluate the completeness of CGA in relation to care outcomes (readmission, length of stay, and in-hospital death) in hospitalized older patients. The retrospective design with the stratified random sampling method was utilized to evaluate 222 older patients' medical records of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital who discharge from 1st January to 31st December 2018. The self-developed observational checklist had been tested for validity and reliability by the content validity index, internal consistency, and interrater reliability tests. Multiple logistic regression has been utilized for the data analysis. This study resulted the average completeness rate of CGA was 68.19%, where the rate was significantly higher in the geriatric ward than in the non-geriatric ward (71.99% vs. 64.52%). The completeness of CGA have significant impact ($B = 0.02$; $t = 2.08$; $p < 0.05$) on the length of stay in the geriatric ward, which means every one-unit increase in the completeness of CGA score will increase the length of stay for about two days. And for other two outcomes, although Its relation was not significantly corelated to readmission and in-hospital death, the result showed that the tendency to have higher completeness of CGA performed in patients would avoid readmission or dying in the hospital.

Keyword: Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment, in-hospital death, length of stay, readmission



Predictive Factors Contributing To Violent Behavior In Adolescents In Gorontalo City

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Abstract

Introduction; Violent behavior in adolescents is the leading and most common problem in society, increasing the death rate in adolescents yearly. In 2018, Gorontalo Province ranked first nationally in persecution (14.31%) with 1,406 cases of crimes against the physical/body.

Objective: to find out the predictor variables that influence violent behavior in adolescents in Gorontalo City. **Method:** This quantitative study employed a cross-sectional study of 217 junior high school students in Gorontalo City. **Results:** The results of the bivariate test showed that the p-values were 0.001 for self-control, 0.008 for self-efficacy, 0.001 for self-concept, 0.01 for stress, 0.001 for parenting, 0.002 for peers, and 0.001 for the school environment. Thus, all variables have a significance value smaller than the p-value (<0.05), meaning that all variables affect violent behavior in adolescents. **Conclusion:** self-control, self-efficacy, stress, self-concept, parenting, peers, and school environment have a significant effect on violent behavior in adolescents.

Keywords: Violent behavior, adolescents, internal factors, external factors



TRACK 5 MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Education, Disaster Simulation, And Awareness Of Disaster Plan: Factors Of Disaster Preparedness Competencies Among Nurses

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Abstract

Background: Living in a disaster-prone country, Indonesian nurses must have adequate competencies and preparedness in disaster. However, studies found that most nurses' preparedness and competencies in Indonesia were still low. Inadequate competencies in a disaster may cause the response not to be optimal. **Purpose:** This study analyzed the factors of nurses' competencies in disaster preparedness. **Method:** The study was conducted under a cross-sectional design involving 230 nurses selected by consecutive sampling from all wards in one of the public hospitals in Jakarta Province. The Nurses Perception of Disaster Core Competencies (NPDCC) questionnaire was employed to measure competencies and preparedness in 5 domains: Skills of critical thinking, specific and general diagnosis, technical, and communication. The questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability ($r=0,550-0,925$; Cronbach's $\alpha=0,986$). The logistics regression test was utilized to determine the factors of competencies in disaster preparedness. **Results:** The results showed that education, experience in disaster simulation, and awareness of hospital disaster plans in the institution were significant factors in nurses' competencies ($p=0.002$; $p=0.053$; $0,012$). Based on the OR value, low education background (Diploma) was associated with low disaster competencies (OR: 2,569). Participants who had never experienced disaster simulation (OR: 1.949) and had no awareness of disaster plans (OR: 5,420) were also associated with low disaster competencies. **Conclusion:** Education, experience in disaster simulation, and awareness of disaster plans were essential factors of competencies in disaster preparedness. However, nurses were mandatory to increase other supporting factors, including training and experience duty in disaster. **Recommendation:** The hospital must improve the policy of increasing opportunities to improve nurses' education, planning regular disaster simulations, and rotation of disaster response assignments to improve nurses' competencies and preparedness.

Keywords: competencies, disaster, nurses, preparedness



Relationship Aspects Of Spirituality On Psychological Well-Being For Cancer Patients In The Bangka Belitung Islands, Indonesia

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Abstract

Cancer is a non-communicable disease that causes psychological problems. Spirituality can make a positive contribution to the psychological well-being of individuals. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between aspects of spirituality on psychological well-being in cancer patients. This research was a quantitative research with cross sectional design. The study population was 150 cancer patients with purposive sampling technique at the Regional Hospital of the Bangka Belitung Islands, Indonesia. The instruments used the Edmonton Symptom Assessment Scale (ESAS), Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES), Enriched Social Support Instrument (ESSI), and Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWBS). Data analysis used independent t-test, chi-square test and multiple logistic regression test with SPSS version 22. The results showed that there was a significant relationship on spirituality, age, perceived impairment, education, and treatment status (p value < 0.05) and a non-significant relationship on gender, religion, marital status, occupation, income, cancer stage and family support on psychological well-being (p value > 0.05). Multivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between spirituality and psychological well-being (p -value 0.001) after being controlled by perceived disturbances with an OR of 2.46. The conclusion that there is a relationship between spirituality and psychological well-being, patients with high spirituality have good psychological well-being. This study has a positive influence on the application of spirituality treatment interventions in cancer patients and recommends that it is necessary to pay attention to aspects of physical and emotional disorders as well as spirituality in cancer patients so that psychological well-being can increase.

Keywords: Cancer, Family Support, Psychological Well-Being, Spirituality



Exploration of the Needs of Psychosocial Therapy: Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) for Patients with Hypertension

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Abstract

Hypertension is one of the main non-communicable diseases, especially in Low Middle Income Countries (LMIC) including Indonesia. Most quantitative studies show that Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) has been effective in reducing anxiety symptoms. However, it is not clear whether the therapy has been given on the basis of the patient's needs. **Objectives:** This study aims to explore the emotional, cognitive and behavioral and the need for psychosocial therapy: CBT for hypertensive clients in Indonesia. **Methods:** This study used a qualitative descriptive method. Data were collected in early 2022 through in-depth and face-to-face interviews with anxious hypertensive patients. Thematic analysis is used to generate themes. **Results:** Twenty patients using hospital and community health services in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia participated in this study. The majority of participants, 65 % female and 35% male, had lived with the disease for an average of eleven years. Research findings can find emotional responses to the illness, the cognitive and behavioral responses to the illness, technical strategies of CBT for hypertensive patients, and expectations and benefits of CBT. In general, there are no significant discrepancies of those who need CBT in the hospital and community-based services. However, Ideas related to homework as one key component of CBT could be identified for the context of Indonesian participants with lower education and economic status. **Conclusion:** The study has provided more detailed evidence surrounding the implementation of CBT from the qualitative nature of the inquiry. **Recommendation:** CBT for Hypertension needs to be continued then evaluated to ascertain the needs of the patients has been fulfilled.

Keywords: Hypertension, Cognitive Behavior Therapy, psychosocial therapies, mental health services.



Different Development Tasks And Well-Being Of Adolescents With Therapeutic Group Therapy And Cognitive Therapy

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Abstract

Difference development task and well-being of adolescent with therapeutic group therapy and cognitive therapy. Changes in adolescents' activities, especially in online schools during the COVID-19 pandemic, have impacted their developmental tasks and welfare.

Purpose: This study aims to determine differences in the developmental tasks and well-being of an adolescent group receiving Therapeutic Group Therapy (TGT) and Cognitive Therapy (CT) and an adolescent group only receiving Therapeutic Group Therapy.

Method: The design of this research was a quasi-experimental pre-post test with a control group. The samples were selected using a purposive sampling technique and were divided into two intervention groups. The data with a normal distribution were analyzed using the independent t-test while the data with abnormal distribution were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney test.

Result: The results show a significant difference in the developmental tasks and well-being of the two groups. The developmental tasks and well-being of the adolescent group receiving Therapeutic Group Therapy and Cognitive Therapy are significantly higher than those of the adolescent group only receiving Therapeutic Group Therapy. **Conclusion:** The combination of Therapeutic Group Therapy and Cognitive Therapy could improve the ability of adolescents to achieve developmental tasks and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Cognitive therapy; developmental tasks; therapeutic group therapy; well-being of adolescents*



Differences In Stress Levels Between Junior High School Students And College Students During Online Learning

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Abstract

Online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic has increased stress in junior high school students and college students. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine different stress levels between junior high school students and college students. **Method:** This study employed a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach and involved 120 junior high school students and 120 college students. The data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney test. **Result:** The results show significantly different stress levels between junior high school students and college students during online learning ($p = 0.011$). The results also show that moderate stress level is the most common stress experienced by the respondents during online learning: 91 junior high school students (37.9%) and 82 college students (34.2%). **Conclusion:** Efforts that can be made are preventing risk factors and promoting health for stress management. This research is expected to illustrate stress levels in online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic; thus the risk of stress in junior high school students and college students could be reduced.

Keywords: college students; COVID-19 pandemic; junior high schools; online learning; stress levels



TRACK 6 MANAGEMENT NURSING

The Experience of Nurses who Retain Their Jobs in the Hospital

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Abstract

Nursing turnover contributed to losing competent nurses which disrupted organizational, service delivery, and administrative functions. Continuous turnover can decrease the nursing system and interfere with the implementation of effective nursing implementation. Nonetheless, some nurses survived and retain their jobs in the hospital. Various factors that cause nurses to stay in their jobs need to be identified so that they become the basis for forming a retention strategy for nurses working in hospitals. This study aimed to explore the experience of nurses who retain their jobs in the hospital. The method used in this study is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The analysis technique used is a specific analysis using a selective and focusing analysis approach. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews with ten participants. The results showed three main themes; a conducive work environment, compensation, and professional career development. Various factors that cause nurses to stay on the job can affect retention thereby improving the nursing system in the hospital. A deep qualitative approach can reveal more complex reasons for nurses to leave their jobs. The findings of this study provide insight, information, and understanding of nurses' desire to stay in the hospital. This can be an input for nursing managers as a basis for making policies and strategies related to nursing retention programs in hospitals.

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



Differences of Nurse's Activities between Four Type Ward : A Continuous Study

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Abstract

Differences of Nurse's Activities between Four Type Ward : A Continuous Study. **Background:** Nurses in carrying out the role of nursing practice find it difficult to distinguish the responsibilities of each role. It is necessary to understand how nursing providers enact their role accountabilities. There is very little discussion about the accountability role of nurses especially between enrolled nurse and nurse in charge. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to examine the differences in the activities of nurses between different rooms and the activities between the implementing enrolled nurses and the nurses in charge. **Method:** A descriptive observational continuous study methodology where trained observers record activities of nurses continuously starting from the nurse coming to leaving during the day shift for a time period of four weeks. **Result:** in all, 319 hours of observation were logged. The Continuous study showed that nurses spent 21.6% direct patient care, 26.8 indirect care, 19.1 % personal time, 10.8% communication, and 21.7% documentation. Enrolled Nurse more spent time for patient direct care activities ($p = 0.03$) . Nurse in charge more spent time for indirect care ($p = 0,38$) and communication ($p = 0.19$). While both nurses are almost the same in personal time ($p = 0.57$) and documentation ($p = 0.98$). **Conclusions.** We found that a relatively low percentage nurses to spent of time with the patient.especially internal and medical surgical ward. The Nurse in charge relatively little time was spent on patient and family. Implication for nursing management. Changes to how nursing in charge and enrolled nurse enact their role will require a clear vision by unit managers and their staff of their role accountabilities, and the gap between ideal and actual practice.

Keywords: activities, enrolled nurse, nurse in charge, responsibility



The Role Of Safety Leadership Behaviour In Nursing Management During Pandemic: A Qualitative Study In Indonesia

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Abstract

The current COVID-19 pandemic has been a big challenge for healthcare providers to maintain the delivery of safe and high-quality care. Leaders at all levels of hospital management played a crucial role to manage the changes and to establish safety culture. This study was aimed to explore the role of safety leadership behavior from head nurse perspective during COVID-19 pandemic. Qualitative research with a phenomenological approach was conducted in 2020 – 2021, involving 17 participants consisting of head nurses, chairmen of the Committee for Quality Improvement of Patient safety, coordinators of the Subcommittee for Patient Safety at Regional General Hospitals in Jakarta. Participants were selected based on their managerial experience, nursing education degree, and inclination to participate in this study. Data was collected through in-depth interviews followed by transcription analysis. Four-dimension criteria of credibility, confirmability, dependability, and transferability applied to assess its trustworthiness. Colaizzi's method was used to sort, organise, analyse, and present the narrative dataset. There were three themes related to the role of head nurses as safety leaders during the pandemic: (1) Leading from the heart, (2) building caring relationships, and (3) conducting teaching and learning process on patient safety through transpersonal manner. Positive and cooperative relationships between team members were fostered by superior safety leaders. Coaching concepts may be needed to create a safe environment, facilitate and working together to achieve patient safety goals in the pandemic era. Nursing management must regularly response to this issue by implementing a patient safety leadership development program.

Keywords: Caring, Covid-19, Safety leadership role



Learning Styles and Online Learning Satisfaction of University Students during COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

Introduction: Learning styles can be defined as a set of factors, behaviours and attitudes which aids the learning process. It can be beneficial for students as it can aid in the students' better understanding. **Objectives:** This study aims to identify learning styles and satisfaction of online learning of health sciences-based students at International Islamic University Malaysia during COVID-19 pandemic. **Methodology:** A quantitative cross-sectional study with convenience sampling study was conducted among 260 the students, from April to June 2022. Data were gathered by using Google Forms questionnaires and self-administered which available in English Language that were distributed to Kulliyah of Nursing, Kulliyah of Allied Health Science, Kulliyah of Pharmacy, Kulliyah of Medicine and Kulliyah of Dentistry's students. The questionnaire was adopted and adapted from two sets questionnaires, which two sets questionnaires were from Felder and Soloman Index Learning Styles and one set satisfaction questionnaire from Aritino (2008). Data analysis was done by using SPSS version 26.0. **Result:** Majority of the respondents chose Visual, Sensing and Sequential learning styles. Almost balanced proportion chose Activist-Reflective. Majority of the respondents have high levels of satisfaction with online learning. **Conclusion:** Students prefer Visual, Sensing and Sequential learning styles and have high levels of online learning satisfaction.

Keywords: learning styles, online learning, satisfaction, undergraduate



TRACK 7 MATERNITY NURSING

Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Towards Pelvic Floor Muscle Training Among Childbearing Women

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Abstract

Urinary incontinence is experienced by many women during pregnancy and following childbirth and affects a woman's physical, psychological, and social well-being. Pelvic floor muscle training is recommended as the first choice and first-line therapy for urinary incontinence in women. Unfortunately, in Malaysia, there is no single good measurement tool currently available that can be used to discern type, severity, or both to attribute urinary incontinence to childbearing women. This study aimed to identify the knowledge, attitude, and practice toward pelvic floor muscle training, measure the severity of urinary incontinence using validated screening tools, and identify the association between the severity of urinary incontinence and pelvic floor muscle training among childbearing women. The method used was a cross-sectional study. Self-administered questionnaires of knowledge, attitude, and practice were distributed among childbearing women attending Maternal & Child Health Clinics in the East Coast region. The findings revealed respondents had good knowledge, and moderate attitudes but lack of practice. There was no association between the severity of urinary incontinence with knowledge, attitude and practice, nevertheless married women showed significant association towards urinary incontinence. In conclusion, the practice of pelvic floor muscle training should be highlighted to childbearing women by the healthcare professionals in the community.

Keywords: Attitude, knowledge, pelvic floor muscle training, practice, urinary incontinence



Factors Related To Attitude Of Acceptance Of Covid-19 Vaccine In Pregnant Women

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Abstract

Factors Related to Attitude of Acceptance of COVID-19 Vaccine in Pregnant Women. The administration of the COVID-19 vaccine is facing resistance in pregnant women. This issue creates a gap since the government has socialized a free vaccination program for pregnant women, but the targeted vaccination rate has not been achieved. This study aims to investigate the direct and indirect effects of factors influencing pregnant women in receiving the COVID-19 vaccine, particularly hesitancy, motivation, history of COVID-19 infection (HCI), and attitude related to acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine (AACV). The design of this study was cross-sectional and applied to 440 pregnant women living in Bekasi and Pandeglang in May-June 2022. Pregnant women in this study were recruited utilizing consecutive sampling methods. This study employed the Motivations of Vaccination Questionnaire, the Reasons for Hesitation Questionnaire, and the Attitudes toward the COVID-19 vaccine. A path analysis was performed to calculate the data. The results indicated that hesitancy has a more indirect effect (β -0.270; p 0.00) than a direct effect (β -0.193; p 0.00) on AACV, whereas motivation has a more direct effect (β 0.092; p 0.04) than the indirect effect (β 0.074; p 0.00). HCI acted as the mediation variable as it could intercede the effect of hesitancy on AACV (β -0.449; p 0.00). All studied factors have significant impacts on AACV both directly and indirectly. It is recommended to adjust interventions based on the program's purpose, whether to increase motivation or reduce hesitancy, since the study found that each goal will have a different approach concerning HCI in pregnant women.

Keywords: Attitude related to acceptance of COVID-19 Vaccine, Hesitancy, History of COVID-19 Infection, Motivation, Pregnant Women



Evidence-Based Interventions To Improve Psychological Well-Being Of Pregnant Mothers: Scoping Review

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Abstract

Introduction: Psychological well-being is one of the important components to support mental health of pregnant mothers. The purpose of this study was to map the intervention to improve the psychological well-being of pregnant mothers. **Methods:** This research method uses scoping review with five stages, *i.e.*, problem identification, identification of relevant studies, study selection, data mapping, compiling, summarizing, and reporting results. A systematic search strategy was applied to check for relevant papers dated 2011 until 2021, based on Pubmed, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane, Science direct, and Google scholar. **Result:** From 32 articles which were included, 56.24% used Randomized Control Trial (RCT), 28.12% used quasi experimental, 9.38% used experimental, 3.13% used clustered randomized trial, and case study methods. 50% of the articles used developed countries, while the remaining 50% used developing countries. 12.50% of the articles used online or web-based for intervention, physical activities, and antenatal education, 9.38% used CBT, 21.85 % used psychoeducation, 6.25% used mindfulness, IPT, training-based, and 3.13% used psychodrama, relaxation, counseling, and happiness therapy. Intervention facilitators were engaged in 25% of the articles, no information regarding facilitator in another 25% of the articles, 21.85% engaged midwives, 12.50% engaged psychologists, physiotherapists, 6.25% engaged health workers, 15.63% were done by the researchers, and the remaining 3.13% were done by community workers and lecturers. **Conclusion:** further empirical research to improve psychological wellbeing of pregnant mothers need to be done with a psychoeducational approach, by considering such as communication aspects, role of facilitator in intervention, and research media used .

Keywords: intervention, mental health, psychological well-being, pregnant mothers



Supporting Factors In Implementing Pregnancy Care In Bukittinggi City

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Abstract

Background: The high level of Maternal and Neonatal death is one of the challenges in Indonesia, one of the national priority commitments, include decrease of maternal mortality while pregnant and giving birth. Improving maternal health is the fifth goal of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved. Maternal and Neonatal death caused by various factors, including the mother's health status and readiness to get pregnant and antenatal checkup.

Purpose: The aim of this study; to identify supporting factors for implementing program during pregnancy.

Method: A cross-sectional design was used in this study to saw the relationship between variables which supporting in implementing program during pregnancy. Gathering data by questionnaire to the pregnant women in Bukittinggi city February – March 2020. Samples were taken by Accidental Sampling, as many as 50 pregnant women

Result: The results obtained that there is no relationship between Experience with checkup during pregnancy with P-Value (p value= 0.474); there is a relationship between the motivation of respondents with care during pregnancy (p value= 0.027 and OR= 3.923), There is a relationship between the Role of Health Workers with respect during pregnancy (p value= 0.000 and OR= 12.267), there is a link between Family Support and care during pregnancy (p value= 0.049 and OR= 3.400).

Conclusion: Many factors influence of implementing care during pregnancy; motivation, the role of health worker, and family support. Recommended that implementation of pregnancy care is a priority by optimizing supporting factors in order to decreasing maternal and neonatal mortality.

Keywords : Pregnancy Care, Supporting factors



MOTHER (*Mobile Technology for High-Risk Pregnancy*) Smartphone Applications Improved The Knowledge and Attitudes of High-Risk Pregnancy Management among Community Health Volunteers

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Abstract

Background: Empowerment of community health volunteers is one of the strategic steps in solving health problems in the community. Community-based health problems handle expected to minimize the impact of unwanted risks in pregnancies. This research aimed to identify MOTHER applications' effect on knowledge and attitudes of high-risk pregnancy management among community health volunteers.

Methods: This study used a pre and post-test quasi-experimentation design with a control group and took place in a primary health center in Semarang City. The total respondents were 55 community health volunteers who were assigned into two groups and recruited using purposive sampling. The MOTHER application that contains high-risk pregnancy management was given three sessions in three weeks. The data were collected using the high-risk pregnancy and pregnancy care knowledge and prenatal care questionnaire quality. The data were analyzed using paired t-test and an independent t-test.

Result: The result showed that the high-risk pregnancy knowledge ($p=0.038$), pregnancy care ($p=0.030$), and prenatal care attitudes ($p=0.011$) in the intervention group increased significantly compared to the control group. There was an effect of MOTHER applications on high-risk pregnancy knowledge ($p=0.031$), pregnancy care knowledge ($p=0.000$), and prenatal care attitudes ($p=0.001$).

Conclusion: MOTHER applications significantly increase the high-risk pregnancy management knowledge and attitudes among community health volunteers. This application can be developed and apply in the public health center to monitoring high-risk pregnancy community-based. Future research can identify smartphone applications' effect on high-risk pregnancy management in pregnant women and high-risk pregnancy management skills among community health volunteers.

Keywords: *attitudes, community health volunteers; high-risk pregnancy; knowledge, management; smartphone applications*



2nd Session

TRACK 1 MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

SELF-ACCEPTANCE AND COVID-19 PREVENTION EFFORTS IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN THE EAST JAKARTA REGION

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Abstract

Patients with diabetes mellitus are faced with consistent long-term care and the threat of serious complications. Thus, self-acceptance is an important component that people with diabetes mellitus need to have and is needed during the COVID-19 pandemic where diabetes mellitus is the second comorbid disease. Therefore, extra measures are needed for people with diabetes mellitus in making efforts to prevent COVID-19. This study aims to determine the relationship between self-acceptance and efforts to prevent COVID-19 in people with diabetes mellitus. The design of this study was cross sectional with a sample size of 107 people with diabetes mellitus in East Jakarta using consecutive sampling. The instrument used is the Diabetes Acceptance Scale (DAS) and instruments related to COVID-19 prevention behavior. The data will be analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Fisher's Exact Test. This study found that there was no relationship between self-acceptance and efforts to prevent COVID-19 in people with diabetes mellitus with a P value of 0.136 or > 0.05 . Future research is expected to use a larger sample, and provide education to people with diabetes mellitus related to self-acceptance and efforts to prevent COVID-19.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus, COVID-19, prevention, self-acceptance



DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT SKILLS IN A GROUP OF NIGHT SHIFT WORKERS IN BEKASI CITY

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Abstract

Diabetes self-management is a long-term treatment to control diabetes mellitus and prevent complications. Bekasi has 45.517 of people with diabetes. The purpose of this study was to identify diabetes self-management skills in a group of laborers who worked night shifts in Bekasi City. This research is a descriptive study using the snowball sampling technique with a sample size of 106 people with diabetes mellitus. The result showed that most respondents were male (50,9%), aged 35-44 years (41,5%), had an irregular or rotating night shift system (63,2%), had been diagnosed with diabetes mellitus for more than 5 years (34,9%), and had 5-6 hours of sleep (46,2%). The self-management ability in the group of laborers who underwent night shifts was in the fairly good category (67%). This study recommends providing health education related to diabetes self-management for people with type 2 diabetes mellitus who undergo a shift system at work so that they can continue to carry out diabetes self-management even though they experience changes in time a day-to-day manner so that they can still avoid diabetes complications.

Keywords: type 2 diabetes mellitus, diabetes self-management, night shift.



COMMON UNDERSTANDING SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF HEALTH STATUS FOR QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC COMPLICATIONS

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Abstract

The potential benefit from a health perspective is to examine the meaning and dynamics of self-awareness of health status plays a significant role in the success of changing health behaviors to become healthier. A person's journey in adapting to type 2 diabetes mellitus is personal, from experiencing unpleasant symptoms from the start of being diagnosed to self-care abilities that change after experiencing chronic complications. This study aims to explore how self-awareness arises, develops, and changes. Researchers have encouraged self-reflection about self-awareness of health status and how to understand the health-related meaning of having type 2 diabetes mellitus. This study was conducted at the Johor Baru Community Health Center, Central Jakarta, Indonesia, on 20 people with type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic complications. This study explores the understanding of self-awareness of health status and understanding the dynamics of changing health status. Newman's theory of expanding self-awareness distinguishes between self-awareness that arises from self-awareness and self-awareness that arises from the presence of partners. The self-awareness expressed as a 'show' and true self-awareness that comes as an 'entity' is facilitated by in-depth interviews and observing the health development of the Prolanis book, which has data related to physical examinations and parameters of vital signs and blood sugar. This research adds to the complexity of a person to carry out transformation and transcendence by knowing the most profound drive to get to the point of expanding self-awareness. The theme obtained from this study is the general meaning of self-awareness of health status, namely experiencing health conditions that require emergency treatment and hospitalization, experiencing physical and emotional complaints directly, and experiencing lifestyle changes that are believed to be healthier. The self-awareness perspective offers the potential to develop appropriate educational interventions so that people with type 2 diabetes mellitus are tied to their health status in daily practice.

Keywords: self-consciousness, type 2 diabetes mellitus, health status, chronic complications.



EFFECT OF PRANAYAMA ALTERNATE NOSTRIL BREATHING ON ANXIETY AND PAIN AMONG POST CARDIAC SURGERY PATIENTS

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Abstract

Anxiety and pain are the most common problems after open heart surgery. Both of them causes negative effects such as increasing the use of analgesics, pulmonary complications, sleep disturbances, wound healing time, hospital length of stay and cost. Pranayama alternate nostril breathing is a non-pharmacological therapy that can reduce anxiety and pain in post-cardiac surgery patients. Evidence based nursing practice (EBNP) aims to assess the effect of Pranayama alternate nostril breathing on anxiety and pain in post-cardiac surgery. The subjects were 44 people who divided into an intervention group of 22 people and a control group of 22 people. The intervention group received Pranayama alternate nostril breathing while the control group was get deep breathing relaxation. The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) was used for anxiety assessment while the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) for pain assessment. The statistic test used bivariate analysis with paired t test and independent t test. Pranayama alternate nostril breathing could reduce the intensity of anxiety and pain in the intervention group (p-value <0.05) compared to the control group. Pranayama alternate nostril breathing is a non-pharmacological intervention for reducing anxiety and pain in post-cardiac surgery patients that is simple, inexpensive, effective, efficient, and flexible. Further research needs to be done using a larger sample and a more specific postoperative anxiety assessment instrument.

Keywords: Evidence based nursing, anxiety, pain, post open heart surgery



SELF AWARENESS: ADHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY (ART) AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV IN INDONESIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Background: Adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) remains a challenge among people living with HIV (PLWH). Non-adherence to ART has profound implication on patients' well-being. Without taking medication as prescribed, opportunistic infections will increase. **Methods:** WE conducted a grounded theory to develop a theoretical model explaining how PLWH in Indonesia adhere with their ART regimen and what strategies they do to stay adhere with ART. We conducted in depth interviews among 16 people living with HIV in Jakarta, Indonesia. Data were analyzed using constant comparative mode, using three level: open, axial and selective coding. **Result:**Multiple factors influence patients; decision to adhere to ART. Self aweness, peer and family support, want to live longer, feeling healthy if adherw with ART were important drivers for successful treatment. Barrier to adhere : stigma , side effect of ART , forget to take ART, and lack motivation . Several strategies were developed: Changes label ART to vitamin label, self mindset that taking vitamin, alarm, and having family to remind her/his to take ART. **Conclusion:** To improve adhere with ART, a patient-centric approach should be considered at the main programmatic level. Having adequate awareness to take ART regular is the main central to sta adhere with ART. In addition, having social support from spouse and family member can help them to stay adhere.



TRACK 2 MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACUPRESSURE AT SHENMEN AND YANG CHUAN ACUPOINTS ON INCREASING SLEEP QUALITY OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN JAKARTA NATIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER HARAPAN KITA HOSPITAL: EVIDENCE BASED NURSING

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Abstract

Background : Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is a major cause of high mortality and hospitalization. Chest pain that still occurs suddenly after treatment and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) causes sleep disturbances. 93.3% of patients with ACS experienced sleep deprivation on the first night of hospitalization due to constant monitoring, lighting in the room, noise due to care for other patients, mechanical ventilation and nurses often waking up. Lack of sleep causes an increase in the function of the sympathetic nervous system and decreasing the function of the parasympathetic nervous system. The secretion of catecholamines causes constriction of blood vessels and narrowing of the arterial lumen which can lead to a poor prognosis and increase the risk of recurrence. Acupressure improves sleep and comfort without side effects through stimulation of the meridians in the body which alters serum melatonin levels, increases endorphins in the brain thereby improving sleep quality, relaxes muscles, reduces pain and increases comfort. **Objective :** To determine the effect of acupressure on Shenmen and Yangchuan acupoints on improving sleep quality of ACS patients. **Design Study :** Quantitative research of quasi experiment pre and post test with control group design with a total sample of 40 respondents. Analysis using test *One way Anova, Mann-Whitney U test, Wilcoxon test, dependent t test and independent t test*. **Result :** The results of statistical analysis showed that the average sleep quality was not significantly different in the intervention group compared to the control group ($p > 0.05$; 0.05). Acupressure significantly improved sleep quality in the intervention group ($p < 0.05$; 0.05) compared to the control group ($p > 0.05$; 0.05). **Conclusion :** Acupressure can significantly improve sleep quality in hospitalized patients with ACS.

Keywords : Acupressure, Sleep Quality, Acute Coronary Syndrome



APPLICATION OF VIRGINIA HENDERSON'S THEORY ON CLIENTS WITH POST-TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA) is reconstructive surgery to restore joint motion and function and relieve pain. TKA procedure can result in heavy blood loss, and an average of 1500 ml is estimated, and this can lead to anemia and impact postoperative recovery. In addition, decreased hemoglobin (Hb) can severely impact patients with low hematopoietic abilities. The method used is through evidence search with analysis of the PICO journal using each component to determine the problem: blood loss, ROM. Nursing care uses Virginia Avenel Henderson's theory, based on fourteen components of basic needs. This theory emphasizes the client's independence to continue progressing after discharge from the hospital. There are many methods to reduce the amount of blood loss after TKA surgery. One of the most effective and efficient ways is to position the elevation 60 degrees with 60 degrees knee flexion for 24 hours post-TKA. This case report aims to present an evidence-based application of the leg elevation position. 13 samples in the inclusion criteria, including patients with knee osteoarthritis stage III and IV and TKA surgical procedures. The results showed that all respondents were female and were <60 years old (61.5%). Drain production on the first postoperative day is 100 cc – 480ccs (< 500 mL) (84.6%); respondents had post-op Hb levels of 10.4 g/dl and a ROM value of 90 degrees on postoperative day 3. The application of EBN performed an elevation position of the hip with knee flexion for 24 hours after TKA. Leg effectively reduce the amount of blood loss. Improve functional ability, clients start rehabilitation, ambulate early.

Keywords: Total Knee Arthroplasty, ROM, leg position, knee elevation, hidden blood loss



IMPROVING THE FUNCTION OF LUNG VITAL CAPACITY OF POST-COVID-19 PATIENTS THROUGH DEEP BREATHING EXERCISE

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Abstract

Prolonged respiratory disorders in post-COVID-19 patients are a new problem. This condition raises the risk of the patient returning to the hospital for treatment, long recovery time and decreased quality of life of the patient. Deep breathing exercises are recommended as one of the breathing exercises techniques that can increase the vital capacity of the lungs of post-COVID-19 patients. Still, there is a lack of studies that prove this and many patients do not know how to do a deep breathing exercise. **Purpose:** This study aimed to identify the effect of a deep breathing exercise on vital lung capacity in post-COVID-19 patients. **Method:** The study was a quasi-experiment pre- and post-intervention non-equivalent control group with a consecutive sampling technique. Forty post-COVID-19 patients (20 patients were assigned to the intervention and control groups) aged ≥ 18 years, declared negative based on PCR swab results, have Borg dyspnea scale 4, SpO₂ 95%, Respiratory Rate (RR): 10 - 22 breaths/minute, and live in Jakarta and Bekasi become the sample of this study. Sampling data were analyzed using SPSS version 25. Patients in the intervention group received a deep breathing exercise three times a day for two weeks. Patients in the control groups received a standard intervention. The vital lung capacity was assessed at the baseline and after two weeks using spirometry. **Result:** There was an effect of deep breathing exercise on vital lung capacity ($p=0.000$, CI 95%) in the intervention group and a significant difference in the value of vital lung capacity between the intervention and control groups ($p=0.008$, CI 95%). **Conclusion:** a deep breathing exercise improves the lung vital capacity of post-COVID-19 patients higher than the standard intervention. A deep breathing exercise can become an advanced nursing intervention used in caring for post-COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: Deep Breathing Exercise, COVID-19, Rehabilitation, Long COVID-19



IMPROVING MEDICATION ADHERENCE OF HEART FAILURE PATIENTS USING TELEMOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

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Abstract

Medication adherence of heart failure is one of the problems in the patient's self-care behavior. Telemotivational interviewing can be used to increase patient motivation in their medication. This study aimed to determine the effect of telemotivational interviewing on adherence to heart failure medication. An experimental pre-test post-test with a control group design was selected in this study. A sample of 176 was taken with randomized controlled trials divided into experimental group 88 and control group 88. Telemotivational interviewing was carried out for two months with a frequency of interventions once a week. The Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS-8) measures treatment adherence. The level of medication adherence to pre-test in the experimental group obtained a low category (score >2) of 68 respondent (77.2%) and the post-test in the experimental group obtained a high category (score 0) of 55 respondents (62.5%). The Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test showed a p-value < 0.01. It was concluded that there was an effect of telemotivational interviewing on heart failure medication adherence. Telemotivational interviewing can be used to improve medication adherence for heart failure patients.

Keywords: telemotivational interviewing, medication adherence, heart failure.



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY WITH LEVEL OF SEVERITY POST COVID-19 AMONG PATIENTS WITH HIV/AIDS

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Abstract

The Relationship Between Sleep Quality And Physical Activity With level Of Severity Post Covid-19 Among Patients With HIV/AIDS. The COVID-19 pandemic has left many of us staying at home and finding it difficult to do the kind of exercise we are used to. Even the sleep quality of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 with severe symptoms showed more sleep efficiency and immobility time compared to patients who only experienced mild symptoms. Adequate physical exercise and good quality sleep are necessary to prevent confirmed COVID-19 and maintain body immunity during the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between sleep quality and physical activity with the severity of COVID-19. The design of this research is retrospective descriptive with a cross sectional approach with 120 samples. The results showed the percentage of 75.8% of respondents had poor sleep quality and moderate physical activity reached 60% of respondents. Respondents with the severity of COVID-19 had a non-severe percentage of 60%. The results of the Spearman Rank test for the sleep quality variable obtained p value > 0.05 of 0.409 which indicates that the correlation is not significant and the physical activity variable obtained p value < 0.05 of 0.007 which indicates that the correlation is significant. In conclusion, physical exercise is a major factor in helping individuals to further enhance their immunity. Physical activity and physical exercise may be the main factors to prevent the severity of COVID-19 during the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, Physical activity, Severity of COVID-19



TRACK 3 PEDIATRIC NURSING

EFFECTIVENESS OF WEB-BASED PLAY THERAPY AS INTERVENTION TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

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Abstract

The high prevalence of ADHD children in Indonesia became a concern for nursing because it might emerge neurological developmental problems if not being handled immediately through appropriate intervention. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of web-based play therapy on the emotional, behavioral and social development of school-age ADHD children. This study used *quasi experimental nonequivalent control group* design involving 126 ADHD children at psychiatric hospital in Indonesia with *purposive sampling* technique. The result showed that the used of play therapy was proven to be effective for the emotional, behavioral and social development among school age ADHD children ($p=0,048$, $p= 0,030$, $p = 0,030$; $\alpha= 0.05$). This study suggested to be used as a reference in optimizing nursing care for ADHD children by utilizing information technology through web-based play therapy designed according to ADHD children pre-requisites intervention using attractive features and flexibility access.

Keywords: ADHD, nursing care, web-based intervention, children development, play therapy



INCREASED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN'S WEIGHT THROUGH EDUCATION ON EATING RECOMMENDATIONS ACCORDING TO WHO.

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Abstract

Background: Malnutrition is among children's most common nutritional problems worldwide. An example of nutritional problems that occur in children includes Stunting as one of the malnutrition problems that is a priority for the government, including the Indonesian government—this study analyses nutrition education's interventions' effect on maternal knowledge, attitudes, and children's weight. **Design and Methods:** A quasi-experimental design with a pre-posttest with a control group used for this study with a total sample of 70 people was selected and assigned to an experimental and control group respectively. The researcher held the intervention for one month in July 2022, and the data was collected using KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) questionnaires from FAO (Food Agricultural Organization). **Results:** This study found that the average age of the mothers who became respondents was over 30 years, most of the mothers were housewives (67.1%), mothers had more than two children (57.1%), and the majority of them were high school education (50%) and had an income \geq minimum wage Jember Regency (67.1%). The intervention group showed that maternal knowledge, attitude, and child's weight increased significantly (p-value <0.05). The average weight of children in the intervention group increased by about 331.42 grams. **Conclusion:** This study concluded that health education about eating according to WHO recommendations through an action-oriented-group approach can significantly increase knowledge and attitudes toward mothers and children's weight.

Keywords: attitude, child's weight, complementary feeding, IYCF, knowledge.



CHILDREN'S FEELINGS IN THE ISOLATION ROOM DURING COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION

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Abstract

Handling of confirmed COVID-19 pediatric patients who have symptoms is carried out by undergoing isolation, this causes an unpleasant impact for pediatric patients. In the isolation room, children experiencing 'a roller coaster' feeling due to the separation from their family and their normal surroundings. This study aimed to explore deeper children's feelings when they were hospitalized in the isolation room due to COVID-19 positive. A qualitative research design with a phenomenological study approach was used and in-depth online interviews were conducted with 10 children who have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 and were being treated in the hospital isolation room in two big cities in Sumatra. Seven themes were identified from the data, namely 1) Children's emotional condition when they found out positive confirmation of COVID-19; 2) Children have ways to relieve boredom and discomfort with some activities during isolation; 3) Children adapt easily when undergoing isolation in hospital; and 4) Happy response when swab results are negative and are allowed to go home. These themes describe children's adaptation process through the feelings they have mentioned to the researcher. This study recommends that the hospital needs to develop its facilities to support children's activities during isolation, and nurses to further improve therapeutic communication with pediatric patients.

Keywords: child, COVID-19, feeling, isolation room.



THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BRUSHING HABITS AND CARIOGENIC SNACK FOOD CONSUMPTION WITH THE EVENT OF DENTAL CARRIES IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AT SDN SUBANGJAYA 2, SUKABUMI CITY

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Abstract

Background: Dental caries is an infectious disease that damages tooth structure, this disease causes cavities. **Research Objectives:** To determine the relationship between toothbrushing habits and consumption of cariogenic snacks with the incidence of dental caries in SDN Subangjaya 2 Sukabumi City. **Research Method :** This type of descriptive analytic correlation with cross sectional study approach. **Population and Research Sample:** students in grades 3 to 6 at SDN Subangjaya 2 Sukabumi City were 87 students and a sample of 56 people. Data on the habit of brushing teeth and consumption of cariogenic snacks with dental caries were collected using questionnaires and observation sheets. **Research Results:** The results of the Chi-Square statistical test show that the p value is 0.00 where $p < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant relationship between tooth brushing habits and the incidence of dental caries in school-age children. 00 where $p < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant relationship between the consumption of cariogenic snacks and the incidence of dental caries in school-age children. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between the habit of brushing teeth and consumption of cariogenic snacks with the incidence of dental caries in school-age children at SDN Subangjaya 2 Sukabumi City. **Suggestion:** Increase teacher interest in health promotion efforts for grade 3-6 students in an effort to improve health, especially oral teeth.

Keywords: Tooth brushing habits, cariogenic snacks, dental caries.



HOSPITAL TO HOME TRANSITION OPTIMIZING PREMATURE INFANT'S ENVIRONMENT INTERVENTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Preterm infants had a greater risk of rehospitalization and feeding problems related to prematurity and maternal self-efficacy despite having undergone discharge planning programs. Many studies have been conducted to obtain evidence of the effectiveness of discharge planning interventions for premature infants including hospital interventions to Home Transition Optimizing Premature Infant's Environment (H-HOPE) but there is still morbidity and mortality post-hospitalization. Thus, a systematic review of the results of H-HOPE research has been conducted so far. **Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the results of previous research on the H-HOPE program and its impact on mothers and premature infants.

Methods: six data base: EBSCo Host, JSTOR, ProQuest, Science Direct, Scopus, and Google Scholar was used to search literature with the keyword premature AND H-HOPE AND NICU

Results: A total of 1393 articles were identified and 12 studies were included. H-HOPE effect on weight gain, feeding, mother-preterm infant dyad interaction, chronic illness, cost, and physiologic adaptation. **Conclusion:** we suggest conducting the H-HOPE program as discharge planning preterm infant

Keywords: H-HOPE program; discharge planning; preterm infant



TRACK 4 COMMUNITY NURSING

SELF INTEGRATION OF HYPERTENSIVE CLIENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has identified hypertension as a comorbid disease that worsens the prognosis of COVID-19. Hypertensive clients are required to apply a healthy lifestyle as part of the integration of hypertension self-management, including diet, physical activity, stress management, self-efficacy, and smoking cessation. However, hypertensive clients have not been able to maintain this behavior. The purpose of the study was to identify the self-integration of hypertensive clients during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research design used a cross sectional approach to 144 hypertensive clients who were registered and visited the Public Health Center, selected using systematic random sampling. The self-integration of hypertensive clients was measured using the Hypertension Self-Management Behavior Questionnaire (HSMBQ). The results of the study identified that around 70.1% of hypertensive clients had self-integration in the sufficient category (score 33.79-41.49 out of a total of 52). For each component of self-integration, the proportion of hypertensive clients who have sufficient category is identified: 70.1% of clients on hypertension diet, 66.7% of clients on stress management, and 61.1% of clients on self-efficacy; poor behavior 72.9% of clients on physical activity; and good behavior 93.8% of clients on smoking cessation. The COVID-19 pandemic situation also contributes to efforts to maintain the self-integration of hypertension clients. Public health nurses are expected to provide support for hypertensive clients' efforts to maintain health in the form of optimizing services and care by utilizing various media. The availability of information technology-based services can be an option to increase access to health services for non-communicable diseases.

Keywords: COVID-19, hypertension, self-integration



FAMILY BELIEFS DAN COMMUNICATION ON STUNTING REFLECTS FAMILY RESILIENCE AGAINST STUNTING INTODDLERS IN DEPOK CITY, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Background: The prevalence of stunting in children under five in the last 10 years shows that there has been no significant change. Although there has been a decrease in the percentage of stunting, Indonesia is still below the SDG's target set by WHO and is one of the countries with a high prevalence of stunting. Stunting is influenced by family and household factors, namely the role of other family members besides mothers such as fathers and grandmothers who have a big role in fulfilling young children nutrition. The role of the family to fill the nutritional needs of young children can be seen from the resilience of the family. Family plays a role in the nutritional parenting factor especially the inadequate feeding, that can lead malnutrition during the first 2 years of life. **Methods:** This qualitative phenomenological study aimed to explore family resilience in fulfilling nutrition for stunting children under five years. This study involved in-depth interviews with family of stunting children under 5 years of age (n = 23). The data were transcribed and analyzed thematically used Colaizzi method. **Results:** Findings reveal that family resilience seen from components of family resilience as well as belief systems which included: Family believe the causes of stunting due to heredity, Family belief that stunting can be changed/"cured", Cultural values still influence family beliefs. Other components as organizational processes included; moral support and lacking the involvement roles of other family members. Last component is communication /problem solving included: Lack of communication between family members in discussing stunting in young children. **Conclusion:** The wrong belief system and lack of communication in the family can result in a lack of family resilience so that it can impact on the family's lack of understanding about stunting in young children.

Keywords: Stunting, Family Resilience, Young children, Inadequate Feeding



INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATING EXPERIENCE IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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Abstract

Interprofessional Collaborating Experience in Primary Health Care. Health demands in primary health care are increasingly complex. However, management of primary health care that apply a cross-professional approach has not yet an option, although collaboration is principle and strategy for community nursing interventions. **Objective:** The study identified interprofessional collaborating practice within family health care. **Method:** The study applied a descriptive phenomenological design based on the experience of 5 nurses, 11 general practitioners, and 6 midwives that met the criteria of at least 6 months as team of family service program management. Informants were selected purposively from 53 candidates who expressed their willingness to participate voluntarily. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews. Data processing and analysis were carried out simultaneously according to the Colaizi stages. Data saturation reached after the 22nd informant, they are in the adult group with an age range of 27-35 years and have 1-5 years working experience. The validity of the data is carried out according to the criteria of credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability. **Results:** The study identified eight themes: perceptions of collaboration; teamwork mechanism; internal barriers of selfish character, external barriers of the limitation of support and facilitation; dynamic strong team, team strengthening, integration, and program socialization as expectations. **Conclusion:** The implementation of interprofessional collaborating practices needs to be based on the correct understanding, arrangement of mechanisms, support, and facilitation of implementation. The existence of guidelines for the implementation of interprofessional collaboration can be a solution for better service practices. **Keywords:** family, interprofessional collaboration, primary health care



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG ELDERLY IN COMMUNITY DWELLING AT EAST COST MALAYSIA

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Abstract

The increasing elderly population globally is likely to increase mental health problems such as depression evidenced by increasing prevalence. The elderly is vulnerable to depression due to various factor but is often undertreated. The purpose of this study is to determine the associated factors of depression among the elderly in community-dwelling in East Cost, Malaysia. A cross-sectional was conducted in multi-layered stratified for area sampling in Terengganu. The 240 participants were randomly, interviewed-based questionnaire, to obtain sociodemographic data, Geriatric Depression Scale, Elderly Cognitive Assessment Questionnaire (ECAQ), The University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), Barthel Modified Index, Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality and The Duke University Religion Index (DUREL). The prevalence of depressive symptoms was determined as 24.6%. The multivariable logistic regression model revealed that single elderly (aOR = 4.42; CI = 1.22; 15.96), poor social support (aOR = 3.06; CI = 1.18; 7.93), loneliness aOR = 21.11; CI = 9.87;45.18), impaired functional status aOR = 3.39; CI =1.22; 9.39), impaired instrumental functional aOR = 6.09; CI = 1.95; 19.0) and elderly with asthma aOR =14.14; CI =2.83;70.5) were associated with depression symptoms among elderly. There are clear associations of depression with marital status, social support, loneliness, daily functional and instrumental functional in this population. Therefore, screening the elderly for primary care is help in the early detection of depression and developing a community-based intervention in psychological aspect are needed to address the likely drivers of depression in the elderly.

KEYWORD: aging, community-dwelling, depression, elderly, factor, mental health



SMOKING AMONG ADOLESCENT AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN RURAL AREA

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Abstract

Introduction: Smoking among adolescents is among the major health related issue in Malaysia. Multiple studies have been done regarding smoking among adolescents. However, limited information is available regarding recent smoking rates and its correlates among adolescents in rural area, especially focusing in the FELDA settlement area. **Objectives:** This study aimed to determine the percentage of adolescent smokers among high school students, to examine the level of nicotine dependence among high school students who smoke and to study the association between sociodemographic data and smoking status among high school students. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was conducted at one of the high schools located in the rural area located in Felda Keratong, Bandar Tun Abdul Razak, Pahang, Malaysia. Convenience sampling method was used to select the sample and 113 respondents were involved in the study. The data was analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics 22. **Result:** The result showed that the prevalence of adolescent smokers among the high school students were quite high (25.7%). Among the adolescent smokers, 65.5% of them has low nicotine dependence and 34.5% has moderate nicotine dependence. Also, 21.4% of them have admitted that they had tried other substances or drugs other than cigarettes. Peer pressure was the major factor to smoke (69.0%), followed by curiosity (27.6%) and smoking family member's influence, stress or tension and others with 3.4% each. **Recommendation:** These findings can contribute in identifying and implementing effective interventions in the future.

Keywords: Adolescents, Factor, High school students, Nicotine dependence, Rural, Smoking



TRACK 5 ONCOLOGY NURSING

THE EFFECT OF COMBINATION OF SELF SELECTED INDIVIDUAL MUSIC THERAPY AND AROMATHERAPY ON CANCER PATIENTS WITH PAIN

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Pain and discomfort are often felt in cancer patients. This has an impact on the quality of life of the sufferer. Handling using pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapies is needed to overcome this. Non-pharmacological therapies that can be applied are Self Selected Individual Music Therapy and aromatherapy. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Self Selected Individual Music Therapy and aromatherapy on cancer patients with pain. The design of this study was quasi-experimental with a pre-post-test only design approach with a control group on 44 respondents, which were divided into 22 respondents in the control group and 22 respondents in the intervention group. The results of the statistical test showed that there was a significant difference after offering Self Selected Individual Music Therapy and aromatherapy to reduce pain with p value <0.0001 ($\alpha=0.05$) and comfort p value <0.0001 ($\alpha=0.05$). Self Selected Individual Music Therapy and aromatherapy are a combination of non-pharmacological therapies that can be used to reduce pain and increase the comfort of cancer patients.

Keywords: Self Selected Individual Music Therapy, aromatherapy, music therapy, pain, cancer



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF TESTICULAR CANCER AND TESTICULAR SELF-EXAMINATION AMONG NON-HEALTH SCIENCES MALE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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Abstract

Knowledge, attitude and practice of testicular cancer and testicular self-examination among non-health sciences male undergraduate students. Testicular cancer (TCa) is not a prevalent cancer worldwide but common among men in some countries. In Malaysia, the incidence and late detection of TCa are increasing with young adult as susceptible population. Testicular self-examination (TSE) is among the tools that can detect TCa early. The practice of TSE among university students worldwide are disappointing. In Malaysia, the awareness on TCa and TSE among university students is underreported. This study aimed to identify the level of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP), and their associations among non-health sciences male undergraduate students in International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). A cross-sectional study was conducted among 253 eligible respondents who were recruited using stratified random sampling. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect the KAP data on TCa and TSE. The descriptive data were presented in frequency and percentage. The associations between the variables were analysed using Chi-square test. The analysis showed that majority of respondents have poor knowledge (53.4%), unfavorable attitude (53%) and not practicing TSE (76.7%). Further analysis on association showed that these variables were significantly associated with each other ($p < 0.05$). The analysis also showed a significant association between knowledge and history of testicular abnormalities ($p < 0.05$), as well as practice and source of information ($p < 0.05$). The study successfully identified the level of KAP on TCa and TSE, and their associations among non-health sciences male undergraduate students in IIUM. This study provides a preliminary result on importance of promoting TSE among university students in reducing the incidence of TCa.

Keywords: Cancer, Self-Examination, Students, Testicular, Universities



EXPERIENCES OF INDONESIAN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER IN MANAGING THEIR PAIN

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Abstract

Pain is one of the symptoms of cancer patients. Although not all cancer patients have pain, most advanced cancer patients experience pain. Inadequate pain management will have impacts on quality of life. Pain has been managed, but the patients have not adequately received it. These causes patients to find for different treatments to manage their pain so that patients might have different experiences with managing pain. The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of patient with breast cancer in managing pain. This study was a qualitative phenomenology. Fifteen participants were selected using purposive sampling and interviewed with semi-structure questions. The four themes emerged from this study: the experience during pain, the meaning of pain, the effort to control pain, and the patient's views and expectation of nursing. This result describes the phenomena that will use to develop cancer pain management nursing model.

Keywords: pain, cancer pain, breast cancer, cancer pain experience, pain experience, pain management.



EARLY DECISIONS ABOUT BREAST CANCER TREATMENT: PERSPECTIVES FROM WOMEN AND FAMILY MEMBERS

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Abstract

Early decisions about breast cancer treatment: perspectives from patients and family members. Conventional or hospital treatment such as surgery, chemotherapy or radiotherapy is widely recommended by health care providers for treating breast cancer. However, there is an inadequate understanding of early decisions about conventional treatment in Malaysia. This study aimed to explore the early decisions about breast cancer treatment among the women and their family members. Purposive and snowball sampling were applied, and 28 participants were recruited in this study. The participants took part in in-depth, face-to-face, and audio-recorded one-time interviews. All of the interviews were subsequently transcribed verbatim and analysed using narrative analysis. Two themes were identified regarding early decisions about breast cancer treatment: 1) Women and family members who accepted conventional treatment immediately and 2) Women and family members who refused immediate conventional treatment. This study discovered that some women and family members agreed to undergo conventional treatment immediately while others were refused. Healthcare staffs can support women who refused the treatment for breast cancer by educating them regarding the conventional treatment. This can be achieved by proving accurate knowledge about treatment, addressing fears related to treatment, emotional support, and by encouraging open communication about the reasons for refused conventional treatment.

Keywords: treatment, breast cancer, women, family members



CAREGIVER'S PERCEPTION ABOUT CAREGIVER BURDEN EXPERIENCE CARING FOR CANCER PATIENTS

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Abstract

The caregiver burden is an important factor that must be considered in providing the needs of cancer patients. The caregiver burden does not only have an impact on the caregiver, but also has a negative impact on the health of cancer patients. This study to explore the caregiver's perception about caregiver's burden experience in caring for cancer patients at a hospital in Palangka Raya. This study was a qualitative study with a phenomenological descriptive approach of eleven caregiver experiences who provide care for cancer patients. The data collection was conducted through the interview method in the hospital consultation room, participants was selected used inclusion criteria of informal caregiver. The results of this study are various perceived problems caregiver of financial burden, social burden, physical burden and psychological stress burden. Limited health services and facilities of health facilities, nursing service problem and technical problem service. Coping caregivers in managing the perceived burden of rest the body and mind, divide time and responsibility, health insurance and social support. The conclusion is the caregivers burden for cancer patients raises various problems they feel and the coping mechanisms used to overcome them. This study can be used as a reference for oncology nurses to giving psychoeducational interventions in providing nursing care for cancer patients by considering the caregiver burden for cancer patients. This study recommends further study related to the caregiver's experience of caring for patients with a specific cancer diagnosis.

Keywords: Burden, Cancer, Informal Caregiver



TRACK 6 MANAGEMENT NURSING

EXPERIENCE OF HEALTH WORKERS IN IMPROVING PATIENT SAFETY IN HOSPITALS THROUGH INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION

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Abstrack

Background: Patient safety is a global problem because patient safety incidents that occur are estimated at 134 million incidents due to unsafe care and 2.6 million causing deaths. Indonesia recorded a patient safety incident rate of 23.5%, so to minimize this condition, it is necessary to implement interprofessional collaboration. **Objective:** To identify the experience of health workers in improving patient safety in hospitals through interprofessional collaboration. **Method:** The method in this research is a qualitative design with a descriptive interpretive approach. **Results:** There were 8 (eight) themes that show the experience of health workers in improving patient safety in hospitals through interprofessional collaboration including understanding health workers in improving patient safety, implementing patient safety for health workers in interprofessional collaboration, management support hospitals, barriers and expectations of health workers. **Conclusion:** The experience of health workers on the implementation of patient safety in hospitals through interprofessional collaboration, namely identifying actions in providing services with uniform documentation and also coordinating actions according to SOPs, creating communication according to SBAR, joint commitment in providing services in hospitals, improving drug safety, CPPT, uniform training in hospitals, reducing barriers in both personal and management services, awareness, interest and motivation from each profession, facilities that support the implementation of patient safety, creating a culture of patient safety with an open and transparent system, monitoring evaluation regularity, facilitating staff and available facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: Interprofessional collaboration, patient safety, hospital, experience of health workers



Work Comfort during Covid-19 Pandemic from Nurse's Perspective

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Abstract

Background: Work discomfort can be experienced by nurses when nursing care for patients in a working environment during the Covid-19 pandemic. Work discomfort from fatigue, stress and anxiety of the risk being infected of Covid-19 affect the ability of nurses in carrying out their duties to care Covid-19 patients.

Objectives: This study aimed to identify the experience and expectations of nurse's work comfort during pandemic Covid-19 in hospital.

Methods: Qualitative interpretative descriptive design was employed. Purposive sampling was used to recruit 21 nurses in Covid-19 units. Data was collected using focus group discussion then interpreted and analyzed with thematic content analysis.

Results: This study found five themes: (1) Understanding the nurse's work comfort was described as a sense of security not contracting disease, calm, not tired and comfortable in the work environment; (2) Feeling hot of wearing hazmat, unsafe environment, fear of transmitting, sadness and stress are factors that affect the nurses' work comfort; (3) Implement standard operating procedures, getting vaccinated, support each other and believe God's protection is a nurse's internal and external coping mechanism; (4) Nurse leader support needed in the form of an open attitude, empathy, appreciation, adequate human resources and work facilities; (5) Modifications using technological approach was needed in the work environment for nurses work comfort.

Conclusions: Work comfort was important need among nurses to support their performance of providing optimal care and services. This finding emphasized the need of nurse leader and management support. Study also recommended that modifying the work environment with a technological approach are needed to support nurse's work comfort in Covid-19 units.

Keywords: Covid-19, nurse, working environment, work comfort.



NURSE' JOB SATISFACTION TOWARD THE USING OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGY: A SURVEY STUDY

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Abstract

Background: The development of innovative health technology is continuously needed by health workers, including nurses. However, the demand for quality care in maintaining patient safety through the use of technology is still an issue, thereby affecting the achievement of nurse job satisfaction. **Purpose:** This study aims to describe the job satisfaction of nurses through the use of health technology. **Methods:** This is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design, which was carried out on 172 nurses in a hospital. The samples were selected using the purposive sampling method, and data was collected with a questionnaire.

Results: A total of 33.1% of the participants were between the age of 26-31 years, while 90.1% were females. Furthermore, 54.1% were still running a Diploma in Nursing, and 23.1% were certified nurses. The maximum length of work was > 10 years as a direct patient caregiver. This study showed that 40.1% of the participants were satisfied with the use of health technology, while 59.9% were less satisfied. There was also a significant relationship between education level, work position, and nurse satisfaction ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: Based on the results, the majority of the nurses were still dissatisfied with the use of health technology. The role of the room manager includes supporting, motivating, and providing self-awareness for them about the technology to save time, make communication more effective, facilitate nursing care, and improve patient safety. The manager is also in charge of implementing technological innovations that are easy to use.

Keywords: Nurse, Job Satisfaction, Health Technology



“I COULDN'T PAY IT ALL BY MYSELF ” : A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF FINANCIAL BURDEN RELATED TREATMENT AMONG BREAST CANCER SURVIVOR

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Abstract

“I Couldn't Pay It All By Myself ” : A Phenomenological Study of Financial Burden Related Treatment Among Breast Cancer Survivor. Cancer treatment requires good financial support through the health insurance. In fact, not all cancer treatment can be covered by health insurance. Actually, a good quality of breast cancer survivor's life needs a good financial prosperity. The aim of this study was to provide a greater understanding of the financial burden experienced by breast cancer survivors. This study was an interpretative phenomenological study. Participants in this study were 15 breast cancer survivors. Data were collected by semi-structured interviews. There were two themes identified as financial burdens “What I still need to think about is how to make enough money for my daily necessities” and “I couldn't pay for everything all by myself. I just need financial help if someone gives me”. The needs of breast cancer survivors in Indonesia tend to focus on financial support for their cancer treatment payment and cost living. According to the study finding, breast cancer survivors need financial support to pay their accommodation while conducting cancer treatment and cost living payment because they could not pay all of treatment by them self especially if it was not covered by health insurance. Participants are also have to work to fulfill their needs, but sometimes it's not enough. This study provides government new insights into the experiences of Indonesian breast cancer survivors about their financial burden experience so that financial problems can be solved to improve the quality of life for breast cancer survivors.

Keywords: Breast cancer, cancer survivors, financial burden



“WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT ME”: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Balinese women are known as strong women to conduct their roles as mothers, workers, and their obligations in society. The experience of breast cancer has a negative impact on their role, which can be exacerbated by the stigma they get from society. The purpose of this study was to provide a greater understanding of the stigma experienced by breast cancer survivors. This study used a qualitative interpretative phenomenology design. Semi-structured interviews were conducted from March to June 2022 among 14 women with breast cancer survivors. This study identified a main theme about the need to address society's stigmatization of breast cancer survivors. Participants said that there is still a strong negative stigma attached to women who suffered from breast cancer, such as being considered not to have a long life, as a person who suffers a lot, as family's ill-fated, as someone who has bad luck, and as an imperfect woman. According to the result, the stigmas were affected breast cancer survivor's life whereas they only wanted to move on to a normal life, as common with other people in society. Society's stigma about cancer survivors has caused survivors to feel hopeless and afraid to conduct restaging. Therefore, the role of oncology nurses and other professionals is needed to understand the unmet needs of breast cancer survivors, especially to adapt to the stigma of cancer survivors, in order to increase survival rates after cancer treatment in Indonesia.

Keywords: Breast cancer; survivors; stigmas



TRACK 7 MATERNITY NURSING

SELF-EFFICACY OF OBESE WOMEN IN MODIFYING LIFESTYLE AND MAINTAINING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOR AT MINANGKABAU: QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To explore the self-efficacy of obese women in modifying lifestyle and maintaining reproductive health behavior. The result from this research to support health professionals in their healthcare intervention for obese women. **Design:** A qualitative descriptive study. **Methods:** the study took in an online setting because of Covid-19 pandemic. Online Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and semi-structures interviews were conducted with 25 obese women between April and July 2022. Interviews explored lifestyle of obese women and their self-efficacy to modifying lifestyle and maintaining reproductive health behavior. Reflexive thematic analysis was used to analyses the data. **Result:** obese women described the healthy lifestyle can be achieved by healthy diet and exercise but their self-efficacy is low to modifying and maintaining reproductive health behavior. This makes it difficult to change eating habits, especially avoiding food with coconut milk that has become a culture in Minangkabau. In addition, physical activity carried out in the form of daily activities at home and work, is still not regular in doing sports. The lifestyle that is currently applied has an impact on physical and psychological health such as difficulty actively moving, menstrual disorders and feelings of shame with a large body shape. **Conclusion:** Efforts to change the lifestyle of obese women in minangkabau have a cultural approach to be able to reduce farm food, create a society that is actively moving and exercising diligently. **Impact:** this study provides a description of the key, strategies that can be used by health professionals to improve the healthy lifestyle for obese women by modifying health behaviors. Proper nutrition and weight control to prevent diseases are linked to one's beliefs. People who believe that are capable of achieving a specific goal can make their own choices, pursue a 'healthy' lifestyle and resist temptations.

Keyword: life-style, nutrition, physical activity, self-efficacy, qualitative study



NURSING INTERVENTION TO FULFILL PSYCHOSOCIAL NEEDS OF GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER SURVIVORS: A SYSTEMATIC MIXED STUDIES REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Psychosocial needs are one of the unmet needs of gynecological cancer survivors. Various nursing interventions were developed to solve these problems.

Purpose: This systematic study aims to explore various interventions developed to meet the psychosocial needs of gynecologic cancer survivors. **Methods:** This research is a systematic review of various electronic databases, namely EBSCO, Pubmed, Science Direct, ProQuest, Scopus, and Wiley Online. The keywords used in the article search strategy are *intervention*, "AND" *psychosocial needs*, "AND" *gynecological cancer*, "AND" *survivors*. The inclusion criteria for articles in this systematic review are English research articles published between January 2012-August 2022. A systematic review was made using the PRISMA procedure and testing the risk of bias using the RoBVis Tool. **Results:** The number of articles included in this study was ten articles. There are seven articles with an RCT design, two papers with a quasi-experimental design, and one article with a qualitative design. Some interventions developed are psychological or psycho-oncology therapy, counselling, laughter and music therapy, psychoeducation, person-centered intervention and home-based physical activity intervention. These interventions can reduce anxiety, depression, and psychological stress and improve treatment readiness and quality of life for gynecological cancer survivors. **Conclusion:** Nursing interventions that focus on meeting the psychosocial needs of gynecologic cancer survivors need to optimize treatment outcomes and the survivor's quality of life holistically.

Keywords: gynecology; need; psychosocial; survivor; systematic review.



**DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE-BASED INTERVENTION MODEL (IBB)
THROUGH FAMILY EMPOWERMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON INFANT WEIGHT
AND PERCEPTION OF BREASTFEEDING ADEQUACY OF MOTHER POST
SECCIO CAESAREA**

Tri Budiati

The breastfeeding rate in several regions in Indonesia is still below the national breastfeeding coverage rate, the low rate of breastfeeding coverage is also influenced by the condition of the mother after childbirth, especially in mothers with cesarean section (SC). Post-SC mothers experience delays in stimulation of the hormone oxytocin because breastfeeding is slow due to postoperative pain. Another thing that affects breastfeeding is that the support from people around has a very big influence on the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding. Habits and recommendations from the closest people and the lack of support from partners also affect exclusive breastfeeding for post-cesarean mothers. The purpose of this study was to identify the effectiveness of the culture-based intervention model (IBB) through family empowerment and its effect on perceptions of breast milk adequacy and post-SC mother's newborn weight. This study uses an operational research design through 3 (three) stages of research, namely stage I: Identification of cultural problems by using mixed quantitative and qualitative research methods. Phase II is the model development phase based on the results of phase I, expert input and literature study. Phase III is the testing phase of the model and 6 (six) modules that have been produced from phase II. The results of the third stage of the study showed that there was a significant difference between the perception of breast milk adequacy and changes in the weight of newborns in the intervention group after being given IBB compared to the control group. IBB was also proven to be able to increase the odds by 2.53 times on the perception that breastfeeding was very sufficient after controlling for myths and family support. This model can be replicated in other places by adapting to local cultural conditions and can be disseminated to other health workers and students of nursing education institutions.

Keywords: Culture-Based Intervention Model, Family Empowerment, Cesarean Section, Perception of Breastfeeding Adequacy, Baby Weight



BELIEF IN KARMA PHALA: SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES OF BALINESE WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER

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Abstract

Beliefs in Karma Phala: Spiritual Experiences of Balinese Women with Breast Cancer. Spirituality plays an essential role in health care and has become a main component of holistic care in nursing. It comprises of a value system and beliefs. Spirituality tends to focus on one's well-being rather than themselves, and grows from the cultural roots of someone's life. The purpose of this study is to explore spiritual experiences among Balinese women suffering from breast cancer. This study used a qualitative descriptive phenomenology design. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 Balinese women with breast cancer. The inclusion criteria of this study are defined as follows: 1) Balinese Hindu women and are part of the Balinese ethnic group; 2) Balinese women suffering from all stages of breast cancer; 3) Participants have undergone care and treatment (surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation) at RSUP Sanglah, Denpasar. This study found that participants held the main spiritual belief of *karma phala*. *Karma phala* is the fundamental belief in Hinduism which defines the law of cause and effect on someone's behavior. The conclusion of this study is Balinese women believe that their breast cancer experience was the impact of actions in their past life. The implication of this study is to emphasize the importance of addressing women's spiritual concerns by focusing on cultural differences in order to provide holistic patient-centered care. This study recommends conducting further study related to the experiences of Balinese women as well as Balinese culture-based intervention in particular.

Keywords: Balinese women, breast cancer, karma phala, spirituality, value and belief



SELF-EFFICACY RELATED TO SELF-MANAGEMENT OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Breast cancer patients with various characteristics must have self-confidence and good self-management, so that they can continue their quality of life. The purpose of this study was identified the relationship between self-efficacy and self-management on breast cancer patients at Dharmas Cancer Hospital Jakarta. This study used an analytical description method with a cross sectional approach. Sampling technique was used purposive sampling with number of sample 108 respondents. Data was analyzed by using logistic regression show that there was a significant relationship between self-efficacy and self-management of breast cancer patients ($p=0.001$) after controlling of various factor such as stage, psychological factors and social support. The results of this study showed that the Odds Ratio (OR) of self-efficacy was 16,713 (95% CI: 4,424; 63,137), social support Odds Ratio (OR) was 4,968 (95% CI: 1,785; 13,831), and the stage with Odds Ratio (OR) was 0.190 (95% CI: 0.044; 0.820). Researchers recommended that the nursing services facilities can continue research by focusing on developing interventions to improve and maintain self-management behavior.

Keywords: Social Support, Self-Efficacy, Self-management, Breast Cancer



ABSTRACT 2nd DAY



TRACK 1 MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONTINUOUS SELF-CARE MODEL ON THE SELF-CARE ABILITY OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS

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Abstract

Physical and emotional problems that persist after acute coronary syndrome (ACS) are becoming predictors of self-care adherence, morbidity and mortality of acute coronary syndrome patients. This study aims to identify the effectiveness of the continuous self-care model on the self-care ability. This is a quasi-experimental study, pre-post test with control, involved 84 patients following acute coronary syndrome and allocated into intervention (n=42) and control (n=42) groups. The continuous self-care model was implemented in intervention group during 8 weeks, while the usual care was applied in control group. Self-care ability using self-care coronary heart disease inventory was measured before and after the intervention. The result showed there was no significant difference between the two groups in all sub-dimensions of the self-care ability before the intervention ($p > 0.05$). After the intervention, there was significant difference between the two groups ($p < 0.05$) in all sub-dimensions of the self-care ability (maintenance, monitoring & management and confidence). The continuous self-care model can be considered as a method to improve self-care ability among patients following acute coronary syndrome.

Keywords: acute coronary syndrome, self-care ability, the continuous self-care model



ETHICAL ISSUES FRAMEWORK IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MALAYSIA: A REVIEW

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Abstract

Ethical Issues Framework In Intensive Care Unit During Covid-19 Pandemic In Malaysia, A Review: COVID-19 pandemic is likely to put healthcare professionals worldwide in an unprecedented situation, having to make impossible decisions and work under extreme pressure. These decisions may include allocating scant resources to equally needy patients, balancing their own physical and mental healthcare needs with those to family and friends and providing care for severely unwell patients with constrained or inadequate resources, especially in Intensive Care setting. During pandemic, nurses experience sudden changes include the ethical aspect, process of work and decision making. Therefore, this review was performed to provide an overview on ethical issue framework used in Intensive Care setting during COVID-19 pandemic.. The objectives of this literature review is to find out or to know the available and existing framework used in ICU setting when dealing with decision making act involving nurses. In this review, a total of 45 articles included in this writing and being reviewed systematically using CAPS tools. In this study, the words AND” and “OR”used to combine the keyword of nurse, ethical issues in ICU, ethical framework in ICU during covid-19 pandemic in Malaysia, Novel coronavirus, COVID-19, nCoV, ethics in nursing, Islamic ethical framework, icu nurses and Decision making among nurses.After reviewed the article, it is found that most of the ethical issues experienced by the nurses during pandemic include safety of nurses, allocation of scarce resources and nurse-patient-family relationship. In order to assist in decision making in ICU for nurses, most of the study stated some of the framework available which are SBAR (Situation, Background, Assessment, and Recommendation), Framework for Thinking Ethically, Dignity Enhancing Care Framework, SOFA (The Sequential Organ Failure Assessment and CFS (Clinical Frailty Scale). All these framework are some of the well-known framework that used by the nurses and physician when act of decision making needed. In Malaysia, there are some of the ethical judgement that involving Islamic view. These issues include termination of pregnancy, euthanasia, do not resuscitate order (DNR) and organ donation. However, the Islamic ethical framework the specifically used for decision making in ICU during pandemic not being used widely or nurses unaware of presence of this framework. Thus, this study can highlighted the ethical issues in ICU and the available framework that can be used by the nurses in ICU during COVID-19 pandemic.



IDENTIFICATIONS OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG ADULTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS WITH CHRONIC COMPLICATIONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND NARRATIVE SYNTHESIS

Dikha Ayu Kurnia, Pradana Soewondo, Dewi Irawaty, Jahja Umar, Debie Dahlia

Abstract

Background: Chronic complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus are the leading causes of global disease burden both physical and psychological. There are insufficient and inconsistent data of self-consciousness of person with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) with chronic complications on their health status. Self-consciousness requires awareness of sources of information and the ability to assess the possibility within oneself of experiencing error immunity through misidentification. Understanding self-consciousness among adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus is important to optimize health prevention and complied with diabetes self-management in the long term. **Objective:** To systematically review and synthesize self-consciousness among adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus and identify self-consciousness during the journey of diabetes who experienced acute and chronic complications. **Design:** Five databases were systematically searched from inception to May 2022 and findings from included studies were synthesized. **Results:** Thirty-seven papers met eligibility criteria comprising qualitative and quantitative studies. Self-consciousness among adults identified as needed by person with type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic complications. There are 2 themes, namely 1) the characteristics of self-consciousness among adults with T2DM and 2) Coping with diabetes and handling the disease. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Adults identified aspect of self-consciousness in acute complications and chronic complications as a journey with diabetes, including their ability to do their self-management to get their optimize blood sugar. The absence of a direct and continuous partnership between health professionals and persons with T2DM makes the identification of self-consciousness among diabetes mellitus type 2 unmeasured.



The Implementation of Code Blue by Nurses as First Responders In Outpatient And Inpatient Rooms at Malang Indonesia Hospital

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Abstract

In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (IHCA) is a frequent occurrence that necessitates prompt and appropriate assistance to improve survival rates. Nurses in regular care rooms and outpatients are expected to be first responders to IHCA until an activated hospital code blue team arrives. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of code blue response by nurses in outpatient and hospital inpatient rooms in Malang. This is a quantitative study that uses observational methods with a cross-sectional approach comprising 109 inpatient and outpatient care room nurses from 9 hospitals in Malang. The implementation of code blue was measured by a simulated case of adult cardiac arrest in a hospital inpatient room. The nurses involved were 67.0% female, where the majority have a D3 education qualification (57.7%), with more than ten years of working experience (45%). Furthermore, 83.5% of nurses work in regular care rooms and 16.5% come from outpatient rooms. The results showed that the implementation of code blue by nurses in regular care and inpatient rooms was 66.7% and 65.9%, respectively in the insufficient categories. In addition, the Mann-Whitney U test obtained a p-value of 0.929, indicating that there was no significant difference in the implementation of code blue that occurred in the inpatient and outpatient rooms. Further studies were recommended to observe code blue events directly and take samples with balanced proportions.

Keywords: Code blue, nurses, outpatient, inpatient



EXPLORING COPING EXPERIENCES OF PATIENTS WITH KIDNEY FAILURE ON REGULAR HAEMODIALYSIS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS, MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Exploring Coping Experiences Of Patients With Kidney Failure On Regular Haemodialysis In Private Hospitals, Malaysia. Chronic kidney disease is a major global public health issue in Malaysia due to increased mortality and morbidity. Although hemodialysis extends patients' lives, it is restrictive and causes physical, psychological, economic, and social problems. This study aimed to explore the lived and coping experiences of kidney failure patients receiving regular hemodialysis in three private hospitals in Malaysia. The study used a hermeneutic phenomenological design to derive common meaning from participants' perceptions and lived experiences. A kidney failure patient sample of 15 was interviewed semi-structured using a semi-structured interview guide. An interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was used to analyse the data. Patients with kidney failure reported emotional distress, life limitations, financial burdens, knowledge deficits, and varying perceptions of the hemodialysis machine. Acceptance, seeking treatment, financial assistance, and social support were coping strategies for kidney failure patients. In addition, it was identified that kidney failure patients used unique coping strategies such as turning to religion, applying massage and using clothes to conceal the impact of hemodialysis on their bodies, which is not comprehensively discussed in published literature. The researcher recommends introducing preparatory approaches such as health education to increase kidney failure patients' understanding of the disease and coping strategies.

Keywords: Kidney failure, Hemodialysis, Hermeneutic Phenomenology, Malaysia



TRACK 2 MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

RESILIENCE IN RELATION TO ADHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Resilience in Relation to Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy in People Living With HIV/AIDS: A Qualitative Study. Adherence to antiretroviral therapy is a key factor in ensuring optimal health conditions and is associated with better survival rates and quality of life in people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). With the advent of antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV infection has become a chronic disease that can be controlled with medication adherence. However, in addition to having to deal with chronic disease conditions, PLWHA are also faced with numerous adversities at the individual, interpersonal, and environmental levels. These conditions can lead to poor health behaviour and adherence to ART. This study aims to identify the experience of resilience in PLWHA in relation to adherence to ART. This study used a descriptive qualitative design. Semi-structured interviews involving 10 PLWH were conducted by using a purposive sampling technique. Nonadherence to ART could be formed as unintentional and intentional. There were several factors that support in treatment resilience, including knowledge and education about ART, self-acceptance and motivation, social support, and perceived benefits and harms of the treatment. HIV/AIDS is a chronic disease and promotes the mechanism of resilience. Nurses play an important role in HIV management. Nursing interventions should specifically address to improve HIV knowledge and motivation to build resilience in order to enhance ART adherence.

Keywords: adherence, antiretroviral, HIV/AIDS, resilience



Nurse's willingness to work during pandemic COVID-19

Sri Yona

Abstract

Background: In the early pandemic of coronavirus in march 2020, health care work experience overwhelmed. Nurses, who had no experience dealing with coronavirus patient have to provide nursing care patients with COVID-19. The aim of this study was to explore experience of nursing caring for patients during pandemic , including their challenges.

Methods: The study adopted a descriptive qualitative design using Photovoice. Data was collected during pandemic, may to June 2020. Twenty one nurses who cared for Covid patients, were recruited from COVID-19 assigned hospital in cities: Jakarta, Malang, Bekasi, Bandung, Bali, Pontianak. Lampung, using purposive and snowball sampling. Data were analysed with inductive content analysis approach.

Results: several themes were generated: 1) fear of getting infected, 2) Try develop coping mechanism with situation, 3) wearing of personal protective equipment is extremely challenging , 4) having mental preparedness is essential ; 5) sincerely care for patients.

Conclusions: Planning for pandemic situation is challenges due to unpredictable event. Preparing for infection control, maintain communication with peer and prepare family is essential to have adequate support for nurses who provide care for coronavirus patients.

Keywords: Photovoice; experience; nurses; Covid-19, fear



APPLICATION OF ROY ADAPTATION MODEL IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoarthritis is a degenerative bone disorder that is not only related to aging, but its also caused by multifactorial which involve excessive joint use, mechanical strength, joint integrity, local inflammation and possibly mechanical genetic predisposition. The incidence of hip osteoarthritis is reported to be 88 per 100,000 people per year. In 2018 cases of joint disorders including osteoarthritis in Indonesia were 713,783 with a percentage of 7.30%. Through the concept of Roy callista's adaptation theory, patients are able to find the ability to adapt physically, emotionally and socially. The aim is to directly apply Callista Roy's Adaptation theory to patients with Osteoarthritis Due Dysplasia Left Hip. **Method:** case study using a simple literature study. **Results:** case reports found adaptation modes that experienced problems include: Physiological mode (oxygenation, nutrition, elimination. Activity and rest, protection, neurological function), Role function mode. Nursing care was given for 19 days by passing 2 stages of surgery, the patient experienced optimal improvement. **Conclusion:**

Keywords: Callista Roy theory, osteoarthritis due dysplasia left Hip



DISTRESS TOLERANCE AND SPIRITUAL WELL BEING ON COMPLIANCE WITH ARV THERAPY IN PLWHA

Ramal Saputra

Abstract

One of the important factors in the success of treatment in HIV/AIDS patients is adherence to ARV therapy in PLWHA patients. The problem of compliance is still a problem whose causes are still developing today. Tolerance of distress and spiritual well-being has a very strong correlation with one's mental health which can shape the feelings of PLWHA patients to be more optimistic about a disease suffered by the patient. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between distress tolerance and spiritual well-being on ARV therapy adherence in PLWHA. This research method is a quantitative approach with a cross sectional design. The sampling technique was by consecutive sampling as many as 129 PLWHA respondents. Data analysis with simple logistic regression showed that there was a significant relationship between distress tolerance (p-value 0.000; = 0.05) and spiritual well being (p-value 0.048; = 0.05) on adherence to ARV therapy in PLWHA. The results of multiple logistic regression show that distress tolerance is the most dominant variable in this study. The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between distress tolerance and spiritual well being on ARV therapy in PLWHA.

Keyword: ARV, Distress tolerance, Spiritual well-being



ANALYZING NURSES' ACTIVITIES UTILIZE WORKLOAD INDICATOR STAFF NEED THROUGH TIME MOTION STUDY AND COMFORMITY OF NURSING DIAGNOSES

Debie Dahlia, Liya Arista, Muhammad Arza Putra, Pandan Enggarati, Erna Puspita Sari,
Hariyani Hariyani

Abstract

The Universitas Indonesia (UI) Hospital as a new health care provider, has a composition of 90% of its nurses who are fresh graduates or have less than one year of work experience due to the urgent need for a workforce— Primary Nurse (PN) and Associate Nurse (AN). Therefore, the recruitment process and employee orientation were not carried out in accordance with the policy in 2021. A descriptive analysis study is conducted by using data from time motion studies that have been carried out in the field of nursing, nursing-care-plan documents, and nursing diagnoses from electronic health records. 87 shifting observations from total sampling (N = 17, 5–PN, and 12–AN) are recorded for each activity observed in real-time from three shifts: 32-morning shifts (7.30 AM–2.30 PM), 31-afternoon shifts (2–9 PM), and 24-night shifts (8 PM–7.30 AM). Its records were classified into the list of PN and AN roles: 118 and 94 activities, respectively, into four dimensions. We found a total of 856.03 work hours, that nurses spent 48-55% of their time on direct-care interventions, mostly in hemodynamic monitoring, patient or family education, medication administering, etc. We also found a greater frequency of PN and AN roles: 322 times for ‘communication and care coordination’ and 352 times for ‘patient handover’, respectively. Moreover, the data significantly showed that fresh graduate nurses can prove their abilities to follow the idealism of nursing-care-plan practice better. A total of 126 patient-monitoring records are described from 379 patient sessions and showed the number 284 (75%) that have the suitability of nursing-care-plan and 162 (42.7%) of them declared ‘no needs for additional nursing diagnoses’ from the review of clinical nursing experts. This research is expected to be an evaluation material for both the nurse proportion system and the nurse's competency improvement in providing quality, effective and efficient nursing care.



TRACK 3 COMMUNITY AND GERIATRIC NURSING – MENTAL HEALTHNURSING

Nursing Service Model in The Nursing Home to The Elderly Quality of Life: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Data shows there is an influence on quality of life when the elderly live in a home or non-home. Institutionalization can negatively affect elderly QoL. Compared to the elderly living in the community, the quality of the elderly in institutions is relatively lower, so further studies are needed related to various models of nursing services in institutions that can improve the quality of life of the elderly. The purpose of this systematic review is to identify the effectiveness of nursing service models in the nursing home to the quality of life of the elderly. Literature searches were conducted from 2012 to 2021 from three databases (Science direct, Proquest, EBSCO). Article used with the elderly population and nurses in institutions, The keywords used in this search are "elderly* OR aged"AND" quality of life* OR well being "AND " nursing home". Identification of articles is done by PRISMA method. Based on the criteria of inclusion and exclusion there are 21 relevant articles. The analysis of the article describes the needs of nursing services that are tailored to the needs of the elderly in the home and various models of care services in the home should accommodate the various needs of the elderly by involving families and utilizing information and communication technology facilities.

Keyword: Quality of life; nursing services model; elderly; nursing homes



SI-MANTAN IS EFFECTIVE IN INCREASING THE UNDERSTANDING OF HEALTH STUDENTS IN UNDERSTANDING THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY

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Abstract

Learning media is essential in the learning process. The anatomy physiology course is the basic course for health students. The utilization of multimedia could achieve sufficient student understanding. SI-MANTAN or an Application of Introduce of Human Anatomy System is a kind of multimedia in the learning process. The study aimed to identify the influence of SI-MANTAN media on increasing the insight of health students' cognitive competence in understanding the human body's physiological anatomy. The pre-experimental study was conducted by using a one-group pretest-posttest design approach on 74 respondents who were taken by purposive sampling. They were from two private health education institutions in Pekanbaru. Bivariate analysis using paired t-test. The results showed that there was a difference between cognitive competence before (pretest) and after (posttest). The cognitive competence scores of respondents before the intervention found a mean value of 34.42, a Median of 33.33, and a deviation standard of 8,702 with a minimum score of 16.67 and a maximum value of 56.67. The cognitive competence scores of respondents after the intervention with a mean value of 58.37, a median of 58.34, and a deviation standard of 13.67 with a minimum score of 30 and a maximum score of 86.67. The paired t-test obtained a p-value of 0.000 which means that the SI-MANTAN media effectively increased the cognitive competence of health students in getting to know the physiological anatomy of the human body. This research recommends that SI-MANTAN as a multimedia-based learning media can be used in physiology anatomy courses.

Keywords: human body's physiological anatomy, multimedia, SI-MANTAN



THE EXPERIENCES OF CLIENT AND FAMILY WITH TBC IN THE MEDICATION PROGRAM

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Abstract

The Experiences of Client And Family With TBC In The Medication Program. Previous research had found many obstacles to solve TBC problems in Indonesia. The problems were related with clients' adherence and low new cases finding. This research was explored the experiences of client and family with TBC when they diagnosed and followed medication program. The purpose of this study was to identify how clients can be diagnosed with TBC and how they completed the medication. This study was qualitative descriptive interpretative research. The population were TBC clients with ongoing and lost medication program and the closest family member. The clients were under Primary Health Centre (PHC) in East Medan Timur District. Total participants were 22 persons. Ethical clearance was sought from University of Indonesia. Informed consent was taken before data collected. Data were collected by Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Thematic analyses were done to the data. The themes were: (1) clients' responsibility with the medication, (2) delayed in diagnosed and started medications, (3) support system for client and family. The main problem indicated from the finding was the delay of diagnosed and medications started. The cause of the delay came from the wrong diagnosis of the first contact health worker, long duration in laboratory result, and unclear information from the health worker. Participants had been in the worst condition when finally diagnosed. But, after they finally accept their problem, the clients and family cooperated and understood very well the importance in completing medications. The support system found were informal workers who trained by PHC. They motivated client and family to take test, and sent medications after diagnose confirmed. Introduced the TBC program to all active health workers is mandatory. All active health workers under PHC should be able to do screening and counseling to client who show TBC symptoms. Moreover, informal workers from the community are more acceptable to support client and family in completing the medications. This role should be more enhanced.

Keywords :primary health care, elimination TBC, TBC networking DOTS.



The Effectiveness of the “SUPER DEAL” Intervention An Effort to Lose Excessive Weight in Shift Workers in Karawang Manufactures

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Abstract

Background: Shift workers in manufactures are one of the groups at risk of various health problems; one of which is excessive body weight. In Indonesia, it shows that there are 32.9% of workers, including manufacturing workers, who experience excessive body weight. The data covers all provinces in Indonesia, including West Java province. In this area, the workers with excessive body weight reaches 37% of the total number of manufacturing workers with excessive body weight in Indonesia. The impact of excessive body weight in workers include cardiovascular diseases, metabolism disorders, and reduction of work productivity. The result of research conducted by a factory in one manufacture in Karawang, East Java shows that 49% out of 179 workers experience overweight, 44% lacks of knowledge about excessive body weight problems, and 44.1% lacks of knowledge on how to lose excessive weight.

Objective: This research aims to identify the effectiveness of the “SUPER DEAL” nursing intervention to the group of workers with excessive body weight.

Method: Evidence based practice was carried out to 30 workers who were selected based on the convenience sampling criteria. The “SUPER DEAL” intervention, consisting of education on excessive body weight, body weight management, nutrition management, and physical activities, was given to workers in PT. X using the instrument of knowledge, attitude, skills, and body mass index (BMI) calculation.

Result: The result shows that, after being given for 6 months, “SUPER DEAL” was effective in increasing knowledge, attitude, skills, and reduce body weight of the workers with the success rate of 6%.

Recommendations: The “SUPER DEAL” nursing intervention is recommended to be given continuously to the group of shifting workers in the medium to large manufacturing companies with policy adjustment in each work place.

Keywords: nurses, overweight workers, nursing group intervention, SUPERDEAL



The Effectiveness of Mental Health Nursing Promotive and Preventive Model on Protective Factors, Risk Factors and Adolescents' Mental Health

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Abstract

Adolescents are at risk in experiencing mental health problems if the risk factors owned are more than the protective factors. School health efforts have only targeted the physical health efforts, however the efforts to improve adolescents' mental health through protective factors have not been carried out. This study aims to identify the effectiveness of Mental Health nursing promotive and preventive model on protective factors, risk factors and Adolescents' Mental Health. This research was a quantitative study with quasi-experiment design employed randomization control group pre and post-test design conducted on 240 adolescents, which was divided into intervention group of 120 peoples who were received the Mental Health nursing' promotive and preventive model on adolescent in the form of 8 weeks training and monitoring and control group which consist of 120 peoples who were received adolescents' mental health handbook. The study found that protective factors (self-esteem, family relationship, and prosocial ability) has increased after intervention model, risk factors (bullying behavior, anxiety, emotional problems, behavioral problems, and peer problems) has decreased after the intervention model, and Adolescents' mental health increased after intervention model by 14,9%. The mental health nursing promotive and preventive model is effective to increase the mental health of adolescents by 21,3%. Mental health nursing' Promotive and Preventive model could be used as basic needs to implement early detection regarding mental health of adolescents in the UKS scope and involving teachers' role, as well as parents in maintaining mental health.

Keywords: Mental Health, Promotive model, Preventive Model, adolescents



TRACK 4 MANAGEMENT NURSING

A qualitative study exploring Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPCN) experience in implementing its role and function

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Abstract

Background and aims: IPCN is a professional nurse who has a unique role in preventing and controlling infections to realize patient safety and quality of service, but her career path has received little attention. The purpose of this study is to explore IPCN's experience in carrying out its roles and duties in hospitals, the motivations and obstacles faced, as well as organizational support during the implementation of duties as IPCN.

Methods: This study used A qualitative study with a descriptive interpretative approach. A total of 6 participants were selected with purposive techniques that have 3 to 12 years of experience as a full-time IPCN in government hospitals. Data collection techniques with FGD. The data were subjected to thematic analysis

Results: In this study, the result identified six themes : core and additional roles during the COVID-19 pandemic, work environment, motivation, constraints, support, and expectations

Conclusions: This research provides an overview of the roles and tasks of IPCN which require collaboration and coordination with multi-professions, and management support to overcome obstacles that hinder the implementation of tasks and the achievement of hopes to improve IPCN performance according to its career path based on competencies to achieve patient safety, quality of service and job satisfaction.

Keyword: role, infection prevention control nursecompetence, competencies, career path



Experience of the Head of inpatient Room in the Implementation of Continuity Of Care

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Abstract

Continuity of Care are services provided from patients entering the hospital to follow-up care after the patient returns home. The head of the Inpatient room plays a role in the sustainability of the Continuity of Care. The management used in their respective spaces will affect the process of continuity of information, organization, and interpersonal relationships of patients during the health care process. The purpose of the study was to identify the experience of the head of the inpatient room in the implementation of Continuity of Care. Research design using descriptive qualitative research design. Participants were selected for purposive sampling with total of 9 participants from 3 different hospitals. The hospitals are from BUMN hospital, RSUD hospital, and private hospital. The research was carried out with Focus Group Discussion with three discussion sessions in 2021. The results of the study obtained three themes, namely: 1). Things that must be considered in the implementation of Continuity of Care, 2). Awareness of the roles and responsibilities of the head of the inpatient room, and 3). Coordination of the head of the inpatient room and the person in charge of Continuity of Care. The conclusion of the research, on the implementation of Continuity of Care by the head of the inpatient room is an activity that must always be improved and increase. The presence of a person in charge of continuity of care in a hospital helps the role of the head of the inpatient room in the implementation of Continuity of Care.

Keywords: Continuity of Care, head of inpatient room, coordination, person in charge



IDENTIFY THE GOOD NURSING PRACTICE BASED ON INMATES' EXPERIENCE AT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Nursing services in Correctional facilities are unique and complex with various challenges associated with the population density of inmates, stigma, and limited resources. Identification of good nursing practice enables the delivery of nursing services that meet inmates' needs, maximize available health resources, and meet nursing practice standards. This study's purpose is to identify an element of good nursing practice at Correctional Facilities based on inmates' experience. A qualitative research method was used in this study. A total of 20 participants who are inmates in 4 prisons, 3 Jails, and 1 Child Penitentiary in Jakarta, Indonesia participated in in-depth interviews. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Four main themes emerged from the data: factors that affect health/stressors, prevention as intervention, self-care efforts, and access to health services. Subtheme factors that affect health/stressors included intra, inter, and extra personal. Subtheme prevention as an intervention included primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. Subtheme self-care efforts included efforts to be physically and mentally healthy. Subtheme access to health services included availability, affordability, acceptability, and quality of service. Nurses need caring and interpersonal skills to be sensitive to stressors that affect the health of inmates. Nurses should be competent as correctional nurses and have the ability to collaborate in the implementation of prevention. Nurses must be able to support inmates' self-care efforts. Nurses' responses and empathy are important indicators of the quality of nursing services.

Keywords: Good Nursing Practice, Inmate, Experience, Qualitative study, Indonesia



PSYCHOSOCIAL RISKS AMONGST HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN HOSPITALS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

Psychosocial Risks amongst Health Professionals in Hospitals: A Systematic Review. The hospital environment has various and a lot of many hazards and risks. A stressor that can lead to anxiety, fatigue, and stress is a psychosocial risk to healthcare workers. This systematic review aims to identify the psychosocial risks amongst healthcare workers in hospitals. The selection of the studies refers to the Preferred Reporting Items of Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses with inclusion criteria, namely original studies using cross-sectional and cohort methods that identify psychosocial factors or conditions in healthcare workers who work in hospitals. The study selection came from five databases Scopus, ScienceDirect, JSTOR, Sage Journals, and Taylor & Francis. The quality of studies was assessed using JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist. The number of studies included in the review was 33 articles. The findings showed occupational stress, intention to leave work, demands at work, work organization and job contents, interpersonal relations and leadership, work individual interface, conflict and offensive behaviors, and personality domain as major psychosocial risks toward healthcare workers in the hospital. The other findings showed that the five common instruments to assess psychosocial risk amongst healthcare workers in hospitals are the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire (COPSOQ), Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Management Standards Revised Indicator Tool, Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES), STRAIN and Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI). The findings can be used as a basis for hospitals to conduct preventive action against occupational stress, including assessment of psychosocial risk factors using appropriate instruments.

Keywords: risk assessment, psychosocial factors, healthcare workers, hospital



SELF-EFFICACY IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TO BEHAVIOR CHANGES: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Self-efficacy is essential to maintain the sustainability of the health behavior intervention program in the community. This study aims to obtain an induction from Bandura's theory of self-efficacy. *Methods:* Systematic literature review was conducted based on appropriate criteria and strategy, which referred to three electronic databases of the PRISMA statement. The criteria include a) form four journals such as PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and others published, b) conducted last ten years, and c). English language, d) an experimental research design, and e) based on the dimension of Bandura's Theory. *Results:* Nine articles met the criteria that led to Bandura's four-dimensional theory. First, Enactive Mastery (Performance accomplishments) was induced by providing education, mentoring, setting targets, assigning tasks, and feedback. Second, vicarious persuasion/representative experience was caused by discussion, demonstration, and communication. Third, verbal persuasion was induced by encouragement, approach, and monitoring. Lastly, physiological/informational arousal was induced by emotional intervention, empathy, adaptation, and finding solutions. *Conclusion:* sustainability of behavior change can be achieved by inducing self efficacy theory in 15 interventions.

Keywords: behavioral changes, education, intervention program, self-efficacy, verbal persuasion



TRACK 5 MANAGEMENT NURSING

NURSES' EXPERIENCES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO TAKE CARE OF PALLIATIVE PATIENTS

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Abstract

Nurses' Experiences in Implementation of their Roles and Responsibilities to Take Care of Palliative Patients. Providing services to palliative patients with a chronic or terminal illnesses is a moral obligation. Moreover, palliative care is a patient's right that must be provided by health workers and the community. The implementation of palliative care service, in terms of knowledge and attitude, showed that most of the nurses' knowledge and attitudes about palliative care were still not enough. The purpose of this study was to know the nurses' experiences in the implementation of the roles and responsibilities in caring for palliative patients. This study used a qualitative method descriptive interpretive method with 7 participants. In this study, the subjects were nurses in charge of caring for palliative patients or who had ever treated palliative patients. Collecting data used Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The result of this study obtained six themes, such as: (1) nurses understood that palliative care was treatment, and psychosocial care with spiritual, social, and economic approaches. (2) the aim of palliative care, according to the participants, was for patients to die peacefully and pain-free, fulfilled needs, and prepare family environments, (3) the implementation of palliative nursing included sincere and caring assessment until discharge planning, (4) the obstacles were finance, resources, interdisciplinary communication, culture and unpreparedness of patients and families as well, (5) the solutions were increasing self-capacity and taking a family approach, and performing the spiritual intervention, (6) nurses expected that financing, increasing resources and palliative care could be included in the subject of nursing. This research became a recommendation for the future on nurses' attitudes or intervention models that could be developed to change nurses' attitudes to become more caring and sincere to palliative patients or intervention models for palliative patient management.

Keywords: Nurse Experience, Palliative Care, Role and Responsibility



SLEEP QUALITY AND STRESS LEVEL AMONG NURSES: A SINGLE CENTRE STUDY

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Abstract

Sleep quality among nurses has been neglected and it is a concern due to its negative impact on psychological wellbeing. Poor psychological well-being including stress among nurses can affect the quality of care given to the patient. In other words, declining sleep quality among nurses may lead to stress and later jeopardize the patient's care. Therefore, this study aims to determine the association between sleep quality and psychological well-being among nurses in SASMEC. This is a cross-sectional study using convenience sampling. It was conducted on 101 nurses in a hospital in Pahang, Malaysia. The instruments used include the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale 21 (DASS21). The data has been analysed using SPSS version 23.0. Spearman correlation test was carried out for hypothesis testing. The participants' mean age is 27.16 ± 4.15 years old. The majority of the participants are female (88.1%) and Malay (98.0%). The findings revealed that 86.1% of nurses experienced poor sleep quality. Approximately 43% of nurses were suffered from depression ranging from mild to extremely severe 1of nurses experienced stress with severity from mild to extremely severe. This study also found that there is a positive significant association between sleep quality and psychological wellbeing among nurses in SASMEC ($r=0.507$, $p<0.05$). This study suggests that sleep quality may affect the psychological wellbeing among nurses in SASMEC. Therefore, the hospital management should address this issue so that the nurses can provide a high-quality of patient care.

Keywords: sleep quality, psychological wellbeing, nurses



An Effective Clinical Supervision Model in Nursing for Improving the Quality of Nursing Services in Hospitals

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Abstract

Background: The quality of nursing care is one of the most crucial indicators of health services, particularly in hospitals. Some of the quality outcomes are patient satisfaction, patient safety, and nurse job satisfaction. Thus, it is necessary to have an excellent management function to improve the quality of nursing services. One of the management functions which embodies the directive role is a supervisory service.

Objective: To identify a clinical supervision model of nursing that can improve the quality of nursing services in hospitals

Method: This systematic review was initiated by searching research articles or journals through EBSCO, Proquest, and Elsevier ScienceDirect. A critical appraisal tools assisted in assessing the relevance and trustworthiness of the collected articles.

Results: The clinical supervision model of nursing should be implemented in an effective way. The Proctor's model of supervision is the most compelling clinical prototype as it contains three functions, the normative function in professional development, the formative function to develop skills and knowledge, and the restorative function by learning and reflected actions and experience. Therefore, it is advisable that the supervision of this Proctor's model to be applied in hospitals to enhance the quality of nursing care.

Conclusion: The implementation of the Proctor's model of nursing clinical supervision is effective in increasing the quality of nursing services

Keywords: *Clinical supervision, nursing services, Proctor's model of supervision*



TRACK 6 ONCOLOGY NURSING

“SPECIAL INFORMATION TO DISCUSS SEXUALITY PROBLEMS”: A BALINESE BREAST CANCER SURVIVOR'S UNMET NEED

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Abstract

The incidence of breast cancer in Balinese women was quite high, which resulted in problems, especially for the fulfillment of sexual needs. The purpose of this study was to provide a greater understanding of the fulfillment of sexuality needs experienced by breast cancer survivors. This study used a qualitative interpretative phenomenology design. Semi-structured interviews were conducted from March to August 2022 among 14 women with breast cancer survivors. This study identified a main theme about the need for special information to discuss sexuality problems in healthcare services. Participants said that the life partner was less interested in her because of her sick condition, and there was no health worker to inform them on how to solve the problem. Therefore, the role of oncology nurses and other professionals is needed to understand the unmet needs of breast cancer survivors, especially to solve the sexuality problem of Balinese cancer survivors.

Keywords: Balinese breast cancer; sexuality; survivors



“All My Life I have to Adapt With My Stoma” : A Phenomenological Study.

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Abstract

Cancer patients who undergo post-stoma surgery experience a major life changes. Many problems arise both physically, psychologically, sexually and spiritually, especially in the first year. The purpose of this study was to describe the experiences of cancer patients who had a stoma in the first year. A qualitative descriptive study was conducted.

Eleven participants were invited for semi-structure in depth interview. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Two themes were identified: 1) Complaints experienced while undergoing therapy, 2). Adaptation life after stoma. Ostomate facing a major life changing due to adapt with the stoma. Many aspects in ostomate's life need to be adjusted, so they could living with a new life with stoma. The rejection and denial feeling rise up in approximately first month after stoma. Adjustment followed by adaptation finally acknowledge by the ostomate entering six month above. Conclusion. This study provide nurses and others with insight in to the experiences of Indonesian ostomates how to their adaptation processes both physically, psychologically, socially, spiritually and sexually, It can be valuable information for them to plan their future lives to live life with stoma.

It is very useful for patients with colorectal cancer or other cancers who undergo a life with a stoma attached.

Keywords: cancer patients, experience, ostomate, postoperative, stoma.



Life Experiences of Indonesian Cancer Patients with Cancer Recurrences: Interpretative Phenomenology

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Abstract

Recurrence can occur because cancer cells are left behind during surgery or cancer cells are resistant to chemotherapy drugs or radiation. This study was conducted to explore the experiences of cancer patients, including biopsychosocial-spiritual at the time of experiencing a relapse. The research method is a qualitative study: interpretive phenomenology by conducting in-depth direct interviews with participants who meet the criteria. The study participants were adult cancer patients who experienced recurrence. This study has three themes, namely: 1) Reaction when it is stated that it arises/when receiving bad news; 2) Efforts made during relapse; and 3) Self-concept during relapse. Discussion: Patients who experience cancer recurrence experience emotional reactions such as shock, sadness, and disappointment. Efforts are made for non-medical and medical treatment, a healthier lifestyle, and a closer relationship with God. Motivation, hope, and support can affect the patient's life when experiencing a relapse. The results may help to increase our understanding of the experiences of patients with different types of cancer during the relapse phase. Recommendations for further research are the results of this study can be used as data to quantitatively measure the problems and needs needed by cancer patients when experiencing a relapse.

Keywords: Cancer Patients, Cancer Recurrence, Cancer Therapy, Relapse, Resilience



LIST POSTER



IMPACT SOCIAL REHABILITATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF INMATES WITH ILLICIT DRUG USE: A COMPARISON STUDY

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Abstract

Introduction: Inmates with illicit drug use have experienced various problems that affect their Quality of Life (QoL). Social rehabilitation is expected to improve their QoL. Studies investigating the evaluation of social rehabilitation on QoL of inmates with drug abuse are limited. The purpose of this study is to describe the differences in the QoL of inmates with illicit drug use at the 0, 3rd, and 6th months of social rehabilitation and to know the effectiveness of social rehabilitation in three Indonesian prisons.

Methods: This study used descriptive quantitative with secondary data analysis by analyzing inmates QoL. The document was carried out by inputting the World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) documents of 400 male and 92 female inmates with illicit drug use who participated in social rehabilitation at three prisons in Indonesia. Data was analyzed by measuring frequency and mean of QoL in the 0, 3rd, and 6th months using Paired T-Test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to evaluate the effect of the program on the QoL.

Results: The average QoL in physical, psychological, social relationship, and environment domains increased from the 0, 3rd, and 6th months of social rehabilitation. The Social rehabilitation in Prisons A and C was effective to improve QoL ($p < 0.001$) and with no significant effect in Prison B ($p = 0.069$).

Conclusions: Social rehabilitation was effective to improve the QoL of inmates with illicit drug use. Related parties should evaluate the supporting and inhibiting factors that affect the QoL in social rehabilitation and overcome these inhibiting factors.

Keywords: Inmates with illicit drug use, Quality of life, Social rehabilitation



Pressure to Eat, Food Restriction and Food Monitoring with Picky Eating Incidents in Preschool Age Children

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Abstract

Picky eating behavior often occurs in preschoolers and this may cause by many factors. Picky eating may cause concern about the nutritional composition of foods and various adverse health effects. This study aims to identify the relationship between parental feeding practices (pressure to eat, food restriction, food monitoring) and the incidence of picky eating in preschool-aged children in Indonesia. The design of this study is a cross sectional and used Child Feeding Questionnaire (CFQ) and Child Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CEBQ). This research was conducted by involving 457 respondents who were selected using a multistage cluster sampling technique in 10 provinces in Indonesia, namely D.K.I Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Banten, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Sumatera Utara, Riau, Sumatera Selatan, Lampung, and Sulawesi Selatan. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis (Chi-Square test). The results showed that there are 37.4% children with picky eating behaviour. Bivariate test showed that there is a significant relationship between the practice of pressure to eat ($p < 0.001$, OR=2.474), food restriction ($p < 0.001$, OR=3.310), and food monitoring ($p = 0.004$, OR=1.852) with the incidence of picky eating. To prevent picky eating behaviour in children, parents need to introduce various types of food to their children without pressure or coercion, spend time eating together, provide a good examples of eating behaviour, and involve children in food preparation.

Keywords: feeding practice, picky eating, preschool age



Pregnant Health Education Packages That Affect Changes in Behavior, Self-Efficacy, and Attitudes of Infertile Couples in the Implementation of the IVF Program at Fertility Clinic "X" in Jakarta

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Astractc

Management of Assisted Reproductive Technology or IVF can cause physical, psychological, social, and economic burdens for infertility couples. Nursing intervention is required to prepare a partner. The purpose of the study was to identify the effect of the health education package for getting pregnant on the behavior, self-efficacy, and attitude of infertile couples in the implementation of the IVF program. The research method used a one group pre-post test design without a control group, with 34 respondents in infertile couples based on inclusion criteria with consecutive sampling. The results showed that there was an effect of the health education package ready to get pregnant with the wife's behavior (p value 0.020), on the self-efficacy of both the wife (p value 0.000) and husband (p value 0.001), as well as on the attitude of the partner (husband p 0.000, and wife 0.000) . Conclusion: The intervention of health education package for infertile women has a positive effect on increasing wife's behavior, self-efficacy and attitude of infertile couples who will carry out IVF program. A structured health education program is needed for infertile couples for the success of the IVF program.

Key Words: IVF program, infertility couples, health education, behavior, self-efficacy, attitude



RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR OF PRENATAL CARE WITH ANTENATAL DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENT MOTHERS

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Abstract

Introduction :

Adolescent pregnant mothers tend to have less knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in prenatal care. The prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and antenatal depression increase in adolescent pregnancy. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in prenatal care to the risk of antenatal depression.

Methods:

The design in this study uses a quantitative method with a cross sectional approach. Technique sampling using accidental sampling with the number of respondents are 85 respondents. The study was conduct at three Private Practice Midwife (PPM) in Tangerang, Banten. Data were collected from May – August 2021. Instruments that used is a questionnaire sheet with Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) to measure antenatal depression and the prenatal health behavior scale. The data analysis implemented was univariate, bivariate using chi square, and multivariate using Multiple Logistic Regression Test.

Results :

There were found that 31.76% mothers have antenatal depression symtoms. 40.00% have less knowledge, 54.12% have less positive attitude, and 49.41% have less behavior of prenatal care. Bivariate analysis showed that there were relationship between occupation, familiy income, knowledge, attitude and behavior with risk of antenatal depression symptomp (p value < 0.05). Multivariat analysis showed occupation, family income and maternal behavior related to prenatal care, and all the value are positive these variables affect the risk of antenatal depression.

Conclusion:

There were need intensive education for adolescent mothers about prenatal care for strengthening attitude and behavior to decrease antenatal depression symptomp. Stakeholder have to arrange basic program notice on occupation, family income, and maternal behavior for adolescent pregnant mothers.

Keywords: adolescent mothers, adolescent pregnancy, antenatal depression symptomp, attitude, knowledge, behavior



Comfort Level of Breast Cancer Patients during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Comfort level of breast cancer patient is one of the most important factors influencing patient commitment to treatment. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected various sectors, especially health status. This study aims to describe the patient's comfort level during the COVID-19 pandemic and to see the relationship between patient characteristics and comfort level. The study was conducted on 108 respondents with a consecutive sampling technique and was conducted at one time (cross-sectional). The instrument used is the Assessment of Breast Cancer Comfort (PKKP). The results showed that the comfort level in this study was included in the comfortable category, with the best comfort aspect is the environmental aspect and the least is the physical aspect. In addition, there are two variables related to comfort, namely treatment ($p = 0.007$; $\alpha = 0.05$) and treatment ward ($p = 0.000$; $\alpha = 0.05$). The comfort level is better in chemotherapy treatment and outpatient wards. Patients feel comfortable with a neat, clean, conducive hospital environment and the implementation of health protocols, which are considered quite effective in preventing the spread of COVID-19. The results of this study recommend nursing services to optimize all aspects of comfort, which could still be improved. Interventions that can maintain or improve the comfort aspect will have an impact on the optimal health condition of the patient.

Keywords: COVID-19, breast cancer, comfort.



ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN STUNTING LOCUS VILLAGES

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Abstract

Determinants of stunting are a concern in stunting locus villages, especially in East Nusa Tenggara, the province with the highest incidence of stunting in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the determinants of stunting in stunting locus villages. The cross-sectional research design was conducted on a sample of 166 mothers of toddlers aged 24-59 months selected using a proportional random sampling method in four stunting locus villages in East Nusa Tenggara province from January to March 2022. Chi-square and binary logistic regression were used to analyze the determinants of stunting with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The incidence of stunting among toddlers in stunting locus villages was 22.3%. The analysis found that lack of maternal knowledge (AOR: 5.310; 95% CI: 0.671-41.997) and negative parenting (AOR: 3.026; 95% CI: 1.191-7.871) were more at risk of stunting. Meanwhile, toddlers with close birth spacing (AOR: 0.304; 95% CI: 0.087-1.063) are less at risk of stunting. The incidence of stunting in stunting locus villages needs special attention from the Indonesian government. Increasing maternal knowledge by distributing information related to stunting to the locus village through formal and non-formal education and teaching good parenting is very important to reduce the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the stunting locus village.

Keywords: Stunting Determinants, Stunting Locus Village, Children Under Five Year.



TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE OF HEAD NURSE IMPROVING NURSES SELF-EFFICACY ON NURSING DOCUMENTATION

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Abstract

Head nurse has an important role on nursing documentation to improve self-efficacy of nurses, Head nurse has a transformational leadership style, increasing self-efficacy of nurse, problem solving and completing tasks on nursing documentation. The purpose of this study is to identify factors related self-efficacy of nurses for conducting nursing documentation. This research method used a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The research questionnaire has been tested for the validity, with cronbach alpha result transformational leadership style of head nurse questioner is 0.961 and cronbach alpha result Self-efficacy of nurse on nursing documentation questionnaire is 0.945. Sampling technique was used a purposive sampling, with sample was 159 nurses. The data was analyzed using chi-square test with study resulted, a significant relationship between the sexes (p-value 0.043), nursing documentation training (p-value 0.015), the transformational leadership style head nurse (p-value 0.000) and the self-efficacy of nurses. No significant relationship between education level (p-value 0.693), career level (p-value 0.975), age (p-value 0.385), length of work (p-value 0.378) and self-efficacy. The result of multiple logistic regression transformational leadership styles was the most dominant variable (p-value 0,000 and OR 6.156). The conclusion of this study was the application of transformational leadership style of head nurse has contributed to increase the self-efficacy of nurses for conducting nursing documentation. Keyword: Nursing Documentation, Self-efficacy, Transformational Leadership.



Effectiveness of Pop-it Therapeutic Play on Children's Anxiety during Inhalation Therapy in Children's Wards

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Abstract

Hospitalized children receive anxiety-triggering medical procedures, such as inhalation therapy. One non-pharmacological intervention that can be provided to reduce children's anxiety is pop-it therapeutic play. This study aimed to measure the effectiveness of pop-it therapeutic play on children's levels of anxiety during inhalation therapy in children's wards. This study used a randomized control trial involving 66 children aged 1–12 years who received inhalation therapy and were treated in the children's ward from three hospitals in North Sulawesi. The respondents were divided into intervention and control groups, with 33 respondents for each group. The samples were selected using simple random sampling. Anxiety level was assessed using the Visual Facial Anxiety Scale. Pop-it therapeutic play intervention in the intervention group was given with a time of 15-20 minutes during the inhalation procedure. The nurse leads the pop-it game by giving instructions to the child, then the child does it while squeezing the pop-it bubble.

Meanwhile, those in the control group were provided with standard treatment during inhalation therapy. The findings showed that playing pop-it effectively reduced children's anxiety levels during inhalation therapy, with a P value of 0.000 ($\alpha < 0.05$). Therefore, playing pop-it is the right solution for children who receive inhalation therapy and is recommended as an alternative toy in hospitals. This finding can be applied in children who receive inhalation therapy because it is easy to do and efficient and effective in controlling the children's anxiety.

Keywords: children's anxiety, inhalation therapy, pop-it, therapeutic play



The Effect of Logistic Management Improvement with Lean Six Sigma Study on Nurse Satisfaction

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Abstrak

Background : Logistics management is a critical aspect in the provision of health services and has an important role in improving the quality of care, patient satisfaction and nurse satisfaction. Repair process of activity is needed to optimize the management of nursing logistics. Lean six sigma is improvement methodology designed to reduce variation in a process activity. **Destination** : identify the effect of logistics management improvement with lean six sigma study on nurse satisfaction. **Method** : Pre-experimental designs : One-group pretest-posttest designs that is, using only one experimental group, without a control group. Nurse satisfaction measured before and after treatment. Sampling technique with non-probability sampling especially purposive sampling, consisting of 116 respondents, 10 intervention respondents and 106 respondents whose satisfaction level was measured with the inclusion criteria of the head of the room, team leader, implementing nurse in inpatient and outpatient rooms. **Results** : the average satisfaction of nurses in logistics management between before and after improvement with a lean six sigma study that is from 57.75% to 80.51%, with a value of 0.001, so it can be conveyed that there is a significant difference in nurse satisfaction in logistics management between before and after improvement with a lean six sigma study. **Conclusion** : Improvement logistics management with study lean six sigma have an effect on nurse satisfaction.

Keywords: Logistics management ; Lean six sigma ; Nurse satisfaction



NURSE EDUCATOR EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR PATIENTS AND FAMILY

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Abstract

Background: The provision of education is one form of professional service for nurses to improve the quality of life of patients and the role of families in the patient's healing process. A competent nurse educator is needed to optimize the provision of education to patients and families. It is essential to recognize the obstacles that occur in nurse educators, motivation, and the contribution of experience to the quality of education.

Objective: This study aims to explore the experience of nurse educators in providing education to patients and families.

Methods: This study used a descriptive qualitative design. This research was conducted on nurse educators with twelve participants recruited by purposive sampling. Two FGDS were conducted using semi-structured interviews; six participants attended each FGD. Thematic analysis was used for data analysis, and data were presented using thematic trees. The consolidated criteria checklist for qualitative research reporting (COREQ) was used as a research reporting guide.

Results: Four themes were identified: (i) Hoping for policies, recognition, and compensation, (ii) The need for completeness of facilities and infrastructure, (iii) The importance of involving the family, and (iv) Being aware of the role.

Conclusion: Policy improvement related to the nurse educator implementation of the system, recognizing the obstacles faced, equipping facilities and infrastructure, and involving families will affect improving the quality of providing education.

Keywords: *Experience, Nurse Educator, Patient and Family*



NURSES' EXPERIENCE IN CONDUCTING CASE REFLECTION DISCUSSION (CRD) AT HOSPITAL X TANGERANG CITY

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Abstract

Implementation of the Case Reflection Discussion (CRD) is an important thing for nurses to do. CRD as a form of implementing Continuing Nursing Education (CRD) must continue to be carried out in hospitals regularly and continuously to improve knowledge, critical thinking skills and nurse professionalism. The application of CRD needs to be carried out in all hospital services because it is a form of continuing nursing education that has many benefits for nurses. The purpose of this study is to identify the experience of nurses in conducting case reflection discussions at Hospital X Tangerang City. The design used is a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach, using a semi-structured interview method. Sample selection is done by using purposive sampling. Data retrieval with an in-depth interview. The sample used is 10 nurses. The results of this study are the exploration of nurses' experiences in case reflection discussions (CRD) describing 4 themes, namely 1) Forms of Case Reflection Discussion Activities, 2) Benefits of Implementing Case Reflection Discussions (CRD), 3) Supporting factors for CRD implementation and 4) Inhibiting factors for CRD implementation. The recommendation from this research is to implement CRD as one of the Individual Performance Indicators (IPI). It aims to increase the motivation of nurses in implementing CRD.

Keywords: Case Reflection Discussion (CRD), Nurse, Professionalism



SELF EFFICACY AMONG WOMEN WITH HIV/AIDS DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19

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Abstract

Stigma related to HIV is an obstacle for women living with HIV in seeking health services. This condition is exacerbated by the covid-19 pandemic which increases anxiety, stress and depression in PLWH. High self efficacy can mediate women with HIV/AIDS to access health services so that they can improve their quality of life. This quantitative study was conducted to determine the relationship between stigma, mental health with self efficacy women living with HIV/AIDS during the covid-19 pandemic. Using categorical analytic design and cross sectional approach with a sample size of 122 women with HIV/AIDS at Fatmawati Hospital obtained by the convenience sampling method. The results of the study respondents ages were between 36-45 years 72 (59%), the majority were married 76 (62.3%), had high school education 74 (60.7%), did not work 65 (53.3%), and had been diagnosed with HIV for more than 5 years 41 (33.6%). From statistical analysis there are two variables that are not related to self efficacy, marital status $p = .170$ and work $p = .139$. Logistic regression analysis showed that the duration of being diagnosed with HIV was the variable most related to self efficacy with $OR = 40.038$ and 95% CI. It was found that stigma, mental health, age, education, and duration of diagnosed HIV were associated with self efficacy in women with HIV/AIDS. Health care providers must pay attention to the mental health aspects of women with HIV/AIDS to improve their quality of life. Further research is needed to develop interventions to address stigma and mental health.

Keywords: Mental health, stigma and self efficacy



The relationship between the function of head nurse and the application of nursing ethical principles

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Abstract

The ethical behavior of implementing nurses is a concern for the head nurses in providing nursing services. The Head nurse carries out the function properly will affect the application of nursing practice and the application of nursing ethical principles. This research method uses a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. Sampling with a total sampling technique with a total sample of 147 in Hospital X Tangerang. The resulted of the studi using the chi-square test with 95% CI, showed that there was no significant relationship between gender (0.926), age (0.438), education level (0.983), career path (0.415), length of work (0.353) with application of nursing ethical principles. There is a significant relationship between the functions of planning (p-value 0.035), organizing (p-value 0.008), staffing (p-value 0.001), actuating (p-value 0.002) and controlling (p-value 0.008) with the application of nurse ethical principles. with the application of ethical principles of nurses. with the application of ethical principles of nurses. The function of Head Nurse that is done well will increase awareness of the application of ethical behavior in nursing services, it is necessary to optimize the function of the Head Nurse that is planned in the application of ethical principles.

Keywords: Function Actuating. Head nurse, Ethical principles.



NURSING ANALYSIS OF HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX PATIENTS USING SEMI-FOWLER POSITION INTERVENTION AND DEEP BREATHING EXERCISES

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Abstract

Hydropneumothorax is a condition in which there is air and fluid in the pleural cavity which causes lung tissue to collapse. The most common cause of hydropneumothorax due to tuberculosis is known as secondary spontaneous pneumothorax. Hydropneumothorax causes nursing problems, which is ineffective breathing patterns. Nursing interventions that can be given in the form of semi-Fowler's position and deep breathing exercises. The intervention of giving the semi-Fowler position and deep breathing exercises was carried out for three days. The results of the intervention obtained were reduced complaints of shortness of breath and decreased respiratory frequency. This scientific work can be used as a recommendation in nursing interventions to overcome the problem of ineffective breathing patterns in hydropneumothorax patients.

Keywords: hydropneumothorax, deep breathing exercises, semi-Fowler's position



ANTICIPATING THE RISK OF HYPOGLYCEMIA IN CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES: A STUDY OF PARENTAL EXPERIENCES

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Abstract

Article Title. Hypoglycemia in children with Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) can increase the risk of various health problems. Parents as the main caretaker play an instrumental role in caring for children with hypoglycemia, and this study aimed to explore parents' experiences of caring the children. This study involved 22 parents as the members of Family Association of Children and Teens Diabetes (IKADAR) in Indonesia. Data were collected from the conversations among the parents using the term "hypoglycemia" as the main topic in a social media application, applied for day-to-day discussion among IKADAR members. The inclusion criteria were children with T1D in the 6-18 age range. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative approach by grouping the statements given from participants using the coding of significant and relevant statements. The results identified that the conversations on the case of hypoglycemia among children with T1D's parents contained three themes in anticipating the risk of hypoglycemia, namely knowledge, alertness, and parents' responses to hypoglycemia. The study can be a reference for pediatric nurses to respond to the need of education for parents of T1D child in order to avoid hypoglycemia and its complications.

Keywords: alertness, children, hypoglycemia, knowledge, responsibility, type 1 diabetes



OPTIMIZATION OF HEAD NURSE'S LEADERSHIP COMPETENCY IN IMPROVING PATIENT SAFETY

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Abstract

The leadership of the head nurse in shaping a patient safety culture is still not proven. This study aims to prove the relationship between the leadership competence of the head nurse and patient safety culture. This cross-sectional study using proportional sampling was conducted through filling out questionnaires by 260 nurses in four private hospitals. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the leadership competence of the head nurse and patient safety culture $p = 0.000$. The variables that most influence patient safety culture are education level, career path, and leadership competence ($R^2=0,272$). Hospitals need to improve the education and career paths of clinical nurses as well as the leadership competence of the head nurse so that a patient safety culture is well formed.

Keywords: Patient safety, leadership competence



LEARNING NEEDS OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE NURSES IN DISASTER-PRONE AREAS: A MIXED METHOD SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATION STUDY

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Abstract

Public health center nurses play an essential role in improving disaster preparedness. Nurses must have skills and competencies in providing education and training in the community. However, the existing facilities and infrastructure still limit nurses' opportunity to develop their quality. This study utilizes an explanatory sequential research design to identify the learning needs of nurses in public health centers in disaster-prone areas. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on 78 public health center nurses in Banda Aceh to determine the characteristics of nurses, training format, and access to electronic-based training. It is followed by a qualitative study exploring the need for learning resources from previous experiences after the 2004 Tsunami, including barriers and support from nurses to increase self-capacity. The results showed that although most of the respondents (89%) had access to computers and the internet, the face-to-face method remained preferred for several reasons related to people's sources, settings, tools, and techniques. Furthermore, resources and technical support become obstacles supporting disaster-related education improvement. Future research to increase the capacity of public health center nurses through the development of an effective disaster education model is needed.

Keywords: learning need, public health center nurses, disaster-prone



VALIDATION OF PUBLIC STIGMA OF TUBERCULOSIS SCALE DURING COVID19 PANDEMIC USING RASCH MODEL

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is still a major global health problem particularly during the COVID19 pandemic. the non-compliance in the anti-TB treatment increases multidrug-resistant cases that cause ongoing transmission and increased morbidity and mortality. Main factors that cause non-compliance with TB patients are stigma and financial aspects. Stigma harms patients and may delay patients in seeking treatment and adhering to treatment. Thus, it is important to measure public stigma of TB. However, the scale to measure public stigma of TB during COVID19 pandemic is scarce. This study aimed to develop and validate the public stigma of TB scale during Covid19 pandemic. Mixed method was employed in this study, with in-depth interviewed of 26 community leaders and surveyed of 38 people in Sumedang District. The analysis was using RASCH Model. The results showed that initially there were 21 items yielded from the qualitative analysis which then validated using RASCH model. Finally, there were 17 valid items with Cronbach Alpha = 0.95, person separation= 3.61, real RMSE= 0.37, INFIT MNSQ >+1.25, Differential Item Functioning (DIF) = 1.000, Raw variance= 52,4%, and Unexplained variance ranges from 3.4% to 6.9%. In conclusion, the public stigma of TB scale during Covid19 pandemic is valid and reliable to measure the TB stigma in the community. Further research is needed to try out the scale to bigger and wider population to evaluate its measurement consistency.

Keywords: public stigma, Tuberculosis, Scale, Rasch Model



INFORMATION BY HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS FOR DECISION-MAKING OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS MANAGEMENT IN MALAYSIA: COMPARISON WITH SHARED DECISION-MAKING MODEL

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Abstract

Background: Relevant and sufficient information exchange between patients and healthcare professionals (HCPs) is imperative in the concept of shared decision-making. This concept is gaining attention as the patients are more satisfied with the decision and significant improvement in their health condition can also be seen. **Objective:** This paper aims to present the perceptions and experiences of patients and the HCPs on the information provided by the HCPs related decision-making in managing Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) in Malaysia. Further comparison of the gathered data was done against the shared decision-making model. **Methods:** Using an exploratory qualitative design, the perception of T2DM patients and the HCPs of three outpatient settings in the urban area of Malaysia were explored. Face-to-face in-depth interviews were conducted, over a period of six months, with 24 T2DM patients and 19 HCPs. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data interpretively. **Results:** The following three important themes were emerged and discussed in this paper: (1) HCPs are giving instructions; (2) Other options are offered if necessary; (3) Insufficient information. **Conclusion:** Overall, the findings indicate that the practice of information provision in decision-making is still lacking among HCPs.

Keyword: shared decision-making, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus



Prevention of Burnout Using Transformational Leadership Style of Head Nurse in The Intensive Unit

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Abstract

Prevention of Burnout Using Transformational Leadership Style of Head Nurse in The Intensive Unit. The intensive room is a room that requires special skills with rapid clinical decisions in nursing actions for critically ill patients. Nurses in intensive care have the potential to experience burnout at work environment. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of the leadership style of the head nurse according to the nurse's perception of burnout experienced by nurses in the intensive room. The research method used a cross-sectional design. Sampling with total sampling technique, a sample of 201 nurses in the intensive room X Hospital in Jakarta. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between age (p -value 0.001), the transactional leadership style of the head of the room according to the nurse's perception was related to burnout (p -value 0.035). There was no significant relationship between the transformational leadership style of the head of the room according to the nurse's perception (p -value 0.211).). The conclusion of the study was that there was a relationship between the transactional leadership style of the head of the room perceived by the implementing nurse and burnout in the nurse in the intensive care room. Recommendation: the head of the intensive care unit should adjust his leadership style to be more transformational to reduce nurse burnout.

Keywords: Burnout, head nurse, leadership style, transformational, transactional.