



Publisher:
Faculty of Nursing
Universitas Andalas



Conference Proceedings THE 2nd ANDALAS INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2019 5-6 September 2019 Padang, West Sumatera



Conference Proceedings

THE 2nd ANDALAS INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2019

Enhancing Capacity of Healthcare
Scholars and Professionals in Responding
to the Global Health Issues

Editor:

Hema Malini
Chong Mei Chan
Estika Ariany Maisa
Ilfa Khairina
Yanti Puspita Sari
Dally Rahman
Nelwati
Kusrini S Kadar
Mahathir
Yelly Herien

5-6 September 2019
Padang, West Sumatera

Conference Proceedings

The 2nd Andalas International Nursing Conference 2019

“Enhancing Capacity of Healthcare Scholars and Professionals in Responding
to the Global Health Issues”

Padang, 4 – 5 September 2019

Publisher:

Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Andalas
Kampus Unand Limau Manis, Pauh
Padang, West Sumatera
Indonesia, 25163
Email: ainic.fkep.unand@gmail.com

Conference Proceedings

The 2nd Andalas International Nursing Conference 2019

“Enhancing Capacity of Healthcare Scholars and Professionals in Responding to the Global Health Issues”

Padang, 4 – 5 September 2019

Editor:

Hema Malini
Chong Mei Chan
Estika Ariany Maisa
Ilfa Khairina
Yanti Puspita Sari
Dally Rahman
Nelwati
Kusrini S Kadar
Mahathir
Yelly Herien

Reviewer:

Michelle Cleary (University of Tasmania, Australia)
Chong Mei Chan (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
Zabidah Putit (University of Nizwa, Malaysia)
Hema Malini (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)
Kusrini Kadar (Universitas Hasanudin, Indonesia)
Nelwati (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)

ISBN: 978-602-50407-1-9

Publisher:

Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Andalas
Kampus Unand Limau Manis, Pauh
Padang, West Sumatera
Indonesia, 25163
Email: ainic.fkep.unand@gmail.com

All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher.

Welcome to AINiC 2019

We are delighted to welcome you at the 2nd Andalas International Nursing Conference (AINiC 2019) to be held in Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia, 5-6 September 2019. This event will bring together nursing expert, nursing researcher, healthcare professional, nursing educator, and students worldwide.

We expect it to be a great opportunity and an inspiring occasion for research development learning, especially to disseminating of new findings in nursing and to bridge the networking of health professional, researcher and health educator.

During the conference, the scientific programs consist of keynote speeches, plenary sessions and research presentation. We look forward to your attendance and participation and we hope that the conference will provide stimulating research development, networking and cooperation.

Key Note Speakers



Prof. John W. Creswell
(University of Michigan, Mixed Methods Program)
"Choosing the Right Research Approach in Addressing Global Health Issues"



Prof. Michelle Cleary
(University of Tasmania)
"Taking Research to the Worldwide Stage: Tips and Tricks for Building a Research Profile and Writing for Publication"



Prof. Zabidah Putit
(University of Nizwa)
"Addressing Mental Health Issues Using Effective Intervention in Nursing"



Prof. Dr. Nursalam, M. Nurs. (Hons)
(Universitas Airlangga)
"Translating Research into Nursing Practice Recommendation"



Prof. Dr. dr. Rizanda Machmud, M. Kes, FISPH, FISCM
(Universitas Andalas)
"Finding The Best Strategies into Problem Solving to Reduce Community Health Issues"

Table of Content

Day 1 Room 1	1
1. The Effect of a Ten-Week Short Message Service-based Intervention (SMS) on Self-Management in Type 2 Diabetes	2
Made Rini Damayanti S, Gusti Ayu Ary Antari, Indah Mei Rahajeng, Ni Luh Putu Nopriani	
2. Self Efficacy Correlates with The Formation of Self Care Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients in Padang City	3
Esi Afriyanti, Yonrizal Nurdin, Dewi Novita Sari	
3. Comparison of the Efficacy and Cost Effectiveness of Aloe Vera Gel with Nacl 0.9% In Treatment of diabetic foot ulcers	4
Elvi Oktarina, Yance Komela Sari, Hema Malini	
4. Family Experience in Treating Patients of Diabetes Melitus With Gangrene Wounds	5
Beti Kristinawati, Datik Wahyuningsih, Riska Nurul Khasanah, Ana Dwi Irianti	
5. Factors Associated with Exercise Self-Efficacy Among People with Chronic Diseases	6
Hayfa Almutary, N. Tayyib	
6. Hand Open Exercises as a Hand Rehabilitation on Poststroke Muscle Strength by Modified Sphygmomanometer Test	7
Novita Elisabeth Daeli	
7. Understanding of person -centred care concept: medical-surgical nurse perspectives	8
Wan Nishfa Dewi, Safri	
8. Observing the Effectiveness of The Use of Pelawan Leaf Boiled Water (Tristanopsis Merguensis (Griff.) As A Traditional Medicine for Reducing Blood Cholesterol	10
A. Kartika, B. Rachmawati Felani Djuria, Muhamad Seto Sudirman, Auronita Pratiwi	

- 9. Differences in The Administration of Lime (Citrus Aurantifolia),
Watermelon Juice (Citrus Lanatus) and Siam Pumpkin
(Sechium Edule) in White Dyslipidemia Rats** 10

Nurlinawati, Kamariyah
- 10. Risk Factors That Caused End Stage Renal Disease in
Productive Age Woman That Undergoing Hemodialysis in East
Kalimantan Province Indonesia** 11

Marleni Sarira, Kiki Hardiansyah Safitri, Sholichin
- 11. The Effect of Valsava Manuever on Pain Arteriovenous Fistula
(AV) in Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis** 12

Devia Putri Lenggogeni, Krisna Yetti, Masfuri
- 12. Effects of Intradialytic Exercise on Dialysis Adequacy: A
Review Article** 13

Erni Forwaty, Hema Malini, Elvi Oktarina
- 13. Factors Related to Hypertension on Among Young Adult in the
Pakis Village** 14

Kholid Rosyidi Muhammad Nur, Bagus Arditya Husadha
- 14. The Effect of Cupping Blood Therapy on Blood Presure of
Hypertension in Abu Zaky Mubarak's Clinic** 15

Jamaludin Tarkim, Muhamad Alfian Rahman, Kustati Budhi Lestari
- 15. The analysis of Validity and Reliability of Infiltrate Prevention
Tools for the Patient with Intravenous Peripheral Therapy** 16

Indah Purnama Sari, Hema Malini, Yulia Yasman
- 16. Myocardial Infarction Patient Learning Needs: Comparison of
Patient, Family Member and Nurse Perceptions** 17

Emil Huriani
- 17. Family Support of Heart Failure Patients with Re-Hospitalized
Event at Dr. Moewardi Surakarta** 18

Panji Putra Bagus Karya Mukti, Fitri Nursanti, Beti Kristinawati, Riska
Nurul Khasanah

18. Importance of Spiritual Needs Among Chronic Heart Failure Patients	19
Dian Hudiyawati, Nora Rastika	
Day 1 Room 2	20
19. The Practice Value of The Transactive Relationship Theory of Nursing (Treton)	21
Tetsuya Tanioka, Yoko Yasuhara, Hirokazu Ito, Kyoko Osaka, Feni Betriana, Rozzano Locsin	
20. Process of Translation and Validation of the Nurse Professional Values Scale-Revision: A Pilot Study	22
Nelwati, Khatijah Lim Abdullah, Chong Mei Chan	
21. The Correlation of Transcultural Nursing Competencies and Hospital-based Nursing Therapeutic Communication in Jember, Indonesia	23
Ahmad Rifa'i, Alfid Tri Afandi, Elly Rindiantika	
22. Nurse Perception About Headnurse's Authentic Leadership	24
Okti Rahayu Asih, Rahmi Fahmi, Dwi Novrianda	
23. Family Response and Teacher Handling The Basic School of Bullying Victims	25
Yulastri Arif, Dwi Novrianda	
24. A Qualitative Research Study Exploring The Perceptions Among The Newly Qualified Staff Nurses Towards The Psychiatric Patient in Female Psychiatric Ward	26
Derek Hayes, Syed Ali, Rigina L. Nathan	
25. Worklod Indicator Staff Need (Wisn) to Analyse The Need of Nurses in The Ward	27
Fitri Arofiati	

26. The Relationship Between Workload and Nursing Job Satisfaction in One Private Hospitals in The West Region of Indonesia	28
Gita Martinaningtyas, Lenceria Girsang, Widia Astuti, Martina Pakpahan, Dora Irene Purimahu	
27. Nurse's Burnout is Affected by the Locus of Control	29
Zifriyanthi Minanda Putri, Rika Fatmadona, Suci Meilisya	
28. The Influence of Academic Model Supervision Against The Nurses Critical Thinking Ability in Raden Mataher Hospital Jambi	30
Netha Damayantie, Mursidah Dewi, Rusmimpong	
29. A Comparative Study: Head Nurse and Team Leader's Directing Function to Improve Work Satisfaction of Nurse Staff in Aisyah Hospital, West Sumatera	31
Dewi Murni, Zifriyanthi Minanda Putri	
30. Are Nurses Adequately Prepared to Intervene Smoking Sessation for Their Patient Who Smoke? An Integrative Review of The Quantitative and Qualitative Literatures	32
Hanida Hani Mohd. Mokhtar, Marion Tower, Mary Boyde	
31. Low Diet Diversity Score and Obesity on Adolescent Girls : A cross sectional study	33
Susmiati, Ilfa Khairina	
32. Health Literacy Among Patient With Type 2 DM	34
Ernalinda Rosya, Margareta	
33. Knowledge's and Triage Skill among Emergency Nurses in Padang	35
Ilfa Khairina, Hema Malini, Emil Huriani, Misfatria Noor	
34. Nursing Performance in The Implementation of Interprofessional Collaboration in A Public Hospital in Jambi	36
Esthika Ariany Maisa, Dachriyanus, Ellis Mawarni	

Day 1 Room 3	37
35. Effectiveness of HypnoBirthing in Labour Outcome: A Pilot Study	38
Thavamalar Paramasivam, Umapathi Mariappan, Chong Mei Chan	
36. Knowledge and Awareness of Registered Nurses on Risk Assessment of Venous Thromboembolism Among Antenatal And Postnatal Mothers at Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah Klang, Malaysia	39
Janet Sano, Rosnida Abu Bakar, Rajiah A.R.	
37. Effect of “Culture Stone Compress” on the Abdominal Against Uterine Involvement in Postpartum Mothers in Tanjung Gunung Village, Central Bangka Regency, Province of Bangka Belitung, 2017	40
Neng Ayu Rosita	
38. Women’s Awareness in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer	41
Vetty Priscilla, Randy Refnandes, Pratiwi Wulandari	
39. A Review for Maternity Services in Saudi Arabia	42
Ibtesam Omar Jahlan, Virginia Plummer, Meredith Mc Intyre, Salma Moawad	
40. Risk Factors of Early Menarche among Adolescent Girls	43
Azrimaidaliza, Fitri Nia, Fitrah Ilahi, Juliana P. Dwiyan, Rauza S. Rita	
41. Factors Related to Domestic Violence Among Women in Padang, West Sumatera Indonesia	44
Yanti Puspita Sari, Bunga Permata Wenny, Silvika Sari	
42. Nurses’ Attitudes About Pap Smear As An Early Screening Method for Cervical Cancer in The Private Hospital	45
Marlina Elfrida Sinaga, Puji Astutik, Belet Lydia Ingrid, Fransiska Ompusunggu	
43. Effectiveness of A Nurse-Led Education Program on Women With Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension in Rural Malaysia	46
Zamzaliza Abdul Mulud, Edawati Hamsah, Norfidah Mohamad	

44. Islamic Maternal Spirituality Measuring Instrument Construction Scale	47
Muthia Mutmainnah	
45. Effect of Nurses Training (Situation, Background, Assesment, Recomendation) SBAR Communication Technique on Knowledge and Implemetation Handover in Child Hospitalization Instalation Of Rsup Dr. M. Djamil Padang	48
Meta Rikandi	
46. Exploration of the Ward Nurses Experience on Transfer of Patients from Intensive Care to the Ward Environment	49
Syed Ali Gulab Jan, Lina Rose Lurthusamy	
47. Standard Precautions: Knowledge and Practice Among Nursing Students in UITM Puncak Alam	50
Puteri Nurhidayah Ismail, Nur Aimuni Zulkiflee, Nurul Farah Dalila Mohd Asmadi, Roswati Nordin, Mohd. Bakri Jali	
48. The Influence of Paper-Based and Electronic-Based HAIs Surveillance to The Record Systems and The Detection Ability of The Risk of HAIs By Nurses in Awal Bros Hospital: A Comparative Study	51
Novita Simbolon, Hema Malini, Sri Muharini	
49. Effectiveness of Educational Intervention to Enhance Nurses' Knowledge and Compliance in Fall Risk Assessment in Acute Medical Wards, Malaysia	52
Tan Seew Geek, Umapathi Mariappan, Chean Ahmad	
Day 1 Room 4	53
50. Mental Health and Related Factors Among Adolescents	54
Ni Made Dian Sulistiowati, Budi Anna Keliat, Raden Irawati, Besral	

51. Stigma Towards People with Mental Disorders: Perspectives of Adolescents	55
Rika Sarfika, Nursyrwan Effendi, Adnil Edwin Nurdin, Hema Malini	
52. The Prevalence of Verbal Abuse Among Adolescents In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	56
Hawa Mohammad Alabdulaziz, S. Alzahrani, W. Alhadrami, W. Alsulami, N. Aiban, A. Alamoudi	
53. The Impact of Spiritual Growth on Depression among Nursing Students	57
Riama Marlyn Sihombing, Via Monika	
54. Farmers and Disaster: A Phenomenology Study	58
Fitrio Deviantony, Enggal Hadi, Rismawan Adi Yunanto	
55. Scoping Practice of Community Mental Health Nurse in Makassar City, Indonesia	59
Kusrini S. Kadar, Luspianti, Akbar Harisa, Andriani, Hapsah	
56. The Family Knowledge of Osteoarthritis Management In A Community	60
Egidia Tiffany, Prima Yunita Cahyaningtyas, A. Muhlisin	
57. Determinants of Family Health Behavior in Samosir District, North Sumatra	61
Martina Pakpahan, Dian Ayubi	
58. Implementation of Family Nursing Care Based on Nurse's Characteristics and Work Environment in Health Center of Jamby City	62
Sovia, Yellyanda, Suharti	
59. Assessing Home Safety and Safe Behaviors Among Elderly Living at Home in Wilayat Al-Khaboura, Oman	63
Azhar Nasser Al-Senani, Oscar M. Turingan	
60. Factors Associated With older Adults Happiness in semi urban city of Indonesia	64
Bunga permata wenny, Nita aprila kartina, Windy freska	

61. Caregiver's Experience Caring for The Elderly At Nursing Homebased on Perspective on Minang Culture in West Sumatera	65
Rika Sabri, Achir Yani, S. Hamid, Junaiti Sahar, Besral	
62. Reminiscence The Counseling Therapeutic Approach Among Hospitalized Elderly: A Qualitative Descriptive Study	66
Roxsana Devi Tumanggor, Nur Afi Darti, Anna Kasfi	
Day 1 Room 5	67
63. Description of Risky Sex Behavior of Customer Teluk Bayur Localisation in Bangka Belitung Province in 2019	68
Akhiat	
64. The Tendency of Sexual Orientation in Deviance in Adolescent and The Determining Factors in Families in West Sumatera	69
Lili Fajria, Hermalinda Herman, Randy Refnandes	
65. The Application of Empirical Bayes to Model Dengue Fever in Padang, Indonesia	70
Ferra Yanuar, Hazmira Yozza, Siti Juriah, Rahmatika Fajriyati	
66. QSENization Nursing Education: Strategies for Global Patient Safety Goal	71
Faridah Moh. Said, Hafizah C.H.	
67. Increasing Aging Population, Humanoid Nurse Robot, and The Transactive Relationship Theory of Nursing (Treton) in Japan	72
Feni Betriana, Tetsuya Tanioka, Yuko Yasuhara, Hirokazu Ito, Kyoko Osaka, Rozzano Locsin	
68. Analysis of The Application of Problem Based Learning in Improving Student Learning Motivation in Faculty Of Medicine and Health Science University of Jambi	73
Rudini Dini	

69. Nursing Faculty Members' Perceptions of Technology Readiness and Comfort Level in Implementation of High Fidelity Simulation Teaching in The Malaysian Nursing Curriculum	74
Norfadzilah Ahmad, Traynor M., Johnson L., Haughey S.	
70. The Effectiveness of Education in the Health of The use of the game snakes household in improving the knowledge of Students about the Behavior of life clean and Healthfully	75
Ernawati, Monalisa	
71. Health Education Development Model of Diarrheal Endemic in Celagen Village, Pongok Island District	76
Nurhayati	
72. Determining of Influencing Factors of Low-Birthweight Babies Using Logistic Regression Analysys	77
Hazmira Yozza, Ferra Yanuar, Nadya Putri Alisya	
73. Factors Associated with Risk of Obesity in Junior High School in Padang City	78
Deswita, Hermalinda, Dwi Novrianda	
74. Correlation Between Family Support And Medication Adherence of School-Age Thalassemic Children in Indonesia	79
Henny Suzana Mediani, Sri Hendrawati, Dwi Intan Indah Susanti	
75. The Effect of Aloe Vera Compress on The Plebitis Degrees due to Intravena Therapy in Children	80
Veolina Irman, Fenny Fernando	
76. Correlation Between Parenting Authoritarian and Self-Confidence Of School-Age Children	81
Mulyaningsasi RB, Wuryaningsih EW, Sulistyorini L, Enggal Hadi Kurniawan, Deviantony F	

Day 2 Room 1	82
77. The Effect of Muromtal Therapy on Decreasing Anxiety Levels toward Preoperative Patients at RSI Ibnu Sina Padang West Sumatra Asmawati	83
78. The Influence of The Element Warmer of Intravenous Fluid in Increasing The Body Temperature on Post-Surgical Patients in The Recovery Room Grandmed Hospital Kardina Hayati, Tahan Adrianus Manalu, Pranita	84
79. The Quality Of Life Of Patients With Temporary Colostomy In Medan: A Phenomenological Study Asrizal, Fahrizal Alwi, Mara Sonang Daulay	85
80. The Relationship of Family Support and Distress On Breast Cancer Patients In West Sumatera, Indonesia Leni Merdawati, Rika Fatmadona, Intan Nia Soleha	86
81. The Experience of Breast Cancer's Patients In Managing Oral Mucocitis After Chemotherapy Rika Fatmadona, Hema Malini, Leni Merdawati, Anggra Trisna Ajani, Fanny Novriwinda	87
82. Psychoeducation for Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting on Cancer Patient Heni Agustina, Hikayati, Jum Natosba	88
83. Neck and Lower Back Pain Among Nurses Working At Salalah Hospital, Sultanate of Oman Huda, Sabtu Hitam	89
84. Awareness of High-Risk Communities: Knowledge of Stroke Disease, Risk Factors, Signs and Symptoms in Padang Reni Prima Gusty, Leni Merdawati	90
85. Phenomenology Study: Description of Psychological Responses from Family Experiences Caring for Post-Stroke Patients in Jambi City 2019	91

Kadarwati, Rahmi Ulfa, Elvi Oktarina

Day 2 Room 2	92
86. Factors and Outcomes of Unplanned Extubation Among Mechanically Ventilated Patients in Intensive Care Unit	93
Norfidah Mohamad, Dona Cyrelina Chin, Zamzaliza Abdul Mulud	
87. The Impact of Pursed Lip Breathing, Diaphragmatic Breathing, Dan Upper Limb Stretching to Dyspnea Scale of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	94
Imron Rosyadi, Defriman Djafri, Dally Rahman	
88. Antimicrobial and Cytotoxic Activities of Different Polarities Leaves Crude Extracts of Rubus Fruticosus	95
Afaf M. Weli, Hanady S. Al-Saadi, Rouqaya S. Al-Fudhaili, Amzad Hossain, Ahmed Al-Harrasi, Zabidah Binti Putit, Mahmood K. Jasim	
89. The Effect of Dewandaru (Eugenia uniflora L.) Fruits Extract on Testes Heat Induced Rats	96
Ika Widi Astuti, Bagus Komang Satriyasa, Nyoman Mangku Karmaya, I.B. Putra Manuaba	
90. Hospitalization Stress in Children in Dr. M.Djamil General Hospital Padang	97
Hermalinda Herman, Deswita, Rika Sarfika	
91. The Effect of Atraumatic Care Application in Pra School Children in Hospitalization in Prima Jambi Royal Hospital	98
Margareta Pratiwi, Devi Arista	
92. Atraumatic Care Among Hospitalized Children: : Mix Method Research	99
Rina Mariyana, Del Fatmawati	
93. A Systematic Review of Parental Program to Prevent and Manage Delay Development Among Early Childhood	100
Rian Adi Pamungkas, Kanittha Chamroonsawasdi	
94. The Experience of Mothers Caring for Autism Children in An Autistic Special School, Padang, Indonesia	101

Dwi Novrianda, Susmiati, Nurvita Sari

- 95. Increased Knowledge and Attitudes of Pre-School Age Children About The Prevention of Sexual Violence by Using The Snake and Ladder Game in Sit Tujuh, Payakumbuh City** 102
Meri Neherta, Yanti Puspitasari, Silvika sari

Day 2 Room 3 103

- 96. Development of “Nursbox”: An Integrated Smartphone Application for Communication and Documentation of Nursing Care in Community Health Centers** 104

Neti Juniarti, Irma Novishinta, Citra Windani Mambang Sari, Desy Indra Yani

- 97. A Community Health Care Nurse Experience in Caring For Newborn Infants** 105

Hotnida Erlin Situmorang

- 98. Qualitative Study of HIV High Risk Population Perceive Web Based Intervention In Sub Urban City of Indonesia** 106

Gusti Sumarsih, Mahathir, Fitra Yeni, Windy Freska

- 99. Analysis on Head of Family’s Level of Education in Implementation of Healthy Indonesia Program With Family Approach (PIS-PK)** 107

Ifon Driposwana Putra, Ulfa Hasana

- 100. The Relationship of Sexual Behavior with Parenting Style at SMK X in Padang City in 2018** 108

Yonrizal Nurdin, Yanti Puspita Sari, Humaira Yurmanisa

- 101. Relationship between Parent-Adolescent Communication and Risky Sexual Behavior at SMA “G” Lima Puluh Kota Regency in 2019** 119

Windy Freska, Fitra Yeni, Haristio Maulana

- 102. Peer Conformity as Determinant of Smoking Behavior Among Adolescence in West Sumatra** 110

Mahathir, Hermalinda, Prilya Vitamaharanie

- 103. The Effect of Aggression Replacement Training on Aggressive Behavior in Adolescents at State Vocational High School 8 Padang City West Sumatera Province** 111

Yulvi Hardoni, Meri Neherta, Rika Sarfika

- 104. Analysis of Cadres Performance at Public Health Center of Serpong 1 Working Area in South Tangerang City** 112

Riksa Wibawa Resna, Irma Siti Masrurah, Feny Kusumadewi,
Muhammad Husni Mubarak

Day 2 Room 4 113

- 105. The Perception of Suicide Among Early Adolescence** 114

Atih Rahayuningsih, Achir Yani S. Hamid, Budi Anna Keliat, R. Irawati
Ismail

- 106. Prevalence and Correlation of Depression Among Thyroid Disorder Patients in Malaysia** 115

Sanisah Saidi, Siti Nur Illiani Jaafar, Azlina Daud, Ramli Musa, Nik
Noor Fatnoon Nik Ahmad

- 107. Short and Long-Term Effect of Cognitive Behavior Therapy on Diabetes Outcomes: Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trial** 116

Anita Sukarno, Rian Adi Pamungkas

- 108. Qualitative Study on Experiences and Needs of Caregivers of Patients with Schizophrenia** 117

Dewi Eka Putri, Rika Sarfika

- 109. Therapeutic Group Therapy to Mother's Knowledge and Ability About Personality and Psychosocial development of Preschool – Age Children** 118

Shinta Dewi Kasih Bratha, Meri Neherta, Dewi Eka Putri

Poster Session	119
1. Factor Analysis of Nurses' Role in Preventing Medication Error at The Inpatient Ward Awal Bros Batam	120
Novi Yulianti, Hema Malini, Sri Muharni	
2. Study Comparative, Community Satisfaction Index Analysis on Referral Hospital Services in The Province of Riau Islands	121
Kiki Rizki Dasaryandi, Yulastri Arif, Eka Roza	
3. Phenomenology Study of Doctor Delegation Authority Process to Nurses in Non Surgical Inpatient Room of Internal Disease in X Hospital Kota Padang	122
Mike Asmaria, Suharizal, Deswita	
4. The Relationship of Individual Characteristics to Job Satisfaction Nurses in The Inpatient Ward of RSUD Pariaman	123
Hilma Yessi, Fatma Sri Wahyuni, Mira Susanti	
5. Relationship with The Service Quality of Patient Satisfaction at Surgical And Non Surgical of RSUP DR. M Djamil Padang Hospital	124
Rika Novariza	
6. Analysis The Relationship of The Effective Leadership of The Head Nurse with The Implementation of Patient Safety, According to Nurses at Hospital Inpatient Room, RSUD Padang Panjang	125
Utari Christya Wardhani, Agung Waluyo, Heppi Sasmita	
7. The Analysis of Characteristics; Knowledge; and Motivation With The Application of Surgical Safety Checklist Among Operating Nurses at The Hospital in Batam City	126
Endang Yuliati, Hema Malini, Yulia Yasman	
8. Standard Precautions: Knowledge And Practice Among Nursing Students in UiTM Puncak Alam	127

- Puteri Nurhidayah Ismail, Nur Aimuni Zulkiflee, Nurul Farah Dalila Mohd Asmadi, Roswati Nordin, Mohd. Bakri Jali
- 9. Characteristic Description of Constipation in Stroke Patients** 128
Maria Valentina Sibarani, Rahmi Ulfah, Esi Afriyanti
- 10. Exploring Medication Non-Adherence Among Patients With Diabetes Mellitus** 129
Nor Fadhilah Abdullah, Cheong Ai Theng, Siti Noo Khairina Sowtali, Lee Khuan
- 11. The Influence of Semi Fowler Position on the Change of Respiratory Frequency In Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients In Non-Surgical Inpatient Room Padang Pariaman Hospital Year 2017** 130
Maidawilis, Yesi Maifita, Hasmita
- 12. The Effect of Workplace Stretching Exercise (WSE) and Heat Therapy (Hot Pack) in Musculoskeletal Disorders of Nurses in Public Hospital Dr. M. Jamil Padang** 131
Eko Syafrianto, Pramana K.H., Zulfa
- 13. Factor analysis of Social Determinants of Mental Health Related to the Level of Anxiety in Elderly with in Sijunjung Regency in 2019** 132
Herlin Silvana, Defriman Djafri, Renidayati
- 14. Analysis of Factors Associated with Compliance with Taking Medicines People with Schizophrenia in Puskesmas Sungai Sarik Kab. Padang Pariaman in Year of 2017** 133
Vivi Yuderna, Achir Yani, Renidayati
- 15. Relationship of Smartphone Addiction With Psychosocial Disorders in Adolescents at The Middle School Kota Sungai Penuh Tahun 2019** 134
Edi Efian, Rizanda Machmud, Mahathir
- 16. The Role of Family Supports in Improving Self-Care Activities Among Diabetes Mellitus Patients** 135
Hidayatul Rahmi, Hema Malini, Emil Huriani

17. Relationship Between Self Efficacy and Self Care in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients	136
Aria Wahyuni, Dian Rahmayani	
18. Spirituality in Hemodialysis Patient: An Overview	137
Gusti Ayu, Ary Antari, Rika Septiani	
19. Factor Related to The Application of Ethical Principles in Nursing Care Nurses in Hospitals Padang dr. Rasidin 2016	138
Debby Silvia Dewi	
20. Stress During Pregnancy and Preeclampsia Are Associated With Preterm Labour	139
Nurmukaromatis Saleha, Rina Delfina, Maiyulis, Tuti Anggriani Utama	
21. Effectiveness of Cervical Cancer and Pap Smear Education on Knowledge and Perception and Its Uptake Among Women Admitted to Obstetric and Gynecology Ward at A Teaching Hospital in Malaysia	140
Sofee Mohamed Akhlak, Iva Mascinta Ibrahim	
22. Stunting Prevention Analysis for Pregnant Women	141
Harindra, Antarini	
23. Mucositis Case in Childhood Cancer Who Have Undergoing Chemotherapy in RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang	142
Hidayatul Hasni, Mayetti, Dwi Novrianda, Meri Neherta, Hermalinda, Deswita	
24. Parents Management on Drug Therapy Among Children with Asthma	143
Noraini Hashim, Erlisha Wendy Likimas, Rozila Latiff, Zuleha Abu Bakar	
25. The Influence of Intradialytic Exercise on Quality of Sleep and Life, Urem Level and Restless Legs Syndrome Severity in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients in Dialysis Room	144
Gusri Rahayu, Hema Malini, Elvi Oktarina	

- 26. Phenomenology Study Community Experiences About Lung TB Prevention In Kecamatan Ulakan Tapakis** 145
Hidayati, Mike Asmaria, Vivi Yuderna
- 27. Emotional Compensation During Post Counselling Test Among Seropositive Men Who Have Sex With Men in Semi Urban City of Indonesia: A Qualitative Study** 146
Tedy Asharyadi, Budhi Mulyadi, Mahathir
- 28. The Risk Factors of DHF Case at Harapan Raya Public Health Center Working Area in Pekanbaru in 2019** 147
Herlina Susmaneli, Dedi Afandi, Zahtamal, Rasoel Hamidy, Zulfan Saam
- 29. The Effect of Aloe Vera Gel to The Excudate and Granulation Formation in Patients with Diabetic foot ulcers** 148
Yance Komela Sari, Hema Malini, Elvi Oktarina
- 30. The Effects of Centella Asiatica Extract in Accelerating The Wound Healing of Autoimmune Skin Epidermolysis Bullosa** 149
Asrizal, Mara Sonang Daulay, M. Affan



Day 1

Room 1

The Effect of a Ten-Week Short Message Service-Based Intervention (SMS) on Self-Management in Type 2 Diabetes

Made Rini Damayanti S¹, Gusti Ayu Ary Antari¹, Indah Mei Rahajeng¹,
Ni Luh Putu Nopriani¹

¹Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University
Email: damayanti_maderini@unud.ac.id

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of the four major non-communicable diseases that contributes to high mortality and morbidity rates worldwide, especially in low middle income countries, such as Indonesia. Apart from the Indonesian Government's efforts to overcome the problem, it is predicted that Indonesia will have more people living with diabetes, predominantly the type 2 DM. There is an urgent need to develop a more efficient diabetic care strategy that is more cost effective, easily accessible and contextually appropriate to improve the outcomes. This study aims to evaluate the effect of a ten-week Short Message System-based intervention on self-management in type 2 diabetes. It was a two-group randomized controlled trial: an intervention group that received a 10-week automated text message-based diabetes self-management program (Tweek SMSDM) and a control group which continued following the standard diabetes management program. Participants were recruited from 11 PHCs across an urban area in Bali with inclusion criteria: adults with type 2 diabetes, had a personal mobile phone and familiar with the texting function. Sixty patients were blindly randomized using a random number generator into either intervention (30 patients) or control group (30 patients). Both groups were measured at the baseline and the endpoint to gather information on their demographic characteristic and self-management practice using the Bahasa version of The Summary of Diabetes Self-Care Activities Measure (SDSCA). An automated SMS employing an open-access software sent three times daily to each participant on the intervention group for ten weeks duration. The two groups being compared were homogenous at the baseline. After 10-weeks, the intervention group showed significant mean changes in general diet (-0.5; $p=0.034$), specific diet (-1.75; $p=0.0001$), exercise (-1.02; $p=0.005$), blood-glucose testing (-1; $p=0.009$), and foot care (-4.75; $p=0.001$); while there were no significant mean changes in control group. This study also found that there were significant differences in the mean score in each SDSCA's domain between the intervention and the control groups ($p<0.05$). In smoking status domain, no significant difference in proportion was found between the two groups ($p=1.00$). Our findings indicate that the Tweek SMSDM can improve the self-management in type 2 diabetes patients that positively affect each domain of the SDSCA. The majority of the respondents also reported being comfortable using the mobile phone. Therefore, m-Health poses a great potential to be used in this population to improve their health outcomes.

Keywords: type 2 diabetes, short message service, self-management, mobile health.

Self Efficacy Correlates with the Formation of Self Care Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients in Padang City

Esi Afriyanti¹, Yonrizal Nurdin¹, Dewi Novita Sari¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: esiafriyanti@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease that requires self-management to prevent acute complications and reduce the risk of long-term complications. In the process of forming self care, it is influenced by several factors including the individual's beliefs (self efficacy). Self efficacy is a model that is applied to assess the readiness of individuals to act on new healthy behaviors and provide a strategy or process of change to act in health care. The purpose of this study was to identify how the relationship between self efficacy and self care formation in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Padang City. This study is a correlation study with a cross sectional approach. The sample collection technique uses a purposive sampling technique with a total sample of 190 people. Data collection uses a self-efficacy questionnaire from the Diabetes Management Self Efficacy Scale (DMSES) and a self-care questionnaire from the Summary of Diabetes Self-Care Activities Measure (SDSCA). Data analysis using the Spearman test with significance level $p < 0.05$. The results of the study found the mean of self efficacy was 142, and the mean of self care was 49. Self efficacy positively influenced the formation of self care for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus by 35.8%.

Keywords: self-efficacy, self care, diabetes mellitus type 2

Comparison of the Efficacy and Cost Effectiveness of Aloe Vera Gel with Nacl 0.9% in Treatment of Diabetic Foot Ulcers

Elvi Oktarina¹, Yance Komela Sari², Hema Malini¹

¹Departement of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia.

²Nursing Masters Program, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia.

Email: elvioktarina@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Increasing the number of people with diabetes mellitus and lack of diabetes control lead to a variety of complications, one of which is diabetes ulcers. Diabetic ulcers are chronic wounds that require prolonged wound care, so they need to get effective and efficient wound care so they can save costs and accelerate wound healing. The purpose of this study was to look at the comparison of the efficacy and cost effectiveness of aloe vera gel with modern moist technique dressing with Nacl 0.9% conservative dry technique dressing. The method in this research is a comparative study with statistical analysis using general linear models. The results of this study indicate differences in the average score of wound status continuum (Bates Jansen Scale) between the intervention group and the control group with $p < 0.004$ and directly proportional to the average wound care costs between the intervention group and the control group where the use of aloe vera gel with modern moist dressing techniques have a difference of Rp. 255,000 from the control group. Conclusion Aloe vera gel can accelerate the wound healing process and be efficient in terms of time. But in terms of costs are relative, depending on the type of wound and dressing used.

Keywords: ulcus diabetic, bates jansen scale, cost effectiveness, aloe vera

Family Experience in Treating Patients of Diabetes Mellitus with Gangrene Wounds

Beti Kristinawati¹, Datik Wahyuningsih², Riska Nurul Khasanah²,
Ana Dwi Irianti³

¹Medical Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta, Solo, Indonesia.

²Professional Nursing Student, School of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta, Solo, Indonesia.

³Senior Nurse, Center Public Hospital, Klaten, Indonesia.

Email: bk115@ums.ac.id

Abstract

Gangrene wounds experienced by Diabetes Mellitus sufferers require a long healing time, so family involvement in patient care is needed. This study aims to explore family experiences in treating Diabetes Mellitus patients who have gangrene wounds. The phenomenological qualitative design was chosen to obtain in-depth information by interviewing thirteen family members determined by purposive sampling. Data obtained from interviews were analyzed using Colaizzi's Content Analysis and produced four themes, namely: 1) Families have limited knowledge about Diabetes Mellitus disease and wound care procedures; 2) Instrumental support given by the family in patient care; 3) Emotional support given by the family has a positive impact on the patient's psychological condition and the wound healing process ; 4) The time limitation is a family inhibiting factor in treating patients . Care carried out by the family has a positive impact on improving the patient's health status. Therefore, families must be equipped with knowledge about wound care procedures and management of patients after being discharged from the hospital so that they are able to treat patients well and accelerate the healing time of gangrene wounds.

Keywords: diabetes melitus, family support, gangrene wounds

Factors Associated with Exercise Self-Efficacy Among People with Chronic Diseases

H. Almutary¹, N. Tayyib²

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

²Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Umm Al-Qura University, Makkah, Saudi Arabia
Email: aalalmetere2@kau.edu.sa

Abstract

Performing physical exercise is an important part of self-care in chronic diseases. It is highly influenced by individual's self-efficacy. However, little attention has been given to identify the factors that could affect the exercise self-efficacy among people with chronic diseases. This cross-sectional study design was conducted to assess the exercise self-efficacy among people with chronic diseases using Exercise Self-Efficacy Scale (ESE). Demographic and exercise profiles were also collected. A total of eighty-five people with chronic diseases from outpatients' clinics were participated in this study. The mean age of the participants was 52 ± 13.92 and more than half of them were females (58.8%). The mean score of exercise self-efficacy was 39 ± 21.55 . Education level was the main factor that correlated with lower levels of exercise self-efficacy. Exercise Self-Efficacy is low in people with chronic diseases. It can be improved with implementing effective nursing educational programs. These programs should use the patient's centred approach, which tailor each individual's level of educational needs. Enhancing physical exercise will have positive impact on people quality of life and reduce the burden of chronic diseases.

Keywords: chronic diseases, exercise self-efficacy, nursing care

Hand Open Exercises As a Hand Rehabilitation on Poststroke Muscle Strength by Modified Sphygmomanometer Test

Novita Elisabeth Daeli¹

¹ Nursing Science Study Program, Faculty of Health Science, MusiCharitas Catholic University

Email: novita_daeli@ukmc.ac.id

Abstract

Stroke is a disease that affects of arteries leading to and within the brain. Poststroke patients have may experiences like a loss of motor function and may cause impaired mobility. Hand open exercises could increasing the strengthening muscles and the recovery of hand function is one of the most challenging topics in stroke rehabilitation. This research aims to determine the effectiveness of Hand Open exercises on muscle strength by modified sphygmomanometer test (MST) as a measurement method. This research design used quasi experimental design. Number of samples 90 respondents with sampling technique used purposive sampling. Most respondent of this study has age (55-65 years) that 38.9% and female is 56.7%. Different paired test results showed a significant increase in muscle strength before and after intervention $p=0.000$ ($<0,05$). The result of independent different test have a significant increase in muscle strength between the hand open intervention group and the control group with $p=0,000$ ($<0,05$). Hand open intervention gives an effect to increasing of muscle strength by modified sphygmomanometer test (MST) method as many 45,1%. It means that hand open can be increased muscle strength of poststroke patients and this research recommends for further research as nursing self-care interventions in nursing care.

Keywords: hand open, stroke, muscle strength, Modified Sphygmomanometer Test (MST)

Understanding of Person-Centred Care Concept: Medical-Surgical Nurse Perspectives

Wan Nishfa Dewi¹, Safri

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Riau, Indonesia

Email: wan.dewi@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract

Person centred care is an approach to care that is underpinned by mutual respect and the development of therapeutic relationship between patient and nurse as care provider. This approach has been widely used to deliver care in many healthcare organisations in developed and some developing countries. However, research about the application concept of person-centred care and how it understood by nurses in developing countries is limited. This research aimed to assess the understanding of person-centred care from the perspectives of medical-surgical nurses. This research was conducted in medical-surgical wards in a Public Hospital in Riau Province, Sumatra, Indonesia. The samples were 100 nurses which taken from six medical-surgical wards using total sampling. This study employed descriptive research design using the Person-Centred Assessment Tool (PCA-T) to measure nurses' current understanding of person-centred care. Full ethical approval from related organisation was obtained. A descriptive statistic was employed to analyse data. The results of this study showed that majority of nurses gained moderate level of understanding concept on person-centred care (63%). Some of nurses gained high level of understanding on person-centred care (36%) and only one nurses (1%) had low understanding of person-centred care concept. The findings indicate that most of nurses in medical-surgical wards currently understand moderate level of person-centred care. Better understanding of person-centred care is important in terms of expertise in the application of person-centred in everyday practice.

Keywords: person-centred care, understanding, medical-surgical nurses, Indonesia

Observing the Effectiveness of the use of Pelawan leaf boiled water (*Tristaniopsis Merguensis* (Griff.) As a Traditional Medicine for Reducing Blood Cholesterol

Muhamad Seto Sudirman¹, Kartika², Rachmawati Felani Djuria,
Auronita Pratiwi

¹Pangkalpinang Health Polytechnic, Indonesia

²Central Development and Application Traditional Treatment (SP3T),
Bangka Belitung, Indonesia

Email: muhamadseto@gmail.com

Abstract

People in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands are still using ancestral medicinal plants, especially in rural areas that are still far from the coverage of health facilities services organized by the government as promotive, preventive and curative efforts in overcoming health problems. Pelawan leaf (*Tristaniopsis Merguensis* Griff.) is a medicinal plant used to reduce blood cholesterol levels used by Malays ethnic in the Bangka Belitung Islands province. The aim of this study was to find the effectiveness of the Pelawan leaf (*Tristaniopsis Merguensis* Griff.) as a traditional medicine to reduce blood cholesterol and its safeness for liver and kidneys among Malays ethnic in Bangka Belitung Islands Province. This study was a pre-post test design clinical observation study was conducted in August to December 2018, with 30 subjects. There was one group only and the subjects was choosen by non random sampling with inclusion criteria: hypercholesterolemia patients with total cholesterol levels > 200 mg/dl and <350mg/dl. The mean total blood cholesterol level showed a decrease in effect and a significant difference between the pre-test post-test administration of the pelawan leaf boiled water. The results of the mean examination of SGPT values did not increase and there was a decrease in the subjects of the post-test study giving contagious leaf boiled water. Giving pelawan leaf boiled water for 14 days in the subject had an effect on kidney organ dysfunction which was shown to increase the mean creatinine and urea values. There is no side effect for kidney and health.

Keywords: clinical observation, pelawan leaf (*Tristaniopsis Merguensis* Griff.), blood cholesterol

**Differences in The Administration of Lime Juice (*Citrus Aurantifolia*),
Watermelon Juice (*Citrus Lanatus*) and Chayote Juice (*Sechium Edule*) in
White Dyslipidemia Rats Alloxan Induction Against Increased HDL (High
Density Lipoprotein)**

Nurlinawati¹, Kamariyah¹

¹Nursing Study Program Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Universitas
Jambi

Email: nulinawati1983@gmail.com

Abstract

Dyslipidemia is generally characterized by increased levels of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, and HDL cholesterol levels below normal. Dyslipidemia is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. This study was conducted to determine the differences in the administration of lime juice, watermelon juice and chayote juice in white rats alloxan-induced to increase levels of HDL (High Density Lipoprotein). This research is quantitative with quasi experiment research design using pre-test and post-test group design with intervention therapy for lime juice, watermelon juice and chayote juice. The results of this study indicate an increase in the highest levels of HDL cholesterol in the group giving lime juice, watermelon juice and chayote juice. The results of the statistical analysis with the Independent T Test statistic showed that there was an effect of the administration of lime juice, watermelon juice and chayote juice on the levels of HDL cholesterol with a p-value of 0.004 ($p < 0.05$). The results of this study have not been done by converting the needs of mice to human needs.

Keywords: lime (*Citrus aurantifolia*), watermelon juice (*Citrus lanatus*), and chayote (*Sechium edule*), HDL (High Density Lipoprotein)

Risk Factors of Women of Reproductive Age with Terminal Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis in East Kalimantan Province Indonesia

Marleni Sarira¹, Kiki Hardiansyah¹, Sholichin¹

¹Lecturer, Nursing Study Program, STIKES Wiyata Husada Samarinda
Email: kikihardiansyahs@gmail.com

Abstract

Terminal renal failure is the chronic kidney disease which is progressive and irreversible with glomerular filtration rate lower than 15ml/minute/1.75m². It is associated with aging however it is more prevalent among reproductive age. To investigate risk factors of women of reproductive age with terminal renal failure undergoing hemodialysis. This was a descriptive study with a sample of 63 female patients aged between 15 and 49 with terminal renal failure undergoing hemodialysis in East Kalimantan Province Indonesia. The highest risk factor of kidney failure was hypertension. An increasing number of respondents, from 34,92% to 73,02% patients, was caused by hypertension and other risk factors. Risk factor that most increases the risk of kidney failure with a history of hypertension is the consumption of supplement drinks 42.31%. Risk factor beside hypertension such as diabetes mellitus got 7.94%, supplement drink (9.52%), pregnancy (6.35%), other risk factors (kidney stone and lupus nephritic (3.17%) and patients who have three risk factors (4.7%). Some factors leading to kidney failure with hypertension history were hindering adherence to medication (46%) and irregular health checkup (51%) and mean blood pressure is 198,8/103.5 mmHg. Hypertension is considered as the highest risk factor of women of reproductive age with terminal renal failure undergoing hemodialysis in East Kalimantan. It is recommended that nurses be responsible of providing education for patients to have regular checkup and to avoid supplement drink that worsens kidney function.

Keywords: risk factors, terminal renal failure, hemodialysis

The Effect of Valsalva Maneuver on Pain Arteriovenous Fistula (AV) in Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis

Devia Putri Lenggogeni¹, Krisna Yetti², Masfuri²

¹Medical Surgical Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Medical Surgical Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, West Java, Indonesia

Email: deviaputri@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Arteriovenous (AV) fistula is one of type vascular access that often used by patients hemodialysis. The used arteriovenous (AV) fistula will cause pain in cannulation in patients hemodialysis who use it. Valsalva maneuver is an intervention that was used to reduce pain in cannulation. Although, there is a few research used maneuver valsalva to reduce pain cannulation AV fistula on patients undergoing hemodialysis. This research aims to identify the effectiveness of the valsalva maneuver to reduce pain cannulation AV fistula. The design of this study is quasi-experimental without a control group. The total sample used 12 patients undergoing hemodialysis with purposive sampling. The result showed that the valsalva maneuver was sufficient to reduce pain in cannulation AV fistula ($p < 0,005$). Valsalva maneuver can reduce pain in cannulation arteriovenous by stimulation of the vagus nerve that will stimulates antinociceptive effects. It is a substance has an analgesic effect that can explain decreasing pain level in cannulation arteriovenous (AV) fistula. In conclusion, nurses can apply valsalva maneuver as a nonpharmacological intervention to reduce pain in cannulation AV fistula.

Keywords: pain, AV-fistula cannulation, hemodialysis, valsalva maneuver

Effects Of intradialytic Exercise on Dialysis Adequacy: A Review Article

Erni Forwaty¹, Hema Malini², Elvi Oktarina³

¹Nursing Department, Riau Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

²Associate Proffessor, Faculty of Nursing, University of Andalas, Indonesia

³Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, University of Andalas, Indonesia

Email: erniforwaty@gmail.com

Abstract

In general, patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD) undergoing hemodialysis who have routine, still unable to reach an optimal dialysis adequacy views of the value of Kt/V and URR. Intradialytic exercise is one intradialytic therapy is quite promising in improving various physical and psychological functioning hemodialysis patients, but the effect of intradialytic exercise on dialysis adequacy still unclear. The purpose of a review article was to provide information regarding effects of the type and intensity of intradialytic exercise to increase dialysis adequacy in hemodialysis patients. Electronic databases sourced from PubMed, Science Direct, and Proquest were searched using the key word "intradialytic exercise", "dialysis adequacy", hemodialysis" from the inception to June 2019. The articles were included if: the study examines the effects of intradialytic exercise on dialysis adequacy (Kt /V, URR), randomized clinical trials and quasi-experimental studies, clearly knows the type or form and intensity of the exercise used. There are eleven articles that went inclusion criteria of the study. The results showed that the type intradialytic exercise such as aerobic exercise, including cycling intradialytic or flexibility exercise can have a positive impact on the improvement of dialysis adequacy with exercise intensity that is in one experiment. However, the value of dialysis adequacy were achieved in all subsequent experiments are not increased by an initial trial or value Kt/V and URR are steady on the results of subsequent trials. There are no studies that tested the effectiveness of a gradual increase in the intensity of the exercise at the experimental group to increase dialysis adequacy and intensity of exercise has not been clearly determined. We conclude that intradialytic exercise can help increase dialysis adequacy, but the heterogeneity of exercise protocols in the form of intensity and duration of exercise remains to be determined.

Keywords: intradialytic exercise, dialysis adequacy, Kt/V, URR, hemodialysis, intensity of exercise

Factors Related to Hypertension on Among Young Adult in the Pakis Village

Kholid Rosyidi¹, Bagus Arditya Husadha¹

¹ Faculty of Nursing University of Jember
Email: kholidrosyidi@yahoo.com

Abstract

Hypertension is an asymptomatic disorder and the risk is to increase stroke, calculus and also death. This study aims to determine the factors associated with the incidence of hypertension among young adults in the Pakis village. The method used in this study is an observational analytic design using cross sectional approach. The total sample of 368 respondents was obtained by purposive sampling technique from young adult groups in Pakis village, Panti sub-district. The research instruments used were questionnaires, scales, meters, sphygmomanometer, and direct observation. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate (test Chi-square) with a 95% confidence interval ($\alpha = 0.05$). Based on the results of the study it can be seen that the factors associated with the incidence of hypertension in young adulthood in Pakis village, Panti sub-district are age ($p = 0,000$, OR = 2,832), family history with hypertension ($p = 0,024$, OR = 1,730), Nutritional Status ($p = 0,009$, OR = 1,874), Physical Activity ($p = 0,022$, OR = 0,537), while factors not related to the incidence of hypertension in young adults in village orphanage are Gender (Pakis $p = 0,339$, OR = 0.801), Smoking habits ($p = 0.701$, OR = 1.096). Based on these results the suggestions that can be given to the community on Pakis Village, Panti sub-district to further improve their health status by regularly checking their health regularly. For the health center be more routine in providing health education and further increase periodic inspection activities to people who have high blood pressure, so that people are more able to maintain their health.

Keywords: hypertension, young adults, hypertension risk factors

The Effect of Cupping Blood Therapy on Blood Pressure of Hypertension in Abu Zaky Mubarak's Clinic

Jamaludin¹, MuhamadAlfian Rahman¹, Kustati Budhi Lestari¹

¹Department of Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta
Email: jamalpsik@uinjkt.ac.id

Abstract

Hypertension is a disease increasingly prevalent in Indonesia as the third major causes death in Indonesia for all age . Hypertension is the increase of systolic pressure greater than or equal to 140 mmHg and a diastolic pressure greater than or equal to 90mmHg. Preventive measures and treatment is important to avoid it increase in Indonesia. Hypertension treatment can be performed with pharmacological treatment, non pharmacological and complementary treatment. Cupping therapy is one of the complementary method of treating this disease by removing angina or impure blood from the body through the skin surface. This study aimed to determine of the effect of cupping therapy on blood pressure of hypertension in Abu Zaky Mubarak's Clinic. This study used quasi-experimental with one group pretest-posttest design to 25 respondent which conducted Abu Zaky Mubarak's Clinic that being treated with cupping intervention once in one time. The result of this study was the decrease blood pressure between the mean value of systolic and diastolic ($p=0.000$), which means the value of $p<0.05$ indicate that there was a significant effect of cupping therapy to changes the blood pressure in hypertension. Researcher expect to further research the benefit of cupping therapy for patient with hypertension.

Keywords: cupping therapy, hypertension

The Analysis of Validity and Reliability of Infiltrate Prevention Tools for the Patient with Intravenous Peripheral Therapy

Indah Purnama Sari¹, Hema Malini², Yulia Yasman³

¹Postgraduate Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, UniversitasAndalas, West Sumatera

²Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing, UniversitasAndalas, West Sumatera

³Head of Nursing Committee, TanjungUban District Hospital, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia

Email: indahpsari560@gmail.com

Abstract

Infiltration is the leaking of a blood vessels, which can cause injury to the patient. In Indonesia, no instrument has been found for preventing infiltration in patients. The purpose of this study is to develop and analyze the validity and reliability of infiltration prevention instruments for patients with a peripheral intravenous therapy at the Awal Bros Batam Hospital. This study is quantitative in the development of instruments or tools. This study uses an explorative, descriptive design to explore nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and skills toward infiltration. Then, the literature study and expert panel with the Delphi method, which is an assessment of the relevance of the instrument for the prevention of infiltration. Pilotstudywas conducted twice to test the validity and reliability of the instrument. The results showed the Content Validity Index (CVI) ≥ 0.8 , the first pilot study obtained the results of validity test (r table = 0.4629) and reliability (Cronbach α = 0.421), in the second pilot project showed the results of validity (r table = 0.2540) and reliability test (Cronbach α = 0.529). Based on the expert panel, only seven items were included in the instrument, and the two pilot studies stated that the instruments were valid and reliable. It is recommended that this developed instrument will be used in preventing infiltration in peripheral infusion, and the further study can be conducted in another hospital.

Keywords: infiltration, prevention, tools

Myocardial Infarction Patient Learning Needs: Comparison of Patient, Family Member, and Nurse Perceptions

Emil Huriani

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: emilhuriani@fk.unand.ac.id

Abstract

This descriptive study aimed to identify and compare patient with myocardial infarction, their family member, and cardiac nurse perceptions on the learning needs of patients with myocardial infarction in the acute, sub-acute, and post-acute phases. A total of 288 patients with myocardial infarction, 145 family members, and 40 cardiac unit nurses were enrolled in this study. Data were collected by survey method using the Cardiac Patient Learning Need Inventory (CPLNI). Data analysis was done using descriptive statistical analysis and analysis of variance. The results showed that the learning needs of patients with myocardial infarction were high according to the perceptions of patients, patients' family members, and nurses. There were differences in the priority of learning needs concerning the disease and healing process. Conclusion: Patients, family members, and nurses have different perceptions regarding the learning needs of patients with myocardial infarction. It is recommended to develop an adequate intervention to meet patient's learning needs through an accurate assessment. The results of this study support the importance of patient-centered, individualized education, and attention to learning priorities.

Keywords: acute coronary syndrome; health education; learning; needs assessment

Family Support of Heart Failure Patients with Re-hospitalized Event at dr. Moewardi Surakarta

Panji Putra Bagus Karya Mukti¹, Fitri Nursanti², Beti Kristinawati³,
Riska Nurul Khasanah⁴

¹Nursing Student, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta, Indonesia

²Professional Student, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta, Indonesia

³Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas
Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

⁴Professional Student, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta, Indonesia

Email: J210160042@student.ums.ac.id

Abstract

Patients with heart failure can be re-hospitalized due to poor self-care management. Families have an essential role for people with heart failure so that patients do self-care management properly. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support for heart failure patients and the incidence of re-hospitalization. This type of research is quantitative descriptive and uses a correlation design with a cross-sectional design. The study sample was 43 respondents and determined by accidental sampling technique. This study shows that $p\text{-value} = 0.026 < \alpha (0.05)$, which means that there is a relationship between family support for heart failure patients and the incidence of hospitalization. Obtained a coefficient of 0.340, which means having a weak relationship. There is a weak relationship between family support and the incidence of re-hospitalization of heart failure patients at Dr. Hospital. Moewardi Surakarta. Positive family support can improve self-care management, maintain quality of life.

Keywords: family support, heart failure, re-hospitalization.

Importance of Spiritual Needs Among Chronic Heart Failure Patients

Dian Hudiyawati¹, Nora Rastika²

¹Medical of nursing area, School of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta, Solo, Indonesia

²Professional student, School of Nursing, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta, Indonesia

Email: dian.hudiyawati@ums.ac.id

Abstract

Spirituality can affect the quality of life and general health status of patients with chronic heart failure. Spirituality is an important factor for patients and influences patients' perspectives in dealing with their diseases. Recent studies showed that spirituality was a major factor in the recovery of various diseases, including heart failure. The aim of this study was to assess the perception of chronic heart disease patients about the spiritual needs to them. This was a cross-sectional study. One hundred eighteen eligible respondents agreed to be involved in this study. Spiritual needs of respondents were measured using Spiritual Needs Questionnaire (SpNQ) consist of 4 domains including religiousity, inner peace, existential and actively giving. The study results revealed that the spiritual needs in the domain of religiousity (85,6%) and existential (93,2%) were very important. Therefore, health care professionals need to pay attention to the patient's spiritual needs, which may reduce anxiety levels and rehospitalization, also improve quality of life.

Keywords: spiritual needs, religiousity, exixtential, chronic heart failure



Day 1

Room 2

The Practice Value of the Transactive Relationship Theory of Nursing (Treton)

Tetsuya Tanioka¹, Yuko Yasuhara¹, Hirokazu Ito¹, Kyoko Osaka¹,
Feni Betriana², Rozzano Locsin¹

¹Department of Nursing, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Tokushima
University, Graduate School, Tokushima, Japan.

²Graduate School of Health Sciences, Tokushima University, Tokushima,
Japan.

Email: tanioka.tetsuya@tokushima-u.ac.jp

Abstract

Theory-guided nursing practice is integral to meeting the demands of human healthcare. In technologically-demanding settings, Locsin's Technological Competency as Caring in Nursing (TCCN) theory illuminates the harmonious coexistence between technology and caring in nursing. From this theoretical perspective with futurist viewpoints of advancing technologies, the Transactive Relationship Theory of Nursing (TRETON) reveals practical processes of relating as transactive engagements between/among persons and intelligent machines such as humanoid nurse robots (HNRs). These theories are linked illuminate unique and emerging practices of nursing. Attaining quality healthcare particularly in practice situations with nurses, HNRs, and the person being nursed such as older persons in Japan, engagements in nurse-caring encounters may be advanced as the epitome of current human health and caring practice. With theoretical framing from Locsin's theory of TCCN, Tanioka's visioning of nursing engagement between human-machine, and human-human encounters can be prominently described as the re-envisioning of nursing practice critically influencing future human caring in nursing. With intelligent machines, concerns about humanness, caring in nursing, and the technologies of healthcare in promoting human caring through "knowing persons as caring" are envisaged as integral to a "deliberative nursing practice". Today, situations of HNR performance is considered effective transactions, particularly between older adults and HNRs with nurses as intermediaries. In 2019, machine technologies with artificial intelligence (AI) like HNRs that Locsin predicted in 2005 is now beginning to be understood thereby influencing healthcare practice based on the TCCN theory, especially among older adults and those patients with disability in Japan.

Keywords: nursing theories, advanced technologies, artificial intelligence, intermediaries, older adult care

Process of Translation and Validation of The Nurse Professional Values Scale Revision (Npvs-R): A Pilot Study

Nelwati¹, Khatijah Lim Abdullah², Chong Mei Chan²

¹Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan, Malaysia.

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, Padang 25166, West Sumatera, Indonesia.

Email: nelwati@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of this pilot study was to examine the validity and reliability of research instrument that has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Process of translation and validation was required as there was no a valid and reliable instrument that available in Bahasa Indonesia to measure professional values in nursing. A descriptive design was used for the pilot study. The 26 items of the Nurse Professional Value Scale Revision (NPVS-R) with five constructs including caring, activism, trust, professionalism, and justice was translated following the WHO recommendation. Process of validation was conducted through content validity; construct validity and reliability (Confirmatory Factor Analysis). Six experts were invited to examine content validity and 310 Indonesian undergraduate nursing students participated in the pilot study. Data was analyzed using Content Validity Index (CVI) for content validity and Partial Least Square Structure Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) for Confirmatory Factor Analysis. The final version of the NPVS-R had excellent content validity (I-CVI 0.83-1.00 and S-CVI/Ave = 0.94). The construct validity and reliability was satisfactory where average variance extracted (AVE) $\geq .50$, except for latent construct of trust (sufficient convergent validity), Fornell-Larcker criterion and cross loadings met the assumption (discriminant validity well established), and composite reliability (CR) showed values $\geq .70$ (high internal consistency reliability). The Bahasa Indonesia version of the NPVS-R showed valid and reliable. It is suggested that the Bahasa Indonesia version of the NPVS-R could be used within Indonesia nursing practice to measure professional values among Indonesian nursing students.

Keywords: professional value; confirmatory factor analysis, content validity; construct validity

The Correlation of Transcultural Nursing Competencies and Hospital-Based Nursing Therapeutic Communication in Jember, Indonesia

Ahmad Rifa'i¹, Alfid Tri Afandi¹, Elly Rindiantika²

¹ Fundamental of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, East Java, Indonesia

² Bachelor of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, Indonesia
Email: alfid@unej.ac.id

Abstract

The difference in the cultural background is a challenge for nurses to maintain excellent service. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between transcultural nursing competencies and therapeutic communication of nurses at the inpatient ward of the Regional Hospital in Jember. The research method used in this study is correlation research that aimed to examine the relationship between two variables in a group of objects. The results of this study show that 106 nurses who were included in this research; 74.5 % had adequate nursing competency values. This study showed that 49.1% of 106 nurses at the inpatient ward in hospital applies therapeutic communication techniques in insufficient categories. The final results of this study indicate the relationship between transcultural nursing competencies and therapeutic communication of nurses have a relationship with $p = 0.001$, and $r = 0.320$. The researcher assumes the differences of culture and language cause a low relationship between transcultural nursing competencies and nurse therapeutic communication, and there is also another factor that significantly associated with transcultural nursing competencies, that is transcultural self-efficacy which is the main factor which can improve the quality of congruent culture-based care services.

Keywords: transcultural nursing, therapeutic communication, culture

Nurse Perception about Headnurse's Authentic Leadership

Okti Rahayu Asih¹, Rahmi Fahmy², Dwi Novrianda³

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Management Department, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

³Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: oktirasih@yahoo.com

Abstract

Authentic leadership purported build psychological well-being include resilience in leader and and giving the same effect to subordinate. Authentic leadership consist of four dimensions; self-awareness, balanced information processing, internalized moral perspective, and relational transparency. Using 110 nurses as sample, cross sectional design was employed to description nurse perception about headnurse authentic leadership. Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (ALQ) was used in this research. The lowest average dimension of headnurses authentic leadership was internalized moral perspective and the highest average dimension of headnurses authentic leadership was self-awareness. These finding provide information about important to increase leader's integrity through character building training.

Keywords: authentic leadership, psychological well-being, resilience, nurse, indonesian

Family Response and Teacher Handling the Basic School of Bullying Victims

Yulastri Arif¹, Dwi Novrianda²

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, University, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: yulastriarif@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

The prevalence of bullying of primary school students in Indonesia tends to increase, including in West Sumatra, but it is not yet known how the family and teachers respond to handling victims. The research aims to look at the description of bullying, the location of the incident, the emotions and behavior of victims of bullying, the response and efforts of the family, the teacher in dealing with victims. Cross-sectional research method with 402 subjects of V-VI grade elementary school students aged 9-15 years in 4 public elementary schools and 4 private elementary schools in West Sumatra. The results showed that bullying prevalence was 89.5%. The most common type of bullying is physical. Most abuse occurs in schools with the largest location in the school bathroom. The most common emotions and short-term behaviors experienced by victims are feelings of sadness. Most of the victims reported bullying they experienced to teachers and families. Only 45.81% of teachers responded and gave constructive efforts, while constructive responses and family efforts were only 33.67%. Conclusions of the study were the prevalence of bullying in elementary school children in high West Sumatra and most occurred in school bathrooms. Most of the emotional responses and behaviors of child bullying victims experience sadness. Only a small proportion of families and teachers respond and provide constructive efforts in dealing with child victims of bullying.

Keywords: bullying, elementary school, handling, family, teacher

A Qualitative Research Study Exploring the Perceptions Among the Newly Qualified Staff Nurses Towards the Psychiatric Patient in Female Psychiatric Ward

Derek Hayes, Mr Syed Ali, Rigina L Nathan¹

¹Master Of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, MAHSA University, Malaysia

Email: ginanathan_4@yahoo.com

Abstract

It is well recognized that mental illness causes significant morbidity and mortality, and has been identified as a national health priority. Despite this, there is a paucity of research about nurse's perceptions and attitudes toward that experiencing mental health ill patient. It is predictable that all nurses, even those working in non-psychiatric settings will care for mentally ill patients. This is true also that all the nurses from general setting facing situation handling of mentally ill patients in general wards. This phenomenological qualitative study explored the perceptions and interest level among the newly qualified nurses about working with mentally ill patients. The semi-structured interview's questions were conducted to five psychiatric nurses worked in female psychiatric ward . Computerized program NVivo10 was used to categorize the data and they were analyzed according to the steps identified by Colaizzi. Each reflected on how they believed their experiences, personal and professional, that influenced their perceptions of working with mentally ill people. Three themes have been identified as the outcome of this qualitative study; 1. Perceptions related to mental illness (perceptions of the mentally ill patients, of the nurses themselves, and or the "system") and emotional perceptions. 2. Images associated with mental illness. 3. Perceived influential factors (influential others, exposure to or experience with mentally ill persons). Our findings suggest that effective approaches are needed to increase the positive approaches among the nurses, ensure support in the workplace, and address mental illnesses to improve the level of care and understanding among the nurses. Psychiatric nurses need additional support and special skills in helping them to address the needs of mentally ill patients they meet in working area. Psychiatric nurses would assist with this teaching, thus integrating mental health into non-mental health rotations.

Keywords: perceptions toward mental illness; psychiatric nurse; nursing student experiences attitudes

Workload Indicator Staff Need (WISN) to Analyse The Need of Nurses in the Ward

Fitri Arofiati¹

¹ Master of Nursing, Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Email: fitri.arofianti@umy.ac.id

Abstract

Inappropriate workload and need analysis of nurses will have an impact on work stress and patient safety. There are indicators to calculate workload and need of staff including workload indicator staff need (WISN). The aim of this research is to critically analyze the empirical workload and need of nurses in the ward. This was a qualitative empirical research design using descriptive analysis. An observation and in-depth interview to explore data were utilized and 18 (eighteen) participants were included by using total sampling consisting of 14 (fourteen) nurse practitioners, 3 (three) team leader of nursing care and 1 (one) head nurse. In-depth interview guideline and observation noted have been used as an instrument. Critical analysis was performed to narrow search results. There were three themes emerged: (1) workload, (2) work experience, and (3) regulation. Significantly there were missed match between nurses' workload and the need of nurses in the ward. It is important to hospital management to re-calculate the need of staff nurses in order to meet the indicator and reduce work stress.

Keywords: workload, human resources, nurses

The Relationship Between Workload and Nursing Job Satisfaction in One Private Hospitals in the Westregion of Indonesia

Gita Martinaningtyas¹, Lenceria Girsang¹, Widia Astuti¹,
Martina Pakpahan², Dora Irene Purimahua³

¹Student of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Karawaci,
Tangerang

²Lecturer of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Kawaraci,
Tangerang

³Clinical Educator of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Karawaci,
Tangerang

Email: dora.purimahua@uph.edu

Abstract

Nurse as a profession and caregiver who composed the large portion of healthcare service workers, can be the indicators of the good or bad quality of a healthcare services. With this important roles, nurses are required to have high expertise in carrying out nursing practice, speed at work, and high work volume. On the other hand, the income earned by nurses is still in the low category as a healthcare provider that makes nurses feel dissatisfied in their work. Therefore, there was always a gap between nurses workload and job satisfaction. The purpose of this study was to describe the workload of nurses, level of work satisfaction and to found out the relationship between the workloads in nursing and the job satisfaction in one private hospital in the westregion of Indonesia. This research used quantitative method with cross sectional approach. Data were collected using questionnaire of nursing workload and nursing job satisfaction on 126 nurses in one private hospitals in westregion of Indonesia with total sampling technique. Univariate and bivariate were conducted to analyze the collected data. This study found that there was 55% of nurses with high workload, 52% of nurses with job dissatisfaction, and there was relationship between workloads to nursing job satisfaction (p value 0.001). This research recommend the hospitals to re-evaluate nurses job satisfaction, give reward and set excellent and evident career path in nursing.

Keywords: nurse, hospitals, workload, job satisfaction

Nurse's Burnout is Affected by the Locus of Control

Zifriyanthi Minanda Putri¹, Rika Fatmadona¹, Suci Meilisya¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: zifriyanthi@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Burnout can be experienced by nurses because of the high job demands and complex responsibilities. Burnout can occur because it is influenced by various factors such as demographic factors and individual personality. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the locus of control and burnout of nurses in the Hospital Dr. Reksodiwiryo Padang. This research was a quantitative study with a cross sectional study design. The sampling technique used was proportional random sampling with a sample of 132 nurses. The study was conducted in August 2018. The results showed a significant relationship between locus of control and burnout ($p = 0,000$). Hospitals need to provide encouragement and support for increasing emotional intelligence in individual control loci so that nurses can improve their performance.

Keywords: burnout, locus of control, nurses

The Influence of Academic Model Supervision Against the Nurses Critical Thinking Ability in Raden Mataher Hospital Jambi

Netha Damayantie¹, Mursidah Dewi¹, Rusmimpong¹

¹ Nursing Faculty of Health Polytechnic Jambi
Email: nethafauzi1996@gmail.com

Abstract

Critical thinking is important way before taking decisions in the care of nursing as one of the scientific method in solving problems of the client. The development of critical thinking nurse can be done through supervision. Supervision is an activity briefing with control, support and guidance for nurses to ensure the achievement of the objectives activity. The research design is Quasi Experimental Design with "One Group Pre Test and Post Test Design". The sample is 55 implementers nurses . The selection of the sample was carried out with a total of sampling. Data collection using the questionnaire. The analysis is in univariate analysis and bivariat with dependent T-test. Before the critical thinking ability of supervision exercised an average score of 17.00 with a standard deviation (SD) of 2,406. The lowest score is 10 and the highest is 21. After the academic model of supervision performed an average of 21.84 nurses critical thinking ability SD of 2,097. The Highest is 25 and the lowest score is 17. There is the influence of the academic model of supervision against nurse critical thinking ability (p value: 0000: α , 0.05). Need to set a policy towards the supervision implementation of the clinic in inpatient room Raden Mataher Hospital Jambi. The academic model of Supervision is expected to get support from the nursing management, implement tiered supervision of the head room and nurses in order to make the application of supervision in clinic can be continuous to maintain job satisfaction and performance managing nurses

Keywords: supervision, critical thinking, implementation

A Comparative Study: Head Nurse and Team Leader's Directing Function to Improve Work Satisfaction of Nurse Staff in Aisyah Hospital, West Sumatera

Dewi Murni¹, Zifriyanthi¹

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: dewimurni@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Job Satisfaction is the general posture of the individual concerning to the conformity due to the direction of the head of the room and team leader in nurses' job satisfaction. Nurses' job satisfaction went from the direction of Head of Room and team leader. Some studies show that briefing is very influential on nurses' job satisfaction. Especially On Delegation Implementation, communication and motivation from the Head of the room and team leader. This study aims to determine the impact of directing head of the room and team leader with the level of nurses satisfaction. The type of this research is Quasi Experiment with Non Equivalent Comparison group Pre-posttest Design approach. The sample is an implementing nurse who served at Asyiyah Hospital in Padang, with the total sample of 22 people. The selection of research subjects by means of proportional random sampling that has met the criteria of the sample. Pretesting intervention groups were given pretest-posttest. The data collection tool is a questionnaire consisting of questions about job direction and job satisfaction. The data were analyzed using Test t and test with 95% credibility or significance level used with the 0.05 value limit. Activities ranging from the preparation, implementation, and Brian storming with some leaders in the hospital such as head of the room and team leader. The result of the activity is a positive impact on the nurse, especially the increase of knowledge and understanding the role and function of the head of the room to the nurses' job satisfaction. Expected and developed nurse knowledge level as well as motivating to continue the development of science related to the direction.

Keywords: direction, head of the room and team leader, job satisfaction

Are Nurses Adequately Prepared to Intervene Smoking Sessationfor Their Patient Who Smoke? An Integrative Review of the Quantitative and Qualitative Literatures

Hanida Hani Mohd Mokhtar¹, Marion Tower², Mary Boyde²

¹Medical Surgical Department, Kulliyyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia

² University of Queensland, Australia

Email: hanidahani@iium.edu.my

Abstract

Hospitalization provides a 'window of opportunity' for smokers to stop smoking and for nurses to intervene. However, there is limited evidence regarding whether nurses are adequately prepared to intervene. Although, some countries successfully integrate the smoking cessation intervention in their daily clinical setting, many countries are still struggling to do so. This review aims to identify factors that influence nurses' practice for smoking cessation intervention in the clinical setting. The review of the relevant literature was undertaken utilizing the following databases CINAHL, Cochrane database of Systematic Reviews, ProQuest, Medline and Google Scholar. Search terms included: nursing, nurses, healthcare professionals, smoking cessation education, tobacco education, knowledge, attitude and practice related to smoking cessation, and 5A's brief smoking cessation intervention. An integrative review was performed guided by Whittemore and Knafl (2005) method approach. All included papers either quantitative and/or qualitative and/or mixed methods studies were assessed for methodological quality. Findings were extracted, critically examined and grouped into themes. Ten published studies were included. Thematic analysis revealed four common factors of the nurses' involvement in smoking cessation intervention at the clinical setting: (1) Nurses' knowledge, (2) Nurses' attitude, (3) Nurses' practice and (4) facilitating and barriers factors to implement smoking cessation intervention in the clinical setting. Insufficient knowledge, lack of awareness on smoking cessation treatment guidelines and inadequate training influenced nurses provision of smoking cessation interventions in the ward. A mixed method design was recommended to identify nurses learning needs in smoking cessation education, to examine the effect of the education given and whether nurses able to integrate the education into clinical practice. Provision of smoking cessation education for nurses' is critically important and should address nurses' learning needs and its practicability at the clinical setting.

Keywords: nurses, smoking, smoking cessation, 5A's brief smoking cessation intervention, smoking cessation education

Low Diet Diversity Score and Obesity on Adolescent Girls; A Cross Sectional Study

Susmiati¹, Ilfa Khairina¹

¹Basic Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: susmiati@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine dietary diversity score and its relation to obesity in adolescents girls . A cross sectional study was performed on 273 adolescent girls attending junior high schools in West Sumatera aged 12 to 18. Data about characteristic, dietary diversity score (DDS) and anthropometric of girls were measured. Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) was calculated based on 5 food groups (grains/breads, vegetables, fruits, meats and meat substitutes and dairy foods) and weight status by calculating Body Mass Index (BMI) Z score. The mean DDS on obesity is significantly lower than those the normal adolescents by 4.86 ± 0.98 vs 5.13 ± 1.01 $p < 0.05$. Adolescents with lower DDS exhibited obesity of 83.3%, and the normal ones were 16.7%. On the other hand, adolescents with higher DDS showed obesity of 32.6% and the normal ones were 67.4%. Obesity had lower diet diversity score on adolescent girls.

Keywords: diet diversity score, obesity, adolescent

Health Literacy Among patient with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Ernalinda Rosya¹, Margareta²

¹Nursing Departemen, Faculty of Health Science, EsaUnggul University,
Jakarta

²Profession Nursing Program, STIKes Hang Tuah Tanjungpinang, Kepulauan,
Riau

Email: ernalinda.rosya@esaunggul.ac.id

Abstract

Health literacy is a measure of patient ability to read, comprehend, and act on medical instructions. Poor health literacy is common among racial and ethnic minorities, elderly persons, and patients with chronic conditions, particularly in public- sector settings. Diabetes and its complications result in large economic losses for sufferers, decreased productivity, disability, and premature death. The aim of this study was to look at health literacy patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. This study case used a descriptive design. Data collection instruments used were questionnaires and observation sheets. The results showed that most (40%) of respondents could very easily find health information about DM, most (35%) respondents were quite easy to understand and get the meaning of information about DM received. The majority of respondents (40%) were very easy to interpret and evaluate health information about DM and most (40%) of respondents were quite easy to make decisions about information and health issues obtained. The conclusion of this study is that Health literacy about diabetes mellitus is supported by the presence of health and desires from sufferers and family support

Keywords: type 2 DM, health literacy, case study

Knowledge's and Triage Skill Among Emergency Nurses in Padang

Ilfa Khairina¹, Hema Malini², Emil Huriani², Misfatria Noor³

¹Nursing Department, Nursing Faculty Andalas University

²Medical-Surgical and Emergency Department, Nursing Faculty, Andalas University

³Head of Nurses Intensive Care Unit/ Intensive Cardiac Care Unit, Achmad Muchtar Hospital Bikittinggi

Email: ilfakhairina@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Triage is one of the main skills in Emergency Department (ED). Triage can be applied well by nurses who have good knowledge and skills regarding triage. This study aims to describe the level of triage's knowledge and skills of nurses in ED. This study was descriptive. Respondents were nurses who worked in the ED as many as 54 nurses used simple random sampling. Instrument of this study was a questionnaire includes Triage Knowledge Questionnaire (TKQ) and Triage Skills Questionnaire (TSQ). The results showed that 87.03% of nurses in the ED had a lack of knowledge of triage, and as many as 70.37% of nurses in the ED had sufficient triage skills. The purpose of triage management is to ensure that patients who need health services through Emergency Department get treatment according to their priority level. Preparation of increasing triage knowledge and triage skills should be prepared to optimize health services. Triage training and preparation of triage modules can make triage algorithms more easily understood and maintain the quality of care and also patient's satisfaction.

Keywords: clinical decision making, nurses, triage, patient safety, patient's satisfaction

Nursing Performance in the Implementation of Interprofessional Collaboration in a Public Hospital in Jambi

Esthika Ariany Maisa¹, Dachriyanus², Ellis Mawarni³

¹Basic Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

³Provincial Health Office of Jambi Province, Jambi, Indonesia

Email: maisathika@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) is believed to be the right approach to improve the quality of health services for patients. Nurses as one of the Professional Care Providers are required to be able to work together in this team work. This study is aimed to determine the performance of nurses in implementing IPC assessed by other providers, namely doctors, pharmacists, and nutritionists. A total of 34 providers, consisting of 18 doctors, 7 pharmacists, and 9 nutritionists who provided services in public hospitals in Jambi were included in this study. Data were collected using an Assessment of Interprofessional Team Collaboration Scale (AITCS) questionnaire. This instrument consists of 40 questions by evaluating 4 subscales, namely partnership, cooperation, coordination, and shared decision making. Data were then analyzed using descriptive analysis with percentages. The results showed that the performance of nurses in IPC was still considered poor by other providers. Nurses are considered less in motivating partners to use knowledge / skills in preparing treatment plans, have poor communication, both partners, patients, and families (partnership), do not support open communication during team meetings (cooperation), do not have a consistent schedule with team members to discuss patient care (coordination), and rarely communicate patient care plans (shared decision making). It can be concluded that the performance of nurses in IPC, both fellow nurses and with other providers, is seen as still not good. Therefore, improvements are needed, especially in terms of communication and collaboration of nurses as team members in IPC. By having effective teamwork and good working relationship, it can reduce errors and improve the quality of service to patients.

Keywords: interprofessional collaboration, nurse, performance, professional care provider



Day 1

Room 3

Effectiveness of Hypnobirthing in Labour Outcome: A Pilot Study

Thavamalar Paramasivam¹, Umapathi Mariappan², Chong Mei Chan³

¹Department of Nursing, UTAR, Malaysia

²Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, MAHSA University

³Department of Nursing, University Malaya.

Email: thavamalarp@utar.edu.my

Abstract

Childbirth has been negatively associated with pain by everyone, till date. HypnoBirthing®Mongan method is a complimentary therapy used during pregnancy and birthing which offers women to be relaxed and fear-free. The aim of the study is to analyse the effectiveness of HypnoBirthing in labour outcome. Mixed method, quasi-experimental study involving 30 primigravidas and followed by qualitative among 2 of the same sample, was carried out in a private hospital in Malaysia. Purposive sampling was used. Each group, experimental group (HypnoBirthing) and control group (IM Pethidine) had 15 samples. Pain assessed during admission and when cervix fully dilated using Visual Analogue and Yazbek's Labour Pain Score together with perineal outcome. Followed by semi structured single participant face to face interview within 48 hours after child birth process. Results showed statistically significant difference in the pain score ($p=0.031$) among HypnoBirthing and control group, ($p=0.000$) after the intervention. However, the mean pain score shows vast difference between the both the groups after intervention ($p=0.000$). Perineal outcome showed samples from experimental group had second degree tear ($n=3$, 20%) compared to control group ($n= 10$, 66.6%). As for the qualitative result participant in the experimental group verbalised being in control of herself throughout child birth and enjoyed the process and she was also able to choose a method that is suitable for her from the techniques used. It was found that pregnant women utilizing HypnoBirthing techniques had better pain management than those receiving IM pethidine

Keywords: HypnoBirthing, IM pethidine, labour pain, visual analog, yazbek's labour pain score

Knowledge and Awareness of Registered Nurses on Risk Assessment of Venous Thromboembolism Among Antenatal and Postnatal Mothers at Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah Klang, Malaysia

Janet Sano¹, Rosnida A. B², Raijah A. R³

¹Nurse Manager, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang, Malaysia

²Senior Lecturer, Open University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

³Associate Professor, Open University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur

Email: rosnida_abubakar@oum.edu.my

Abstract

There is an increment in the incidence of venous thromboembolism (VTE) among the Asian population. In Malaysia, obstetric VTE is now the leading cause of maternal death (Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2013). The main objective of this study is to investigate the level of knowledge and awareness of the Registered Nurses (RN) regarding preventive practices to treat VTE among high-risk antenatal and postnatal mothers. This is quantitative survey conducted from November to December 2018. The study is conducted in a government hospital situated in the district of Klang. It consisted of 9 departments total of 1154 bedded divided into 33 ward's which accumulated 33 bedded and 15 clinic's facilities accumulated 15 bedded. The total of nurses in the hospital overall was 1883 divided into different categories. The study focus at maternity wards. The results showed 'good knowledge' among 162 (95.3%) nurses regarding the management of VTE when dealing with patients. Respondents with good level of knowledge are aware in the prevention of VTE with the significant level of 0.005, which is less than alpha, 0.05. Finding also shows that there is no significant relationship between age, education level, nurse grade and experience with the knowledge level except for attended CNE. Respondents that attend CNE are more aware compared to those that do not attend CNE. Finding had showed that majority of nurses in this study were knowledgeable and aware of the VTE and its consequences. But they need to attend frequent CNE to ensure they could sharpen their knowledge from time to time.

Keywords: knowledge, awareness, registered nurses, risk assessment, venous thromboembolism

Effect of “Culture Stone Compress” on the Abdominal Against Uterine Involvement in Postpartum Mothers in Tanjunggunung Village, Central Bangka Regency, Province of Bangka Belitung, 2017

Neng Ayu Rosita¹

¹School of Health Polytechnics, Ministry of Health Pangkalpinang, Indonesia
Email: n.ayurosita@gmail.com

Abstract

The postpartum period is a critical moment for infants because two-thirds of infant deaths occur after delivery, and 60 percent of infant deaths occur during neonatal period, especially at the time of early neonatal infant between 0 -7 days (Syaifudin, 2002). Prohibitions or suggestions based on culture still apply in the puerperium. This abstinence or recommendation is usually related to the physical condition recovery process. Based on the culture already monitored, health programs can be designed to improve maternal and child health based on specific local issues. In this process, sociocultural approaches are an important and non-neglectable way. The purpose of this study assessed whether there was influence of stone abdominal compress on involution of uterus among postpartum women at Tanjung Gunung Village, Central Bangka Regency of Bangka Belitung Islands Province in 2017. This study was quantitative research designs with experimental type to measure effect of stone compress on uterine involution. Samples in this study were postpartum women at Tanjung Gunung Village, Central Bangka Regency of Bangka Belitung Islands Province who divided into 2 groups, experimental and control groups. The experimental received stone compress in their abdomen during postpartum period, while the control group received only the routine postnatal care. Data was analyzed with univariate and followed by T-test as bivariate analysis. Out of 65 participants, 95% were ≥ 20 years old, 81% were low educated, 75% are multiparous and 87% carry out the traditional culture of the puerperium. Analyzed with T-test showed that there was significant difference between experimental groups who received stone compress on abdomen with control group on involution of their uterus. Postpartum women who received stone abdominal compress have faster uterine involution process. This study showed that stone abdominal compress can accelerate the time of uterine involution. It also showed that there was a traditional culture which turns out to have a good effect on health and can be safely used in society.

Keywords: stone compress, uterine involution, postpartum

Women's Awareness in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

Vetty Priscilla¹, Randy Refnandes², Pratiwi Wulandari³

¹Maternity Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

³Bachelor Degree Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: vettypriscilla@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

The high number of events and deaths from cervical cancer every year in Indonesia causes Indonesia to be in the second position of cervical cancer cases in the world. Though cervical cancer can be detected early. Unfortunately, there are still many women who have not realized the importance of early detection of cervical cancer so that women do not do early detection of cervical cancer. About 70% of women with cervical cancer come to health services with an advanced stage so it is difficult to treat. Based on data obtained from the Padang City Health Office in 2017, out of 128,909 women of childbearing age (30-50 years) only 8.3% performed cervical and breast examinations. The purpose of this study was to get the view of women's awareness of early detection of cervical cancer. This study used descriptive design with a sample of 320 respondents taken by accidental sampling in the city of Padang in April - August 2019. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis. The results showed that only 24.1% of mothers who did early detection of cervical cancer, about 81.2% have a good knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer, 56.2% with positive attitude about early detection of cervical cancer, and 75% have a good motivation in conducting early detection of cervical cancer and 75.9% of mothers have no family history of cancer. It is recommended to mothers to be more aware that early detection of cervical cancer is very important to prevent cervical cancer.

Keywords: cervical cancer, early detection, awareness, attitude, knowledge, motivation

A Review for Maternity Services in Saudi Arabia

Ibtesam Jahlan¹, Virginia Plummer², Meredith McIntyre³, Salma Moawad⁴

¹Assistant professor at King Saud University, Maternal and Child Health Nursing,
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

²Professor at Monash University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Melbourne,
Australia

³Assistant professor at Melbourne, Australia

⁴Professor at King Saud University, Maternal and Child Health Nursing, Riyadh, Saudi
Arabia

Email: ijahlan@ksu.edu.sa

Abstract

Improving the quality of health services delivered to the community from the capacity of a developing country to the level of a modern economy is one of the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) 2030 vision's key goals, which aimed toward a vibrant society, a thriving economy, and an ambitious nation. This research can be considered one of the fundamental steps toward improving the quality of maternity care, through its examination of birthing services currently prevailing in KSA. It aims to explore the perspectives of both women who receive care and clinicians who deliver care, setting by this a foundation that determines what is delivered now in KSA and what is needed to improve the quality of future care. Participated women completed 302 mixed method questionnaires prior to their discharge from hospital, describing their perceptions of birthing and their satisfaction with the birth care they received. Also, 138 clinicians completed mixed methods questionnaires, 59 obstetricians and 79 nurses and midwives who had at least 6 months experience in maternity wards. The questionnaires were collected in specialised maternity hospitals in three cities in Saudi Arabia: Riyadh, Jeddah, and Dammam. Moreover, qualitative data gathered in this study also included three interviews conducted by the researcher with the nursing director from each hospital. All data sources in this study agreed on a number of findings: first, that women's satisfaction and perception of control during birth is associated with the presence of supportive, cooperative clinicians who are good listeners, as well as with the women's active participation in decision making related to the birth. Women's birthing experiences were also improved when their pain was managed well and when they receive individualised, up-to-date, evidence-based birthing care. The study revealed that there is a gap between clinicians' and women's feedback on their care, suggesting that clinicians need more support from administrators to deliver up-to-date care and meet women's expectations. The findings are likely to contribute to an understanding and improvement in birthing services and midwifery practice in Saudi Arabia. In particular, the way in which the study draws attention to women's voices and clinicians' perceptions makes it of value to policymakers and administrators in the Maternity Health Care System in Saudi Arabia.

Keywords: birth, women experience, maternity clinicians, maternity

Risk Factors of Early Menarche Among Adolescent Girls

Azrimaidaliza¹, Fitri Nia¹, Fitrah Ilahi¹, Juliana P. Dwiwana¹, Rauza S. Rita²

¹Nutrition Program Study, Faculty of Public Health, University of Andalas,
Indonesia

²Biochemist of Department, Faculty of Medicine, University of Andalas,
Indonesia

Email: azrimaidaliza75@gmail.com

Abstract

Early menarche may have contribution to the risk of the degenerative diseases at the later age. Food intake, focus on fast food was associated with early menarche. This study aims to examine the risk factor of early menarche among junior high school. The cross sectional study was used and it was located in selected junior high school, Padang city. Data was collected by standardized questionnaires for nutrition intake of fast food consumption, physical activity level, and other factors. Statistical analysis was by logistic regression model. A total of 137 adolescent girls were participated in this study. Early menarche was 27% of among girls. The result showed that the age at menarche (p value=0.0001; OR=13.76), frequency of fast food (p value=0.001; OR=9.986), fat intake of fast food consumption (p value=0.013; OR=15.589), physical activity (p value=0.012; OR=4.303), nutritional status (p value=0.035; OR=3.47) and pocket money (p value=0.004; OR=7.416) were the risk factors of early at menarche. The calorie intake was the protective factor of early menarche. Fat intake of fast food consumption was the dominant factor of early at menarche. Adolescent should eat food in balance composition according to their needs and reduce fast food consumption to prevent the negative consequences of early menarche.

Keywords: adolescent girls, food intake of fast food consumption, nutritional status, early menarche

Factors Related to Domestic Violence Among Women in Padang, West Sumatera Indonesia

Yanti Puspita Sari¹, Bunga Permata Wenny², Silvika Sari³

¹Maternity and Child Nursing Department in Faculty of Nursing,
UniversitasAndalas

²Mental Health Nursing Department in Faculty of Nursing, UniversitasAndalas

³Student In Bachelor Degree of Nursing in Faculty of Nursing,
UniversitasAndalas

Email: yantipsari@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Women violence is global health problems in the world, included in Indonesia. In the last few years, it can be seen that prevalence of women violence increased significantly, and it could influence women's quality of life. Aims: The aims of this study was to explore about factors related to women violence in Padang West Sumatera, included wife's factor and husband's factor. This factors were age at marriage, work, education levels, financial independence of wife, distance of age between husband and wife, have children, husband self-control, family support, husband experience with violence, and failure of husband adaptation's with their tasks and roles. This study was using cross sectional design, which sample chosen using purposive technic sampling. Criteria of samples is marriage women, have children, and life together with husband. Data was univariat analize, bivariate used chi-square, and multivariate used logistic regression. Results shows, there are several factors that significantly influence women violence, that are financial independence of wife, age at marriage and husband self-control. The final modeling of Violence in Women is $-0.104 - 0.810 \text{ economic independence} + 0.798 \text{ age of marriage} + (-1.113) \text{ husband's self-control}$. Based on the above modeling it can be concluded that, the variable age of marriage (<15 years) provides a 2.2 times higher risk for women to getting domestic violence. The husband's self-control variable provides a 0.9 times higher risk for women getting violence and the economic independence variable provides a 0.45 times higher risk for women experiencing violence. Further nursing intervention needs to be given to the family to avoid the possibility of violence against women, including maturing the husband's ability to control his emotions in dealing with problems, educate his wife to be economically independent and improve the process of adaptation to their respective roles at the beginning of marriage.

Keywords: domestic violence, family conflict, self-control, personal financing, marriage

Nurses' Attitude About Pap Smear as a Early Screening Method for Cervical Cancer in the Private Hospital

Marlina Elfrida Sinaga¹, Puji Astutik¹, Belet Lydia Ingrit¹, Fransiska Ompusunggu²

¹Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

Email: belet.ingrit@uph.edu

Abstract

The prevalence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is very high, which it is estimated that every day 40-45 new cases appear, 20-25 people die, meaning one woman dies from cervical cancer at each hour. One method of early screening of cervical cancer can be done by pap smear examination. The purpose of this study was to describe nurses' attitude in conducting early detection of cervical cancer with pap smears in a hospital in western Indonesia. The research method used was descriptive quantitative with purposive sampling technique by determining specific characteristics which were appropriate to answer the research problem of this study. Therefore, 40 nurses were chosen as participants and questionnaires were chosen as instrument. The criteria were female nurses in productive age and are actively engaged in sexual intercourse including married or ever married status. The respondents' characteristics were 16 respondents aged 26-30 years, 15 respondents aged 36-40 years, and 9 other respondents were under 25 years and above 40 years. The respondents were all married and 30 of them had Diploma level education. The results of this study shows that most of the respondents have the positive attitude in performing pap smears in the Western Indonesia hospitals with the percentage of 97.5% and the rest indicate negative attitude. The conclusion of this study is that the positive attitude of nurses towards early detection of pap smears is expected to be maintained and furthermore the hospital continues to provide health facilities for nurses to carry out early detection of cervical cancer as an annual program from hospital.

Keywords: cervical cancer, pap smear, nurse attitude

Effectiveness of a Nurse-Led Education Program on Women with Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension in Rural Malaysia

Zamzaliza Abdul Mulud¹, Edawati Hamsah², Norfidah Mohamad¹

¹Centre for Nursing Study, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus,

42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

²Lahad Datu Health Clinic, Beg Berkunci No 61167, 90000 Lahad Datu, Sabah, Malaysia

Email: zamzaliza@uitm.edu.my

Abstract

Pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH) is among the top four most common causes of maternal death in Malaysia. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of a nurse-led education program on knowledge, attitude and perceived behavior control of PIH management among antenatal women diagnosed with PIH in rural Malaysia. A quasi-experimental study with pre and post design was conducted to measure the effect of a nurse-led education program on study variables guided by the Theory of Planned Behaviour. Sixty-three antenatal mothers with PIH from 6 Maternal and Child Health Clinic in Lahad Datu, Sabah participated in this study and participants were assigned to intervention (n=32) and control group (n=31). Participants in the experimental group attended a nurse-led education program (8 hours workshop) regarding PIH management and blood pressure control, nutrition and the importance of exercise. Data were collected using a set of questionnaires which measures sociodemographic characteristics of the participants, blood pressure level, knowledge and attitude of PIH management and perceived behaviour control. Findings showed that there were significant differences in mean score pre and post-test for knowledge ($t = 4.97$, $p < 0.001$) and attitude of PIH management ($t = 2.76$, $p < 0.001$) in intervention group. However, there was no significant difference in perceived behavioral control between intervention and control group. Findings of this study indicated that the nurse-led education program might be utilized as an effective management program for antenatal mother diagnosed with PIH residing in the rural areas.

Keywords: pregnancy induced hypertension; literacy program, health education, rural health

Islamic Maternal Spirituality Measuring Instrument Construction Scale

Muthia Mutmainnah¹

¹Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: f.author@affiliation.com

Abstract

This research aims to develop Inventory Spirituality Orientation have been made by Elkins et al.(1988). Development of measuring instruments is done with the content validity and construct validity. Content validity test was done by assessing some experts, while construct validity is proved by: (a)evidence of homogeneity, (2)evidence of differences in scores on the two different groups, and (3)factoranalysis. Content validity test was conducted by asking experts of psychology and spirituality to provide a valuation of 45 aitem made with a 5- point Likert scale (score 1-5). Test results show the validity of the contents of 45 aitem, 40 aitem valid (the average value of each valid aitem: 4 and up). Tests carried out by the evidence of construct validity of the homogeneity of the internal consistency reliability Cronbach alpha. Cronbach alpha reliability test results show the reliability coefficient of 0.815. Reliability correlation coefficient shows a good homogeneity. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis was done by factor analysis. The number of subjects used for factor analysis of 120 muslim women. The analysis produced three factors of spirituality, namely:(1)akidah, (2) ibadah, (3)akhlak

Keywords: maternal, islamic, spiritual scale

Effect of Nurses Training (Situation, Background, Assesment, Recommendation) SBAR Communication Technique on Knowledge and Implemetation Handover in Child Hospitalization Instalation of RSUP dr. M. Djamil Padang

Meta Rikandi¹

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: meta.rikandi@gmail.com

Abstract

The cause of unexpected incident on the issue of patient safety is communication. Effective communication with the SBAR communication technique is one of the Patient Safety objectives that require commitment strongly influenced Nurses knowledge and implementation handover. Quasi-Experimental research purposes aimed to describe the influence nurse training SBAR communication technique of knowledge and implementation Handover. The results of research on 36 nurses of knowledge and implementation Handover at Child Hospitalization Instalation of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang showed there are significant difference after training on nurses' knowledge (p value 0.008) and there are differences in implementation SBAR communication technique after training (p value 0.001). Hospitals need to developing plans human resources quality improvement through training continuously by using modules that were tested to evaluate their effectiveness and applicability in nursing care supported by the policies and programs of the Hospital.

Keywords: handover, SBAR communication technique, training, knowledge, implementation, nurses

Exploration of the Ward Nurses Experience on Transfer of Patients From Intensive Care to the Ward Environment

Syed Ali Gulab Jan¹, Lina Rose Lurthusamy²

¹Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, MAHSA University, Malaysia

²Nurse Manager, Specialist Hospital, Johor Bahru, Malaysia
Email: syed_ali_msc@yahoo.com

Abstract

Transfer of patients from one level of care to another level should be safe, timely and efficient. However, the boundaries between Intensive Care, Medical and Surgical Wards in study setting become more fluid and created a gap in transfer process. Hence, the study explores the ward nurses experience on transfer of patients from intensive care to the ward environment to promote safe and seamless transfer process that benefit the patient, family and nurses. A qualitative descriptive design is applied to explore the human endeavor and provided the opportunity to interact with registered Nurses from Medical and Surgical Wards with working experiences of more than 1 year in the setting. Registered Nurses were chosen to participate in the research by using purposive sampling. Two registered nurses, who were not part of the actual study, completed the questionnaire to determine the validity and confirmed through the literature review of previous studies as well. Six registered nurses were interviewed to reach the stage of data saturation. Data was analyzed using Tesch's (1992) methodology to categorize the data in categories and subcategories. Six main categories emerged as a result of data analysis concerning the study; 1) expectation of ward nurses, 2) Transfer process, 3) communication, 4) staffing, 5) patient and family involvement, 6) continuity of care. Therefore, a standardized transfer checklist which incorporates the summary of handover sheet as a communication tool is developed to improve components of transfer process to ensure continuity of care.

Keywords: qualitative descriptive design, tesch's (1992) methodology, transfer process

Standard Precautions: Knowledge and Practice Among Nursing Students in UiTM Puncak Alam

Puteri Nurhidayah Ismail¹, Nur Aimuni Zulkiflee¹, Nurul Farah Dalila Mohd Asmadi¹, Roswati Nordin¹, Mohd Bakri Jali¹

¹Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia. ²SIRIM Bhd, Shah Alam Selangor, Malaysia.

Email: roswati2809@uitm.edu.my

Abstract

Standard Precautions are infection control practices to reduce the risk of acquiring the occupational infection when handling equipment and devices contaminated with any infectious. Nurses, the most significant portion of care to patients, were found to be the profession that reported most cases of occupational exposure. Nevertheless, nursing students were exposed early in hospitals environment and activities during their clinical attachment with an unknown infection status due to their lack of experience in performing a procedure. Therefore the purpose of these studies is to determine the knowledge and practice on Standard Precautions among nursing students in UiTM Puncak Alam. A cross-sectional design was used using Standard Precautions knowledge and practice questionnaire to conduct the study. The findings from these studies revealed that nursing student having a good and moderate level of knowledge and practice towards the standard precautions. However, there are no relationships between the knowledge and practice among them. As a conclusion, further studies should be conducted to identify the factors contributing the risk of transmission of microorganisms that may lead to occupational exposure infections during their clinical attachment.

Keywords: standards precautions, knowledge, practice, nursing students, occupational infection

The Influence of Paper-Based and Electronic-Based Hais Surveillance to the Record Systems and the Detection Ability of the Risk of Hais by Nurses in Awal Bros Hospital: A Comparative Study

Novita Simbolon¹, Hema Malini¹, Sri Muharini²

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²STIKes Awal Bros Batam

Email: novitabagasta@gmail.com

Abstract

HAIs surveillance is supervision that includes data collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination, which is currently developing into an electronic-based approach. This electronic-based surveillance is assumed to be able to provide higher data quality, faster and easier. However, this still needs to be proven further. This study aims to determine the effect and compare of paper and electronic-based on the system of recording and detecting the risk of HAIs. This type of research is quantitative research with Quasi design Pretest - Posttest Two Group, with a total sampling of 239 nurses. Methods of collecting data using instruments in the form of questionnaires to measure the nurses' competency and the recording system. As an intervention carried out the implementation of electronic and paper-based surveillance for two weeks at the Awal Bros Batam Hospital. Data analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon test to test the differences and Mann Whitney to test the effect. The results of the study illustrate the differences in nurses' competencies before and after HAIs surveillance training, illustrating the significant influence on the HAIs recording and detection system before and after the application of electronic and paper-based. It is recommended to develop electronic-based software for recording and detecting HAIs systems connected to the Hospital Management Information System (SIMRS).

Keywords: HAIs; electronics based; paper-based; competency

Effectiveness of Educational Intervention to Enhance Nurses' Knowledge and Compliance in Fall Risk Assessment in Acute Medical Wards, Malaysia

Tan Seew Geek¹, Dr. Umapathi Mariappan¹, Prof. Dr. Chean Ahmad¹

¹Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, MAHSA University, Malaysia
Email: umapathi@mahsa.edu.my

Abstract

The fall in acute hospital setting is a significant problem involving suffering for patients and increase health care burden. Although the use of fall prevention strategy has shown some positive outcomes, issues like adherence and compliance to the implementation process does occur. Education program to nurses proved to be effective in increasing nurses' knowledge and compliance in fall prevention. This study aims to investigate the effect of education on nurses' knowledge and compliance in fall risk assessment. Experimental design and random sampling methods was adopted to select the 130 sample (experimental group = 65 and control group = 65) in medical wards at general hospital, Malaysia. The pre test was conducted for both groups and structured educational intervention (four sessions) on fall risk assessment was administered to experimental group, followed by post test was conducted. Results revealed that, there was significantly increase in nurses' knowledge in the intervention group $t = 7.617$, $p = < 0.05$, comparing to the control group. Compliance among the intervention group increased from 3.6% to 86.6% ($p = < 0.05$). Significant correlation was identified between ages, years of experience and knowledge on falls assessment. The study has substantiated the importance of nurse-led education in enhancing nurses' knowledge and compliance to fall risk assessment and the need to continuously educate nurses in preventing fall in acute hospital.

Keywords: fall education, fall prevention, nurse-led, nursing



Day 1

Room 4

Mental Health and Related Factors Among Adolescents

Ni Made Dian Sulistiowati¹, Budi Anna Keliat², Raden Irawati³, Besral⁴

¹Department of Mental Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

²Department of Psychiatric, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia

³Department of Biostatistic, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia

⁴Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, University of Udayana

Email: sulistiowati.md@unud.ac.id

Abstract

The aim of this study was to describe patterns and potential factors of mental health, including emotional, psychological, and social wellbeing among Indonesian adolescents. A descriptive, cross-sectional design was implemented. The sample consisted of 203 junior high school students from four schools (private and public schools) in Bali. Participants completed a one-time, self-report questionnaire on mental health and individual, family, and social community factors. Descriptive, Pearson correlation, and logistic regression statistics were used for the analysis. Approximately 44.3% of adolescents were flourishing, 42.4% had moderate mental health, and 13.3% were languishing. Almost all adolescents had high emotional, psychological, and social wellbeing. Self-esteem, behavioral problems, strength, hyperactivity, coping mechanisms, family relationships, social support from parents, teachers, peers, and classmates were perceived as contributing to adolescents' mental health. Adolescents individuals need to develop adaptive coping abilities to deal with events positively. The involvement of parents and proximity between peers and school environments are needed to strengthen adolescent mental health. There needs to be a comprehensive between adolescents, family, and community as well as interventional strategies and policy directions to help adolescents maintain their mental health.

Keywords: social support, well-being, mental health, adolescent

Stigma Towards People with Mental Disorders: Perspectives of Adolescents

Rika Sarfika¹, Nursyrwan Effendi², Adnil Edwin Nurdin³, Hema Malini⁴

¹Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatra, Indonesia

²Social Sciences Department, Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatra, Indonesia

³Psychiatric Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatra, Indonesia

⁴Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatra, Indonesia

Email: rikasarfika@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Stigma and discrimination toward people with mental disorder is a serious problem among Indonesian, especially in Padang, West Sumatra. The purpose of this study was to determine the stigma against people with mental disorders among adolescents in Padang. This study used a cross-sectional study design. A total of 967 adolescents were assigned as respondents through purposive sampling in senior high schools (SMA) and vocational high schools (SMK) in Padang. The data collected by using Peer Mental Health Stigmatization Scale (PMHSS) questionnaire. The results showed that, most teenagers thought people with mental disorders had poor intellectual abilities (62.8%) and were unable to take care of themselves (51.3%). However, most teenagers believed that people with mental disorders can be recovered (76.8%) and they didn't agree to look down on people with mental disorders (95.6%). Age and school environment take effect on evaluating people with mental disorders. The results of this study emphasize the importance of health education to improve adolescent literacy towards mental disorders and promote mental health in schools to support the positive views of adolescents towards people with mental disorders.

Keywords: adolescents, stigma, stigma awareness, stigma agreement, mental disorders

The Prevalence of Verbal Abuse Among Adolescents in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

H. AlabdulAziz¹, S. Alzahrani¹, W. Alhadrami¹, W. Alsulami¹, N. Aiban¹,
A. Alamoudi¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Email: halabdulaziz@kau.edu.sa

Abstract

Verbal abuse is widespread phenomena and is a major problem affects adolescents' population. The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence of verbal abuse among adolescent in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. This study was descriptive and used a convenience sample of 170 adolescents. Their age ranged from 12 to 18. Data was collected using self-report developed by researchers and asked about participants' experience of verbal abuse. SPSS version 24 was used for data analysis. The study found that 58.2% of participants exposed to verbal abuse. The main source of verbal abuse was friends, which represents 20.6%. The most strongly represented response toward the reaction when the participants were verbally abused was crying 22.9%. There were 57.1% of participants abused their friends and the main reasons were just for fun, lack of respect and insulted me. In response to the average number of hours spent on the internet per day, 47.7 % of participants reported they spend 3 hours or more on the internet but the percentage of experiencing verbal abuse in internet was 17.4%. The study concluded that adolescents exposed to high prevalence of verbal abuse by their teachers and friends in the school. It is recommended to develop programs against verbal abuse among adolescents in secondary school and share it with parents, teachers and health care providers. Further researches about prevalence of verbal abuse, its effects and measures of prevention is required.

Keywords: verbal abuse, adolescents, Saudi Arabia

The Impact of Spiritual Growth on Depression Among Nursing Students

Riama Marlyn Sihombing¹, Via Monika²

¹Faculty of Nursing and Allied Health Science, Universitas Pelita Harapan,
Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia

²Siloam Hospital Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia

Email: riama.sihombing@uph.edu

Abstract

Nursing students struggle to cope many stressors of academic life also anxiety towards clinical placement so they are a higher risk of depression. Some references identified association between spirituality and depression that many expression and elements of spirituality are helpful in reducing depressive symptoms. Furthermore, spiritual growth focused on the development of inner resources to maximize human potential for wellness. This study aims to examine the relationship between spiritual growth and depression, anxiety and stress among nursing students. This study was a descriptive study of correlation was conducted on a sample of 180 nursing students who selected with purposive sampling. Data were collected by self-administered anonymous questionnaire. Health-Promoting Lifestyle Profiles II (HPLP-II) was used to measure spiritual growth and depression was assessed by Lovibond and Lovibond's Depression Anxiety Stress Scales questionnaire which has been adapted in Indonesian. The analysis showed mean spiritual growth score of the respondents was 3.05 ± 0.034 and most of the nursing students were categorized as having healthy lifestyle (86.7%). The study showed normal depression level, extremely severe anxiety and normal level of stress in the participants. Spiritual growth was significantly associated with depression ($p = 0.005$) and no significant association between anxiety ($p = 0.292$) and stress ($p = 0.143$). There was a significant relationship between the depression level and spiritual growth among nursing students. The findings suggest that the future studies are needed to determine the cause of depression in nursing school and what interventions could be introduced to reduce depressive symptoms.

Keywords: spiritual growth, depression, nursing students

Farmers and Disaster: A Phenomenology Study

Fitrio Deviantony¹, Enggal Hadi, Rismawan Adi Y

¹Nursing Faculty, University of Jember, Indonesia

Email: fitrio.psik@unej.ac.id

Abstract

Floods and landslides are disasters that cause a lot of damage related to the neighborhood, and there is an increasing number of morbidity, as well as the amount of damage from the environment that occurs, and other impacts will undoubtedly affect the psychology of the communities affected by the disaster. The psychological effect of this unusual event will undoubtedly lead to trauma or the so-called posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This study aims to explore the experiences of farmers who experience direct floods and landslides; the research design used is a qualitative research design using an interpretative phenomenology approach. The technique of collecting data uses in-depth interviews with a semi-structured interview guide involving five participants, and the data were analyzed using interpretative phenomenology analysis. This research conducted six themes there is first is disasters caused by humans, the second theme is accepting the existing reality, the third theme is getting closer to God, the fourth theme has the desire to farm again after the disaster, the fifth theme is restoring the family economy, the sixth theme is keeping the environment around and improving themselves. Considering the impact that will arise from this condition if it does not get proper treatment, it is needed the role of health workers in providing services to farmers affected by floods and landslides to understand, live and accept conditions that occur adaptively.

Keywords: natural disaster, mental health disorder, adaptation

Scoping Practice of Community Mental Health Nurse in Makassar City, Indonesia

Kusrini S. Kadar¹, Luspianti², Akbar Harisa³, Andriani³, Hapsah³

¹Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

²Student of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

³Psychiatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

Email: kusrinikadar@unhas.ac.id

Abstract

Globally, mental health problems are increasing and pose a significant health burden, therefore warrant increasing attention. The role of nurses in providing mental health services for community is undeniable very important. However very few published study found related to what actual practice of community mental health nurses (CMHNs) in Indonesia. This study aim to explore practice of CMHNs to the community in Makassar City, Indonesia. This study was a quantitative descriptive study to all CMHNs working in community health centre (Puskesmas) in Makassar City area. Questionnaire were distributed to all CMHNs (n=41) were self-developed using government mental health law and guideline book for CMHNs in Puskesmas as references. This study describe the practice scope of CMHNs in Puskesmas and show the practice in three level of prevention. In general, almost every CMHNs have delivered three level of prevention in mental health service for community. However, more respondents practiced secondary and tertiary prevention (80% and 91.6% respectively) than primary prevention (67%). This study also explored barriers faced by CMHNs in implementing mental health services and lack of knowledge and responsible for more than one program in Puskesmas (multitasks) were two main barriers and they hope to get more training related to their work as CMHNs. This study revealed the actual practice of CMHNs in Puskesmas. Although they have performed all level of prevention, they still need more training related to CMHN practice in Puskesmas. Further study need to elaborate different research method such as focus group discussion to explore more about what their actual role in this service.

Keywords: community mental health nurse, puskesmas, level of prevention

The Family Knowledge of Osteoarthritis Management in A Community

Egidia Tiffany¹, Prima Yunita Cahyaningtyas¹, A Muhlisin²

¹Student, School of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

²Departement of Community and Family Nursing, School of Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Solo, Indonesia

Email: J210180047@student.ums.ac.id

Abstract

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a chronic disease that it closely related to damage to joint cartilage, that commonly occurred in elderly and middle-aged people. Family support is one of important factors on recovery of the patient with OA, so it is crucial to asses on how the level of family knowledge about management of OA in the community. This study aims to investigate the level of family knowledge about management of osteoarthritis (OA). This research was descriptive analytic study approach. The characteristics of sample were a family with one of a member suffering from osteoarthritis adult and live with the patient minimum 1 year. Data collection used questionnaire that comprised of 20 item statements about how to manage OA disease. The study was analysed using central tendency. Statistical analysis shows that 40 respondents there were 19 people (47,5%) had poor of knowledge, 17 respondents (42,5%) had lack of knowledge and 4 respondents (10%) was good of knowledge. Based on description of the level of knowledge the majority of family still poor of knowledge so they need to assistance from community health nursing in the community live

Keywords: Convection, Osteoarthritis, Level of family knowledge, Way of handling, Community

Determinants of Family Health Behavior in Samosir District, North Sumatra

Martina Pakpahan¹, Dian Ayubi²

¹Lecturer of Faculty of Nursing and Allied Health Science, Universitas Pelita Harapan

²Lecturer of Public Health Faculty, Universitas Indonesia

Email: martina.pakpahan@uph.edu

Abstract

Non-communicable diseases and communicable diseases closely are associated with unhealthy behavior. Family has an important role in health function that a housewife has a big role in maintaining family health status. According to the report of basic health research (Riskesdas) in Indonesia in 2013, the proportion of family health behavior nationally was 32.3%, North Sumatera province was 24.6%, while in Samosir was 14.7%. This study was aimed to analyze the determinants of family health behavior in Samosir district, 2016. The research was conducted in three sub-districts; Pangururan, Simanindo and Ronggur Nihuta. This research employed quantitative and qualitative research methodologies (mixed method) with cross sectional design. Respondents in this study were 187 housewives. Informants of in-depth interviews were the staff of Samosir's Health Department, staff of Health Center and religious/community leaders. The results showed family health behavior in Samosir was 12.8%. Variables had a meaningful relationship with health behaviour after controlling other variables; attitude (p value=0.001; OR=8.79; CI 95%), income (p value=0.001; OR=7.92; CI 95%), and the availability and affordability of health facilities (p values=0.049; OR=3.32; CI 95%). Attitude was the dominant variable. While the result of in-depth interviews was known that the determinants of health behavior were economy, characteristics of a society, infrastructure and access. Health promotion strategies need to be applied thoroughly to resolve the determinants of family health behavior.

Keywords: determinants, family, health behavior, samosir, health promotion strategies

Implementation of Family Nursing Care Based on Nurse's Characteristics and Work Environment in Health Center of Jamby City

Sovia¹, Yellyanda², Suharti³

¹Community Health Nursing Department, Jambi Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry

²Nursing Management Department, Jambi Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry

³Basic Nursing Department, Jambi Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry

Email: soviadamhur@gmail.com

Abstract

The implementation of family nursing care is not as expected because there are still some nurses have not come down to the field, feel compelled to make a home visit, and have not documented the activities well. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the characteristics of nurses and working environment with the implementation of family nursing care at the health center of Jambi City. A cross-sectional study conducted from April to October 2016 using a questionnaire with public health nurses as a participant. The survey included questions about the characteristics of nurses (age, sex, work period, education, and training) and work environment (leadership, honorarium, work facilities), and the implementation of family nursing care, and resolved by 114 nurses taken with purposive sampling. The data analysis used for this study was the chi-square test and logistic regression. No association of sex (p 0.460; 95% CI 0.2-25.8), age (p 0.131; 95% CI 0.16-1.3), working period (p 0.910; 95% CI 0.23-2.6), education (p 0.886; 0.51-2.6), and honorarium (p 0.078; 95% CI 0.99-5.6) with the implementation of family care. However, there was the relationship between training (p 0.018; 95% CI 1.4-5, 54), leadership (p 0.003; 95% CI 1.59-8.4), and working facilities (p 0.010; 95% CI 1.36-6.5) with the implementation of family nursing. There are several efforts to improve the ability and motivation of nurses in conducting family nursing care, such as increasing the frequency and quality of family nursing care training, improving leadership supervision, maintain and improve work facilities.

Keywords: implementation, family nursing care, public health center

Assessing Home Safety and Safe Behaviors Among Elderly Living at Home in Al-Khaboura Area, Oman

Azhar Nasser Al-Senani¹, Oscar M. Turingan¹

School of Nursing, College of Pharmacy and Nursing
University of Nizwa, Oman

Email: oscar@unizwa.edu.om

Abstract

The Sultanate of Oman is witnessing gradual increase in the number of elderly, who are given great attention by their families at home but may face indoor environmental risks. This cross-sectional study was conducted to assess home safety and safe behaviors among the elderly people living at home in Oman. The population comprised of 99 elderly people living in the catchment area of Al-Khaboura Health Centre. Data were collected using questionnaire containing sociodemographic form and the Home Screen Scale (Johnson et al., 2001). Results of the 99 participants, 50.5% were in the age group 76-above; 60.6% were female; 79.8% finished primary school; 87.9% were married; 59.6% live with 6-10 persons in the house; 50.5% experienced slip; and most accidents occurred in the bathroom (78.8%). The overall average value relating to Home Safety subscale of $\bar{x} = 8.0$ was above the five-point midrange value, while the overall average value relating to Safe-Behaviors subscale was $\bar{x} = 4.98$. The overall Home Screen Scale score was 85.92. Participants' perceptions of Home Safety subscale differed significantly according to gender ($p < .01$) and number of persons in the house ($p < .05$). Participants' perceptions of Safe Behaviors subscale differed significantly according to sociodemographic factors ($p < .01$) except age and number of persons in the house ($p > .05$). Elderly people perceive having safe home environment but have unsafe behaviors. Public healthcare providers should develop intervention strategies that will inform elderly people to avoid behaviors which likely lead to falls or accidents.

Keywords: elderly, home screen scale, home safety, safe behavior, home accident/fall

Factors Associated with Older Adults Happiness in Semi Urban City of Indonesia

Bunga Permata Wenny¹, Nita Aprila Kartina¹, Windy Freska¹

¹ Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing Andalas University
Padang

Email: bungapermata@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Happiness is consider as important aspect of the older adults but most of older adults do not take much of concern to fullfill one. The feeling of unhappy often experienced by older adults. This situation caused by the thoughts of older adults feel useless. The unhappy will lead older adults in to other health problems such as hipertention, incomfotness and inefectivenes of daily activities. there are factors asosiated with the happines of older adults which are life satisfaction, depression, social phobia, cognitive fuction, independency and revenue. The sample was 126 older adults. The results showed that there was a correlation between life satisfaction, social phobia, depression, income and the level of independence with older adults happiness ($p \leq 0,05$). The results of other studies indicate that there is no significant correlation between cognitive function and happiness in the older adults ($p \geq 0,05$). Therefore public health center nurses are expected to be able to improve health education and motivate families to help older adults to fulfill their daily needs and increase understanding for elderly people who are depressed so that they can increase the happiness of the elderly.

Keywords: older adults, happiness, life satisfaction, depression, level of independence

Caregivers' Experience Caring for the Elderly at Nursing Homes Based on Perspective of Minangculture in West Sumatra

Rika Sabri¹, AchirYani, S. Hamid², Junaiti Sahar³, Besral⁴

¹Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Psychiatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, UniversitasIndonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia

³Community Health Nursing Department. Faculty of Nursing, UniversitasIndonesia, West Java, Indonesia

⁴Biostatistic Department, Faculty of Public Health, UniversitasIndonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia

Email: riksabri@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Two of three assistants are suspected of committing violence against the elderly in the form of physical and mental contact, neglect or finance. The impact is that there is a conflict between assistants and caregivers ending with the low quality of life for the elderly in the nursing homes. This study used the focused ethnographic method and aims to exploration the experience of assistants caring for the elderly from the perspective of Minang culture. The data was obtained by conducting in-depth interviews, observation, and FGD of 12 respondents. The result showed that there are 5 themes related of minang culture. The conclusion of the result is influential to determine the right assistants and intervention to care for elderly at nursing homes. It is needed a training and education program with a Minang culture approach to improve the cultural competency of assistants at nursing homes.

Keywords: minang culture, cultural competency, care, neglect, violence

Reminiscence – The Counseling Therapeutic Approach Among Hospitalized Elderly: A Qualitative Descriptive Study

Roxsana Devi Tumanggor¹, Nur Afi Darti¹, Anna Kasfi²

¹Faculty of Nursing, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan

²University of Sumatera Utara Hospital, Medan

Email: tumanggordevi@gmail.com

Abstract

Reminiscence Therapy or life review is considered as a strategic intervention approach to reduce stress, alleviate depression and minimize psychological symptoms specifically to elderly people. This is because the method increases awareness and recognition of their past life that can build self-esteem of senior people. Reminiscence Therapy is normally applied as a separate therapeutic approach to other interventions, for example, cognitive behavior therapy for general patients. This paper aims to evaluate reminiscence as a strategic approach for counseling of hospitalized elderly. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Population is all hospitalized elderly (95 elderly) from January-December 2016 at Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU) hospital. Ten respondents above 60 years old were determined using a purposive sampling technique. Data collection was started by applying counseling procedures in general. The counseling process is intended to build rapport between the researcher as the counselor and the elderly patients as the counselee using an unstructured interview for approximately for an hour. Content analysis was applied to determine theme (intervention approach), and sub-theme. In this analysis, reminiscence as the most suitable and specific intervention in counseling approach was also identified. The research revealed that there were six main sub-themes found prior counseling session, such as social connections, experiencing significant others' death, life, work, married and hospitalization experience. This technique is considered as reminiscence as a significant reminder that could ease or comfort the elderly prior the counseling process. It can be concluded that the integration of reminiscence is very significant prior counseling among the elderly. This technique allows the elderly to express more and reduce the stress as the trigger in psychological problems among the elderly.

Keywords: counseling approach, hospitalized elderly, reminiscence, qualitative research



Day 1

Room 5

Description of Risky Sex Practise of Customer Teluk Bayur Localisation in Bangka Belitung Province in 2019

Akhiat¹

¹Health Polytechnic in Pangkalpinang
Email: akhiatanasibrahim@gmail.com

Abstract

Safe sexual practise is a way of carrying out sexual activities so that they are not contracted from sexually transmitted diseases, by using condoms and not changing partners. If you really want to be safe, still not sexually active but if you are active, making sex to just one partner, or use condoms of good quality and right in order to reduce the risk of getting STDs, HIV and AIDS and unwanted pregnancies. Teluk Bayur localization is one of the localizations in Bangka Belitung, the study was conducted in Teluk Bayur because there were 5 cases of female sex workers affected by HIV / AIDS in 2014, where the localization was rarely conducted on HIV / AIDS counseling. This research aims to find out the description of customer 'risky sexual practise in Teluk Bayur Localization in Bangka Belitung Province in 2019. While the benefits of the research are obtaining information about customers' risky sexual practise in prostitution to provide a solution to prevent sexual transmission of diseases. Descriptions of this research are Descriptive Quantitative, sampling method by multistage random sampling, this research is intended to anticipate the spread of sexual diseases, especially in the Province of Bangka Belitung.

Keywords: sex practice, localisation, HIV/AIDS

The Tendency of Sexual Orientation is Deviant in Adolescents and the Determining Factor in Families in West Sumatra

Lili Fajria¹, Hermalinda Herman¹, Randy Refnandes¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: lilifajria@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Adolescence is a transition period of physical, cognitive and social maturation. During this period, the process of forming sexual identity is related to gender and sexual orientation. Identities that are not the same as the sex will cause problems in sexual orientation and will cause sexual behavior distortion. In some teenagers, changes in sexual orientation will lead to homosexuality. Among the factors that play a role in the formation of adolescent sexual orientation is family parenting. This study aims to look at the risk of deviant sexual orientation in adolescents as well as family related factors in West Sumatra. The study design was a cross-sectional study. a total of 532 adolescents in the cities of Padang and Agam and aged 13-18 years. The study was conducted for 3 months. The instrument used was a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using chi-square. The results showed a tendency for the risk of deviant sexual behavior in normal adolescents (59.4%), low (26.7%) and high (13.9%). Family factors related to the risk of deviant sexual behavior tendency is close relationship with family ($p = 0.001$), while family type ($p = 0.425$) and family economic factors ($p = 0.074$) are not significantly related. It is expected that parents can foster a close relationship with family members, especially teenagers.

Keywords: risk tendency, deviant sexual behavior, family factors

The Application of Empirical Bayes to Model Dengue Fever in Padang, Indonesia

Ferra Yanuar¹, Hazmira Yozza¹, Siti Juriah¹, Rahmatika Fajriyati¹

¹Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,
Andalas University

Email: ferrayanmar@sci.unand.ac.id

Abstract

The Dengue Fever is an infectious disease which has always been one of the main health problems in Indonesian society. Dengue Fever is transmitted by Aedes Aegypti mosquito bites. The purposes of this study is to estimate the relative risk of spreading the dengue fever in Padang. Estimation is done using the Small Area Estimation method with the Empirical Bayes approach with and without indicator variables. Small area estimation is useful for estimating parameters in small subpopulations (areas) which have limited number of samples thus acceptable parameter values are hard to be obtained. In this study the construction of the model is based on Poisson-Gamma model and secondary data from Dinas Kesehatan Padang 2017 is used. This study resulted that empirical bayes with indicator variables yields better model than without indicator variables. The level of relative risk of dengue fever spreading in each subdistrict in Padang are almost the same, which are at medium and low level.

Keywords: dengue fever, empirical bayes, small area estimation, Poisson-Gamma Model

QSENization Nursing Education: Strategies for Global Patient Safety Goal

Faridah, M. S¹, Hafizah, C. H²

¹Nursing Postgraduate Studies, Faculty of Nursing, Lincoln University College,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Dean Faculty of Nursing, Lincoln University College, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email: klihar.famosa16@gmail.com

Abstract

The Patient safety culture encourages nurses and other health care team to identify and reduce risk in the effort to prevent harm to the patients. A safer health care system is shifting from blaming individual errors to opportunities to improve the system in reducing and preventing harm. Therefore, it is crucial to identify strategies that will enhance clinical confidence, nursing skills competency and decision making that focus on patient safety among senior and novice RNs'. This study aimed to explore and determine effectiveness of QSENization in optimizing patient safety. Recently published papers within the last ten years were sorted by relevance from January 2008 through August 2018 for this systematic review. Twelve studies considered eligible for inclusion by the databases. Commonalities and distinguishing features among the strategies in cooperating QSEN into patient safety were examined. Studies finding indicated that most of the nurses are aware and/or been "acculturation" on patient safety culture in their working place. Nevertheless, more empowerment on QSENization is needed to integrate QSEN competency into practice as early as from nursing school. In addition, competency-based orientation package highly recommended for Novice RNs'. Meanwhile, continuous education and quality improvement engagement were more appropriately for senior nurses. Elements of QSEN can be incorporated or "acculturation" into systems thinking to achieve quality care and safety. Nevertheless, it requires more structured capacity development and mechanism to empower nursing leaders to implement QSENization culture for patient safety in their organization.

Keywords: QSEN, confidence, competence, continuing education, novice rn, medical error, patient safety

Increasing Aging Population, Humanoid Nurse Robot, and the Transactive Relationship Theory of Nursing (Treton) in Japan

Feni Betriana¹, Tetsuya Tanioka², Yuko Yasuhara², Hirokazu Ito²,
Kyoko Osaka², Rozzano Locsin²

¹Graduate School of Health Sciences, Tokushima University, Tokushima,
Japan.

²Department of Nursing, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Tokushima
University, Graduate School, Tokushima, Japan.
Email: fenibetriana@gmail.com

Abstract

Japan's increasing aging population and declining birth rate prompted intercessory efforts to design and develop robot technologies in healthcare, particularly in the nursing of older adults. Technology companies are advancing robot technologies that meet universal healthcare demands. However, while human caring in nursing focus on human-to-human relationships, among nonhumans, e.g. Humanoid Nurse Robots (HNRs), robot-to-human relationships in caring practices, have not been well studied. This paper aims to describe clinical research outcomes using HNRs based on the Transactive Relationship Theory of Nursing (TRETON), emphasizing nursing engagement processes with human persons. Our team is conducting clinical trials using humanoid robots Pepper, manufactured by SOFTBANK CORPORATION, Japan, equipped with applications such as with Care Prevention Gymnastics Exercises (Pepper-CPGE) by Xing Company, Japan. These are providing advanced technological interventions for the care and rehabilitation of older persons. As part of it, an observational study was conducted at a hospital in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Results showed observable outcomes including positive changes in relationships with older adults, healthcare providers, and as evidence of changes in autonomic nervous activity of older persons at the time of transaction with HNRs. With the HNRs imbued with AI, quality of care for older adults will considerably improve. With robotics and artificial intelligent (AI) prevalent in health care, HNRs are envisioned to support and increase older adults' independence and quality of life considering their capabilities with intelligent and skill competencies much like those of human beings.

Conclusion: Cooperative undertakings with various interdisciplinary team care activities mark the visioning from the perspective of Japanese human caring practice for an aging society.

Keywords: Humanoid Nurse Robots (HNRs), artificial intelligence, Transactive Relationship Theory of Nursing (TRETON), aging population

**Analysis of the Application of Problem Based Learning in Improving
Student Learning Motivation in Faculty of Medicine and Health Science
University of Jambi**

Rudini Dini¹

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Medical and Health Science, Universitas
Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

Email: dinirudini@unja.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate and analyze the effect of problem based learning (PBL) on students' motivation. Using a cross sectional design, the Motivated strategies for learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) and implementation problem based questionnaire were administered to 96 students to analyze students' motivation where PBL method was implemented. Focus group interviews were used to explore student's experience about PBL. Of the 96 students who participated in the study, all of them returned the MSLQ, representing a response rate of 100 %. and all also participated in PBL process. The results of the analysis showed a significant relationship between the Implementation of Problem Based Learning with Student Learning Motivation (p-value , 0,014). This Study also suggested that the students implement PBL with deep approach to learning in which PBL was implemented

Keywords: problem-based learning, students motivation, nursing education

Nursing Faculty Members' Perceptions of Technology Readiness and Comfort Level in Implementation of High Fidelity Simulation Teaching in the Malaysian Nursing Curriculum

Norfadzilah Ahmad¹, Traynor, M.², Johnson, L.³, Haughey, S.⁴

¹Professional Nursing Department, Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University, Malaysia

²School of Nursing and Midwifery, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland

³Lawrence S. Bloomberg Faculty of Nursing, University of Toronto, Canada

⁴School of Pharmacy, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland

Email: fadzilah_hmd@iium.edu.my

Abstract

The benefits of utilizing high-fidelity simulation (HFS) in nursing education to mimic clinical environments are well known. HFS technology has been increasingly expanding as an innovative approach to the teaching and learning process. Aims: to identify the technology readiness among Nursing Faculty Members (NFM) in the implementation of HFS, identify the comfort levels among NFM in utilizing HFS as a teaching method and evaluation of skills and explore NFM's experiences of HFS implementation in the curriculum, and challenges encountered in the Malaysian nursing curriculum. A sequential explanatory mixed-methods design was used. Phase I was the quantitative aspect using an online survey to explore the comfort levels and the technology readiness of participants. Phase II, used focus group discussions to explore in depth participant's experiences with HFS. A total of 167 full-time NFM participated in Phase I (66.8% response rate) and 23 participants engaged in Phase II. The majority of Malaysian NFM respondents perceived positively the implementation of HFS in the curriculum. They valued its positive impact on learning outcomes, the student experience and the ability to simulate more complex scenarios during training. Inadequate training, lack of resources and lack of prior planning, negatively influenced the intention to use and effectively implement HFS in the curriculum. The results indicated that NFM perceived HFS as a learning pedagogy that can improve students' learning if used effectively. They believed that to realise the potential of HFS, more support should be provided through training, the availability of necessary resources, and improved planning and organisation.

Keywords: high fidelity simulation, nursing faculty members, technology readiness, comfort level

The Effectiveness of Education in the Health of the Use of the Game Snakes Household in Improving the Knowledge of Students About the Behavior of Life Clean and Healthfully

Monalisa¹, Ernawati¹

¹Poltekkes Kemenkes Jambi, Indonesia

Email: icha_fik@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

The Behavior of life clean and healthfully (PHBS) must be applied as early as possible so that it becomes a positive habit in maintaining health. One way to improve students' knowledge about PHBS is through media educational games with one form of snake ladder games that contain PHBS material at school. This research was a quantitative study with an experimental nonequivalent control group design. The aim of this research was to determine the effectiveness of health education media in the form of snakes and ladders compared to power point media in the control group in increasing children's knowledge about clean and healthy behavior in school at 33 / IX Penyengat Olak Muaro Jambi Elementary School. The results of the analysis using a paired sample t-test showed a difference in the knowledge of respondents between before and after the intervention using the media of health education. Based on the statistical test the value of $p = 0,000$ (<0.05), while the difference in the average value of the increase in the intervention group's knowledge was 5.81, while the control group was 4.63 so that it can be concluded that the media of snakes and ladders is more effective power point in increasing the knowledge of students. Schools can work together with the Puskesmas through School Health Efforts to plan PHBS improvement programs in schools through a variety of varied playing media so that they can facilitate students in understanding the forms of clean and healthy living behavior with the concept of interactive play.

Keywords: the media game snakes household, student knowledge, the behavior of life clean and healthfully (PHBS)

Health Education Development Model of Diarrhea Endemic in Celagen Village, Pongok Islands District

Nurhayati¹

¹Nursing Study Program, Health Polytechnic of the Health Ministry (Poltekkes Kemenkes), Pangkalpinang
Email: Atybm27@gmail.com

Abstract

The socio-economic problems that hit Indonesia—including in the Bangka Belitung Islands—caused everyone to have to improve their work routines to meet their daily needs. So, in the mean time, people also tend to change their lifestyles. Changes in people's lifestyles touch on not only the aspect of consumption but also the activities of daily life behavior that have triggered new diseases that arise in the community, one of which is endemic diseases. This study aims to find a model of developing health education in endemic diarrheal diseases in Celagen Village, Pongok Islands District, South Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The research method used was observation with a mix method approach. The sample in this study was all Celagen village communities using a purposive sampling method. The results of the observation and analysis of the mix-method (qualitative and quantitative) will be compiled into a PocketBook to Prevent Diarrhea. The risk and health condition variables influence the formation of people's lifestyles that support the occurrence of disease, greatly supporting the behavior of preventing diarrhea. The variable lifestyle of the community and disease prevention behavior strongly support the occurrence of diarrheal disease in Celagen Village, Pongok Islands District.

Keywords: diarrhea, endemic islands disease, health education

Determining of Influencing Factors of Low-Birthweight Babies Using Logistic Regression Analysys

Hazmira Yozza¹, Ferra Yanuar¹, NadyaPutri Alisia¹

¹ Mathematics Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,
Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: hyozza@gmail.com

Abstract

Infant mortality is one indicator used to measure the quality of life of a nation. The World Health Nation (WHO) stated that one of the main cause of infant mortality is low birthweight (LBW). Efforts to reduce the incidence of Low Birthweight can be done by monitoring the factors those are influence the incidence of low birthweight. This study aimed to identify the factors thoseare significantly influence the incidence of low birthweight babies in West Sumatra, Indonesia. The analysis was carried out by using Logistic Regression Analysis on the data of maternal births domiciled in West Sumatra, Indonesia. It was concluded that variables those significantly affect the incidence of LBW are maternal weight, parity, distance from previous births, problems during pregnancy, and babies' gender.

Keywords: low birthweight babies, influencing factors, logistic regression analysis, West Sumatra

Factors Associated with Risk of Obesity in Junior High School in Padang City

Deswita¹, Hermalinda¹, Dwi Novrianda¹

¹Pediatric-Maternity Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: deswita@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Obese children are a significant predictor of adult obesity and are associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease and diabetes in adulthood. The purpose of this study was to analyze the causes of obesity in adolescents who attend school in the Junior High School. Data were collected by cross sectional using questionnaires and anthropometric measurements. The sample consisted of 396 teenagers. Statistical analysis performed by computerization using Chi-square test and logistic regression $p < 0.05$ was considered significant. Data analysis was performed using chi-square test, analysis of variance and regression test. The results showed that more than half of 69.2% of adolescents had normal nutrition, as many as 27.8% over nutrition and 3% of students had poor nutritional status. These teens were found to be more than half, namely 52.3% had good knowledge, more than half of 54.3% had a positive attitude, and more than half of 55.8% had good physical activity. Female sex was 54.8%. There was a significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes, physical activity and gender with nutritional status in junior high school students in Padang City with a p value < 0.05 . The most dominant factor was knowledge of nutritional status. The need to increase adolescent knowledge to prevent the risk of obesity through programmed and scheduled health education from the UKS (School Health Unit) which is an extension of the Puskesmas working area.

Keywords: physical activity, knowledge, attitudes, adolescents

Correlation Between Family Support and Medication Adherence of School-Age Thalassemic Children in Indonesia

Henny Suzana Mediani¹, Sri Hendrawati.¹, Dwi Intan Indah Susanti²

¹Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, West Java, Indonesia

²Undergraduate Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, West Java, Indonesia

Email: henny.mediani@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Thalassemia is a genetic disorder of the hematological system which requires lifelong regular blood transfusion and iron chelation therapy to sustain the sufferer's life. However, even though medication compliance in thalassemic children is aimed to improve their quality of life and enable them to grow and develop optimally, many thalassemic children do not adhere to such treatment. The aim of this research was to identify the relationship between family support and the medication compliance of school-age thalassemia children. This cross-sectional study was conducted from March to May 2018 at a thalassemic clinic in Garut Indonesia. A total sampling method (N= 90) was performed. The instruments used to collect data on medication adherence are the Morisky Scale modified according to guidelines for the management of thalassemia in children and an instrument based on the family support theory by Sarafino (2012). The data was analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis with Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. The result was 62.2% school-age thalassemic children demonstrated high compliance and 37.8% exhibited moderate capacitance. Furthermore, as many as 54.4% of them received strong family support and 45.6% have medium support. The correlation of family support to medication adherence yields a p-value of <0.001 ($r=0.484$). It can be concluded that the greater the endorsement given by the family, the higher the medical compliance of their school-age thalassemic children. Good family support is therefore needed to encourage school-age thalassemia sufferers to conform with their medication. Nurses are necessary to ensure that the family maintains medical compliance and the support they give to their patients.

Keywords: family support, medication adherence, school age children, β thalassemia major

The Effect of Aloe Vera Compress on the Plebitis Degrees Due To Intravena Therapy in Children

Veolina Irman¹, Fenny Fernando²

¹Nursing Department, STIKES Syedza Saintika, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Midwifery Department, STIKES Syedza Saintika, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: ns.veolina@gmail.com

Abstract

Intravenous therapy is a kind of therapy which is often given to children patients. The use of intravenous in a long time will cause phlebitis. Non pharmacology action to cure phlebitis is by applying Aloe Vera compress on it. Aloe Vera is useful because it has low electrolyte concentrate, so it will not cause extravation. This research aims to learn the effect of giving Aloe Vera to phlebitis children. The research method is using quasiexperiment with randomized control group pre-test and post-test design. The sample of the research is 30 phlebitis children wh are taken randomly. The sample is divided into two groups: 15 phlebitis children are cured with Aloe Vera compress, and the other 15 are cured by using pure Aloe Vera. The treatment is done 3 times a day for two days. Phlebitis degree is measured by using phlebitis scale infusion nurse society (INS) before and after interruption. This research found that the average degree of before the interventionis 3 with minimum-maximum score 1-4. The degree of phlebitis after the intervention becomes 2 with minimum-maximum score 1-3. Aloe Vera is effective for lowering the degree of children phlebitis with P-value = 0,0000. Further research needs to be done to compare the affectivity of Aloe Vera compress with the other pharmacology therapy.

Keywords: aloe vera, plebitis, intravena

Correlation Between Parenting Authoritarian and Self-Confidence of School-Age Children

Mulyaningsasi RB¹, Wuryaningsih EW¹, Sulistyorini L¹, Kurniyawan EH¹,
Deviantony F¹

¹ Nursing Faculty, University of Jember
Email: enggalhadi.psik@unej.ac.id

Abstract

In school-age children, self-confidence is needed to complete the task of psychosocial development, namely industry or the stage of achievement, which if not implemented correctly, the child will become inferior. Authoritarian parents who often curb and punish can affect a child's self-confidence. Self-Confidence. This study aimed to analyze the correlation between authoritarian parenting style and self-confidence of school-age children. This study used observational analysis with a cross-sectional approach. The subjects of this study were 96 primary school students with stratified random sampling technique. Data collection used an authoritarian parenting questionnaire and self-confidence questionnaire. Analysis results showed that there were 11 (11,46%) respondents whose got non-authoritarian parenting style and have a low self-confidence, 33 (34,4%) respondents whose got non-authoritarian parenting style and have a high self-confidence, 33 (34,4%) respondents whose got authoritarian parenting style and have a low self-confidence, and 19 (19,8%) whose got authoritarian parenting style and have a high self-confidence. Data were analyzed by using chi-square test which showed a correlation between authoritarian parenting style and self-confidence of school-age children ($p\text{-value} < 0.001$; 95% CI) with OR of 5.211. School-age children who get parenting authoritarian parents have 5,211 risks experience low self-confidence. It is essential for parents and teachers in schools to apply non-authoritarian parenting styles to increase children's self-confidence.

Keywords: school-aged children, self-confidence, authoritarian parenting



Day 2

Room 1

The Effect of Murottal Therapy on Decreasing Anxiety Levels Toward Preoperative Patients at RSI Ibnu Sina Padang West Sumatra

Asmawati¹

¹Doctoral Program in Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, University of
Hasanuddin Makassar

Email: asmawati.alifah@gmail.com

Abstract

WHO data in 2016, one hospital in the United States analyzed the data from 35.539 surgical clients treated in the intensive care unit found 7% of patients experienced anxiety. While the data from Ibnu Sina Islamic Hospital Padang, West Sumatra, obtained the number of preoperative patients in 2016 as many as 4.494 people and in January-May 2017 there were 2.012 people. This study aims to determine the effect of murottal therapy on decreasing anxiety levels of preoperative patients at the Ibnu Sina Islamic Hospital Padang in West Sumatra. This type of research is Quasi-Experiment with One-Group Pre-Test-Post-Test design. The population in this research were all preoperative patients at Ibnu Sina Islamic Hospital in Padang, West Sumatra, in January-March 2018, as many as 2.012 people. The sampling technique was purposive sampling, with a total sample of 16 people. Data were collected through questionnaire. Data were analyzed by using univariate and bivariate analysis with dependent T-test statistics. The results showed that the average anxiety level of preoperative patients before murottal therapy was 31.13 and decreased after murottal treatment to 18.81. There is an effect of murottal therapy on reducing preoperative patient anxiety levels ($p = 0,000$). The results showed that there was an effect of murottal therapy on the reduction in preoperative patient anxiety levels. Thus, it is expected that the hospital would use non-pharmacological therapy to reduce anxiety of preoperative patient.

Keywords: anxiety, murottal therapy, preoperative

The Influence of the Element Warmer of Intravenous Fluid in Increasing the Body Temperature on Post-Surgical Patients in the Recovery Room Grandmed Hospital

Kardina Hayati¹, Tahan Adrianus Manalu¹, Pranita¹

¹Faculty of Nursing and Physiotherapy, Medistra Lubuk Pakam Institute of Health, Indonesia

Email: kardinahayati@medistra.ac.id

Abstract

The Operation procedure has the integrity risks or the integrity of the body disturbed, and even it can cause a threat to the patient's life. One of the risks is Hypothermia post-surgery. In the GrandMed Hospital, almost all of the patients who had post-surgery experienced hypothermia. The purpose of this research was to investigate the influence of the element warmer of intravenous fluid in increasing the body temperature post-surgery in Recovery Room at Grandmed Hospital Lubuk Pakam 2018. The research was quantitative research, with research design quasi-experiment and with used approach pre-test and post-test with acontrol group design. The population in this research were all of the post-surgery patients with the sample as many 26 respondences for the intervention group, and 26 respondences for the control group with the sampling technique used purposive sampling. The Intervention group used warm blankets, and element warmer of intravenous fluid and the control group used only warm blankets. Based on the result of Dependent T-test and Independent T-test showed significance level (p) = 0,001 or p Value = $0,001 \leq 0,05$. The result of this research showed there was an influence giving the element warmer of intravenous fluid to increase hypothermia body temperature on post-surgery patients in Recovery Room at Grandmed Hospital Lubuk Pakam. Postoperative hypothermia can be treated effectively and convincingly by giving warm intravenous fluids through an intravenous fluid warmer element. With the use of this tool, patients undergoing surgery receive a supply of fluids that is in accordance with the core temperature and flows throughout the body so that it is effective in increasing the body temperature of the patient's postoperative hypothermia. Giving the element warmer of intravenous fluid can increase body temperature on post-surgery patients in Recovery Room.

Keywords: post-surgical; hypothermia; warm blankets; element of intravenous

Quality of Life of Patients with Temporary Colostomy in Medan: A Phenomenological Study

Asrizal¹, Fahrizal Alwi², Mara Sonang Daulay³

¹ Medical Surgical Nursing Departement Faculty of Nursing, University of Sumatera Utara

²Medical Surgical Nursing, Aufa Raihan Health Institute Padang Sidimpuan Sumatera Utara

³Asri Wound, Ostomy Care Center Medan, Indonesia

Email: asrizal74@gmail.com

Abstract

A common colorectal treatment is surgical removal of the diseased colon, followed by the creation of a colostomy through the abdominal wall to bypass the colorectal function of emptying waste products. Those who require temporary colostomy are likely to have quality of life issues impacting their physical, psychological, social, and spiritual needs. These issues impact patients' life satisfaction, happiness, and overall quality of life. The aim of study was to describe the experiences of patients with temporary colostomy regarding their quality of life. The study design used descriptive phenomenology following the approach of Colaizzi. There were 10 participants who qualified using purposive sampling based on the inclusion criteria. The data were gathered in-depth interviews. Analysis and interpretation used verbatim descriptions in Bahasa Indonesia and subsequently translated into English language. The research emerged seven themes, namely: (i) becoming limited in doing daily activity, (ii) having limitation during sexual and social intercourse, (iii) having various negative feelings after the existence of temporary colostomy, (iv) having financial difficulties, (v) attempting to survive with temporary colostomy, (vi) experiencing changes in fulfilling rest and sleep, physical, and complication, and (vii) having expectation which has to be achieved after having temporary colostomy. The results show that patients with temporary colostomy run into spiritual, social, psychological and physical disorder that affect the quality of their life. This study provides an understanding of the quality of life of patients with temporary colostomy and nurses are able to provide appropriate nursing care.

Keywords: quality of life, colorectal cancer, temporary colostomy

The Relationship of Family Support and Distress on Breast Cancer Patients in West Sumatera, Indonesia

Leni Merdawati¹, Rika Fatmadona¹, Intan Nia Soleha¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: lenimerdawati@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Patient with breast cancer may experience problems related to physical, and psychological aspects of distress. Distress in breast cancer patients occurs due to disease prognosis, changes in body image, role changes and long-term repetitive therapy. The effects of prolonged distress causes anxiety, fear, stress, and depression. This can be influenced by individual characteristics and family support. Family support is an important factor for patient and motivate the patient reducing the distress. The purpose of this study was to identify family support and the relationship with distress on breast cancer patient. This study used descriptive analytic design with cross sectional study approach and purposive sampling with 100 breast cancer patients. Data analysis using chi-square. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between family support relationship ($p = 0.029$) and distress. This study also found that some factors such as: age, marital status, cancer' stages, duration of diagnosed with cancer, treatment, duration of treatment, did not related to the distress experienced by the patients. In conclusion, this study recommended to health care workers to provide counseling in patients with chronic illness who undergo treatment (surgery, chemotherapy or radiotherapy) in order to minimize the level of distress. In addition, it is expected that the family members to further increase support for the sick family members as early as possible.

Keywords: breast cancer, individual characteristic, family support

The Experience of Breast Cancer's Patients in Managing Oral Mucocitisafter Chemotherapy

Rika Fatmadona¹, Hema Malini¹, Leni Merdawati¹, Anggra Trisna Ajani², Fanny Novriwinda³

¹Medical Surgical Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Student of Master degree of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

³Student of Bachelor degree of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: rikafatmadona@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Chemotherapy is the most common therapy in managing breast cancer. It able to kill and inhibit the spread of cancer cells systemically in the body, sometimes cause several side effects, such as oral mucositis. This condition cause difficulties for patients to meet their nutrition intake orally, and it can be worst if irritation happened. Nutrition food is essential to support energy in their recovery time. Several interventions assumed to be sufficient to handle the mucositis. The purpose of this study was to explore the breast cancer patients ' experience in managing oral mucositis after chemotherapy. This qualitative research with phenomenology design was used to explore those experience. The participants were 16 participants post-chemotherapy at least a month before. Data was collected by interviewing those participants and at their homes. The transcripts then to be analysed and then categorized into several themes. The results identified five core themes: the uncomfortable condition after chemotherapy; the most common way to cure; the motivation to cure; significant others role in helping; and needs in the information. Overcoming oral mucositis has a profound effect on increasing a patient's appetite and their energy to recover. Patients' emotional feeling was known to be the dominant factor in managing mucositis, training the family in treatment mucositis and providing suitable information, were suggested in this research.

Keywords: experience, breast cancer, oral mucositis, chemotherapy.

Psychoeducation for Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting on Cancer Patient

Heni Agustina¹, Hikayati¹, Jum Natosba²

¹Critical Nursing Department, Nursing School Faculty of Medicine,
Universitas Sriwijaya, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Maternity Nursing Department, Nursing School Faculty of Medicine,
Universitas Sriwijaya, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: hikayati2002@gmail.com

Abstract

Cancer is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality in the world. One of the most frequently used medical treatments by patients is chemotherapy. Chemotherapy causes very sensitive side effects in patients. One of the most side effects that often complained of by patients is nausea and vomiting. Nausea and vomiting causes a decrease in food intake. This condition can cause stress in patient and the worse is sometimes it can make patient stop the cycle of chemotherapy that potentially lead to a poor life expectancy in the future. One effort to reduce the side effects of chemotherapy can be done by improving knowledge through psychoeducation. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of psychoeducation on chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting in cancer patients. This study is a pre-experimental study with one group pre-post test design. The sample of this research is 20 respondents of cancer taken with convenience sampling technique. The results of nausea vomiting score analysis using marginal homogeneity showed that psychoeducation can decrease the score of nausea vomiting with p-value = 0,003. Psychoeducation focuses on helping patients develop sources of support in the face of challenges, increasing patient participation in therapy, and developing coping mechanisms when patients face problems related to the disease (nausea vomiting). Psychoeducation can be used as an intervention to overcome complaints of nausea vomiting due to chemotherapy in cancer patients.

Keywords: psychoeducation, nausea, vomiting, chemotherapy, cancer

Neck and Lower Back Pain Among Nurses Working at Salalah Hospital, Sultanate of Oman

Huda¹, Sabtu Hitam¹

¹School of Nursing, College of Pharmacy and Nursing, University of Nizwa, P.
O. Box 33, Postal Code 616, Nizwa, Oman
Email: sabtu@unizwa.edu.om

Abstract

Neck and low back pain is a common phenomenon among nurses. 104 nurses working in high risk areas including Medical, Surgical, Paediatric and Critical Care Units, at Sultan Qaboos Hospital, Oman were selected using systematic random sampling procedure to participate in this study. Demographic variables, perceived risk factors of neck and low back pain, perceived impact of neck and low back pain on life activities and attitude towards work were assessed. Analysis of finding was done using statistical application . There was 84.6% prevalence of neck and low back pain among the study population. Duration of pain varies from 1 to more than 11 years. 59% have pain at varying degree from tolerable to distressing pain. 68.18% agreed that work processes which include excessive walking and standing, lifting and moving patients, excessive bending, and heavy equipment's were contributors to neck and low back pain. 48.86% claimed that they cannot enjoy their day off because of the pain. This was followed by not able to enjoy day off, and difficulty in taking rest and sleep. However , despite the prevalence of neck and low back pain among nurses and its impact on their life activities, the subjects remain positive towards their work

Keywords: Neck and low back pain, Perceived risk factors, Perceived impact, Attitude towards work.

Awareness of High-Risk Communities: Knowledge of Stroke Disease, Risk Factors, Signs and Symptoms in Padang

Reni Prima Gusty¹, Leni Merdawati¹

¹Medical Surgical Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: renigusty@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Stroke information is needed by high-risk communities to reduce the incidence of stroke. The assessments of high-risk communities' awareness are important because of the high incidence of stroke in West Sumatera. The study aimed to asses the high risk communities' awareness of stroke disease knowledge, risk factors, signs and symptoms of stroke disease. The study was a descriptive correlation with a cross-sectional design. The population was taken from three health centers that had the highest risk communities such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus (DM). The number of samples was 478 participants by taking proportional random sampling. Data collection using questionnaires and analyzed using chi-square test. Results showed that 98.3% had poor knowledge about stroke disease, 72.6% had poor knowledge of stroke risk factors and 48.1% had moderate knowledge of stroke signs and symptoms, 9.6% didn't know the signs of a stroke. There was a relationship between, sex ($p = 0.038$), history of stroke ($p = 0,000$), family history of stroke ($p = 0.011$) and family history of hypertension and DM ($p = 0.014$) with stroke awareness. There wasn't no relationship between the duration of suffering from hypertension and DM ($p = 0.151$), age ($p = 0.566$), education ($p = 0.787$), work status ($p = 0.296$), information on stroke ($p = 0.252$) with stroke awareness. The study recommends awareness in high risk communities by focusing on stroke disease, signs and symptoms, and risk factors knowledge. Use innovative strategies through individual and group approaches for health education to decline stroke prevalence.

Keywords: awareness, high-risk communities, stroke

Phenomenology Study: The Experience of Families Caring for Post-Stroke Patients in Jambi

Kadarwati¹, Rahmi Ulfa¹, Elvi Oktarina¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: Kadarwati11@yahoo.com

Abstract

Neurological deficits of post-stroke patients have a negative impact on patients and families. This study aims to explore in depth the experiences of families caring for post-stroke sufferers. The design of this study was a qualitative research using a descriptive phenomenology approach. There were nine participants selected using purposive sampling, data collected by in-depth semi structured interviews with duration of 60-90 minutes. Data analysis using the Colaizzi method. The results of this study identified five themes, such as: dependency on daily activities in the family; efforts made by the family to fulfill self-care activities; constraints faced by caregivers; family expectations; and limited knowledge and skills of caregivers. The conclusion is families experience some difficulties in meeting patients' needs due to changes in physical conditions, rest and sleep, psychological conditions, social activities, and economic changes. Therefore families need to get education from doctors, nurses and stroke team members starting from the time patients are hospitalized about stroke.

Keywords: family experience, caring for, stroke sufferers



Day 2

Room 2

Factors and Outcomes of Unplanned Extubation Among Mechanically Ventilated Patients in Intensive Care Unit

Norfidah Mohamad¹, Dona Cyrelina Chin², Zamzaliza Abdul Mulud¹

¹Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences,
Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor,
Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia

²Training Institution Ministry of Health Malaysia Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
Email: norfidah@uitm.edu.my

Abstract

Unplanned extubation is the premature removal of the endotracheal tube by action of the mechanical ventilated patient or accidentally during nursing or medical procedure. The purpose of this study is to determine the risk factors and outcomes of unplanned extubation among mechanically ventilated patients in the intensive care unit. A retrospective study was conducted among 300 patients who experienced planned extubation and unplanned extubation from January 2015 to December 2017. Data were collected using a case report form by reviewing medical records and incident reports of unplanned extubation. The results from this study found factors associated with increased risk for unplanned extubation included earlier day of intubation (65.8%), weaning process (63.2%), males (60.5%), afternoon shift (55.3%), and when patient appears agitated (55.3%). Higher percentage of re-intubation among unplanned extubation patient than patients with planned extubation (60.5% vs. 11.1%). Unplanned extubation also associated with higher complications post-extubation (89%) and have longer intensive care unit stay (64.9%). This study revealed that the risk factors associated with unplanned extubation based on various factors were very significant and the outcomes were also poor. This warrants unplanned extubation to be acknowledged as a critical issue for intensive care unit quality control and more future research on unplanned extubation need to be established. Thus, there is a need to include prevention strategies of unplanned extubation in future research.

Keywords: unplanned extubation, mechanical ventilation, critical care unit risk factors, outcomes

The Impact of Pursed Lip-Breathing, Diaphragmatic Breathing, and Upper Limb Stretching to Dyspnea Scale of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Imron Rosyadi¹, Defriman Djafri², Dally Rahman¹

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Andalas University, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Faculty of Public Health, Andalas University, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: imronrosyadigomugomu@gmail.com

Abstract

Respiratory muscle weakness in patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) was a problem that can affect the patient's ability to conduct daily activities. The aim of this study to see the difference between the intervention group given the pursed-lip breathing exercises, diaphragmatic breathing, and upper limb stretching with the control group which not given therapy. 38 COPD patients were grouped into intervention groups ($n = 18$) and control group ($n = 18$) randomly. The intervention group was given pursed-lip breathing, diaphragmatic breathing, and upper limb stretching for 4 weeks as much as two times for each week, while the control group was not given exercise. The dyspnea scale was measured using the MRC Dyspnea Scale questionnaire and was categorized as Mild (scale 1), Medium (2-3 scale), and Severe (scale 4-5). The result showed there was a difference in dyspnea (p -value 0.008) for intervention group and there is no difference in the dyspnea for control group that was not given exercise (0.655). In conclusion, pursed lip breathing, diaphragmatic breathing, and upper limb stretching can give more significant benefits when done sustainably, especially for COPD patients.

Keywords: COPD, dyspnea scale; nursing intervention

Antimicrobial and Cytotoxic Activities of Different Polarities Leaves Crude Extracts of *Rubus Fruticosus*

Afaf M. Weli¹, Hanady S. Al-Saadi, Rouqaya S. Al-Fudhaili, Amzad Hossain, Ahmed Al-Harrasi, Zabidah Binti Putit, Mahmood K. Jasim

¹College of Pharmacy and Nursing, University of Nizwa, P. O. Box 33, Postal Code 616, Nizwa, Sultanate of Oman
Email: zabidah@unizwa.edu.om

Abstract

Rubus fruticosus L (*R. fruticosus*) is a stimulating folk medicinal plant belongs to the family Rosaceae, was studied for its antimicrobial and cytotoxic activities against agar diffusion and brine shrimp nauplii methods. Various polarities leave crude extracts were prepared by using different polarity solvent with increasing polarity. The four various polarities extracts were screened for their antimicrobial as well as cytotoxic activities. Agar diffusion method was used to assess the antibacterial activity test against two gram positive *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* and two gram negative *Escherichia coli* and *Haemophilus influenzae* bacterial strains which was collected from the local hospital. However, cytotoxic test was carried out against brine shrimp nauplii method (BSL). The experimental results showed that, all the extracts hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate and hydro alcoholic at various dilutions gave moderate to strong antibacterial activity against both gram (+ and -). The best activity was found in the hydro alcoholic extract at all concentrations. The zone of inhibition after incubation of all various extracts at different concentrations within the range of 6-11 mm. The cytotoxic activity results of leaves extracts showed that the hydro alcoholic extract having the maximum toxicity against the brine shrimp lethality test with values LC₅₀ (4.68-6.96 µg/ml). The LC₅₀ values for all extracts within the range of 4.68-6.96 µg/ml. The obtained results suggested the presence of polar bioactive compounds responsible for the highest cytotoxic and antibacterial activities. The plant extracts showed significant cytotoxic and antibacterial activities, therefore, the plant itself and its derived extracts could be used in folk medicine to treat cancer and infectious diseases

Keywords: *Rubus fruticosus*, Blackberry, Antibacterial activity, Cytotoxic activity, BSL, Agar diffusion method

The Effect of Dewandaru (*Eugenia Uniflora* L.) Fruits Extract on Testes Heat Induced Rats

Ika Widi Astuti¹, Bagus Komang Satriyasa², Nyoman Mangku Karmaya³, I.B. Putra Manuaba⁴

¹Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University

²Department of Pharmacology and Therapy, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University

³Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University

⁴Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Udayana University

Email: ika.widi@unud.ac.id

Abstract

Spermatogenesis can run optimally if the testes temperature is 2-8°C lower than body temperature. Higher testicular temperature causes oxidative stress, which results in infertility. The purple-red color of Dewandaru (*Eugenia uniflora* L.) fruits have very high of flavonoid. The study aimed to examine the effect of Dewandaru (*Eugenia uniflora* L.) fruit extract on testis in heat-induced rats. The study was conducted at Integrated Biomedical Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University between March until July 2019. This a True experimental with randomized post-test only control group design consisted of a total of 24 rats. These were divided into four groups, with the group I and II was a negative and positive control. Group III and IV were treatment pre and post heat induction. Lipid peroxidation (MDA) level, Bcl-2, serum testosterone, and testis weight were measured. Data were presented as mean, and one-way ANOVA was used as a statistical tool with significant $p < 0.05$. Treatment with Dewandaru (*Eugenia uniflora* L.) fruit extract before and after heat induction, respectively showed a decrease significantly in the serum lipid peroxidase level, increase in the Bcl-2 expression, testosterone level, and testis weight. There is no significant difference between treatment pre and post heat induction. This study shows that Dewandaru (*Eugenia uniflora* L.) fruit extract altered the lipid peroxidase level, Bcl-2, Testosterone level, and testis weight.

Keywords: Bcl-2, dewandaru fruits extract, heat induction, MDA, oxidative stress, testosterone, testis weight

Hospitalization Stress in Children in Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang

Hermalinda¹, Deswita¹, Rika Sarfika²

¹Maternal and Child Health Nursing Departement, Faculty of Nursing Andalas
University, Indonesia

²Mental Health and Community Nursing Departement, Faculty of Nursing
Andalas University, Indonesia

Email: hermalinda@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Illness and hospitalization are the major dilemmas that occur in children. This will affect the effectiveness of the children's treatment and have impacts on their healing process. This research aims to identify the stress of hospitalization in children during their treatment in the children's ward. This was quantitative research by using a descriptive design. We carried out this research in the children's ward of DR. M. Djamil Hospital from 97 tis97o October 2018. A total of 133 children participated in this research. Stress hospitalization in children was valued by age using a questionnaire of hospitalization's response in children and observation sheets for symptoms of anxiety in children. Parents filled questionnaires for children under 6 years old that consisted of several statements with alternative answers never, rarely and always. Researchers observed symptoms of anxiety in children consisting of 9 physical and 7 psychosocial symptoms. The results showed a hospitalization response in children based on age. More than half of the hospitalized babies or 67.7% always hug parents tightly, 69.2% of toddlers always run toward parents, 63% of pre-school ages always hug parents tightly; feeling bored is a common behavior for school-aged children and adolescents with a percentage of 56.4% and 47.8% respectively. Among the most visible physical symptoms in children was the face looked pale with a percentage of 66.9%. 97 tis expected that nurses identify stress in children and can help children adapt to undergoing cares and treatments in hospital.

Keywords: children, hospitalization, illness, anxiety

The Effect of Atraumatic Care Application in Pra School Children in Hospitalization in Royal Prima Jambi Hospital

Margareta Pratiwi¹, Devi Arista¹

¹Universitas Adiwangsa Jambi, Indonesia
Email: margareta.pratiwi88@gmail.com

Abstract

Atraumatic care service is a form of therapeutic care service in the structure of child health services through the use of measures that reduce physical and psychological distress experienced by children and parents. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the application of Atraumatic care with the anxiety of preschool children during the hospitalization process at Royal Prima Jambi Hospital. This type of research is observational analytic with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used non-probability sampling technique approach with judgmental sampling, the number of samples used was 20 respondents. In the results obtained the value of P value is 0.003. Based on the test results by looking at the significance value obtained p value $< \alpha$ ($0.003 < 0.05$) which means H_0 is rejected, where there is a relationship between the application of Atraumatic care with anxiety of preschool children during the hospitalization process at Royal Prima Jambi Hospital. Spearman correlation value (r) in this research is $r = -0.634$, which is the direction of negative correlation with the strength of strong correlation. So the better the application of Atraumatic care is given, the smaller the risk of anxiety experienced by preschoolers during the hospitalization process. It is expected that nurses can provide Atraumatic care services to pediatric patients so as to minimize anxiety in children and can optimize the ability of parents to control children's health so that the hospitalization process can run well.

Keywords: atraumatic care, preschool, hospitalization

Atraumatic Care Among Hospitalized Children: Mix Method Research

Rina Mariyana¹, Del Fatma Wati²

¹Pediatric Nursing Department, Fort De Kock Health Sciences College, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Mental Health and Community Nursing Department, Fort De Kock Health Sciences College, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: rinamariyana89@gmail.com

Abstract

Hospitalization among children at the age of 1 to 7 years old keep increasing. During hospitalization, there is a change in environment which can be source of stress for children and parents which cause hospitalization trauma. Pain is a situation which is experienced by children during hospitalization due to procedures and equipment used by nurses. Atraumatic care is a therapeutic care by health care workers in health environment by several interventions which can be used to prevent physical pain experienced by children. The aim of this study is to know the effectiveness of atraumatic care implementation for children hospitalization and children and parents' physical responses during hospitalization in Payakumbuh. The design of this study was Mix Method Research with the sample size was 30 participants. The result showed that the implementation of atraumatic care is effective to decrease children's pain with p value (0,000). This study generated three themes, which are: eating disturbances, sleep disturbances, and neglecting physical disturbances. Result showed that children's physical responses include pain, sleep disturbances, refuse to eat, difficulty to sleep, crying, always asking for parents, and withdrawal. Responses experienced by children are varied. In order to obtain the better quality of care, nurses are recommended to implement atraumatic care so that physical disturbances resulted from hospitalization can be prevented. Atraumatic care is a therapeutic care which aim to reduce the pain and hospitalization trauma among children and parents.

Keywords: hospitalization, physical responses, atraumatic care

A Systematic Review of Parental Program to Prevent and Manage Delay Development Among Early Childhood

Rian Adi Pamungkas¹, Kanittha Chamroonsawasdi²

¹ Department of Nursing, Esa Unggul University, Jakarta, Indonesia

² Assistant Professor, Mahidol University, Department of Family Health, Thailand

Email: rian.adi@esaunggul.ac.id

Abstract

Delay development is crucial problem among early childhood. The review is aimed at explaining and describing toward developmentally delay and its management to prevent and manage developmentally delay among early childhood. Databases including, PubMed, Scopus, and web Science were retrieved to extract the suitable articles. Initially terms to extract related studies were “parenting-based program,” “delay development,” “early childhood,” “factors related to developmentally delay,” and “parenting style”. From 209 articles, 18 relevant articles were reviewed in this study based on the inclusion criteria including articles should measure the parenting program of developmental, published in 2007 to 2018, and Studies measured the parenting style along with any determinants and predictors of developmental delay in both qualitative and quantitative studies. Results showed that four domain developmentally delay among childhood such as physically, cognitive, language, and social and emotional development. Parental program also has positive effect on child development and child behaviors, as well as improved anti antisocial personality among children. The parental programs also improve the knowledge, skill of childcare, health behaviors and mental wellbeing among their parents. In conclusion revealed that the parental program was effective to prevent and manage the delay development among childhood. The findings suggest the parental program that include parents engagement can be a useful direction for preventing and managing the delay development.

Keywords: parental program, delay development, early childhood

The Experience of Mothers Caring for Autism Children in an Autistic Special School, Padang, Indonesia

Dwi Novrianda¹, Susmiati², Nurvita Sari³

¹Pediatric-Maternity Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Basic Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

³Student Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: dwinovrianda@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Mothers who treat autism children undergo various experiences both joy and sorrow. A descriptive phenomenology study has been conducted to find out and give meaning to the experience of mothers in caring for autism children. Four participants were taken using the snowball technique. Interviews ranged from 30 to 60 minutes in two meetings for each participant at the negotiated time and place, in the Special Autistic School Mitra Ananda Foundation, Padang City. Data collection used interview guidelines that are arranged based on research objectives and observation sheets on the condition of participants during the interview. The interview results were transcribed verbatim and analyzed by applying the Collaizi technique. Six themes were found in this study, namely 1). Maternal response to and during caring for an autism child, 2). Search for information, 3). Requires special care, 4). Efforts to seek treatment, 5). Support that you get, 6). Problems encountered during caring for an autism child. Therefore, it is expected that nursing services can carry out health education related to problem solutions in treating autism children.

Keywords: special care, support, problems, information, treatment

Increased Knowledge and Attitudes of Pre School Age Children About the Prevention of Sexual Violence by Using the Snake and Ladder Game in Sit Tujuh, Payakumbuh City

Meri Neherta¹, Yanti Puspitasari¹, Silvika sari¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: merineherta@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

The phenomenon of sexual violence in children occurs in many countries that cause physical and psychological damage. One of the prevention efforts in this regard is the provision of health education intervention with various media, one of them is a snake ladder game. The purpose of this study to determine the effect of snake ladder game media on knowledge and attitudes in the prevention of sexual violence in kindergarten children. This quasi-experimental study used the One Pretest-Posttest group approach without the control group. The samples were 16 children that was taken by purposive sampling technique. The study was done for 6 months from March to August 2018. Data were collected using a questionnaire processed and analyzed by wilcoxon test because the data were not normally distributed. The result showed that the average knowledge of children before being given health education was 2,06 and after given the health education was 4,69. The average attitudes of children before being given health education was 1,00 and after being given health education was 3,81. From the results of the study there is the effect of providing health education through snake ladder games on children's knowledge and attitudes about prevention of sexual violence in children, p value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). It is expected that with this research, teachers and parents can use snake ladder games as a form of education in preventing sexual violence in children.

Keywords: kindergarten children, health education, snake ladder games, sexual violence in children



Day 2

Room 3

Development of “Nursbox”: An Integrated Smartphone Application for Communication and Documentation of Nursing Care in Community Health Centers

Neti Juniarti¹, Irma Novishinta², Citra Windani Mambang Sari¹, Desy IndraYani¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

²Cilegon City Department of Health, Indonesia

Email: neti.juniarti@unpad.ac.id

Abstract

Documentation of individual and family nursing care among community health centers' nurses were very limited due to lack of knowledge about documentation as well as limited nurses' time and resources. The objectives of this study were to explore the development of the NursBox application as an integrated media for communication and documentation of nursing care in community health centers. This study used mixed concurrent embedded methods consisting of qualitative and quantitative stages. The qualitative stage of this study focused on interviews with 18 nurses to identify the weaknesses and strength of paper-based and electronic documentation of nursing care. The quantitative stage focuses on the completeness of nursing care documentation before and after using NursBox. Data analysis included content analysis, distribution of frequency, Rasch model, and Wilcoxon sign test. The results of the qualitative research found that the implementation of Nursing Care Plan documentation using the NursBox was more comfortable, faster, and helped nurses to complete all the documentation correctly. There are differences in the completeness of nursing care documentation after using the application with an increase in nurse participants by 16.6%. However, there were some obstacles, such as limited signal strength and limited nursing care plan database that hindered the usage of the NursBox. Documentation of nursing care using the NursBox is of great benefit to nurses and is efficient in terms of time and utilization. There is still some improvement needed to improve the performance of the NursBox.

Keywords: nursing care, electronic-based, nursing documentation, documentation, NursBox.

A Community Health Care Nurse Experience in Caring for Newborn Infants

Hotnida Erlin Situmorang

School of Nursing, Cenderawasih University Jayapura, Papua

Email: happyerlin29@gmail.com

Abstract

Nurses have a pivotal role as health workers in caring for newborn infants. The purpose of the study is to investigate community health care nurses' experiences in providing and giving care to newborn infants in one of the remote areas in Papua Indonesia. A qualitative descriptive method using semi-structured interviews was employed to investigate the experiences of 6 community health care nurses who were determined by purposive sampling in caring for newborn infants in Papua Indonesia. Thematic analysis using an inductive approach based on the six phases, as outlined by Braun and Clarke, was applied to analyze the data. This research identified four themes emerging from participants' information: geographical barriers, lack of security, lack of health facilities and health workers shortage. The study concluded that community health care nurses experienced obstacles in providing and giving care to newborn infants due to the remoteness of the areas, for security reasons and because of the shortage of health workers and health equipment. Improved collaboration between national, provincial, regency and local governments in providing infrastructure, sufficient health workers and health facilities and ensuring security is essential.

Keywords: newborn infant, nurse, experiences, community health care, papua, indonesia.

Qualitative Study of HIV High Risk Population Perceive Web Based Intervention in Sub Urban City of Indonesia

Gusti Sumarsih¹, Mahathir.¹, Fitra Yeni¹, Windy Freska¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: gustisumarsih@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

HIV prevention strategies are rapidly growing at current time. Utilization of technology is one of the option to be accessed by HIV high-risk population. This study aimed to gain deep understanding of HIV high-risk population experience who engaged web based intervention prevention program. In-depth interviews were conducted to twelve HIV high-risk population. In this phenomenological qualitative study, researchers used the Stevick-Colaizzi-Keen data analytical method. This study identified several themes experienced by HIV high-risk population. The themes were safe space environment, anonymous assurance, accessible at anywhere, and information by demand. Beneficiaries in engaging such intervention are crucial context in life sequences of HIV high-risk population. It suggest web based intervention is promising prevention intervention to be implemented in unique HIV cases.

Keywords: HIV, risk population, web based intervention

Analysis on Head of Family's Level of Education in Implementation of Healthy Indonesia Program with Family Approach (PIS-PK)

Ifon Driposwana Putra¹, Ulfa Hasana¹

¹Nursing Management Department, STIKes Payung Negeri Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia

Email: ifondriposwanaputra@gmail.com

Abstract

Education is a very important thing to be owned by each individual, especially the individual acts as the head of the family, where a family head must be able to guide his family members in all things to become a quality family and full of welfare in community life. The level of education plays an important role in public health. The government has proclaimed Healthy Indonesia Program with Family Approach (PIS-PK), aiming to improve health level of its people. This study aims to analyze the level of education of the head of the household in implementing a healthy Indonesian program with a family approach. This research applied a descriptive study. After sample calculation and using sample random sampling, it is obtained was 100 families. The results of the analysis showed that there were 7 (63.6%) highly educated families classified as healthy families, there were 4 (36.4) highly educated families classified as pre-healthy families, and no highly educated family classified as unhealthy families. While there were 31 (34.8%) low educated families classified as healthy families, there were 53 (59.6%) low educated families classified as pre-healthy families, and there were 5 (5.6%) low educated families classified as unhealthy families. Researchers hope to further conduct research on the effectiveness of Indonesia's healthy program and compare it with other health programs.

Keywords: education, healthy indonesia program, family approach

The Relationship of Sexual Behavior with Parenting Style at SMK X in Padang City in 2018

Yonrizal Nurdin¹, Yanti Puspita Sari¹, Humaira Yurmanisa¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: yonrizalnurdin@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Parents are the first social group where children can interact, learn, and express themselves as social creatures. Likewise, a child's sexual behavior is always influenced by how parents educate them. This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting parents with sexual behavior in adolescents in one of the vocational high schools in Padang City in 2018. The design of this study was a cross-sectional study with a sample of 300 people. This research was carried out for 6 months, from August 2018 to February 2019. The sampling method uses a proportional stratified random sampling technique. The results showed that there was a relationship between adolescent sexual behavior with parenting (p -value = 0,000). From the results of this study, it is expected that parents can apply parenting that varies according to the child's condition so that children behave

Keywords: adolescents, sexual behavior, parenting styles

Relationship between Parent-Adolescent Communication and Risky Sexual Behavior at SMA “G” Lima Puluh Kota Regency in 2019

Windy Freska¹, Fitra Yeni¹, Haristio Maulana²

¹Faculty Of Nursing, Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Student Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: f.author@affiliation.com

Abstract

Risky sexual behavior among is a major public health concern with potentially long-lasting consequence, including pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV/AIDS. Risky sexual behavior is inseparable from the role of parents as the main source of information on children. This study aims to determine the relationship between communication between parents and adolescents with risky sexual behavior in high school in 50 kota. Methode : This was a quantitative study with a cross sectional design. The population of this study of students from a high school in 50 Kota, which resulted in selection of 220 student as sample. The sampling technique in this research was simple random sampling. The data analysis used Chi-Square test. This research was conducted a High School in 50 Kota . This research uses the SCS (Sexual Communication Scale) questionnaire. The result showed that the respondent have low communication with their parent and have high risky sexual behavior. The quality of communication regarding risky sexual behavior between parent and adolescent is one of the important factors, its essential that parents become better informed and skill, so that they may be involved in the risky sexual behavior education of their adolescent children.

Keywords: adolescent, parent-adolescent communication, risky sexual behavior

Peer Conformity as Determinant of Smoking Behavior Among Adolescence in West Sumatra

Mahathir¹, Hermalinda¹, Prilya Vitamaharanie¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: mahathir@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

Adolescence is familiar with specific social behavior patterns tend to focus on their peers. Peer contributing on adolescent behavior development during transitions period. The study aimed to determine the correlation of peer conformity to smoking behavior among adolescence in high density smoker adolescence school in Padang Indonesia. The research used descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. The sample was using proportional random sampling through 154 students. The data was analyzed by using Chi-Square test. The study found there were significant correlation $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ between peer conformity and smoking behavior. Peer conformity often becomes the cause of adolescence to try smoking. It is recommend to supervise adolescence in compromising with disadvantage behavior.

Keywords: adolescence, peer conformity, smoking behavior

The Effect of Aggression Replacement Training on Aggressive Behavior in Adolescents at State Vocational High School 8 Padang City West Sumatera Province

Yulvi Hardoni¹, Meri Neherta², Rika Sarfika³

¹Nursing Post Graduate Programe, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Pediathric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West
Sumatera, Indonesia

³Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: yulvihardoni74@gmail.com

Abstract

Aggressive behavior in adolescents tends to increase, which has an impact on decreasing learning achievement, bad social relations, anxiety, depression and suicide. Therefore it is needed a handling effort; one of which is aggression replacement training. This study aimed to determine the effect of Aggression replacement training on aggressive behavior in adolescents at vocational high school of Padang city, West Sumatera Province The design of this study was quasy experimental research with pre test - post test with control group design approach. The sampling technique was purposive sampling technique with sample of 43 adolescents of intervention groups and 48 adolescents of control groups. The results showed an average of 88.86 aggressive behavior in the intervention group and 86.35 in the control group, as well as a decrease in the average of aggressive behavior in the intervention group that was 11.93. in can be concluded that the there is a significant effect of aggression replacement training on adolescents aggressive behavior. It is expected that the application of aggression replacement training can be carried out by psychiatric nurses in adolescents who experience aggressive behavior.

Keywords: aggressive behavior, adolescents, aggression replacement training

Analysis of Cadres Performance at Public Health Center of Serpong 1 Working Area in South Tangerang City

Riksa Wibawa Resna¹, Irma Siti Masruroh², Feny Kusumadewi²,
Muhammad Husni Mubarak³

¹Nursing Geriatric and Community Department, Program Study of Nursing,
Institute of Health Science of Banten, Indonesia

²Pediatric Nursing Department, Program Study of Nursing,
Institute of Health Science of Banten, Indonesia

³Community Nursing, Public Health Center of Serpong 1,
South Tangerang, Indonesia

Email: f.author@affiliation.com

Abstract

Posyandu activities cannot be separated from the performance of cadres in every activity that carried out, so the quality of posyandu services can occur if the performance of the cadres is also excellent in carrying out the programs to the community. The limited number and knowledge of cadres are one of the obstacles faced by posyandu services. This study aimed to find out and analyze several factors that influence the performance of the cadres services. This study used a mixed method design with the number of samples is 91 respondents from a total of 105 cadres that spread across 21 posyandu in the area of Public Health Center of Serpong 1 in South Tangerang City. In this study, the researchers also conducted deeper excavations of various factors that influenced the service performance of cadres by conducting interviews with 25 informants consisting of public health center officers, clients who visited the posyandu, the cadre's own families and the cadres themselves. Based on the results of the study, there were 21% of cadres who still have lacked performance in carrying out their duties and functions. Factors like self-motivation, support from the closest person like family, training and incentives received by cadres are some of the things that affect the performance of cadres in providing services. Increasing knowledge and incentives is a factor that significantly influences the services that can be carried out by the public health center as the leading service of the posyandu.

Keywords: cadre performance, posyandu, community



Day 2

Room 4

The Perception of Suicide Among Early Adolescence

Atih Rahayuningsih¹, Achir Yani S. Hamid², Budi Anna Keliat², R. Irawati Ismail³

¹Mental Health and Community Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

³Faculty of Medical, Universitas Indonesia

Email: atihraha@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Suicide is the fourth cause of death for the age group of 10-15 years and the second cause of death for the age of 15 years old above. Suicide treatment and prevention efforts have been made, but suicide rates in adolescence have increased in recent years. The objective of this research is to know the perception of early adolescence about suicidal behavior. This study used a phenomenological qualitative research design, with fifteen participants of 12 – 15 years old. The selection of participants used snowball sampling in Ruang Publik Terbuka Ramah Anak (RPTRA) Betawi Ngumpul area. Interview transcripts were analyzed using the Colaizzi method. This study revealed six themes, namely suicide as a mean; suicide as a problem solving; information was exposed from television; an unconscious idea; risk factor of suicide in early adolescence; and the protective factor in preventing the risk of suicide in early adolescence. These six themes are used as basic information for the development of promotive and preventive efforts in treating suicidal idea and behaviour for the group of 12 – 15 years old.

Keywords: adolescence 12-15 years old, protective factors, suicide, risk factors

Prevalence and Correlation of Depression Among Thyroid Disorder Patients in Malaysia

Sanisah Saidi¹, Siti Nur Illiani Jaafar¹, Azlina Daud¹, Ramli Musa¹, Nik Noor Fatnoon Nik Ahmad¹

¹Kulliyyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia,

²Kulliyyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia

Email: illiani@iium.edu.my

Abstract

Depression among patients with thyroid disorders were due to several factors. This study aims to measure the prevalence of depression among thyroid disorder patients and find the correlation between depression and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) and free Thyroxine (fT4), stressful life events and social support level. A cross-sectional study was carried out at one of the non-profit hospitals in the central region of Peninsular Malaysia. Several tools used in this study including Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-42 (DASS-42) was selected to determine the level of depression, list of Life-Threatening Experiences (LTE) to identify the stressful life events, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) to determine the level of social support; and Thyroid Function Test including TSH and fT4 were reviewed from the patient's file. About 15% (n=23) patients had varies degree of depression (males - 7.8% (n=3) and females – 17.3% (n=20)). Also, there were positive correlation between depression and TSH ($r=0.235$, $p=0.03$) and stressful life events ($r=0.264$, $p=0.001$). These findings suggested that thyroid disorder patients had experience depression and correlated with TSH level and stressful life events.

Keywords: thyroid disorders, depression, correlation

Short and Long-Term Effect of Cognitive Behavior Therapy on Diabetes Outcomes: Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Trial

Anita Sukarno¹, Rian Adi Pamungkas²

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Esa Unggul University, West Jakarta, Indonesia

²Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Email: anita.sukarno@esaunggul.ac.id

Abstract

The incidence of diabetes mellitus increases globally. Psychological and physical barriers were faced during treatment demand. The effect of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) on psychological status was broadly described, and may potentially improve physical outcomes, quality of life and self-care behaviors among diabetes patients. Purposes: To investigate the short and long-term effect of CBT on the diabetes outcomes in terms of psychological distress, physical health, Quality of Life (QoL), and self-care behaviors. Three databases, PubMed, CINAHL, and Google Scholar were reviewed for relevant articles. The research terms were “cognitive behavior therapy (CBT)”, “diabetes outcomes”, and “type 1 or type 2 diabetes.” We used Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) guidelines and experimental studies checklist to determine the included relevant studies and to provide critical appraisal in assessing risk of bias. Twenty-one Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) studies were identified to evaluate the short and long-term effect of CBT on at least one of: psychological, physical outcomes, QoL and self-care behaviors among patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes. CBT is effective in improving short and long-term psychological distress such as depressive symptoms, anxiety, stress, diabetes related stress; metabolic status including HbA1c, and fasting blood glucose; QoL; and increasing self-care behaviors adherence including self-blood glucose monitor, healthy diet, medication adherence, physical activity, and hypoglycemia prevention. CBT is beneficial in improving psychological distress, physical health, QoL and self-care behaviors adherence. The findings suggest CBT can be integrated with diabetes management to achieve targeted diabetes outcomes.

Keywords: cognitive behavioral therapy, psychological distress, physical health, quality of life, self-care behaviors, diabetes mellitus

Qualitative Study on Experiences and Needs of Caregivers of Patients with Schizophrenia

Dewi Eka Putri¹, Rika Sarfika¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: dewiekaputri@nrs.unand.ac.id

Abstract

The biggest mental disorder is schizophrenia. One year after diagnosis most patients with schizophrenia experience recurrence. The recurrence is mostly caused by patients' disobedience to the therapeutic regimen. Because of this condition the patient needs a family as a caregiver to help. The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences and needs of caregivers in caring for patients with schizophrenia. A qualitative study based on the phenomenology approach was designed. Research participants were caregivers who directly cared for schizophrenic patients. Eleven participants were interviewed in depth on their experiences and their needs to care for the patients. The selection of participants used purposive sampling technique. The research was conducted at the outpatient in Mental Hospital in Padang. The results of the research gained four themes: caring experiences, perceived burdens, used coping mechanisms and needs to care for patients. Caregivers' experiences in caring for patients often encountered problems including insufficient knowledge, financial and support that created physical, emotional/psychological, and social burdens. Both adaptive and maladaptive coping mechanisms were used. Based on caring experiences, it was known that caregivers' needs were some knowledge on how to care for patients and their treatment, supports and health services.

Keywords: caregivers, needs, caring, schizophrenia

Therapeutic Group Therapy to Mother's Knowledge and Ability About Personality and Psychosocial Development of Preschool – Age Children

Shinta Dewi Kasih Bratha¹, Meri Neherta², Dewi Eka Putri²

¹Mental Health Nursing, STIKes Tengku Maharatu, Riau, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Andalas University, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: shintadewi@stikestengkumaharatu.ac.id

Abstract

The age of preschool (3-6 years) is a critical period that has a huge influence on success in the process of growth that must be fulfilled by adults. Children's growth can be seen from several aspects of the development of one of them is personality and psychosocial. Mental development disorders in children around the world are high in the United States, ranging from 12-16%, Thailand 24%, Argentina 22% and Indonesia 13-18%. To prevent that, it is necessary to continuously stimulate the mother. Therapeutic group therapy is one of the alternatives that give knowledge to mothers in stimulating development, according to the age of the child. The purpose of this research is to see the influence of therapeutic group therapy with the knowledge and ability of mothers to stimulate the development of personality and psychosocial children of preschool age. The type of research used is "Quasi experiment pre-post test control group" with therapeutic Group therapy intervention of preschool age children at the age of 3-4 years. The results of this research on the knowledge in providing stimulation of development of children after therapeutic group therapy in the personality aspect acquired 0.760 (P value > 0.05) which means there is no influence and the psychosocial aspect obtained 0.000 (P value of 0.005) which means no influence. With the ability of the mother was acquired the personality aspects acquired 0.660 and psychosocial aspects of 0.568 which means there is no therapeutic influence of the group therapy on the ability of mothers in stimulate.

Keywords: therapeutic group therapy, mother's knowledge, mother's ability, developmental simulation

Poster Session

Factor Analysis of Nurses' Role in Preventing Medication Error at the Inpatient Ward Awal Bros Batam

Novi Yulianti¹, Hema Malini¹, Sri Muharmi¹

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: vivioung@yahoo.com

Abstract

Medication Error is an accident that not only can harm the patient but also may endanger the safety of patients conducted by health workers, especially for patient safety. This study aims to examine and analyze the role of factors that contribute to the nurse's role in preventing medication error in hospitals Awal Bros Batam. This research method is quantitative using observational analytic study design to examine the relationship between the two variables studied. This research was conducted on a sample of 73 nurses at the Awal Bros Batam inpatient room consisting of six general rooms and two high-care units. The results of this study indicate that the statistical test showed $p\text{-value} = 0.042$; thus, there was no significant correlation between the perception of the workload with the role of nurses. There was a significant relationship of knowledge to the role of nurses $p\text{-value} = 0.041$, no significant association between the attitudes of nurses with nurse's role $p\text{-value} = 0.009$. The further recommendation to the hospital improves medication safety at the inpatient ward Awal Bros Batam Hospital, to use unit-dose dispensing system (UDD), as well as the use of electronic in the form of barcodes.

Keywords: nurses, perception, medication error

Study Comparative: Public Satisfaction Index Analysis on Referral Hospital Services in the Province of Riau Islands

Kiki Rizki Dasaryandi¹, Yulastri Arif², Eka Roza³

¹Magister of Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas

²Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas

³Staff, Health Office, Batam

Email: f.author@affiliation.com

Abstract

Patient satisfaction is one indicator of quality health services. This study aims to analyze and compares the index patient satisfaction with three hospital services in Riau Islands Province. There was three government hospital compared, namely: District; General; and Otorita Batam hospital. This study used a quantitative approach, with the number of respondents as samples were 762 patients with accidental sampling technique. The data collection used Public Satisfaction Index questionnaire issued by the Indonesian government. The results showed that two government hospital (District and General Hospital) had a high performance in term of hospital services. Meanwhile, even Otorita Batam Hospital has a low performance for the services, public satisfaction index toward the hospital is still high. The condition happened because, in Otorita Batam Hospital, most of the patients in the Batam city were welcome. Most of the patients would consider, they should have their health concerns well response, instead of the facilities or competencies of the health professionals. However, in improving the hospital service performance, some efforts regarding the competency, specific services, and pricing and tariffs are still needed to improve.

KEYWORDS: satisfaction index, quality of service, service elements

Phenomenology Study of Doctor Delegation Authority Process to Nurses in Non-Surgical Inpatient Room of Internal Disease in X Hospital Padang

Mike Asmaria¹, Suharizal¹, Deswita¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas
Email: mikeasmaria99@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the unsafe nursing processes is caused by unclear doctor's instruction. Medical error is the eighth sequence of common cause of death in USA. Ethic and law insight influence the doctor and nurses perspective in efforts collaboratively. This study aims to get the description of doctor delegation authority process to nurses in X hospital. The provision of delegation authority in article 32 nursing constitution number 38 of 2014 states that the implementation of task based on delegation authority only can be given in writing by medical people to nurses. Type of qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Participants in this study were determined by purposive sampling technique. The data is collected through deep interview and Focus Group discussion (FGD). The number of participants in this study (N=7) is 1 nurse with educational background S1 and 6 nurses D III. The data was analyzed by technique Colaizzi. This study revealed 4 themes : 1) the doctor gave the written orders, 2) the doctor notified the nurse about the actions to be taken, 3) the nurse took over the actions independently, 4) the nurse was guided by the doctor when the difficulties were occurred. Expected the hospital publishes Standard Operating Procedure which arrange the process of doctor authority overflow to nurses.

Keywords: doctor delegation authority, process, constitution

The Relationship of Individual Characteristics to Job Satisfaction of Nurses in The Inpatient Ward of RSUD Pariaman

Hilma Yessi¹, Fatma Sri Wahyuni, Mira Susanti

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: nshilmayessi@yahoo.com

Abstract

Dissatisfaction nurses to the policies and administration of the hospital can lead to serious consequences for the Hospital, because almost 80% of services are provided by nurses. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship of individual characteristics example age, study, gender, working life, marital status to job satisfaction in job satisfaction of nurses in the inpatient ward of RSUD Pariaman. Type of this research was descriptive correlational, cross-sectional design, as data technique, questionnaires. Chi-square test and multiple logistik regression in multivariate analysis were used as data analysis. There was no significant relationship between the characteristics of nurses and nurse job satisfaction. The characteristics of nurses in the patient ward of Pariaman Hospital were mostly female nurse in their early adulthood, most of them were female, most of them had diploma education, most of them were more than five years, mostly were married. T test result show p value to age 0,866(>0,05), p value to gender 1,000 ($\geq 0,05$), p value to study 1,369 ($\geq 0,05$), p value to working life 0,895 ($\geq 0,05$), p value to marital status 1,466 ($\geq 0,05$). It can be concluded that there is no influence of the age of work, gender, working life and marital status on the job satisfaction of implementing nurse in pariaman regional hospital

Keywords: nurses, job satisfaction, individual characteristics

Relationship with the Service Quality of Patient Satisfaction at Surgical and Non Surgical at RSUP. Dr. M Djamil Padang Hospital

Rika Novariza¹

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas
Email: rikarhardian86@gmail.com

Abstract

Health Minister regulation no. 56 of 2014 determined that the national standard of patient satisfaction was 90%, but DR.M.Djamil Hospital has not been able to meet the standards, DR.M.Djamil hospital is evident from results of patient satisfaction index by KMMRS. Therefore, patient satisfaction should be a priority for hospital managers, because the satisfaction of hospital patients get an idea about the quality of services. This research aims at identifying and analyzes the relationship of service quality with patient satisfaction at Surgical and Non-Surgical of DR M Djamil Hospital in 2016. This research used analytic research with cross sectional approach. Populations amounted 401 people with 80 samples. Sampling technique by using proportional random sampling, by distributing questionnaires. The results of be found relationship with the service quality of patient satisfaction at surgical and non surgical at RSUP.DR.M.Djamil Padang Hospital. But the most influential dimension at surgical is the dimension of empathy with OR = 4.213, while in Non Surgical is the dimension of responsiveness with OR = 3.864. The research suggestions that the hospitals improve service quality such as physical appearance, time discipline, the administrative on quick process, good information and sense of empathy for patients.

Keywords: service quality, patient satisfaction

Analysis the Relationship of the Effective Leadership of the Head Nurse with The Implementation of Patient Safety, According to Nurses at Hospital Inpatient Room RSUD Padang Panjang

Utari Christya Wardhani¹, Agung Waluyo², Heppi Sasmita³

¹ Master's degree in Nursing Universitas Andalas

² Nursing Faculty of Universitas Indonesia

³Health Polytechnic Padang

Email: wardhaniutari@gmail.com

Abstract

Patient safety was a top priority in improving the quality of nursing care and assessed through the accreditation of a hospital. Nurses have a role in preventing the occurrence of errors that can contribute in providing nursing care. Head nurse as the first-line managers have a subordinate role powering the nurses in step - a step towards patient safety. This study aims to determine the relationship of the effective leadership of the head nurse with the implementation of patient safety, according to nurses at Hospital Inpatient Room. The study design was a descriptive correlation. The sample in this study was overall nurses in the inpatient unit of Padang Panjang Hospital which numbered 69 nurses. It used Spearman Test to analyze the data. Results of the study is that there is a significant correlation between effective leadership head room with the implementation of patient safety by nurses ($p < 0.05$). The variable component of effective leadership is most related energy use ($OR = 0.2$). Advice for Hospital Padang Panjang is that hospitals implement leadership training and patient safety training to realize the application of good patient safety.

Keywords: effective leadership, patient safety, impatient room

The Analysis of Characteristics; Knowledge; and Motivation with the Application of Surgical Safety Checklist Among Operating Nurses at the Hospital in Batam City

Endang Yuliati¹, Hema Malini², Yulia Yasman³

¹Postgraduate Nursing Student, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera

²Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera

³Head of Nursing Committee, Tanjung Uban District Hospital, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia

Email: ending_yuliati@yahoo.com

Abstract

The use of the Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) is associated with improving patient care according to nursing process standards includes the quality of work of the operating room nurse team. The form of professionalism in the operating room is how the application of a surgical safety checklist as the standard procedure for patient safety in the operating room. This study aims to determine the relationship of characteristics, knowledge, and motivation of nurses in the application of the surgical safety checklist in the operating room of a Batam city hospital. This research is quantitative using an observational analytic research design. This study was conducted on 67 nurses who were taken by total sampling. This research was conducted in three Batam City Hospitals, with hospital accreditation at the same level. Data were analysed by univariate and bivariate using the chi-square test. The results of the study found that most nurses had education at diploma level, with a working period experiences of > 6 months (82%); good knowledge (53.7%) with low motivation (57.7%). There is a relationship between education ($p = 0.042$); length of work experience ($p = 0.010$); knowledge ($p = 0.002$); and motivation ($p = 0.05$) with the application of SSC. It is expected that health services carry out SSC following the applicable SOPs in the Hospital so that it can reduce work accident rates and improve patient safety.

Keywords: motivation, knowledge, surgical safety checklist

Standard Precautions: Knowledge and Practice Among Nursing Students in UiTM Puncak Alam

Puteri Nurhidayah Ismail¹, Nur Aimuni Zulkiflee¹, Nurul Farah Dalila Mohd
Asmadi¹, Roswati Nordin¹, Mohd Bakri Jali²

¹Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi
MARA (UiTM) Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia

²SIRIM Bhd, Shah Alam Selangor, Malaysia

Email: roswati2809@uitm.edu.my

Abstract

Standard Precautions are infection control practices to reduce the risk of acquiring the occupational infection when handling equipment and devices contaminated with any infectious. Nurses, the most significant portion of care to patients, were found to be the profession that reported most cases of occupational exposure. Nevertheless, nursing students were exposed early in hospitals environment and activities during their clinical attachment with an unknown infection status due to their lack of experience in performing a procedure. Therefore the purpose of these studies is to determine the knowledge and practice on Standard Precautions among nursing students in UiTM Puncak Alam. A cross-sectional design was used using Standard Precautions knowledge and practice questionnaire to conduct the study. The findings from these studies revealed that nursing student having a good and moderate level of knowledge and practice towards the standard precautions. However, there are no relationships between the knowledge and practice among them. As a conclusion, further studies should be conducted to identify the factors contributing the risk of transmission of microorganisms that may lead to occupational exposure infections during their clinical attachment.

Keywords: standards precautions, knowledge, practice, nursing students, occupational infection

Characteristic Description of Constipation in Stroke Patients

Maria Valentina Sibarani¹, Rahmi Ulfah², Esi Afriyanti³

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Neurologist, Padang public hospital, West Sumatera, Indonesia

³Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: Mariavalentinasibarani@gmail.com

Abstract

Constipation is a problem that is often experienced by stroke patients, which if left untreated, will cause complications of other diseases. Constipation is found in almost all stroke patients. This study aims to scrutinize the characteristics of constipated stroke patients in the Islamic Hospital Padang. This type of research is descriptive with a random sampling technique, a sample of 54 people. The questionnaires used was the Constipation Scoring System to screen patients who had constipation. The results of this study showed that constipation experienced by women (68.52%), and most of the respondents were junior high school education (50%), housewives (37.04%), with the average age of 53 years, duration of suffering from a 63-month stroke and using a laxative for 23 months.

Keywords: constipation, stroke, characteristics

Exploring Medication Non-Adherence Among Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

Nor Fadhilah Abdullah¹, Cheong Ai Theng², Siti Noor Khairina Sowtali³, Lee Khuan¹

¹Department of Nursing and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Health and Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.

²Department of Family Medicine, Faculty of Health and Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

³Department of Professional Nursing Studies, Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Jalan Hospital Campus, 25100 Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia

Email: leekhuan@upm.edu.my

Abstract

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) is steadily increasing worldwide, with a significant DM population in Asian countries. Adherence towards medications is important for achieving good glycaemic control among patients with DM. Thus, patient medication non-adherence problem should be identified to optimise DM management. This study assessed medication adherence among patients with type 2 diabetes and explored reasons of non-adherence. An explanatory sequential of mixed method was used. The first phase was a cross-sectional study using Medication Compliance Questionnaire (MCQ) to identify non-adherence patient. The second phase followed by semi-structured interviews among 12 purposely selected non-adherence patients. The study was done at two public hospitals at West Malaysia. 399 patients participated in the first phase of the study and 46.6% of the patients were non-adherence. Factors of non-adherence were associated with Malay race (OR 1.66, 95% CI (1.09, 2.51), being single (OR 1.79, 95% CI (1.05, 3.05) and has poor HbA1c reading (OR 2.57, 95% CI (1.61, 4.10). The reason of non-adherence were concern about medication safety and efficacy, the used of complementary and alternative medicine, poor healthcare providers-patient communication, lifestyle restraint, and emotional vulnerability in taking medication. Non adherence issues from the diabetes patient perspective is needed to consider in tackling non-adherence. A patient-centered nursing intervention on non-adherence should be encouraged to improve adherence and maximize patient health outcomes.

Keywords: medication adherence, mixed-method, diabetes mellitus

The Influence of Semi Fowler Position on the Change of Respiratory Rate Among Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients in Non-Surgical Inpatient Room

Maidawilis¹, Yesi Maifita¹, Hasmita¹

¹Lecturers, Diploma of Nursing, Faculty of Sport Science State, University of Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: maidawiliws73@gmail.com

Abstract

World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that one-third of the world's population exposed to Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. The rate of pulmonary TB prevalence in Indonesia is estimated at 289 per 100,000 population. The incidents rate was 189 per 100,000 people, with the mortality number 27 per 100,000 population. During January - March 2017, in RSUD Padang Pariaman, it is recorded that 53 people were suffering from pulmonary TB. The purpose of this research is to investigate the influence of semi-fowler position to change of respiration rate among patient of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at inpatient non-surgical room. Type of research used is Quantitative research. This research is Quasi-Experimental, with One group pretest-posttest design. This research was conducted in RSUD Padang Pariaman from 8 August to 8 September 2017, using purposive sampling technique with 16 respondents. The data were collected using the observation sheet. Univariate analysis generally only produces the frequency distribution and percentage of each variable. The bivariate analysis uses Wilcoxon signed test. Based on the result of the research that before the semi-fowler position (Pre-test), all respondents had respiration tachypnea, after giving the position semi-fowler (post-test), almost half of respiratory frequency respondents are in regular frequency. The influence of Semi-Fowler Position on the Change of Respiratory Frequency in Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients in Inpatient Room of Padang Pariaman District Hospital 2017 was significant ($p\text{-value} = 0.001 < 0.05$). In conclusion, the respondents understand the function of the semi-fowler position; thus, they can apply anywhere if a sudden attack comes suddenly. As well as find out what are the positions or actions that can reduce attacks on the shortness of breath.

Keywords: semi fowler's position; respiratory frequency; pulmonary TB patients

The Effect of Workplace Stretching Exercise (WSE) and Heat Therapy (Hot Pack) in Musculoskeletal Disorders of Nurses in Public Hospital Dr. M. Jamil Padang

Eko Syafrianto¹, Pramana K.H, Zulfa

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Abstract

Musculoskeletal disorders are complaints that most often felt by nurses in providing nursing care. One of the effective ways to overcome this is by providing combination therapy of workplace stretching exercise (WSE) and heat therapy (hot pack). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of WSE and hot packs on musculoskeletal disorders in nurses. This research is a Quasi Experiment Design study with a Two-Group Pre-Post design. The sample in this study were 52 nurses divided into two groups using simple random sampling technique. Musculoskeletal disorders were measured using Nordic Body Map (NBM). Data analysis used the Wilcoxon statistical and get at a significance level of 95% with test results ($p = 0,000$). The results show that there is an influence of WSE and hot pack on musculoskeletal disorders in nurses. Nurses are expected to pay more attention to how to work, workload and work facilities properly and do WSE and hot pack regularly.

Keywords: musculoskeletal disorders; workplace stretching-exercise; heat therapy (hot pack)

Factor Analysis of Social Determinants of Mental Health Related to the Level of Anxiety in Elderly with in Sijunjung Regency in 2019

Herlin Silvana¹, Defriman Djafri², Renidayati³

¹Mental Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Public Health Department, Andalas University, West Sumatera, Indonesia

³health Poly Engineering Ministry Of Padang Health Nursing Department
Email: shelve@gmail.com

Abstract

The number of incidence of anxiety disorder is high in the elderly. Data shows that 16% of the population in Sijunjung Regency is elderly. In 2018 the coverage of health services for the elderly did not meet the target. Anxiety disorders in order to handle require an analysis of mental health determinant factors to anticipate the causes. This study aims at analysing the social determinants factors of mental health including age, sex, marital status, income, history of violence, degenerative diseases, social activities, social support and educational factors that are related to the anxiety level of older adults with chronic diseases in Sijunjung District. This study is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach which uses a multivariable logistic regression analysis method. This study used a Cluster sampling technique with a sample of 207 elderly. Data was collected using questionnaires and analysed by using a computerized system. The results showed that income, history of violence, degenerative diseases, social activities, and social support had significant effects on the anxiety level of the elderly with chronic diseases and that degenerative disease factors are the most significant determinant of mental health. The study suggests that improvement should be made on the quality of nursing care for older adults and the acceleration of program achievements to identify early symptoms of anxiety in the elderly.

Keywords: social determinants of mental health, elderly, anxiety, chronic disease

Analysis of Factors Associated with Compliance with Taking Medicines People with Schizophrenia in Puskesmas Sungai Sarik Kab.Padang Pariaman 2017

Vivi Yuderna¹, Achir Yani², Renidayati³

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: viviyuderna66@gmail.com

Abstract

Schizophrenia (ODS) as a chronic mental disorder requires a long time to heal. For healing one of the therapies is psycho pharmacic therapy (antipsychotics). ODS can recover and return to life in society productively both economically and socially with medication adherence. This study aims to determine the analysis of factors related to compliance with taking ODS medicine in the working area of Sungai Sarik Public Health Center, Padang Pariaman Regency in 2017. The study design was descriptive correlation. Sampling was done by total sampling as many as 48 people. The instrument that was used was a questionnaire. The results showed that there is a relationship of individual factors such as age ($p = 0.013$), education level ($p = 0.010$), economic status ($p = 0.025$) and marital status ($p = 0.006$) with medication adherence, There was a correlation of drug side effect factors ($p = 0.001$) with medication adherence . There is a relationship of family support ($p = 0.010$) and the role of the officer ($p = 0.040$) with the client taking medication adherence. There is no relationship of Drug side effects ($p=0,482$ individual factors (gender, $p = 0.260$) with the client taking medication adherence. The dominant factors that influence the compliance of clients taking medication are side effects of drugs ($OR = 37.324$), this is because patients who consume drugs with disruptive effects will decide to reduce or even stop taking drugs, thereby reducing adverse side effects it is necessary to motivate and assist the Puskesmas to carry out health education to ODS and families about treatment, evaluating the side effects of drugs.

Keywords: drinking drug compliance, individual factors, drinking effects drug, and the role of family support officer

Relationship of Smartphone Addiction with Psychosocial Disorders in Adolescents at the Middle School Kota Sungai Penuh Tahun 2019

Edi Elfian¹, Rizanda Machmud¹, Mahathir¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Abstract

Psychosocial disorder will be occurred do to several causes including internal factors, external and affection. The study aimed to determine the coorelation of smartphone addiction with psychosocial disorder among adolescent. The study cross sectional research by using multistage random sampling method, the samples of the study used 350 respondents. Dat collected by using smartphone addiction scale and pediatic symptom checklis – short version, the data were analyzed by using chi squire test. There is correlation between the age of recognizing smartphone ($p=0.006$), gender ($p=0.000$), parent educational backround (0.000), and parent occupation ($p=0.0000$ among adolescent cone. Adolescent who recognized smartphone addicted will have more potential to experience physcosocial disorder. Sugestion : The study will be able to become evindence as practice and recommend the school health unit to screen such case.

Keywords: smartphone addiction, psychosocial disorders, adolescent psychosocial

The Role of Family Supports in Improving Self-Care Activities Among Diabetes Mellitus Patients

Hidayatul Rahmi¹, Hema Malini¹, Emil Huriani¹

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: hidayatulahmi059@gmail.com

Abstract

Family support is one of the main aspects that will assist Diabetes Mellitus patients to maintain self-care activity. Aspects of family support, such as informational, instrumental, appreciation, and emotional support, are needed in daily care. The purpose of this study was to analyze the role of family support for self-care activity in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients in the Padang City Health Center in 2019. The design of this study was quasi-experimental with pre and post-test two groups with a control group. This study used simple random sampling with a total sample of 64 respondents (32 people in each group). Data was collected using The Summary Of Diabetes Self-care Activity (SDSCA). The results of the study using the Paired T-Test showed that there was an effect of family support for self-care activity ($P = 0,000$). Family support can improve the ability of diabetic patients to manage diet and physical activity (exercise). Self-care activities related to diet management, physical activity (exercise) and treatment are essential aspects for diabetic patients and need support, not only emotional support but also Informational support, awards, and instrumentals.

Keywords: self-care activity, family support, diabetes mellitus

Relationship Between Self Efficacy and Self Care in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients

Aria Wahyuni¹, Dian Rahmayani¹

¹Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Nursing Program, STIKes Fort De Kock
Bukittinggi, West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: ariawahyuni@fdk.ac.id

Abstract

Self-Efficacy is needed to form self-care and important to prevent complications from type 2 diabetes mellitus. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and self-care in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. The type of research used is descriptive analytic with a cross sectional study approach. The populations were all type 2 diabetes mellitus patients who were outpatient in the internal medicine clinic as many as 435 people while the samples were taken using purposive sampling technique with a sample size of 81 people. The study was conducted in October 2018 - March 2019. The instruments used were two in the Indonesian version, the first was the Diabetes Management Self Efficacy Scale (DMSES) to measure self-efficacy consisting of 20 items with validity values $r = 0.38$ and reliability 0.92, the second was Summary of Diabetes Self-Care Activities Measure (SDSCA) to measure self-care consists of 11 items with validity values $r = 0.5$ and reliability 0.8. Data analysis included univariate and bivariate analysis using the person product moment test. The results showed that the average self-efficacy of respondents was 118.28 and the average self-care was 33.6. Further analysis found that self-efficacy is positively and significantly related to self-care and the strength of the strong relationship ($p\text{Value} = 0,000$, $r = 0,715$). It was concluded that self-efficacy has a strong relationship with self-care in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. This study recommends the role of nurses is very important in providing nursing care to improve self-efficacy in order to realize good self-care.

Keywords: self-efficacy, self-care, type 2 diabetes mellitus

Spirituality in Hemodialysis Patient: An Overview

Gusti Ayu Ary Antari¹, Rika Septiani¹

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, University of Malaya,
Malaysia

³Community Health Nursing Department, University of Nizwa, Oman
Email: aryantari@unud.ac.id

Abstract

This study aimed to provide data about spirituality in kidney failure patients who was undergoing hemodialysis. This study used descriptive correlation design with cross-sectional method. The sample of the study were 92 hemodialysis patient at RSUD Buleleng, recruited by purposive sampling. WHO-QOL SRPB was used to measure the spirituality. The result of this study showed the mean score for each subscales of spirituality was 3.65 ± 0.76 for connectedness to spiritual being/force, 3.66 ± 0.46 for meaning of life, 3.60 ± 0.51 for awe, 3.42 ± 0.80 for completeness and integration, 3.90 ± 0.47 for spiritual strength, 3.49 ± 0.62 for inner peace, 3.77 ± 0.49 for hope and optimism and 3.45 ± 0.63 for faith. Total mean score of spirituality was 28.55 ± 4.29 . Our findings indicate that the mean score spirituality of hemodialysis patients was relatively high. This is because the majority of the respondents reported of being able to accept the condition of their illness.

Keywords: kidney failure, hemodialysis patient, spirituality

Factor Related to the Application of Ethical Principles in Nursing Care Nurses in Hospitals Padang dr. Rasidin 2016

Debby Silvia Dewi¹

¹Nursing Management Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia
Email: debbydewi29@gmail.com

Abstract

Application of ethics important to remember the nurses in nursing care unethical behavior cause harm to patients as recipients of nursing care can lead to injury or physical hazard such as pain, disability or death, as well as the emotional hazard such as feelings of helplessness or isolated. This study aims to determine the relationship between the characteristics of nurses, emotional intelligence and nurses caring behavior in applying the principles of ethics in nursing care. This research is a cross sectional study. Samples were 68 nurses in hospitals padang dr. Rasidin, by using the instrument was a questionnaire in the univariate analysis to obtain frequency distribution and bivariate with chi-square. The result showed nurses mostly aged young adult is 88,3%, in general, female nurses is 92,6%, more than half of nurses are at the level of vocational education is 63,5% and for the most senior nurses have a service life that is 94,1%. There was no relationship between age, gender, level of education and years of nursing by the application of nursing ethics principles with p value > 0,05. There is relationship of emotional intelligence and caring behavior with the application of ethical principles nurses with p value < 0,05. The results of this study can be used by the hospital management as a basic for evaluation, preliminary prediction and forward planning to improve the performance of nurses in applying the principles of ethic. It is suggested to hospital management to improve internal communication and supervision directly to nurse executing in implementing nursing care.

Keywords: nurses characteristics, emotional intelligence, caring behavior, ethical principles, nursing care

Stress During Pregnancy and Preeclampsia are Associated with Preterm Labour

Nurmukaromatis Saleha¹, Rina Delfina¹, Maiyulis¹, Tuti Anggriani Utama¹

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Science University of Bengkulu

Email: nsaleha@unib.ac.id

Abstract

Prematurity causes around 60% - 80% of neonatal deaths globally. This study aims to look at the relationship of stress factors in pregnant women and preeclampsia with the incidence of preterm labor. This research was a quantitative study with a case-control study design. A sample of 152 people had 62 premature mothers and 90 terms. Data were collected by purposive sampling and analyzed using Chi Square test. The results of the study found a correlation between the degree of stress and the incidence of premature $p = 0.036$; 95% CI = 0.682-6,308 while preeclampsia has a p value of 0.001 and 95% CI 1,874-25,849 with RR values 6,960. It can be concluded that the level of stress and preeclampsia was a factor in the occurrence of preeclampsia in Bengkulu in 2015. Researchers suggested that maternity nurses should improve interventions in coping with stress and preeclampsia in women during pregnancy, including other factors that influence the incidence of premature.

Keywords: level of stress, preeclampsia, preterm birth

Effectiveness of Cervical Cancer and Pap Smear Education on Knowledge and Perception and its Uptake Among Women Admitted to Obstetric and Gynecology Ward at A Teaching Hospital in Malaysia

Sofee Mohamed Akhlak¹, Iva Mascinta Ibrahim²

¹Center for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor Branch, Malaysia

²Nursing Department, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Center, Malaysia
Email: sofeeb6445@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my

Abstract

Cervical cancer is a major global health issue among women with increasing trend. Nevertheless it is reported to be the second most common female cancer in Malaysia. Generally, women's knowledge and perception towards cervical cancer and the importance of screening test would influence their uptake and compliance of Pap smear. This study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of cervical cancer and Pap smear education on knowledge and perception among women admitted to Obstetrics and Gynecology (O&G) ward, at a teaching hospital in Malaysia. A Quasi-experimental study was performed on 68 women admitted to O&G ward which was divided into control and intervention group. The participant in the intervention group received a structured education program. The HBM Scale for Cervical Cancer and the Pap Smear Test' questionnaire was used. Results showed the mean score of total knowledge were significantly different between two groups post intervention ($p < 0.05$). However there were no significant differences on perception regarding cervical cancer and Pap smear post intervention for the two groups. The uptake of Pap smear test was less in the intervention group at 6 weeks post intervention. In conclusion the education intervention was effective to increase knowledge; however it doesn't promise that higher in knowledge would influence the women's perception regarding cervical cancer and the uptake of Pap smear.

Keywords: cervical cancer, knowledge, perception, pap smear

Stunting Prevention Analysis for Pregnant Women

Harindra¹, Antarini¹

¹Health Polytechnic of Pangkalpinang, Ministry of Health, Indonesia

Email: harindra.babel@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the nutritional problems suffered by toddlers is stunting, which is a short or very short body condition that occurs due to malnutrition and recurrent disease for a long time in the fetus for the first 2 years of a child's life. Stunting or inhibition of body growth is one form of malnutrition characterized by height according to age below the standard deviation (<-2 SD). Children with stunting have an IQ of 5-10 points lower than normal children. This study aims to analyze the prevention of stunting which carried out for pregnant women to prevent fetus from stunting in the Work Area of West Bangka District Kelapa Health Center (Poskesdes Terentang, Dendang, Kacung and Pangkal Beras) in order to develop a model for handling these problems. This research was using mixed method study. Samples were selected by purposive sampling with a total sample of 51 subjects for quantitative data and 5 subjects for qualitative. Data was obtained through cohorts of pregnant women and in-depth interviews. The analysis used was a statistical test with Rank Spearman Correlation to determine the causes of stunting during pregnancy. The results of bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between Upper Arm Circumference (LiLA) and Low Birth Weight (LBW) ($r = 0.367$; $p = 0.008$). While Hemoglobin Levels ($r = 0.040$; $p = 0.780$) and ($r = 0.018$; $p = 0.899$); Weight gain ($r = 0.089$; $p = 0.535$) and ($r = -0.015$; $p = 0.915$); LiLA ($r = 0.256$; $p = 0.070$) had no relationship with birth length or birth weight. For the analysis of sources, some of the causes of stunting include open defecation, unbalanced consumption patterns, inadequate quality of health services and low purchasing capacity. It can be suggested that government need to complete the Posyandu with measuring length / height and implementing training for Posyandu cadres. Advocating mass media and social media, giving lecturer for religious leaders and community leaders, conducting home visit by Public Health Centre, mobilizing the community in an effort to improve the quality of public health in preventing stunting. Increasing family income through empowering community groups to increase income & family welfare

Keywords: stunting, pregnancy, posyandu

Mucositis Case in Childhood Cancer Who Have Undergoing Chemotherapy in RSUP Dr.M. Djamil Padang

Hidayatul Hasni¹, Mayetti², Dwi Novrianda³, Meri Neherta³, Hermalinda³,
Deswita³

¹Pediatric Nursing Master Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas,
West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Medical Faculty, Universitas Andalas

³Pediatric Nursing Departement, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas
Email: hidayatul36@gmail.com

Abstract

Mucositis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane that often occurs in childhood cancer who have undergoing chemotherapy. The purpose of this research is to observe the incidence of mucositis before and after chemotherapy. Quasi Experiment with pre-post-test design has been conducted on 45 respondents. The samples were taken by using consecutive sampling. The data on respondents were collected by using the WHO mucositis scale. The data were analyzed by using Wilcoxon test . The results of this research showed there were differences in the incidence of mucositis between before and after chemotherapy ($p = 0,000$). Nurses may consider the effects that occur in childhood cancer who have undergoing chemotherapy and there is the evidence practice that is applied to overcome the mucositis case.

Keywords: mucositis, childhood cancer, chemotherapy

Parents Management on Drug Therapy Among Children with Asthma

Noraini Hashim¹, Erlisha Wendy Likimas¹, RozilaLatiff¹, Zuleha Abu Bakar¹

¹Centre of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA,
Malaysia

Email: norainihashim1212@gmail.com

Abstract

Asthma is chronic disease that commonly affects the children's health. Medication compliance among children depends on the family's culture belief and their perceptions of the disease. This study aimed to identify parents' management on drug therapy among children with asthma and to determine the relationship between demographic data (parents' educational level and age of parents) with management of child asthma. A cross sectional study using Asthma Therapy Assessment Control questionnaire (ATAQ) was conducted in Hospital Selayang among 152 parents who had children with asthma. 74.3% participant was a mother and father represent 25.7%. The result of parent management on drug therapy among asthmatic children was indicate poorly control 73.7% (n=112). No difference in mean between parent's age and children's asthmatic control (p=0.09). Parent educational level is not determined the successful management of their asthmatic children. This show that the urgency need to organize educational intervention program on asthma management for parents

Keywords: asthma, child, management, parent

The Influence of Intradialytic Exercise on Quality of Sleep and Life, Ureum Level and Restless Legs Syndrome Severity in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients in Dialysis Room

Gusri Rahayu¹, Hema Malini², Elvi Oktarina²

¹Student of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: gusriahayu87@gmail.com

Abstract

Hemodialysis is one of the dialysis therapies performed in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease. Hemodialysis can cause various complications, one of which is Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) which results in disturbances in quality of sleep and life. Intradialytic exercise is a way to overcome complaints of patients undergoing hemodialysis. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of intradialytic exercise on quality of sleep and life, urea levels and severity of Restless Legs Syndrome in Chronic Kidney Disease patients in the Dialysis Room. The design of this study used quasy experiment with the design of pre and post test with control group. Sampling by Random sampling with the determination of the intervention and control group. The results showed a significant difference in sleep quality (p value = 0.002) quality of life (p value = 0.046) ureum levels (p value = 0.001) and the severity of RLS (p value = 0.001). It is recommended for hospital, especially the dialysis room to provide physical training as part of the therapy and rehabilitation program, and include this program as part of the nursing care.

Keywords: IntradialyticExercise, Quality of Sleep, Quality of Life, Restless Legs Syndrome, Ureum Level

**Phenomenology Study:
Community Experience Experiences About TB Prevention Prevention.
Paru in Kecamatan Ulakan Tapakis**

Hidayati¹, Mike Asmaria², Vivi Yuderna³

¹Diploma of Nursing, Faculty of Sport Science State University of Padang
Email: hidayatirino206@gmail.com

Abstract

Death from tuberculosis, estimated at 1.4 million plus 0.4 million deaths due to tuberculosis in people with HIV AIDS. TB treatment. Effective lung is available but until now the disease still remains a major health problem in the world. Pulmonary TB is transmitted through air contaminated with the Mikobakterium tuberkulosa bacteria which is released when the patient coughs or sneezes. Pulmonary TB disease prevention is not only enough to reduce morbidity and mortality. However, the most effective action is to break the chain of transmission. For this reason, the role of community leaders is very necessary. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of community leaders about prevention of transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis. The role of community leaders is to disseminate information to the public to help prepare referrals, to become PMOs to form a container group concerned with TB. Data collection through indepth interview. Participants in this study (N = 4) were 3 heads of korong heads and 1 youth leader. Data analysis is done by collaizi technique. The results of the study obtained 3 themes, namely 1) waiting for information from health people, 2) Collaboration with village midwives if there were problems with TB patients. Pulmonary, 3) encouraging residents who coughed to check their health. It is expected that cross-sector collaboration between community leaders and health workers will create community leaders who care about TB. Pulmon is at the level of Korong.

Keywords: TB pulmonary, community leader, health worker

Emotional Compensation During Post Counselling Test Among Seropositive Men Who Have Sex with Men in Semi Urban City of Indonesia: A Qualitative Study

Tedy Asharyadi¹, Budhi Mulyadi¹, Mahathir¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: teddyasharyadi91@gmail.com

Abstract

Emotional feelings of men who have sex with men (MSM) leave the population with certain complex psychological burden. This study aimed to explore emotional compensation among seropositive men who have sex with men. The study used using qualitative descriptive phenomenology research design. Number of participants in this study were 20 men, and passed in depth interview process. The data analyzed by using Collaizzi's method. The study found 3 significant themes need some space to be alone, seeking information to survive and binding by the god. Seropositive MSM willingly to synthesize several strategies in according to compensate with emotional feeling experienced by them.

Keywords: emotional feeling, men who have sex with men (MSM) and HIV

The Risk Factors of DHF Case at Harapan Raya Public Health Center Working Area in Pekanbaru in 2019

Herlina Susmaneli¹, Dedi Afandi², Zahtamal², Rasoel Hamidy³ and Zulfan Saam³

¹Public Health Degree Study Program of Hang Tuah School of Health Science
Pekanbaru

²Medical Faculty of Riau University

³Ecology Study Program, Postgraduate Program of Riau University

Email: neli_herlina@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Pekanbaru is one of the cities in Riau Province which is an endemic area for Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) with Incidence Rate exceeding the endemic limit of 148,80 per 100.000 population. The purpose of this research was to determine the influence of the distance between houses, water storage condition, the existence of garbage, the existence of larvae around the houses, attitude, knowledge, eradication of mosquito nests, the morning and or afternoon sleep habits, the habit of hanging clothes and the existence of ornamental plants on Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) case.. The type of research was observational quantitative analytic with Case Control design. The sampling technique used was Non-probably Sampling and multivariate analysis. The sample was 138 respondents and Primary data collection using questionnaire and observation sheets. Six variables take effect the DHF case, they were the existence of larvae (OR=8.103), eradication of mosquito nests (OR=6.230), water storage conditions (OR=2.136), the sleep habits in the morning and or afternoon (OR=2.058), the existence of garbage (OR=0.233) dan knowledge (OR=0.165). This suggests that community can do radication of mosquito nests.

Keywords: DHF, the existence of larvae, 3M plus action

The Effect of Aloe Vera Gel to the Exudate and Granulation Formation in Patients with Diabetic Foot Ulcers

Yance Komela Sari¹, Hema Malini², Elvi Oktarina³

¹ Students Master Specialization in Medical Surgery Nursing Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas

²Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas

³Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Andalas

Email: shakeelaalkhalifi@gmail.com

Abstract

Diabetic foot ulcers are chronic wounds delayed wound healing phase, more considerable attention in wound care since it can cause amputation that. The result of wound care can improve the wound status, which will also improve the quality of life of people with a diabetic ulcer. Currently, there is one of wound care treatment that considers as an effective way to increase the healing process of diabetic ulcer. This treatment uses aloe vera gel as the autolysis debridement. This study aims to the effect of aloe vera gel therapy to changes in the amount of exudate and granulation tissue formation in patients with diabetic foot ulcers. This study uses a time-series design. This study used consecutive sampling with eight patients in the intervention group and nine patients for the control group. Aloe vera gel is used in the intervention group every two days for three weeks, while NaCl 0.9% was applied in the control group every day. The results showed changes in the amount of exudate and granulation tissue significantly in the intervention group with a p-value of <0.05. Aloe vera gel therapy effective and efficient in reducing the amount of exudate and granulation tissue in diabetic foot ulcer wound care. Aloe vera gel can be used as an alternative treatment of wounds. In conclusion, the Aloe vera is applicable for diabetic ulcers, especially in reducing the number of exudates, and the appearance of wound.

Keywords: aloe vera gel, wound status continuum, diabetic foot ulcers, exudate, granulation

The Effect of Centella Asiatica Extract in Accelerating Healing of Autoimmune Skin Wound (Epidermolysis Bullosa)

Asrizal¹, Mara Sonang Daulay¹, M. Affan²

¹Faculty of Nursing Sumatera Utara University-Asri Wound Care Centre Medan

²Asri Wound Care Centre Medan1, Asri Wound Care Centre Medan

Email: asrizal74@gmail.com

Abstract

Epidermolysis bullosa (wound autoimmune) is a chronic mucocutaneous autoimmune skin disease. The appearance of erosions of the skin and or mucous membranes is the leading clinical sign of autoimmune bullous skin disorders or wound. The incident of contaminated wound are very high in daily living and need proper care in order to prevent advance infection. The method used was the Wound Bed Preparation Paradigm 2015: a) Debridemen or devitalized tissue with autolysis debridemen and mechanical debridment technique, b) Infection and inflammation; wound cleansing with PHMB solution, antimicrobial; c) Moisture balance (choose wound dressing for moisture balance)/hydrogel, collagen dressing (centella asiatica extract), alginate dressing (centella asiatica extract), foam dressing; d) Epithelial edge; adjunctive therapies; e) Support with product, services, nutrition and education to provide wound care treatment. A total of 11 patients who were applied using centella asiatica extract on wounds autoimmune obtained results that reduced the rate of contamination in these chronic wounds. From these findings the results show that the wound care process can be cured faster with an average duration of before 8 weeks. After the application of centella asiatica extract to wounds autoimmune it can be concluded that it is very effective in the process of wound healing, so that the wound heals earlier.

Keywords: centella asiatica, epidermolysis bullosa, wound autoimmune