

THE 4th ACEH
INTERNATIONAL
NURSING CONFERENCE

8-9
OCT 2021

BOOK OF
PROGRAM

THEME:
**Global Endeavours
For Healthier Community**

Co-host:



Supported By:



BOOK of PROGRAM



The 4th Aceh International Nursing Conference (AINC) *Theme: Global Endeavours for Healthier Community*

Editor : Teuku Tahlil, S.Kp., M.S., Ph.D
Dr. Hajjul Kamil, S.Kp., M.Kep
Ns. Dara Febriana, MSc
Dr. Ns. Hilman Syarif, M.Kep., Sp. Kep.MB
Ns. Nurul Hadi, M.Kep

October 08th -09th, 2021
Banda Aceh
Aceh-Indonesia

Organized by:



FACULTY OF NURSING
UNIVERSITAS
SYIAH KUALA

Supported by:



About The 4th Aceh International Nursing conference (AINC) 2021

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala has successfully held the Aceh International Nursing Conference (AINC) activities for three consecutive years since 2018. From the previous events, we welcomed speakers, researchers, professionals, students, and practitioners from across the globe to our AINC. This year, we are delighted to welcome all participants to our event despite the global pandemic challenges that we are still experiencing today. Under these circumstances we will still put our passion to conduct the fourth AINC successfully which will be held virtually. We hope your participation in this event will provide a great contribution to global health community.

The 4th AINC will address the following topics, but are not limited to:

1. Adult Nursing
2. Fundamental Nursing
3. Pediatric Nursing
4. Geriatric Nursing
5. Disaster Nursing
6. Nursing Management and Leadership
7. Family & Community Health Nursing
8. Maternity Nursing & Women Health
9. Psychiatry & Mental Health Nursing
10. Emergency Nursing
11. Critical Care Nursing
12. Social Health Sciences
13. Health Economy
14. Public Health

CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

Advisory Board Committee

Prof. Dr. Ir. Samsul Rizal, M. Eng., IPU (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Prof. Dr. Ir. Marwan (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Hajjul Kamil, S.Kp., M. Kep (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Prof. Dr. Taufik Fuadi Abidin, S.Si., M. Tech. (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)

Scientific Committee

Ns. Asniar, S. Kp., M. Kep.,Sp. Kom., Ph.D (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Ns. Dara Febriana, M.Sc (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Ns. Elly Wardani, M.S (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Maram Ahmed Banakhar (King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia)
Dr. rer. med. Ns. Marthoenis, M.Sc., MPH (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Masoud Mohammadnezhad, M.Sc., Ph.D (Fiji National University, Fiji Islands)
Dr. Lennart Kaplan, M.Sc (Deutsches Institut fur Entwicklungspolitik, Germany)
Nualnong Wongtongkam, Ph.D (James Cook University, Australia)
Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, M.A., Ph.D (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Ns. Syarifah Rauzatul J, MNS., Ph.D (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Teuku Tahlil, S.Kp., M.S (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)

Reviewers

Dr. Hajjul Kamil, S.Kp., M. Kep (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Teuku Tahlil, S.Kp., M.S (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Ns. Asniar, S. Kp., M. Kep.,Sp. Kom., Ph.D (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. rer. med. Ns. Marthoenis, M.Sc., MPH (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Ns. Syarifah Rauzatul J, MNS., Ph.D (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Ns. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, M.A., Ph.D (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Ns. Dara Febriana, M.Sc (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Ns. Elly Wardani, M.S (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Mudatsir, M.Kes (Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)
Dr. Lennart Kaplan, M.Sc (Deutsches Institut fur Entwicklungspolitik, Germany)
Dr. Maram Ahmed Banakhar (King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia)

Congratulatory Message by Rector of Universitas Syiah Kuala



In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent and the Most Merciful, through His Grace all righteousness is completed. May mercy and peace be upon the most virous of all creatures, the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad “Shallallahu „Alaihi wa Sallam”.

Dear distinguished speakers, participants, ladies, and gentlemen. On behalf of Universitas Syiah Kuala, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome you all virtually to Banda Aceh for the 4th Aceh International Nursing Conference (AINC) 2021, hosted by Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala (USK)

I would like to convey my appreciation to the Dean of Faculty of Nursing USK and the AINC 4th committee, with much effort are able for the fourth time to held a scientific event at the International level, despite the current pandemic situation that take place since last year. And we hope that this conference will be as successful. We also hope that scientific events like this can continue to be held and it will make a positive contribution to the development of Nursing Science and to the USK as well.

The COVID-19 epidemic is affecting people all across the world, not just in Indonesia. Various efforts have been made to end the pandemic soon because the pandemic destroys all sectors of life, including the Education and Health sectors. During an ongoing pandemic, through good research and development, it is hoped that the education and health sectors will continue to receive special attention. So that they are not adversely affected by taking advantage of various opportunities to turn threats into opportunities to improve human welfare together.

As a higher education institution, it is our collective responsibility to take on the role of overcoming the current situation. The Covid-19 pandemic has had so many negative but also positive impacts on the world of education. We were starting from the learning process, which has turned into online learning in a network that allows us to continue innovating and creative in creating an effective and active learning process without distance and time limits. There is a more excellent opportunity to share knowledge and collaborate between countries. We take advantage of this opportunity through a scientific forum that we will participate in together; for that, I would like to thank the invited speakers who have welcomed our invitation to share their expertise: Dr. Puziah Yusof (The Dean of School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia), Dr. Sanisah Binti Saidi (Assistant professor, Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University of Malaysia), Dr.

Young Mi Ryu (Associate professor, Department of Nursing, Baekseok University, Republic of Korea), Dr. Nongnut Boonyoung (Associate professor, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand) and Dr. Teuku Tahlil, S.Kp., MS (Vice Dean of Faculty of Nursing, USK, Indonesia.). We thank the speakers for their expertise and knowledge that will bring to spur great discussion during the conference. Special thanks are also extended to the organizing committee members for their hard work for making and bringing the AINC 4th 2021's realm.

And finally, we would like to thank all the conference participants who will contribute to making this truly the most memorable AINC yet. The chalanges made by this Conference are significant; however, I am certain that you will succed in your objectives. I would like to close my speech by expressing my sincere wishes for the success of the Conference and for all participants to discover new opportunity in the growing area of nursing education and research. I declare the AINC 4th 2021 open.

Thank you.

Prof. Dr. Ir. Samsul Rizal, M. Eng. IPU
Rector of Universitas Syiah Kuala
Banda Aceh

Congratulatory Message by Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala



Dear distinguished guests, speakers and participants.

On behalf of Co-organizers, faculty members and on my own behalf, I welcome you to our 4th Aceh International Nursing Conference (AINC) 2021. We are delighted to welcome you here to participate and share in this special occasion where many enthusiastic distinguished delegates, fellow nurses and healthcare professionals have come from across Indonesia and from around the world: Malaysia, Korea, Thailand, Philippines, Germany and Kuwait through this virtual meeting. The AINC 4th 2021 during this pandemic time hopefully will provide a very unique opportunity and wonderful experience for all of us.

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, has successfully held the Aceh International Nursing Conference (AINC) activities for three consecutive years since 2018. From the previous events, we welcomed speakers, researchers, professionals, students, and practitioners from across the globe to our AINC. This year AINC provides the theme of “Global Endeavours for Healthier Community”. We are confident that the event will provide a great contribution to the global health community. I believe this event will strengthen our network and will promote knowledge sharing between researchers, practitioners, students and all participants especially during the global challenge of Covid-19 that we are still experiencing today. Under this circumstance we will still put our passion to conduct the 4th AINC successfully.

In this occasion, I would like to thank Rector and the institute of research and community service (LPPM) of Universitas Syiah Kuala for their continuous support in conducting the Faculty of Nursing conference. Moreover, I am also grateful for the keynote speakers and all participants for their presence and participating in this conference. And my special thanks go to all faculty member and The AINC 4th 2021 Organizing Committee members for their hard-working and dedication in preparing and organizing this special two-day event. Please enjoy your participation in our 4th AINC.

Thank you very much for your attention,

Dr. Hajjul Kamil, S.Kp., M.Kep
Dean of Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala

Congratulatory Message by Chair of Conference committee



On behalf of the Organizing Committee of the 4th Aceh International Nursing Conference (AINC). I would like to take this opportunity to welcome all of the Executive Committee of this conference, distinguished speakers, participants, and colleagues to join this important conference in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. This conference is organized by the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, and co-hosted by School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare University College Malaysia, Kulliyah of Nursing International Islamic University Malaysia, and Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Medika Nurul Islam Sigli, Indonesia. I would like to express my sincere gratitude on their excellent contributions in this conference. This is the fourth occasion for Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala to host the Aceh International Nursing Conference, following the previous conference in 2018, 2019, and 2020. In addition, it is also the second occasion for us to host the conference virtually due to this global pandemic situation. I am very pleased that these important conferences have joined together all scholars of nursing and health sciences to plan better strategy to deal with covid-19 situation. Hence, our AINC theme for this year is **“Global endeavours for healthier community”**.

The main objectives of this conference are as follows:

1. To advance nursing science in practice and research
2. To decrease the impact of the novel COVID-19 situations through sharing evidence research based knowledge.
3. To share health policy, health and nursing systems to decrease the impact of the novel COVID-19 situation in each region.
4. To build networks in research, practice, and education related to decrease the impact of the novel COVID-19 situation

This year, the conference will include distinguished keynote speeches, excellent panel discussion extensive areas of oral presentations to allow approximately 97 nursing scholars from overseas and Indonesia to learn and share their knowledge and expertise. I believe that we will learn a great deal from each other. The two-day virtual conference will give us a wonderful opportunity to share evidence research based knowledge and experiences. I wish that all participants will gain excellent knowledge and networking opportunity for research, practice and education collaboration

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all distinguished speakers and participants from many countries around the world and from Indonesia for your active involvement to support the success of this conference

To held a successful conference is not an easy task. To that end, I want to thank our Rector Prof. Dr. Ir. Samsul Rizal, M. Eng., IPU, Vice Rectors of Universitas Syiah Kuala, The Dean and Vice Deans of Faculty of Nursing, who have supported us during the initiation of the conference until today. A great thanks to the four of our keynote speakers Dr. Teuku Tahlil, S.Kp., MS from Universitas Syiah Kuala, Dr. Puziah Yusof from School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare University College Malaysia, Dr. Young Mi Ryu from Department of Nursing, Baekseok University, Republic of Korea and Dr. Nongnut Boonyoung from Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University Thailand. My very special thanks to all the steering, organizing, and scientific committee of the 4th AINC who have given their best, to make this event happen. Lastly, we would like to thank all of the conference participants for their contributions which are the foundation of this conference. We hope that this conference present you wonderful experiences to new insights and friendship congregated during the event.

Thank you

Wassalamu Alaikum Warahmatullah Wabarakatuh.

Ns. Dara Febriana, MSc

Conference Chair

Faculty of Nursing – Syiah Kuala University Presents
The Fourth Aceh International Nursing Conference (4th AINC)
“Global Endeavours for Healthier Community”
Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh October 08-09, 2021

Day 1 (08 October 2021)

TIME	ACTIVITIES
13.00 – 14.00	Registration
	Opening Ceremony
14.00 – 14.05	Welcome remark by the MC (Ns. Husna Hidayati, MNS)
14.05 – 14.15	Ranup Lampuan Dance
14.16 – 14.20	Recitation of the Holy Quran
14.21– 14.25	Indonesia Raya
14.26 – 14.35	Faculty of Nursing & Universitas Syiah Kuala Video Profile
14.36 – 14.42	Welcome remark by the chair of 4 th AINC Ns. Dara Febriana, MSc., PhD
14.43 – 14.50	Welcome remark by the Dean of Nursing Faculty, Universitas Syiah Kuala Dr. Hajjul Kamil, S.Kp., M.Kep
14.51 – 14.55	Opening remark by the Rector of Universitas Syiah Kuala Prof. Dr. Ir. Samsul Rizal, M. Eng
14.55 – 14.50	Doa
14.50 – 14.55	Photo session
14.55 – 15.00	Break and plenary session preparation
	Plenary Session
15.00 – 15.30	Keynote Speaker I Dr. Puziah Yusof (The Dean of School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia) Moderator: Ners. Elly Wardani, M.S., PhD
15.30 – 16.00	Keynote Speaker II Dr. Sanisah Binti Saidi (Assistant professor, Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University of Malaysia) Moderator: Ners. Elly Wardani, M.S., PhD
16.00 – 16.15	Ashar prayer
16.15 – 16.45	Keynote Speaker III Dr. Young Mi Ryu (Associate professor, Departemen of Nursing, Baekseok University, Republic of Korea) Moderator: Ners. Elly Wardani, M.S., PhD
16.45-17.30	Invited speakers Q & A
17.31 – 17.40	Closing day 1 by MC

Day 2 (09 October 2021)

TIME	ACTIVITIES
07.25– 08.25	Registration
08.25 – 08.30	Opening day 2 by MC
08.30 – 09.00	Keynote Speaker IV Dr. Teuku Tahlil, S.Kp., MS (Vice Dean of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala) Moderator: Ners. Elly Wardani, M.S., PhD
09.00 – 09.30	Keynote Speaker V Dr. Nongnut Boonyoung (Associate professor, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand) Moderator: Ners. Elly Wardani, M.S., PhD
09.30 – 09.45	Invited speakers Q & A
09.45 – 10.00	Break and oral presentation session preparation
Oral Presentation	
10.00 – 12.30	Room I: Fundamental Of Nursing & Nursing Management Moderator: Ns. Syarifah Rauzatul Jannah, MNS, PhD 10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9
	Room II: Nursing Management & Mental Health Nursing Moderator: Ns. Andara Maurisa, MNS 10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 -11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 -12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 -12.15: Presenter 9

	<p style="text-align: center;">Room III: Community Health Nursing & Public Health Moderator: Ns. Asniar, M. Kep., Sp. Kom., PhD</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9 12.16 - 12.30: Presenter 10</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Room IV: Community Health Nursing & Public Health Moderator: Ns. Fithria, MNS</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9 12.16 - 12.30: Presenter 10</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Room V: Community Health Nursing & Public Health Moderator: Ns. Farah Diba, MScPH</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Room VI: Medical & Surgical Nursing Moderator: Ns. Nani Safuni, MNg</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5</p>

	<p>11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Room VII: Emergency Nursing & Medical Surgical Nursing Moderator: Ns. Cut Husna, MNS</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Room VIII: Nursing Education Moderator: Ns. Dara Febriana, M.Sc., PhD</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Room IX: Paediatric Nursing & Mental Health Nursing Moderator: Ns. Aiyub, M.Sc</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4 11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 -12.15: Presenter 9</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Room X: Maternity Nursing Moderator: Ns. Aklima, MNS</p> <p>10.01 - 10.15 : Presenter 1 10.16 - 10.30 : Presenter 2 10.31 - 10.45 : Presenter 3 10.46 - 11.00: Presenter 4</p>

The 4th Aceh International Nursing Conference (AINC)
Global Endeavours For Healthier Community

	11.01 - 11.15 : Presenter 5 11.16 - 11.30 : Presenter 6 11.31 - 11.45: Presenter 7 11.46 - 12.00: Presenter 8 12.01 - 12.15: Presenter 9
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch and Dzuhur Prayer
Closing Ceremony	
14.00 – 14.05	Closing speech by the MC
14.06 – 14.15	Best Presenter Announcement
14.16 – 14.20	Activity report by the chair of the 4 th AINC Ns. Dara Febriana, MSc., PhD
14.21 – 14.25	Closing statement by the Vice Dean of Nursing Faculty, Universitas Syiah Kuala Dr. Teuku Tahlil, S.Kp., MS
14.26 – 14.35	Closing the event by the MC

Parallel Session Program

Room I: Fundamental of Nursing & Nursing Management
Moderator: Ns. Syarifah Rauzatul Jannah, MNS, PhD

No	Time	FUNDAMENTAL OF NURSING & NURSING MANAGEMENT
1.	10.01-10.15	The Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs at Banda Aceh Hospital: Patient's View Authors : Ardia Putra, Dela Sukandar, Hajjul Kamil, Yuswardi Yuswardi and Andara Maurissa
2.	10.16-10.30	Overview of Nurse's Sleep Quality In Banda Aceh Authors : Ardia Putra, Mu'Ammar Dhiaul Haqq, Hajjul Kamil, Noraliyatun Jannah and Putri Mayasari
3.	10.31-10.45	Predictive Factors Of Physician Visits In Older People With Chronic Constipation Authors :Patimah Wahab, Dariah Mohd Yusoff, Lee Yeong Yeh, Azidah Abdul Kadir and Siti Hawa Ali
4.	10.46-11.00	The Effect Of Recitation Learning Method To Personal Hygiene Knowledge During Menstruation On Female Student Of Smpn 2 Sigli Authors :Nurlela Mufida, Asri Bashir and Sukimin Sukimin
5.	11.01-11.15	The Effect of Bedside Handover Education Programme On Registered Nurse Perception, Satisfaction And Compliance In Private Healthcare Malaysia Authors : Thilagavathy Arumugam, Aini Ahmad and Puziah Yusof
6.	11.16-11.30	The Influence of Nurse Violence On Productivity Levels And The Relationship To Patient Safety Authors : Ismuntania M.Kep and Kartika M.Kes
7.	11.31-11.45	Leadership Styles In Teaching Hospitals, Malaysia Authors : Siti Fatimah Sa'At
8.	11.46-12.00	Nurses Experience In Reporting Patient Safety Incident In Aceh Government General Hospital: A Phenomenological Study Authors : Devisa Pertiwi, Marlina and Teuku Tahlil
9.	12.01-12.15	The Relationship Between Psychology Ownership and Turnover Intention Among Contract Nurses In Banda Aceh Hospital Nadhira Aulia, Eka Dian Aprilia, Risana Rachmatan and Khatijatussalihah

Room II: Nursing Management & Mental Health Nursing

Moderator: Ns. Andara Maurisa, MNS

No	Time	NURSING MANAGEMENT & MENTAL HEALTH NURSING
1.	10.01-10.15	Motivation Level Among Students of Nursing on Covid-19 Pandemic Mitigation Authors: Budi Satria, Farhan Saputra and Aida Fitri
2.	10.16-10.30	The Spirituality and Spiritual Care of Clinical Nurses in Indonesia Authors: Rosnancy Renolita Sinaga, Donald Loffie Muntu, Sedia Simbolon and Sri Susanty
3.	10.31-10.45	Stress Levels on Nurses In Caring for Covid-19 Patients at The Dr. Zainoel Abidin Aceh Authors: Cika Alinda, Riyan Mulfianda and Nanda Desreza
4.	10.46-11.00	Assertiveness and Psychological Empowerment Towards Future Nursing Profession Authors: Azimah Masri, Aini Ahmad, Puziah Yusof, Annamma Kunjukunju, Salida Johari and Sabrina Petter
5.	11.01-11.15	Stress and Adaptation Ability of Nurses in the COVID-19 Pandemic in Banda Aceh Hospital: A Comparative Study Author: Cut Husna, Rini Tazkirah, Nani Safuni, Teuku Samsul Bahri and Ahyana
6.	11.16-11.30	Somatic Disorders and Anxiety During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Community Based Cross-Sectional Study Authors: Nani Safuni, Andara Maurissa, Elka Halifah, Mariatul Kiftia, Syarifa Atika and Marthoenis
7.	11.31-11.45	Quarantine And Its Impact Towards Nurses During Pandemic COVID-19 Authors: Nordianna Seman, Aini Ahmad and Zainab Mohd Shafie
8.	11.46-12.00	What Are Nurses' Feel As The Frontline Against The Covid-19 Pandemic? A Survey Study Authors: Yuswardi, Ardia Putra and Nurhasanah Nurhasanah
9.	12.01-12.15	

Room III: Community Health Nursing & Public Health

Moderator: Ns. Asniar, M. Kep., Sp. Kom., PhD

No	Time	COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING & PUBLIC HEALTH
1.	10.01-10.15	Public Perception of Hospital Services During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Banda Aceh Authors : Rizki Tri Haryono, Ryan Mulfianda and Nanda Desreza
2.	10.16-10.30	Application of Diet to Nutritional Status of Toddlers in Meunasah Papeun Village, Krueng Barona Jaya District, Aceh Besar District Authors : Alda Namira, Ryan Mulfianda and Nanda Desreza
3.	10.31-10.45	The Adherence on the use of Oral Antidiabetic Medication Authors: Rizki Andriani, Junita, Hasanah Eka Wahyu Ningsih and Muhamad Ibnu Hasan
4.	10.46-11.00	Health Outcome Gained Among Children with Disability Attending Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Program in East-Coast Region of Peninsular Malaysia. Author : Haliza Hasan and Syed Mohamed Syed Aljunid
5.	11.01-11.15	Correlation Between Food Variation and Appetite of Preschoolers in Stunting Prevention in Bayeun Rantau Selamat Authors: Nita Ayu Lestari, Afrida Ristia and Hamidah Hanim.
6.	11.16-11.30	What Do Street Children Need in The Shelter Home : A Narrative Review Authors : Lisa Fitriani, Sanisah Saidi and Suryani Sulistiana Susanti
7.	11.31-11.45	Failure of Blood Sugar Control in Diabetes Mellitus Authors: Nelly Marissa, Nur Ramadhan and Veny Wilya.
8	11.46-12.00	Family History of Illness as A Risk Factor for Diabetes Mellitus Authors : Nur Ramadhan, Zain Hadifah, Salmiaty, Sari Hanum, Nelly Marissa, Eka Fitria and Tisha Lazwana
9	12.01-12.15	Factors Related to Treatment Default Among Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Patient: A Scoping Review Authors : Desy Indra Yani, Rafdi Pratama and Sandra Pebrianti
10	12.16-12.30	Family Support on Nutritional Status in The Elderly with Diabetes Mellitus Authors : Sri Ayu Rizki, Nurul Hadi, Nurhasanah Nurhasanah and Khairani Khairani

Room IV: Community Health Nursing & Public Health

Moderator: Ns. Fithria, MNS

No	Time	COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING & PUBLIC HEALTH
1.	10.01-10.15	Adolescents' First-Time Experiences of Smoking in Junior High School: A Qualitative Study Authors: Wiwin Haryati, Junaiti Sahar, Ety Rekawati and Besral Besral
2.	10.16-10.30	Effort to Control Adolescent Smoking Behavior in Junior High School: A Qualitative Study Authors: Wiwin Haryati, Junaiti Sahar, Ety Rekawati and Besral.
3.	10.31-10.45	The Experience of Women Living With Breast Cancer: Qualitative Study Authors : Aini Ahmad, Chen Ai Ling and Nordianna Seman
4.	10.46-11.00	The Preparedness and Learning Needs of Nurses in Preventing Covid-19 Risks at The Health Community Centers in Aceh BesaR Author: Amalia Ulfa Amalia Ulfa, Rachmalia and Dara Ardhia
5.	11.01-11.15	The Spiritual Needs of The Elderly During Covid-19 Pandemic in Langsa Authors : Dedi Irawan
6.	11.16-11.30	Analysis of Factors Affecting Obesity in The District Pidie Authors :Tuti Sahara, Dedy Fachrizal and Nurlela Mufida
7.	11.31-11.45	Smoking Cessation Education Intervention Among Adolescent : A Pre and Post Study Authors: Hanida Hani Mohd Mokhtar, Mawar Jamilah Abu Hassan Saari and Siti Nur Illiani Jaafar
8.	11.46-12.00	Body Mass Index of Female Students of Madrasah Ibtidayyah (MIN) Negeri Aceh Besar During The Covid-19 Pandemic Academic Year 2021 Authors : Syamsulrizal, Yeni Marlina and Khairani Khairani
9.	12.01-12.15	Dietary Pattern Of Older Adults With Diabetes Mellitus In Banda Aceh Authors: Diandra Amalia Putri, Sarini Vivi Yanti, Dara Febriana and Juanita Juanita
10	12.16-12.30	Elderly Anxiety Level During Covid-19 Pandemic In Banda Aceh City Authors : Elfinda Nurzahri, Nevi Hasrati Nizami, Nurul Hadi and Nurhasanah

Room V: Community Health Nursing & Public Health

Moderator: Ns. Farah Diba, MScPH

No	Time	COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING & PUBLIC HEALTH
1.	10.01-10.15	Family Resilience During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Banda Aceh Authors: Intan Ramadhan, Husna Hidayati, Dini Mulyati and Suryane Sulistiana Susanti
2.	10.16-10.30	The Effectiveness Of Health Education In Improving Occupational Health And Safety Behavior In Scavenger Community During The COVID-19 Pandemic Authors: Maulina, Cut Husna, Riski Amalia and Rahmalia Amni
3.	10.31-10.45	Parental Decision-Making In A Child Marriage Under 18 Years Of Age Authors: Idawati MKM, Riska Nurrahmah and Yuliana MKeb
4.	10.46-11.00	Factors That Influence Stunting In Toddlers Authors: Riska Nurrahmah M.K.M, Idawati M.K.M and Ns.Nurlaila Mufida M.Kep
5.	11.01-11.15	Raise The Red Flag, Fight And Survive The War – Struggle Of A Positive Yuppie: A Hermeneutic Phenomenology Authors: Mark Gil De La Rosa
	11.16-11.30	Factors Affecting Tuberculosis Treatment Compliance: Systemic Review Authors: Kartika Kartika, Ismuntania Ismuntania and Fakhryan Rakhman
7.	11.31-11.45	Community Empowerment in Prevention and Control of the Event of Dengeu Hemorrhagic Fever Authors: Fakhryan Rakhman, Karmila M.Kes and Kartika M.Kes
8.	11.46-12.00	The Effect Of SMS Reminders On Health Screening Uptake: A Randomized Experiment In Indonesia Authors: Maja E Marcus, Anna Reuter, Lisa Manuela Rogge and Sebastian Vollmer
9.	12.01-12.15	Feasibility And Effectiveness Of School-Based Drug Prevention Program For Adolescents In Aceh, Indonesia Authors: Budi Satria, Teuku Samsul Bahri and Teuku Tahlil

Room VI: Medical & Surgical Nursing

Moderator: Ns. Nani Safuni, MNg

No	Time	MEDICAL & SURGICAL NURSING
1.	10.01-10.15	A Comprehensive Model For Predicting Insomnia In Indonesian Older Adult Authors: Nurul Hadi, Dara Febriana, Nurhasanah and Riski Amalia
2.	10.16-10.30	Development Of Educational Interventions For The Management Of Hypertension: A Systematic Review Authors: Sri Andala, Hizir Hizir, Kartini Hasballah and Marthoenis Marthoenis
3.	10.31-10.45	Prevalence Of Low Back Pain, Back Pain Beliefs And Quality Of Life Among Undergraduate Students In IUM Kuantan Authors : Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan, Nurul Asyiqin Asram, Nik Noor Kaussar Nik Mohd Hatta, Thandar Soe Sumaiyah Jamaludin and Zulkhairul Naim Sidek Ahmad
4.	10.46-11.00	The Prevalence And Associated Factors Of Lower Back Pain Among Adults In Kuantan Authors :Nik Noor Kaussar Nik Mohd Hatta, Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan and Muhammad Azeeq Azmi
5.	11.01-11.15	A Study On Level Of Knowledge And Self Efficacy Towards The Bone Health Among Older People In Kuantan Author : Nik Noor Kaussar Nik Mohd Hatta, Wan Nur Izzati Wan Mohd Jafri and Mohd Said Nurumal
6.	11.16-11.30	Knowledge, Awareness And Breast Self-Examination Practice Among Sasmec@lium Staff Nurses: Follow Up 6 Months Study Authors : Siti Noorkhairina Sowtali, Aini Shazwani Baharudin and Fadhlin Farhanah Mohamed Faizal
7.	11.31-11.45	Information Needs Among Patients With Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Of A Public Hospital Authors :Roslina Mat Naw, Aini Ahmad and Azimah Masri
8.	11.46-12.00	Development Of Group Based Intervention For Community Dwelling Older Adults With Chronic Illnesses Authors : Dara Febriana, Juanita Juanita and Farah Diba
9.	12.01-12.15	Indonesian Older Adults Health Related Quality Of Life And Its Contributing Factors Authors : Jufriзал, Dara Febriana, Juanita and Nurhasanah Nurhasanah

Room VII: Emergency Nursing & Medical Surgical Nursing

Moderator: Ns. Cut Husna, MNS

No	Time	EMERGENCY NURSING & MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING
1.	10.01-10.15	E-Learning Awareness Among Emergency Nurses In Continuing Nursing Education Authors: Norhalwanis Mohammad Sohami and Khin Thandar Aung
2.	10.16-10.30	Knowledge And Practices On The Use Of Physical Restraints Among Registered Nurses Of Intensive Care Unit Of A Public Hospital Authors: Nelly Hamdin, Aini Ahmad and Azimah Masri
3.	10.31-10.45	The Effect Of Preoperative Educational Video On Surgical Patient's Preoperative Anxiety Level At Malaysia's Private Hospital Authors: Soo Hwee Lee, Aini Ahmad and Annamma Kunjukunju
4.	10.46-11.00	The Relationship Between Nurses' Knowledge, Attitudes, And Skills With Implementing An Early Warning System In Aceh Government General Hospital Authors: Belinda Muharma Passa, Hajjul Kamil and Hilman Syarif
5.	11.01-11.15	The Effect Of Self-Management On The Quality Of Life Among Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus During The COVID-19 Pandemic In Aceh, Indonesia Author: Ahyana, Cut Husna, Fithria and Irfanita Nurhidayah
6.	11.16-11.30	Quality Of Life Of Diabetes Mellitus Patients In The Care Of Palliative Homecare Authors: Risna, Neila Fauzia and Srimawati
7.	11.31-11.45	Progressive Muscle Relaxation Techniques And Slow Deep Breathing On Blood Pressure In Patients With Hypertension Authors: Hotmaria Julia Dolok Saribu, Safra Ria Kurniati, Wasis Pujiati and Zakiah Rahman
8.	11.46-12.00	The Effect Of Wet Cupping Therapy On Reducing The Intensity Pain Of Low Back Pain : Literature Review Authors: Rinanti Silvina Sukma, lin Patimah and Andri Nugraha
9.	12.01-12.15	Litrature Review : Risk Factors Associated With Type Ii Diabetes Mellitus Authors: Mega Apriyanti and lin Patimah

Room VIII: Nursing Education

Moderator: Ners. Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, MA., PhD

No	Time	NURSING EDUCATION
1.	10.01-10.15	Nursing Students' Readiness To Work For Clients With Sexual Health Concerns Authors: Fatimah Sham, Rabiatul Adiwiyah Azman, Norhayati Abdul Rahman, Frannelya Francis, Siti Munirah Abdul Wahab, Norhafizatul Akma Shohor and Suzana Yusof
2.	10.16-10.30	Reading Habit Among Students In A College Of Nursing, Malaysia Authors: Suzana Yusof, Nur Farhana Abdul Samat, Siti Nafisah Che Mohamed Sukri, Norhafizatul Akma Shohor and Fatimah Sham
3.	10.31-10.45	Patient Safety: Nursing Student's Perceptions, Knowledge And Attitudes Authors: Syamilah Musa, Nur Farhana Mohd Zulkifli, Aini Ahmad, Annama Kunjukunju, Puziah Yusof and Jeevasulochana Sinniah
4.	10.46-11.00	Associations Between Sociodemographic And Level Of Knowledge, Attitudes And Practice Toward COVID-19 Among Nursing Students In Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia Authors: Syamilah Musa, Nur Farhana Mohd Zulkifli, Aini Ahmad, Annama Kunjukunju, Puziah Yusof and Jeevasulochana Sinniah
5.	11.01-11.15	The Implementation Of Covid-19 Prevention By Teachers In The Elementary School In Urban Area Authors: Lisa Maghfirah, Arfiza Ridwan and Farah Diba
6.	11.16-11.30	Learning Adaptation During The Covid-19 Pandemic On Nursing Students Authors: Suci Indriani, Arfiza Ridwan and Irfanita Nurhidayah
7.	11.31-11.45	The Effect Of Video Via Smartphones On Skill Performance And Confidence Among Nursing Students At Private Hospital, Malaysia Authors: Umi Kalsum Bokari and Associate Prof Dr Aini Ahmad
8.	11.46-12.00	Numeracy Skills For Undergraduate Nursing Students' Clinical Skill Assessment: An Expository Analysis Authors: Mohd. Said Nurumal, Thandar Soe Sumaiyah Jamaludin, Norfadzilah Ahmad, Siti Aesah Naznin Muhammad and Chong Mei Chan
9.	12.01-12.15	The Effectiveness Of The Implementation Of The Hospital Clinical Practice Based Simulation Model On The Practice Learning Outcomes Of Nurse Profession Students During Author: Sapariah Anggraini

Room IX: Paediatric Nursing & Mental Health Nursing

Moderator: Ns. Aiyub, M.Sc

No	Time	PAEDIATRIC NURSING & MENTAL HEALTH NURSING
1.	10.01-10.15	The Effect Of Distraction By Baby Rattle And Breastfeeding On Infant Pain Intensity During Immunization Insertion Authors: Afrida Ristia, Retno Utari and Salsabila Salsabila
2.	10.16-10.30	The Effectiveness Of Self Help Group On Knowledge Of Mothers To Children In Stunting Risk Control Authors: Nevi Hasrati Nizami, Mariatul Kiftia, Sri Intan Rahayuningsih and Inda Mariana Harahap
3.	10.31-10.45	Challenges To Breastfeed Preterm Infants From Indonesian Paediatric Nurses Perspectives: An Exploratory Study Authors: Haryatiningsih Purwandari, Wastu Adi Mulyono and Dian Ramawati
4.	10.46-11.00	Knowledge And Behavior Of Mother For Infant Feeding At Kuta Alam Banda Aceh Authors: Sufriani Sufriani, Liza Turrahmi and Nova Fajri
5.	11.01-11.15	Psychological Disorders Among Nurses In Caring For The COVID-19 Patients In Banda Aceh Hospitals: A Comparative Study Author: Cut Husna, Nanda Anni Safitri, Riski Amalia, Devi Darliana and Laras Cyntia Kasih
6.	11.16-11.30	Emotional Responses And Coping Mechanisms In Facing The Covid-19 Pandemic; A Cross-Sectional Study On Nursing Students In Aceh Authors: Hilman Syarif, Nova Fajri and Mira Rizkia
7.	11.31-11.45	Improving Nurse Literacy On Community Mental Health Through Online Training Authors: M Marthoenis, M Martina and Hasmila Sari
8.	11.46-12.00	Patient Anxiety Confirmed Positive Covid 19 Authors: Karmila M.Kes, Kartika M.Kes and Fakhryan Rakhman
9.	12.01-12.15	The Stress Level Of First Year Nursing Students' In Following Competency Based Curriculum Learning Method Authors: Sri Novitayani and Aiyub

Room X: Maternity Nursing

Moderator: Ns. Aklima, MNS

No	Time	MATERNITY NURSING
1.	10.01-10.15	Qualitative Study: Family Support Of Mothers In Care Of Lbw Baby At Home Authors: Ratna Widhiastuti and Susi Muryani
2.	10.16-10.30	Knowledge, Attitudes And Practices To Prevent Covid-19 Pandemic Amongst Mothers In Indonesia Authors: Aulia Nisfayanti, Suryane Sulistiana Susanti, Fithria Fithria, Devi Darliana and Syarifah Atika
3.	10.31-10.45	The Effect Of Combination Of Breathing Relaxation And Dzikir On Anxiety In Pregnant Women In Trimester Iii In The Work In Puskesmas Langsa Baro Authors: Zahratul Muna, Triana Dewi and Hamidah Hanim
4.	10.46-11.00	Quality Of Antenatal Service During The Covid-19 Pandemic In The Public Health Center Authors: Rahmah, Ahyana Ahyana and Farah Diba
5.	11.01-11.15	Protein Markers Of Predictive Preeclampsia : A Mini Review Authors: Oktalia Sabrida, Muslim Akmal, Sri Wahyuni and Khairan Khairan
6.	11.16-11.30	Relationship Between Knowledge And Family Support In The Prevention Of Anemia In Pregnant Mothers During Pandemic Covid-19 Authors: Darmawati, Miftahul Hasanah and Dara Ardhia
7.	11.31-11.45	Analysis Of Rolling Massage In Postpartum Mothers To Increase Birth Weight In The Covid-19 Pandemic Authors: Darmawati, Mira Rizkia, Nova Fajri, Hajjul Kamil and Rosmaidar Rosmaidar
8.	11.46-12.00	A Review Of Women Understanding on The Concept of Milk Bank And Milk Donation Authors: Siti Mariam Muda and Nur Amira Nor Azman
9.	12.01-12.15	

ABSTRACTS

**FUNDAMENTAL OF NURSING &
NURSING MANAGEMENT**

THE FULFILLMENT OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS AT BANDA ACEH HOSPITAL: PATIENT'S VIEW

Ardia Putra¹, Dela Sukandar², Hajjul Kamil³, Yuswardi⁴, Andara Maurissa⁵

¹Fundamental & Management of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Staff Nurse at General Hospital, RSUDZA Banda Aceh, Indonesia

^{3,4,5}Fundamental & Management of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Abstract: Nurses have been obliged to pay attention to conditions that destabilize patient's health, including basic human needs. The fulfillment of basic human needs in patients with hospitalization might increase the quality indicator of nursing care. Besides, patient satisfaction is influenced by their expectations about successfully addressing their basic needs during hospitalization. The objective of this study was to determine the patient's perception of satisfying basic human needs at Banda Aceh Hospital. A descriptive quantitative design with a cross-sectional study was applied to this research. A proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to recruit 63 patients, and data collection using a questionnaire and analyzed using a descriptive study. The results showed that the patient's perception of satisfying basic human needs in the Banda Aceh Hospital was "Good" category (82.5%). These results, strongly supported by the four components. Firstly, the "eat and drink enough" component with the "Good" category is 92.1%, secondly, on the component "moving and maintaining the desired position" of 71.4% in the "Good" category. They were followed by the component of "choosing appropriate clothes" of 93.7% in the "Good" category. Finally, the component "maintaining body temperature within the normal range" is 92.1% in the "Good" category as well. Therefore, the study's findings indicate that nurses should ensure that patients' basic human needs are met not only at the expense of the correct implementation of a technique but also by taking into account those nursing procedures. It is recommended that hospitals as health care providers are expected to increase their priority in fulfilling basic human needs in patients by initiating the authority of PK I nurses.

Keywords: Patient, Perception, Basic Human Needs

OVERVIEW OF NURSE'S SLEEP QUALITY IN BANDA ACEH

**Ardia Putra¹, Mu'ammam Dhiaul Haqq², Hajjul Kamil³, Noraliyatun Jannah⁴,
Putri Mayasari⁵**

¹Fundamental & Management of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing,
Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing Student, Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh, Indonesia

^{3,4,5}Fundamental & Management of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing,
Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Abstract: Nursing is a profession that requires the person to work in a shift system. Currently, nurse shifts are divided into three groups, i.e., Morning shift, day shift, and night shift. The shift work system may impact the sleeping habits of nurses, particularly those working at night. Changes in sleep patterns can disrupt circadian rhythms, which can result in decreased sleep quality and lower work productivity. These problems may eventually cause working accidents. This research aimed to obtain an overview of the quality of sleep of nurses serving in- hospital ward at Banda Aceh. It was quantitative research using a descriptive approach in a cross-sectional study design. The sampling technique used was snowball sampling, which involved 47 nurses from the hospital in the Banda Aceh area. The instrument used in this research was the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire distributed online. The research data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to study the distribution of frequencies and percentages. The result revealed that 78.7% of nurses generally had poor quality sleep, and 21.3% had good quality sleep. It is recommended that the Hospitals in Banda Aceh review the work shift schedule of nurses to maintain fitness and vigilance during working hours that lead to maintained working quality.

Keywords: Sleep, Sleep Quality, Nurse, PSQI

Predictive Factors Of Physician Visits In Older People With Chronic Constipation

**Patimah Wahab, Dariah Mohd Yusoff, Lee Yeong Yeh, Azidah Abdul Kadir
and Siti Hawa Ali**

International Islamic University Malaysia
Email : patimah@iium.edu.my

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the predictive factors of physician visits in Malaysian older people with chronic constipation. retrospective cohort study was conducted among 129 community-dwelling older people aged 60 years old and self-reported chronic constipation. The data were obtained from a multicenter health clinics survey that was conducted in a state of the northeast of Peninsular Malaysia between November 2016 and January 2017. The participants were stratified according to the physician visit to manage chronic constipation (yes or no) within the past 12 months. The binary logistic regression analysis was used to identify the predictive factors of the physician visit. A total of 11% (N = 14) older people had visited the physicians to manage their chronic constipation. The employed or retired older people (OR = 5.14, 95% CI = 1.29 - 20.48, p = 0.02), having between moderate and high physical activity (OR = 12.85, 95% CI = 1.30 - 127.10, p = 0.029), and presence of abdominal bloating (OR =7.7, 95% CI = 1.97 - 30.06, p = 0.003) and Bristol stool forms of type 1 and 2 (OR =4.59, 95% CI = 1.11 - 18.97, p = 0.035) predicted the physician visit in older people with chronic constipation. Older people who were financially independent, kept an active life, and presented with symptoms of abdominal bloating and hard stool, tended to visit the physician to manage chronic constipation. Clinically, monitoring satisfaction with chronic constipation management following a visit to the physician could be beneficial.

Keywords : older people, chronic constipation, healthcare utilization, physician visit, predictive factor, Malaysia

THE EFFECT OF RECITATION LEARNING METHOD TO PERSONAL HYGIENE KNOWLEDGE DURING MENSTRUATION ON FEMALE STUDENT OF SMPN 2 SIGLI

Nurlela Mufida, Asri Bashir and Sukimin Sukimin

Email : nurlelamufida.keperawatan@gmail.com

Abstract: Adolescent girls who do not have sufficient knowledge and information about personal hygiene cause various diseases of female reproductive organs. The objective of the research was the effect of the recitation learning method on personal hygiene during menstruation on the female students of SMPN 2 Sigli. The type of research used a Pre-Experimental design through One Group Pre-Test and Post-Test. The population in the research consists of 320 female students of SMPN 2 Sigli. 76 respondents in the research were taken as samples. The result of 76 respondents in the research before recitation method showed that 51 respondents (67.1%) of deficient knowledge. 25 respondents (32.9%) of sufficient knowledge and there were no respondents who have good knowledge. After recitation method showed that 54 respondents (71%) of good knowledge. 17 respondents (22.4%) of sufficient and 5 respondents (6.6%) of deficient. In brief, there was a significant difference between personal hygiene knowledge before and after being given recitation learning method to personal hygiene knowledge during menstruation on the female students of SMPN 2 Sigli. Therefore, students must apply the knowledge that has been known about personal hygiene knowledge during menstruation in their daily life and the researcher suggested to the teachers use that the recitation learning method in the teaching and learning process

Keywords: Recitation method, Knowledge, Personal Hygiene Menstruation, Female Student

The Effect of Bedside Handover Education Programme on Registered Nurse Perception, Satisfaction and Compliance in Private Healthcare Malaysia

Thilagavathy. A¹, Aini A², Puziah Y²

¹Researcher, Nurse Manager, General Ward, KPJ Johor Specialist Hospital,
Jalan Abdul Samad, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

²School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare University College, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan,
Malaysia

Abstract: Failure in communication handover associated with medication errors, delayed diagnostic testing, adverse reactions, and sentinel events. Registered nurses (RNs) are essential in recognising clinical deterioration, and comprehending the patient's care plan. This study aims to determine the effect of the bedside handover education programme on RNs perception, satisfaction, and compliance in a private hospital. A one group pre and post-test quasi- experimental study was conducted. A purposive sampling of 154 RNs participated in the questionnaire survey using 5-point Likert scale and observation audit tool. Results showed pre-intervention phase on perception (M = 5.68, SD =.579) and a post-intervention phase on perception (M = 5.71, SD =.38). The pre intervention satisfaction levels was (M = 4.13, SD =.47) and post intervention (M = 4.31, SD =.41). Study compliance in pre-intervention period (M = 66.69, SD = 5.95) and was found to be higher in the post- intervention phase (M = 99.06, SD = 1.96). The study demonstrates an increased in perception, satisfaction, and compliance with bedside handover practice among the RNs following an educational programme. In conclusion, the practice of bedside handover and education program promote positive working conditions, employee satisfaction, and a safe work environment, resulting in significantly increased efficiency, patient outcomes, and the preservation of a safe workplace.

Keywords: Bedside Handover, Compliance, Nurses, Perception, Satisfaction

THE INFLUENCE OF NURSE VIOLENCE ON PRODUCTIVITY LEVELS AND THE RELATIONSHIP TO PATIENT SAFETY

¹Ismuntania, M.Kep ²Kartika, M.Kes

¹Study Program in Nursing, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Sigli, Indonesia

²Study Program in Nursing, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Sigli, Indonesia

Email: ismuntania366@gmail.com

Abstract: The violence that has occurred to date has even increased from time to time. Violence that has a negative impact on several things, among them, nurses will get pressure both physically and psychologically, and the quality of life. Natural violence causes the productivity of nurses to decrease and threatens the survival of nursing so that patient safety is at stake. To analyze the love for nurses who have succeeded in creating and developing patient safety. Literature searches come from databases from 2016 to 2021. Literature searches use single keywords, namely "violence against nurses", "nurse productivity", and "patient safety". The results of the final selection left 17 articles. Data were obtained from 17 articles which were the results of research with a cross sectional research design (n = 13), a descriptive design (n = 2), a mixed method design qualitative and quantitative (n = 1) and a qualitative design with a phenomenological approach (n = 1). The data extraction table from the selected articles contains descriptions of important components to obtain unique and relevant data from each article, namely the title, research area, design, sample, research results and their limitations. The theme found in the analysis is that all articles convey that violence against nurses often occurs in the workplace. Furthermore, all articles also emphasize that violence that occurs to nurses will have an impact on work productivity. Violence which often damages nurses in the workplace is a serious problem that has a negative impact on work productivity and ultimately threatens patient safety.

Keywords: Violence against nurses, patient safety

LEADERSHIP STYLES IN TEACHING HOSPITALS, MALAYSIA

Siti Fatimah Sa'at¹, Rohani Mamat², Mazlinda Musa³, Zulkhairul Naim Sidek⁴, Muhammad Kamil Bin Che Hasan⁵, Mohd Said bin Nurumal⁶

^{1,2,3,4} Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu Sabah

^{5,6} International Islamic University Malaysia

Email : siti.fatimah@ums.edu.my

Abstract: To investigate what type of leadership styles adopt by the leader in this teaching hospital. Leadership skill does give a big impact on staff working motivation. Each leader should adopt appropriate style at appropriate time. In a cross-sectional study, 96 nurse managers were selected from the teaching hospitals in Malaysia (2018-2019). Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics in SPSS 24. The present study showed that the highest prevalence of leadership style used among nursing managers was authoritarian style followed by transactional and democratic while the other styles does not have a high prevalence. The result shown that leader like to used full authority and control over decision making in an autocratic style of leadership. Autocracy is a style of leadership which is characterized by individual control of all choices and minimal participation of group members, also known as authoritarian leadership styles. The leader with authoritarian styles (autocratic leader) is highly professional and has a clear understanding on what to do. Autocratic leaders would usually give direction to their unit to do tasks. The nursing manager was not advised to use authoritarian leadership styles frequently. However, these leadership styles are suggested in emergencies, where decisions are required urgently without discussion. The autocratic leader should decide based on information and the situation without contribution from the team. Unfortunately, the leaders with this leadership style tends to be easily labelled as “the bad” leaders.

Keywords: Leadership styles, Nurse manager, Authoritarian

Nurses Experience in Reporting Patient Safety Incident in Aceh Government General Hospital: A Phenomenological Study

Devisa Pertiwi, Marlina Marlina and Teuku Tahlil

Email : devisapertiwi.10@gmail.com

Abstract: Many nurses find incidents in their duties, but some choose not to report incidents they founded, especially in the inpatient room. Incident reporting in health services activities can serve as learning material, and the same incident does not happen again. The purpose of the study was to explore nurses' experience in reporting patient safety incidents in inpatient rooms. This research was a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Data were collected through interviews with nine nurses as an informant was selected with purposive sampling technique. The data were analyzed using Colaizzi's steps. The study found eleven themes that describe nurses' experience in reporting patient safety incidents: (1) accidental, unexpected, and injury-causing patient incidents; (2) prioritizing first aid; (3) report on working days and holidays; (4) get a reward from reporting; (5) get a warning from the report; (6) difficulty on writing reports; (7) difficulty reporting on holidays; (8) afraid to report; (9) calm after reporting; (10) blaming culture; (11) less responsive and caring. Researchers suggest the need for a commitment in increasing the motivation of nurses to build an open and honest reporting system through training, no blame culture and more responsiveness to patient safety incidents reporting.

Keywords: Nurses, Experience, Reporting, Incident

The Relationship between Psychology Ownership and Turnover Intention among Contract Nurses in Banda Aceh Hospital

**Nadhira Aulia, Eka Dian Aprilia, Risana Rachmatan and
Khatijatusshalihah**

Email : nadhiralia28@gmail.com

Abstract: As the largest human resource in a health organization, the shortage of nurses has a huge impact. The high level of turnover intention occurs in contract nurses, the contract status of nurses raises concerns about career opportunities and their position in the future. Therefore, to reduce problems related to turnover intention, it is necessary for contract nurses to develop a psychology ownership toward works or organization. The purpose of this study was to determine psychology ownership and turnover intention of contract nurses at Banda Aceh Hospital. This research was conducted through a quantitative approach with the correlation method. The sample in this study were 274 contract nurses at Banda Aceh government hospital. Collecting research data using Turnover Intention Scale and Psychology Ownership Questionnaire (POQ). The results of the Spearman's correlation analysis show a significance value (p) = 0.000 for the promotive ownership and (p) = 0.002 ($p < 0,05$) for the preventative ownership, this indicates that there is a relationship between psychology ownership and turnover intention in contract nurses at Banda Aceh hospitals.

Keywords: Psychology Ownership, Turnover Intention, Contract Nurse, Banda Aceh Hospital

ABSTRACTS
**NURSING MANAGEMENT & MENTAL
HEALTH NURSING**

MOTIVATION LEVEL AMONG STUDENTS OF NURSING ON COVID-19 PANDEMIC MITIGATION

Budi Satria, Farhan Saputra and Aida Fitri

Email : aidafitri@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Students were one group which categories as active group in out of home and predict as spreaders of COVID-19. Some of them are still disobeying health protocols. In this case, intrinsic and extrinsic motivations are important factors in carrying out COVID-19 mitigation. This study aims to examine the motivation level among students of Nursing on covid19 pandemic mitigation. This study is an exploratory descriptive design. The sampling technique used was probability sampling totaling 227 respondents of students of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala. The data were collected through questionnaires containing 15 question items and distributed via Google Forms. The result of this study showed that the intrinsic motivation as 100% and extrinsic motivation as 97.8% which indicates that the level of student motivation is at high level. Both Lecturers and students are expected to improve the COVID-19 mitigation strategies in order to minimize risk of infection and provide safety area on campus.

Keywords: Pandemic, motivation, mitigation, health

The Spirituality and Spiritual Care of Clinical Nurses in Indonesia

Rosnancy Renolita Sinaga, Donald Loffie Muntu, Sedia

Akademi Keperawatan Surya Nusantara
Email : rosnancy.sinaga@suryanusantara.ac.id

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate associated factors of spirituality and spiritual care in clinical nurses in Indonesia. A cross-sectional descriptive and correlational research design were used in this study. Purposive sampling was applied among 204 participants in private hospitals, Medan and Bandung, Indonesia. The questionnaires consisted of demographic and characteristics information and the Spirituality and Spiritual Care Rating Scale (SSCRS). Mann Whitney test was used to investigate associated factors of spirituality and spiritual care in clinical nurses in Indonesia. This study found that there was statistically significant between department with spirituality ($p: 0.017$), receiving spiritual care lessons during nurse training with spirituality ($p: 0.032$), and receiving spiritual care lessons during nurse training ($p: 0.013$) and educational background with nurses' perception of spirituality and spiritual care ($p: 0.040$). Receiving spiritual care lessons during nurse training, and educational background were statistically significant with spirituality and spiritual care in clinical nurses in Indonesia. The findings of this study provide information for clinical nurses and generally of nurses to understand the perception of spirituality and spiritual care in hospital for care patient in a hospital in Indonesia. It is also suggested that appropriate strategies to improve knowledge and perception of spirituality and spiritual care should be developed shortly.

Keywords: Indonesia, Spirituality, Spiritual care, Clinical nurses

Stress Levels on Nurses in Caring for Covid-19 Patients at the dr. Zainoel Abidin Aceh

Cika Alinda, Riyan Mulfianda and Nanda Desreza

Universitas Abulyatama
Email: cika.alinda1999@gmail.com

Abstract: Nurses are at the forefront of treating patients Covid-19. Health workers who treat patients Covid-19 are a very high-risk group, one of which is nurses. It causes stress to nurses caused by several things, including fear of being infected with the virus covid-19, the use of complete PPE, and psychological disorders. The purpose of this study was to find out how the stress level of nurses in treating patients Covid-19 at the dr. Zainoel Abidin Aceh. The research design is descriptive observational with a cross-sectional study approach. The study was carried out from February 15 to March 03, 2021. The populations in this study were all nurses who treated patients Covid-19 at the Regional General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Aceh, by taking samples using a total sample of 74 people. The results showed that most of the nurses experienced moderate stress. It is hoped that this research can be input for the Regional General Hospital dr. Zainoel Abidin Aceh in dealing with the stress level of nurses in treating patients Covid-19 and being able to pay attention to the mental health of health workers.

Keywords: Covid-19, Stress Levels on Nurses, Nurse

ASSERTIVENESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT TOWARDS FUTURE NURSING PROFESSION

**Azimah Mohd Masri¹, Aini Ahmad², Puziah Yusof³, Sabrina A/P Petter⁴,
Annamma Kunjukunju⁵Salida Johari⁶**

¹Lecturer School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

²Senior Lecturer, School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

³Dean, School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

⁴Undergraduate student, School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College
Malaysia

⁵ Senior Lecturer, School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

⁶ Senior Lecturer, School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

Email : azimah.mohdmasri@yahoo.com

Abstract: Assertiveness and psychological empowerment are crucial characteristics for a nursing career. Assertiveness is required for efficient nurse-patient communication, and it is argued that its development may help the nurse's confidence grow. Educational programmes can improve assertiveness and psychological empowerment behaviour. The main purpose of this study is to examine the correlation between the level of assertiveness and psychological empowerment among final year nursing students at Private University College. This cross-sectional study included 144 final-year nursing students who volunteered to participate. The study employed a descriptive quantitative approach using convenience sampling. A self-administered assertiveness and psychological empowerment questionnaire was adapted. The Chi-square test and descriptive analysis were used to analyse the data. The finding showed most of the final year students are non-assertive (53.8% representing 64 respondents) and not psychologically empowered (100% representing 144 respondents). There is significant correlation between assertiveness and psychological empowerment at 0.570 with a p-value <0.01. Hence, a conclusion can be made that the level of psychological empowerment is influenced by the level of assertiveness. All the subscales of psychological empowerment showed significant correlation with assertiveness such as meaning ($r= 0.539$), competence ($r= 0.597$), self-determination ($r= 0.568$) and impact ($r= 0.470$). Assertiveness and psychological empowerment have a significant association among final year nursing students, it is crucial for nursing educators to promote assertiveness behaviour among students for their future nursing careers.

Keywords: Assertiveness, Psychological empowerment, Nursing students, Nurses

Stress and Adaptation Ability of Nurses in the COVID-19 Pandemic in Banda Aceh Hospital: A Comparative Study

Cut Husna¹, Rini Tazkirah², Nani Safuni², Teuku Samsul Bahri², Ahyana²

¹Undergraduate Program of Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia
Email : cuthusna@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Nurses as the front line and care providers have a high risk of being exposed to COVID-19. This causes nurses to experience stress and need to adapt. The purpose of the study was to identify differences in stress levels and adaptability between nurses giving care for and did not give care for COVID-19 patients. The type of the research was a comparative study with a cross-sectional study design. The population in this study were nurses at the New Emerging and Re-Emerging (PINERE) and non-PINERE at the provincial hospital in Banda Aceh. The sampling technique used total sampling i.e 126 nurses. Data were collected by the DASS 21 questionnaire and the online adaptability questionnaire (G-Form). Data were analyzed using The Mann Whitney U-test. The results showed there were differences in stress levels between nurses giving care for and did not care for COVID-19 patients (p -value $0.015 = 0.05$), and there were differences in adaptability between nurses giving care for and did not giving care for COVID-19 patients (p -value $0.01 = 0.05$). Education, length of service in the PINERE wards and COVID-19 management training, effected the result of this study. Therefore the hospital should increase efforts to support mental health and psychosocial nurses during the pandemic.

Keywords: Stress, adaptation, nurses, COVID-19, hospital

Somatic Disorders And Anxiety During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Community Based Cross-Sectional Study

**Nani Safuni, Andara Maurissa, Elka Halifah, Mariatul Kiftia, Syarifa Atika
and Marthoenis Marthoenis**

Universitas syiah kuala
Email : safuni@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Repeated lockdown and work from home policy due to covid-19 pandemic might affect individual mentally and physically. This study investigated the prevalence of somatic and anxiety symptoms among population living in urban area of Indonesia. A community based cross sectional study was conducted. A total of 469 individuals aged from 17 to 78 years old were involved. Data collected between April and August 2021. The burden of somatic symptoms and anxiety were examined using the Somatic Symptoms Scale (SSS-8) and Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7), respectively. The prevalence of high and very high of somatic symptom was 11.9%. As many as 4% of respondents meet criteria for anxiety disorders. The score of somatic symptoms is positively correlated with score of anxiety disorder ($r_s = 0.56$, $P < 0.001$). A relatively low prevalence rate of anxiety disorder was found in this study population. Despite small prevalence, the finding of positive correlation between the score of anxiety and somatic disorders call for further intervention.

Keywords: somatic symptoms, anxiety disorder, prevalence

Quarantine and Its Impact Towards Nurses During Pandemic COVID-19

Nordianna Seman, Aini Ahmad and Zainab Mohd Shafie

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UITM) KAMPUS PUNCAK ALAM, SELANGOR

Email : nordianna@uitm.edu.my

Abstract: Background: The outbreak of Pandemic Covid-19 has significantly affected nurses throughout the globe. The concerns on the impact of this outbreak towards nurses include increased risk of infection, nurses' trauma & suffering that would be resulting in nurses' psychological stress. We aimed to discover the psychological impact of quarantine among nurses during this pandemic. We employed a descriptive cross-sectional design. Nurses with quarantine experience were chosen by purposive and snowball sampling (n=295). Due to restrictions of movement, we collected the data via the online platform. The Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IESR) (McCabe, 2019) was adopted to measure the traumatic event of Covid-19 and quarantine. Descriptive and inferential statistical test with a significant value of $p < 0.05$ were then executed. Interestingly, 53.9% of nurses were not having any symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Nevertheless, 26.1% of this group of nurses possess a high score of PTSD that may suppress their normal functions. Avoidance was found to be the highest subscale (M=1.20, +SD=0.89) and hyperarousal was the least (M=0.95, +SD=0.86). Furthermore, significant differences were found in PTSD scores across educational levels and infection control training ($p < .05$). Our findings enlighten the significant impact of quarantine on nurses' psychological health.

Keywords: Covid-19, nurses, pandemic, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychological impact, quarantine

WHAT ARE NURSES' FEEL AS THE FRONTLINE AGAINST THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC? A SURVEY STUDY

Yuswardi¹, Ardia Putra¹, Nurhasanah²

¹*Fundamental of Nursing & Management of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia*

²*Geriatric of Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia*

Abstract: COVID-19 has affected healthcare providers across the world. Nurses are at the highest risk of COVID-19 exposure and mortality among health workers due to work environment conditions, including personal protective equipment (PPE) shortages, insufficient staffing, and inadequate safety training and preparation. According to the International Council of Nurse (ICN, 2020), the data show that nurses were the most significant health worker group with COVID-19 infection. The objective of this study was to determine nurses' works safety during the covid-19 pandemic at Banda Aceh Hospital. A descriptive study with a cross- sectional study was applied to this research. Research instruments consist of demographic data and work safety during the covid-19 pandemic were used to gain data among nurses (Cronbach Alpha: 0.96). An online questionnaire was used to recruit 101 nurses and analyzed by using descriptive-analytic. The result of the study showed that the age of nurses was 26-35 years old; the majority are women (58,43%). The level of education was a bachelor nursing (59,41%); then, working as nurses more than ten years (57,43%); and, the majority not a civil servant (52,48%); finally, more than half of nurses had been infected with covid- 19. On the other side, most nurses feel unsafe (58%) as the frontline against the covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, the study's findings indicate that hospitals should ensure the adequate supply of appropriate PPE for all health personnel to apply standard, contact, droplet, and airborne precautions across healthcare settings. It is recommended that training regarding occupational safety and health should be provided regularly by healthcare institutions.

Keywords: Nurses work safety, frontline, covid-19, hospital

ABSTRACTS
**COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING &
PUBLIC HEALTH**

Public Perception of Hospital Services during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Banda Aceh

Rizki Tri Haryono, Ryan Mulfianda and Nanda Desreza

Universitas Abulyatama
Email: tririski4@gmail.com

Abstract: The newly discovered respiratory disease Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) is caused by coronavirus. Banda Aceh has the highest cases of Covid-19 in Aceh recorded per oktober in 2020 there were 2,046 cases, 59 people died, 1,515 people recovered. Since the rise of Covid-19 cases in Aceh, many Acehnese are reluctant to go to the hospital for fear of exposure to covid-19 and people are required to do a swab or rapid test when treating. Many public complaints that medics during the pandemic were less responsive in providing services to the community. The purpose of the study was to find out how people perceive hospital services during the Covid-19 pandemic in Banda Aceh. This type of research is quantitative with the design of cross sectional study survey approach. The research population was banda aceh with a sample of 1066 respondents. The data collection tool uses likertscale questionnaires and guttmanscales. The results of the study of public perception variables showed negative public perception by 59.7% and hospital service variables showed poor hospital services by 58.3%. It is expected to the public to continue to use hospital services, not easily believe in information that is not necessarily the truth, it is expected to the hospital further improve the quality of its services.

Keywords: Perception, Hospital Services, Quality, Community, Covid-19

Application of Diet to Nutritional Status of Toddlers in Meunasah Papeun Village, Krueng Barona Jaya District, Aceh Besar District

Alda Namira, Ryan Mulfianda and Nanda Desreza

Universitas Abulyatama
Email: namiraalda919@gmail.com

Abstract: Malnutrition status in toddlers is caused by the application of poor diet, namely incomplete food types, the amount of food is not in accordance with the nutritional adequacy figures, as well as the imbalance of food frequency. The purpose of the study was to determine the application of diet to the nutritional status of toddlers in Meunasah Papeun Village, Krueng Barona Jaya District, Aceh Besar Regency. The research design uses Cross sectional by using a total sampling sample of 75 respondents. This study was conducted on February 18-April 20, 2021. The results of the study were found that there is a relationship of diet ($P = 0.000$), type of food ($P = 0.000$), number of food ($P = 0.010$), and frequency of eating ($P = 0.000$), with nutritional status of toddlers in Meunasah Papeun Village Krueng Barona Jaya District, Aceh Besar Regency. It is expected for puskesmas to provide counseling to mothers who have toddlers in order to implement a balanced food menu for the toddler.

Keywords: Nutritional Status, Diet, Type of Food, Amount of Food, Food Frequency

The Adherence On The Use Of Oral Antidiabetic Medication

Rizki Andriani¹ Junita²

¹STIKes Medika Seramoe Barat Meulaboh, Aceh Barat

²UPT Puskesmas Pasi Mali Woyla Barat, Aceh Barat

Email : rizkiandriani.qg@gmail.com

Abstract: The prevalence of diabetes is currently increasing more rapidly and is a major cause for several other diseases. Patients adherence on the use of oral antidiabetic medication as one of the successes in diabetes therapy should become a specific concern. This study aimed to describe the factor associated with adherence on the use of oral antidiabetic medication. This study used a cross sectional design and was conducted from April to May 2021. Respondents were 109 patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 in Pasi Mali Health Center Work Area, West Aceh Regency which covered 24 villages. They were met by means of stratified random sampling. The questionnaire used for measuring the adherence was the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale 8 Items (MMAS-8). The result indicated that 78% respondents did not comply on the use of oral antidiabetic medication. The factors that were significantly related to medication adherence in this study were occupation ($p=0.000$; RR 5.3; CI 2.39-11.63), duration of suffering from diabetes mellitus ($p=0.041$; RR 0.79; CI 0.63-0.98), the number of drugs taken in a day ($p=0.006$; RR 1.37; CI 1.09-1.72) and herbal medicines taken ($p=0.001$; RR 1.47; CI 1.17-1.86). Regular meetings are needed once a month for cadres, diabetic patients, and their families as a means of education to increase adherence on the use of oral antidiabetic medication. The right type of educational facility to improve adherence on the use of oral antidiabetic medication to be investigated further.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, adherence, medication

Health Outcome Gained Among Children with Disability Attending Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) program in east-coast region of Peninsular Malaysia

Haliza Hasan¹ and Syed Mohamed Aljunid^{2,3}

¹Department of Special Care Nursing, Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Jalan Sultan Ahmad Shah, Bandar Indera Mahkota, 25200, Kuantan, Pahang Darul Makmur, MALAYSIA.

²International Centre for Casemix and Clinical Coding, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), MALAYSIA.

³Department of Health Policy and Management, Faculty of Public Health, Kuwait University, KUWAIT

Email : hhaliza@iium.edu.my

Abstract: Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) is one of the strategies in meeting the needs of people with disabilities in the community setting initiated by World Health Organization. In Malaysia, CBR was developed since 1984 and offered two approaches which were centre-based care and home-based care that benefited to children with disabilities in rural and urban societies. However, after few decades of implementation, little is known about the health outcome improvement from the program implemented. This study was conducted to compare the improvement on health outcome gained in six months period by children with disabilities from centre-based and home-based care participated in CBR program. The total of 297 children with disabilities from Pahang, Kelantan and Terengganu recruited which 160 from centre-based care and 137 from home-based care. The health outcome gained was measured using Barthel Index (BI) in term of changes in ability performing Activity of Daily Living (ADL) consisted of ten items. The results showed that all items assessed were significantly improved for pre-score and post-score with p-value of 0.05 and there were significant association between the pre-score of BI and type of CBR program and post-score of Barthel Index assessment and the type of CBR program, with $\chi^2 = 31.108$, $df = 4$, $p \leq 0.001$ and $\chi^2 = 34.630$, $df = 4$, $p \leq 0.001$, respectively. The findings of this study indicated that the type of CBR program received was associated with achievement in their Barthel Index scores. This study provide evidence that better improvement on health outcome among children with disabilities participated in centre-based care program as compared to home-based care program. Thus, new rehabilitation approach for home-based care should be developed as a comprehensive rehabilitation strategy.

Keywords: Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR), Children with Disabilities, Health Outcome, Barthel Index

CORRELATION BETWEEN FOOD VARIATION AND APPETITE OF PRESCHOOLERS IN STUNTING PREVENTION IN BAYEUN RANTAU SELAMAT

Nita Ayu Lestari¹, Afrida Ristia², Hamidah Hanim³

¹Student of Health Faculty University Sains Cut Nyak Dhien

^{2,3} Lecturers of Health Faculty University Sains Cut Nyak Dhien

Email : ayu290117@gmail.com

Abstract: Preschool age is a phase that requires good nutritional status to support growth and development. The problem of difficulty eating begins at preschool age, the cause of decreased appetite or difficulty eating is physical factors, namely children suffering from a disease and psychological factors, namely children who were bored with the food they eat. One of the things that can be done to overcome the problem of appetite in children is to arrange a variety of food menus. This study purposed to determine correlation between food variations and appetite of preschoolers in stunting preventing in Bayeun, Rantau Selamat. This study uses an analytic survey with a cross sectional study design. This research was conducted in Bayeun Rantau Selamat, from 17 June to 19 July 2021. The research sample involved was 49 mothers/KK who had preschoolers (3-6 years old) using consecutive sampling technique. Data analysis was univariate and bivariate using chi square test. The results of the study found that the majority of respondents gave less variety of food, as many as 28 (57.1%) respondents and the majority of respondents stated that their children had a low appetite, as many as 30 (61.2%) preschool children. The results of the chi-square test found p value (0.000) < (0.05). The conclusion in this study that there was a relationship between food variation and appetite of preschoolers in stunting preventing in Bayeun, Rantau Selamat. It is recommended to parents, especially those with preschool children, to provide a variety of food to their children, both in terms of staple foods, animal and vegetable side dishes, vegetables and fruits to increase children's appetite so that children's nutrition is fulfilled and avoids stunting problems.

Keywords: Appetite, Food Variation, Preschoolers, Stunting.

WHAT DO STREET CHILDREN NEED IN THE SHELTER HOME : A NARRATIVE REVIEW

Lisa Fitriani 1, Sanisah Saidi 2 and Suryani Sulistiana Susanti³

¹Student Ph.D. Nursing. Kulliyah of Nursing, International
Islamic University of Malaysia, Malaysia

²Medical-Surgical Nursing Department, Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic
University of Malaysia, Malaysia

³Family & Community Health Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing Universitas
Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh 23111.Indonesia

Email : lisa87unsyiah@gmail.com

Abstract: Issues with street children particularly in developing countries seem to be alarming. Many countries reported increasing numbers of children on the street for various reasons. In response to this situation, the government and NGOs have put a lot of effort to support this population. However, it is arguable to be sufficient and effective to improve the children's situation as high numbers of them chose to return to the street. Therefore, it raises questions on the experience of these street children when they are being placed in the shelter home and whether the support given at the shelter home is appropriate in nurturing them to have a better life ahead. In understanding this problem, a literature review has been conducted to explore the experience of street children. The study focuses on street children's welfare, type support in various countries. Furthermore, this review also seeks to explain the impact of the support in a shelter home in the improvement of these children in all aspects of their lives. A comprehensive search of relevant databases from 2010 to August 2021 was undertaken. Included studies had inclusion and exclusion criteria. The search of relevant databases yielded 313 hits. Following the application of, 18 papers were deemed suitable for the review. The PRISMA checklist was utilized in the process.

Keywords: Street children, shelter home, Support, narrative reviews

FAILURE OF BLOOD SUGAR CONTROL IN DIABETES MELLITUS

**Nelly Marissa^{1*}, Nur Ramadhan¹, Veni Wilya¹, Abidah Nur¹, Yulidar¹,
Tisha Lazuana¹**

¹Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Aceh
Email : nellymarissa@gmail.com

Abstract: The key to successful treatment of DM is medication adherence to control blood glucose levels. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the failure of blood glucose control in DM patients. The sample in this study were 207 DM patients. The data was collected by interviewing respondents using a structured questionnaire on patients taking DM treatment at health facilities, regarding the regularity of taking medication and the types of medication consumed. Then, height and weight were measured to obtain body mass index (BMI), waist circumference and blood pressure. Examination of blood sugar levels, triglycerides, and HDL was carried out by the colorimetric enzymatic method. There are 181 respondents who received DM treatment from health facilities, 87.3% of them had fasting blood glucose levels ≥ 126 mg/dl. In patients who regularly take medication, only 14.1% have controlled blood glucose levels. A total of 145 DM patients regularly check their blood sugar levels, but only 18 people can control their blood glucose levels. Majority of respondents took oral antihyperglycemic drugs, there were 119 people. Both patients taking oral antihyperglycemic drugs, injectable, or combined oral and injectable antihyperglycemic drugs, all had uncontrolled fasting blood sugar levels. Based on the Body Mass Index (BMI), 88.3% of the 94 respondents who had an obese BMI had uncontrolled blood glucose. Based on waist circumference, 85% of the 156 respondents had central obesity, 87% of respondents with central obesity had blood glucose levels ≥ 126 mg/dl. Most DM patients are also followed by hypertension where the majority of them also have poor blood glucose control. However, in contrast to the results of the examination of HDL levels, where many DM patients had normal HDL levels. Most people with diabetes have high triglyceride levels. However, based on statistical tests, there is no single factor that affects the failure of controlling blood sugar levels. Most DM patients have not been able to control their blood sugar levels. It also occurs in patients who regularly take medication and check their blood sugar levels regularly.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, Controlling blood sugar levels, Blood sugar glucose

FAMILY HISTORY OF ILLNESS AS A RISK FACTOR FOR DIABETES MELLITUS

Nur Ramadhan¹, Zain Hadifah, Salmiaty, Sari Hanum, Nelly Marissa, Eka fitria, Tisha Lazuana

¹Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Aceh
Email: nur.ramadhan89@gmail.com

Abstract: In recent decades, it has been established that diabetes can be passed down in families, and people with family history of diabetes are at a higher risk of developing diabetes. This study aims to analyze the risk of family history of disease with the incidence of Diabetes Mellitus (DM). The research design is a cross-sectional study. The study was conducted for 8 months. The research sites are 11 public health centers in Banda Aceh. The category of DM patients was obtained from the examination of fasting blood sugar levels ≥ 126 mg/dl and non-DM patients with ≤ 125 mg/dl. Data on family history who had been diagnosed with DM and characteristics of respondents were obtained from interviews. Based on the results of data analysis, 53.6% of DM patients had a family history of DM with most of the characteristics being female and married, 41.3% having graduated from high school. There is a relationship between a family history of having been diagnosed with DM with the incidence of DM (p value of 0.000). As much as 30.1% had a history of DM from the mother and 11.2% had a history of DM from the father and mother. People who have a family history of DM are 2.25 times more likely to develop DM. There is a significant relationship between family history of DM and the incidence of DM. To reduce the risk of developing DM in the group with a family history of diabetes, it is important to maintain a normal body composition and adopt good health behaviors to reduce the burden of disease and improve community health.

Keywords: Family history, DM patient, fasting blood sugar

FACTORS RELATED TO TREATMENT DEFAULT AMONG MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT: A SCOPING REVIEW

Desy Indra Yani¹, Rafdi Herlanda Pratama¹, Sandra Pebrianti¹

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Email : desy.indra.yani@unpad.ac.id

Abstract: Multi Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB) is an infectious and dangerous disease resistant to anti-tuberculosis drugs (OAT). Unfortunately, there is still an increase in cases and the incidence of dropouts in treating MDR-TB patients. Therefore, the objective of this study was to explore the factors that contributed to MDR TB treatment default. This scoping review searched articles with keywords: factors AND default treatment OR lost to follow-up AND tuberculosis OR TB AND multidrug-resistant OR Multi-Drug Resistant OR MDR in Sciencedirect, PUBMED, EBSCO, and Garuda portal from 2011-2021. In addition, we included correlation, case-control, cohort, and regression studies in English and Bahasa. Only eight studies met the inclusion criteria of the 3024 articles found. In addition, there were seven studies of cohort and a report of case-control. The factors related to treatment default of MDR-TB were: 1) Demography (age, gender, economic problems, work demand, and education); 2) Behaviors (alcohol, cigarette, and illegal drugs consumptions); 3) Health system (health services, laboratory test, and environment; and 4) Treatment factors (treatment history and OAT side effects). These factors should be taken into consideration during MDR-TB treatment and care to prevent losing to follow-up.

Keywords: Multi-Drug Resistance, Dropouts, TB Loss to Follow-Up, Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis Multi Drug-Resistant

FAMILY SUPPORT ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN THE ELDERLY WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

Sri Ayu Rizki¹, Nurul Hadi², Khairani², Nurhasanah²

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh Indonesia

²Department of Geriatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala Indonesia

Email : nurul.hadi@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The elderly are vulnerable to experience health problems that can endanger various diseases, one of which is diabetes mellitus. The elderly with a history of diabetes mellitus must control their nutritional status and need family support. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family support and nutritional status in the elderly with diabetes mellitus in the working area of Baiturrahman Public Health Center Banda Aceh. This type of research is descriptive correlative with the research design used is a cross-sectional study approach. The sample in this study was 300 elderly with diabetes mellitus who lived with their families in the work area of the Baiturrahman Public Health Center Banda Aceh. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling. The data collection was done by guided interviews. This study used a Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) questionnaire to measure nutritional status and a Family Support Scale (FSS) questionnaire to measure family support. The results obtained related to nutritional status is in a good category as many as 177 (59%) respondents and the family support category, it was found in the high family support category as many as 147 (49%) respondents and the results of the Chi-Square statistical test showed a relationship between family support and social status. Nutrition (p-value = 0.000) in the elderly with diabetes mellitus in the working area of Baiturrahman Public Health Center Banda Aceh. It recommended that the public health center or other health workers will be able to hold counseling or seminars related to the management of nutritional status and family support for the elderly with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, Family, Support, Elderly, Nutritional status.

ABSTRACTS
**COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING &
PUBLIC HEALTH**

Adolescents' First-time Experiences of Smoking in Junior High School: A Qualitative Study

Wiwin Haryati¹, Junaiti Sahar², Ety Rekawati³, Besral⁴

¹Doctoral Nursing Student, Academy of Nursing Kesdam Iskandar Muda, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

⁴ Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Email : wiwinharyaty@gmail.com

Abstract: Adolescent smoking trial has a negative impact on adolescent health. This study aims to find out how adolescents' first time experience of smoking. This study used a qualitative approach at junior high school from January - February 2020. A quota sampling technique was used. A total of 16 students were selected as participants. The data was collected through interview, documentation, and field observation. The data was analyzed with a qualitative research analysis approach through the INVIVO 12 Plus Program. This study identified three themes related to the first-time adolescents smoking experience: smoking urge, adolescent perceptions of smoking behavior and information about the dangers of smoking. This study found that there were seven adolescents smoking for the first-time in elementary school, and five adolescents tried smoking in junior high school. The conclusion of this study is adolescents' first-time experience of smoking begin at an early age in elementary school.

Keywords: adolescent, first-time experience, smoking, qualitative study

Effort to Control Adolescent Smoking Behavior in Junior High School: A Qualitative Study

Wiwin Haryati¹, Junaiti Sahar², Ety Rekawati³, Besral⁴

¹Doctoral Nursing Student, Academy of Nursing Kesdam Iskandar Muda, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

³Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

Email : haryatiw873@gmail.com

Abstract: Adolescents' smoking behavior still in the trial and error stage has not settled like adults. Adolescents need the support of parents, friends and their teachers at school in controlling smoking behavior. This study was conducted to find out what efforts were made by adolescents in controlling smoking behavior. This study used a qualitative approach at junior high school from January - February 2020. A quota sampling technique was used. A total of 16 students were selected as participants. The data was collected through interview, documentation, and field observation. The data was analyzed with a qualitative research analysis approach through the INVIVO 12 Plus Program. This study identified two themes related to efforts to control adolescents smoking behavior: barriers to quitting smoking and smoking control strategies. This study found that efforts to control adolescents smoking behavior is avoid friends who smoke, dare to say no to friends' invitations, do hobbies such as sports, and remember the goals to be achieved. The conclusion of this study is many efforts have been made by adolescents in controlling smoking behavior, such as: do their hobby and dare to say no to friends' invitations.

Keywords: adolescent, effort to control, smoking behavior, qualitative study

The Experience of Women Living With Breast Cancer: Qualitative Study

Aini Ahmad, Chen Ai Ling and Nordianna Seman

KPJ Healthcare University College
Email : ainiadelia@gmail.com

Abstract: Breast cancer is the most common and leading cause of cancer mortality among Malaysian women. The objective of study is to explore the lived experience of women living with breast cancer. A qualitative study on 8 women diagnosed with breast cancer from Radiotherapy and Oncology Daycare in Public Hospital were recruited. An in-depth individual interview was conducted. Data were analyzed using Colaizzi (1978). Similarities and divergence in women's experience were identified through thematic analysis of interview transcripts. The experiences of being diagnosed with breast cancer, three themes identified are different grief feeling, fatalism and non-disclosure emerged. The experiences of treatment, four themes found, chemotherapy is painful, changes in functioning and activity, various side effects of chemotherapy and emergence of complication. The experiences of coping with breast cancer, four themes were identified that is on work issues, financial issues, support system, and concerns for the future. For the experiences of transition with breast cancer, the themes emerged are effect of illness, changes in dietary habit, financial burden and role as a mother. The diagnosis of breast cancer has proved, they experienced denial, guilt and hope, down, depressed and others. Support from significant others found to be woman's pillar of strength. This study has contributed to understanding of psychosocial impact. It is crucial for the nurses to help and support the women who are confronting the changes as the consequence of the illness.

Keywords: Women, breast cancer, experience

THE PREPAREDNESS AND LEARNING NEEDS OF NURSES IN PREVENTING COVID-19 RISKS AT THE HEALTH COMMUNITY CENTERS IN ACEH BESAR

Amalia Ulfa¹ ; Rachmalia² ; Dara Ardhia³

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh

Nursing Science Student Faculty of Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh

²Bagian Keilmuan Keperawatan Komunitas Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh

Community Nursing Science Section Faculty of Nursing Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh

³Bagian Keilmuan Keperawatan Komunitas Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh Community Nursing Science Section Faculty of Nursing Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh

Email : rachmalia@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: COVID-19 has spread to 223 countries around the world since December 2019. Nurses as part of healthcare workforce take part in arranging preparedness activities and response process of COVID-19. The activities start from the first level of healthcare services, which is the community health centres. Nurses stationed here have participated in training activities or disaster simulation activities. This study aims to examine the preparedness and learning needs of nurses in preventing the risk of COVID-19 in community health centres of Aceh Besar. The methodology used is descriptive quantitative design with cross sectional study approach. There were 38 nurses taken as sample at two community health centres in Aceh Besar. The samples were selected using total sampling technique. Two standard questionnaires, they are DPET and EPIQ, were distributed to collect data. The results shows that 22 nurses (57.9%) had high level of knowledge towards preparedness, 19 nurses (50.0%) had knowledge of skills, and 20 nurses (52.6%) had knowledge of PDM. The face to face method has been chosen by 38 nurses (100%) as the most preferred training format. The results suggest that in order to the improve the preparedness of nurses for good quality of work in preventing transmission the head of the health community centres must be involved.

Keyword : Preparedness of COVID-19, Learning needs , Nurses

THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LANGSA

Dedi Irawan

Diploma III Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Health,
Universitas Sains Cut Nyak Dhien
Email: irawan1984aceh@gmail.com

Abstract: The elderly have high morbidity and mortality rates, making them the most vulnerable population to contract the COVID-19 virus. Elderly living in Langsa requires special treatment for their conditions since the city is classified as the "orange zone" based on the number of COVID-19 cases. Their daily activities, which tend to ignore health protocols, may contribute to such a category. Their increasing spiritual needs seem to contribute to their disobedience. This study aims to explore the spiritual needs of the elderly during the pandemic in Langsa in 2021. This descriptive study employed the total sampling method. Questionnaires were distributed to 2282 elderly males in five sub-regencies in Langsa. There were 1188 respondents (52.12%) in a good category, 871 respondents (38.17%) in a fair category, and 223 respondents (9.70%) in a poor category. Spiritual needs are the elderly's primary need and top priority for getting closer to the Creator. By fulfilling this need, the elderly feel tranquil and peaceful to return to the Creator.

Keyword: Spiritual Needs, Elderly, COVID-19 Pandemic

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING OBESITY

¹Tuti Sahara, M.Kep¹, Dedy Fachrizal, Sp.PD², Nurlela Mufida. M.Kep³

¹ Nursing Program, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Indonesia

² Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Sultan Abdul Aziz Suyah Peureulak

³ Nursing Program, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Indonesia

Email : nursesahara@gmail.com.

Abstract: Obesity is a condition that has an increased risk of morbidity and mortality from chronic diseases, cardiovascular disease, type II diabetes and colorectal disorders. Obesity is someone who has a body mass index > 25 kg/m. Leptin plays an important role in regulating energy homeostasis, neuroendocrine and immune function, and glucose, lipid and bone metabolism. The role of leptin is to maintain energy balance by regulating food intake and the rate of calorie burning. This study is to determine the analysis of the factors that influence the occurrence of obesity in Residents at Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam RSUD Dr. Zainoel Abidin. Using explanatory research. Sampling using purposive sampling technique in order to obtain 63 respondents Resident Department of Internal Medicine Dr. Hospital. Zainoel Abidin/ Faculty of Medicine, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, who does not suffer from DM. The tool used is a questionnaire containing questions: age, height (TB), weight (BB), examination of leptin levels. Data analysis using linear regression test. The data from the multivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between BMI and age, there was a significant relationship between gender and there was a significant relationship between BMI and leptin. The most dominant factor in increasing BMI is leptin levels. Researchers recommend the use of leptin results as an indicator of body weight balance.

Keywords: leptin, age, gender, obesity factors

Smoking Cessation Education Intervention Among Adolescent : A Pre and Post Study

**Hanida Hani Mohd Mokhtar, Mawar Jamilah Abu Hassan Saari, Siti Nur
Illiani Jaafar**

Kulliyah (Faculty) of Nursing , International Islamic University Malaysia , Jalan
Kuantan Campus , 25200 Kuantan Pahang, Malaysia
Email : hanidahani@iium.edu.my

Abstract: Smoking has been internationally recognized as an epidemic contributing to major health problems. The educational interventions at school are effective in increasing knowledge of health related aspects of smoking. This study was assessed the knowledge of smoking cessation among adolescents by created health campaign on smoking cessation program at SMK Keratong, Felda Keratong, Pahang. This was an intervention study to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational program on smoking. This study was in three (3) phases : pre test, educational intervention, post test. At the pre test phase, 113 male and female students were selected in both of the educational intervention and controls group by convenience sampling method. Self - administered questionnaire was used for data collection. The findings represents there was an increase of knowledge about smoking before and after the intervention was done. In parallel, there was a significant differences between the intervention and controls group in terms of knowledge score related to smoking cessation intervention ($p = 0.001$). There was a significant differences between male and female students in both intervention and controls group at post test. This study showed that educational intervention was effective in increasing smoking knowledge among the participants.

Keywords: Smoking cessation, education program, adolescent

Body Mass Index of female students of Madrasah Ibtidayyah (MIN) Negeri Aceh Besar during the Covid-19 Pandemic Academic Year 2021

Syamsulrizal¹, Yeni Marlina², Khairani³

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University¹

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University²

Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University³

Email : syamsulrizal.jantho@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Education is currently a very serious problem during the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic that emerged at the end of 2019. The virus has an impact on community activities, especially in terms of education and the economy. These two sectors support each other so that the achievement of maximum education is strongly supported by the income of parents and others. The purpose of this study was to determine the body mass index of the students of Madrasah Ibtidayyah Negeri Aceh Besar during the covid-19 pandemic. The type of research is descriptive research. The population in this study is the total of 261 MIN 27 Aceh Besar students. Sampling technique with a total sampling of 261 students. Collecting data by measuring weight and height and measuring Body Mass Index. Based on the results of the study showed that of all female students there were 208 (80%) respondents who indicated that they were underweight, 39 (15%) showed BMI in the normal category, 9 (30%) respondents indicated a BMI in the slightly obese category, and 5 (2%) indicated a BMI in the obese category. A total of 208 people in the thin category showed as many as 173 people were declared very thin and 35 people were declared thin, It is hoped that the principal can increase the BMI of students through the improvement of the UKS program in monitoring BMI regularly at least once a month.

Keyword: Body Mass Index, female students, Covid- 19

Dietary Pattern of Older Adults with Diabetes Mellitus in Banda Aceh

Diandra Amalia Putri¹; Sarini Vivi Yanti²; Dara Febriana² and Juanita²

¹Undergraduate Program of Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Corresponding author: juanita@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is one of the metabolic disorders that can occur elderly. A healthy diet has an important role in the management of DM and preventing complications. This study was aimed to describe the dietary pattern of elderly with DM in Banda Aceh. The study design was descriptive study with a population of 7.365 people. The sampling method used a purposive sampling technique with a total sample of 154 respondents. Data were collected using a modified UK Diabetes and Diet Questionnaire (UKDDQ) with a Cronbach Alpha 0.765. Data analysis using item analysis with the results showed that the dietary pattern of elderly with DM was in the healthy category for vegetables (77.9%), sweets and chocolate (92.9%), butter and margarine (88.3%), cheese (76.0%), fast food (51.3%), puding (48.1%), alcohol (100%), regular meal (53.3%), breakfast (50.6%), high fiber cereal (100%), and milk (100%), while fruit (63.6%), cakes and biscuits (66.9%), sweet drinks (83.1%), processed meat (61.0 %), salty snacks (57.1%), fried foods (79.2%), oily fish (55,2%) and high fat/sugar snacks (67.5%) were in the less healthy category, and high-fiber bread (65.6%) was in the unhealthy category. It is recommended for health workers to improve the health promotion regarding to healthy diet for elderly with DM.

Keywords : Diabetes Mellitus, Elderly, Dietary Pattern

Elderly Anxiety Level During Covid-19 Pandemic In Banda Aceh City

Elfinda Nurzahri¹; Nevi Nizami²; Nurul Hadi³; Nurhasanah⁴

¹Undergraduate Program of Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia
Email : nurhasanah_unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). The high mortality rate due to COVID-19 transmission has a high potential for the emergence of feelings of anxiety, especially in the elderly group. The aging process that occurs makes the elderly very vulnerable to contracting COVID-19. This study aimed to determine the level of anxiety of the elderly during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banda Aceh City. The type of research used is a quantitative research using a descriptive study approach with a population of 13.979 elderly. The sampling method used a purposive sampling technique with a total sample of 374 respondents. Data was collected using a Geriatric Anxiety Scale (GAS) questionnaire with a Cronbach Alpha (α) = 0.93. Data analysis using univariate analysis with the results obtained is the level of anxiety experienced by the elderly during the COVID-19 pandemic is in the category of no anxiety/ minimal anxiety with a percentage of 78%. It is recommended for health workers to provide health promotion regarding anxiety and information about COVID-19 both in a preventive, curative, and rehabilitative to minimize the anxiety of the elderly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords : Anxiety, Elderly, COVID-19

ABSTRACTS
**COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING &
PUBLIC HEALTH**

Family Resilience during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Banda Aceh

**Intan Ramadhan, Husna Hidayati, Dini Mulyati and Suryane Sulistiana
Susanti**

Faculty of Nursing Syiah Kuala University

Email : husnahidayati@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The Covid-19 has been a global pandemic, and Aceh has been one of the Covid-19 local transmission areas in Indonesia. Several associated health problems might be faced by vulnerable families. Therefore, family resilience is crucial in anticipating family stressors during the pandemic. This study aims to determine the family resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic. The quantitative research was conducted by using a cross-sectional study design. The population of the study was 1339 households and a total of 102 households were obtained by using purposive sampling technique. The data were collected using self-report questionnaire. The result indicated that overall the family resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic was in a good category (98.0%). The study implied that dimensions of family resilience were also in good category of family belief system (97.1%), family organization system (98.0%), and family communication and problem solving (87.3%). The study suggested that hopefully the family resilience will be obtained well by strengthening the role of government in facilitating the local health cadres to promote and socialize about the importance of family resilience during this pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Family resilience

The Effectiveness of Health Education in Improving Occupational Health and Safety Behavior in Scavenger Community During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Maulina¹, Cut Husna², Riski Amalia², Rahmalia Amni³

¹Community Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh, Indonesia, 23111

²Medical-Surgical Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh, Indonesia, 23111

³Emergency Nursing Department Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University Banda Aceh, Indonesia, 23111

Email : maulina@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has infected millions of people worldwide and affect to increasing morbidity and mortality. The COVID-19 also has an impact on the economic, education, and public health sectors, including the scavenger community. Scavengers are a group that is very vulnerable to occupational health and safety problems because they are always in direct contact with waste as a source of various infectious diseases. Occupational health and safety is a priority for the scavenger community through the role of health education from health workers, including nurses. The purpose of the study was to identify the effectiveness of health education in improving occupational health and safety behavior in the scavenger community. This study is a quasi-experimental design with a pre-post test one-group design. The sample was 40 scavengers at the final disposal site of Banda Aceh. The instrument used the Cognitive Health and Safety of Scavengers (12 items) in a dichotomous scale, the questionnaire of Affective Health and Safety of Scavengers (12 items) in 3-point Likert scales, and the Psychomotor Health and Safety of Scavengers (12 items) in a dichotomous scale. Data analysis using paired t-test. The results of the study proved that there were a significant differences in occupational health and safety behavior in the scavengers community in the pre and post-test about occupational health and safety education. Recommended for nurses to offer occupational health and safety education as a priority program in public health center.

Keywords: Scavengers, health, safety, work, behavior, COVID-19

Parental Decision-Making In A Child Marriage Under 18 Years Of Age

Idawati Mkm, Riska Nurrahmah and Yuliana Mkeb

STIKes Medika Nurul Islam

Email : pon_ida@yahoo.co.id

Abstract: Early marriage has negative consequences both for girls and for their environment such as interrupting their education, having greater risk of reproductive health, reducing women's employment opportunities, having domestic violence, having risk of sexually transmitted diseases, give birth prematurely, low birth weight and malnutrition problems. This study aims to find out the reasons of family decision-making behind their daughter's marriage under 18 years old. Retrospective analysis with a case control approach is used as a tool. The sample size of this study may reach up to 80 people. The findings showed a relationship between the child marriage under 18 and awareness (p value = 0.001), religious understanding (p = 0.001), child social contact (0.001), community (0.003), and parental experience (p = 0.024). Parental experience was the most important variable, with Exp. B value at 10,121. There is an urgent need of information and important to provide insight on health to daughters and parents.

Keywords: Child Marriage, Religious, Social Contact, Community, Experience, Insight

Factors That Influence Stunting In Toddlers

Riska Nurrahmah M.K.M, Idawati M.K.M and Ns.Nurlaila Mufida M.Kep

STIKes Medika Nurul Islam
Email : riskanurrahmah23@gmail.com

Abstract: The results of the Riskesdas (2018) show that Aceh has the third highest prevalence of stunting in children under five in Indonesia, which is 37.3% compared to the national average of only 30.8%. Babies with low birth weight (LBW) have a higher risk of becoming stunted. Another factor related to stunting is the intake of exclusive breastfeeding for toddlers, toddlers who do not receive exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months are at high risk of experiencing stunting. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the occurrence of stunting in toddlers in the work area of the Padangtiji Public Health Center, Padangtiji District, Pidie Regency in 2020. This type of research was analytic with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were all toddlers in the work area of the Padangtiji Public Health Center 3,141 toddlers. Sampling using the slovin formula as many as 97 respondents. Data collection was carried out on 10– 31 August 2020 using a questionnaire and data processing with editing, coding, entry, and tabulating steps as well as data analysis using frequency distribution tables, cross tables and narration. The results showed that the effect of low birth weight on the incidence of stunting, obtained a P value of 0.000, the effect of exclusive breastfeeding on the incidence of stunting, obtained a P value of 0.002 and the effect of knowledge on the incidence of stunting, obtained a P value of 0.002. This shows statistically that there is a significant effect between LBW, exclusive breastfeeding, and knowledge on the occurrence of stunting in toddlers. and increase their knowledge about stunting so that children avoid stunting

Keywords: Stunting, Low Birth Weight (LBW), Exclusive Breastfeeding, Knowledge

RAISE THE RED FLAG, FIGHT AND SURVIVE THE WAR – STRUGGLE OF A POSITIVE YUPPIE: A HERMENEUTIC PHENOMENOLOGY

Mark Gil Quilantang De La Rosa, MAN RN

Email : imma_bee_em@hotmail.com

Florentino Cayco Memorial Graduate School of Nursing, Arellano University, Legarda
Manila, Philippines

Abstract: This study attempted to appreciate, discover, and interpret the lived experiences of the Yuppies infected with the HIV who endured their ordeals to achieve a quality life. It aimed to address the following sub- problems: 1. Does having an HIV alter their life perceptions? 2. What are the things that helped the informants achieve a quality life? 3. How do they feel now, being Young Adult diagnosed with HIV?. This Hermeneutic Phenomenological study employed snowball sampling technique. Using Crist and Tanner (2003) Five phases of Hermeneutic Phenomenology, the researcher identified the essential category: Raise the Red Flag, Fight and Survive the War – Struggle of a Positive Yuppie out of seven hundred eighteen (718) meanings that emerged and trimmed down to five (5) emergent patterns: Explosion and the Tacit Victim, The Reinforcements: Brotherhood and Alliance, Reloading Ammunition, The Lined Boundaries, and Ultimate Goal: Survival. The Yuppies who acquired the said virus live a lonely life and face an everyday challenge not only due to their jeopardized health in general, but as well as trusting relationships, realizing professional growth potential, and searching for a potential life partner. Their adamant determination and unparalleled assumptions bring forth an enormous strength to continue their everyday struggles.

Keywords: Young Urban Professionals (Yuppies), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

FACTORS AFFECTING TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT COMPLIANCE: SYSTEMIC REVIEW

Kartika¹ , Ismuntania²

1Program Studi Keperawatan, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Sigli, Indonesia

2Program Studi Keperawatan, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Sigli, Indonesia

Email : drkartikamkes@gmail.com

Abstract : The biggest problem in transmitting infectious infectious diseases to date is non-adherence to treatment, which makes patients resistant to drugs and threatens other public health with increased morbidity (morbidity) and death (mortality). Objective: to identify the factors that influence the level of patient adherence to tuberculosis treatment. Method: This Systematic Review was compiled based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyzes (PRISMA). The databases used in this study are Scopus, Proquest and Pubmed limited to publications for the last 5 years from 2014 to 2019, full text articles and in English. The keywords used were “tuberculosis” AND “adherence” AND “DOT TB treatment. This systematic review used 10 articles that matched the inclusion criteria. Results: Factors that influence adherence are family support, peer groups, ethnicity, sufficient economy, knowledge, recognition of early signs and symptoms, self-awareness for treatment, motivation, self-efficacy. social security from the government or institutions, health education from health workers. Conclusion: Various factors that affect medication adherence are deemed necessary to be addressed together from all layers of the work system. However, careful preparation is needed, especially self-acceptance and education to receive new knowledge and understanding

Keywords : Tuberculosis; Obedience; Dot Tb Treatment

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE EVENT OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER

Fakhryan Rakhman, Karmila, Kartika

¹Program Studi Keperawatan, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Sigli, Indonesia

¹Program Studi Keperawatan, STIKes Medika Seramoe Barat, Meulaboh, Indonesia

¹Program Studi Keperawatan, STIKes Medika Nurul Islam, Sigli, Indonesia

Email: fakhryanrakhman11@gmail.com

Abstract: Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is still a health problem in Indonesia. Various programs have been implemented by the government to tackle DHF. Community involvement in control is important in efforts to control DHF. The incidence of DHF in Indonesia is still fluctuating, indicating that the handling carried out in the community is still not running optimally. Several studies have shown that community empowerment is able to increase people's knowledge and awareness by using implementation targets. The purpose of this study was to determine the form of community empowerment in the prevention and control of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever. The method used in this research is a literature review study conducted online through several websites or internet sites such as MEDLINE, ScienceDirect, Garuda, and GoogleShoolar. This research was conducted on 10 articles that are suitable for review. The results of this study indicate that there is an increase in public knowledge about the problem of DHF.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, DHF, Control Program

The Effect Of SMS Reminders On Health Screening Uptake: A Randomized Experiment In Indonesia

Maja E Marcus, Anna Reuter, Lisa Manuela Rogge and Sebastian Vollmer

University of Goettingen

Email : lrogge@uni-goettingen.de

Abstract: While the burden of non-communicable diseases is rising in low- and middle-income countries, the uptake of screening for these diseases remains low. We conducted a community-based RCT in Indonesia to assess whether personalized and targeted text messages can increase the demand for existing public screening services for diabetes and hypertension in the at-risk population. Our intervention increased screening uptake by approximately 6.6 percentage points compared to the pure control group. Among those, who received and read the messages, the effect size is 17 percentage points. The intervention appears to work through a reminder rather than a knowledge effect. We conclude that text messages can be a cheap and easily scalable tool to reduce testing gaps in a middle-income country setting.

Keywords: Health, Noncommunicable Diseases, Information, Health Systems, screening Uptake, mHealth, text message reminder

Feasibility And Effectiveness Of School-Based Drug Prevention Program For Adolescents In Aceh, Indonesia

Budi Satria, Teuku Samsul Bahri and Teuku Tahlil

Universitas Syiah Kuala

Email : ttahlil@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The proportion of drug use and its bio-psycho and social effects have been categorized as an emergency condition in Indonesia. Therefore effective measures should be implemented to reduce the high proportion of the drug use and its related consequences. Objectives: The study aims to identify the feasibility and potential effectiveness of school-based drug use prevention programs for school-age children in Aceh, Indonesia. Methods: The Study was conducted using a quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 266 school students (50.4% boys, 49.6% girls) were randomly selected from three junior high schools to participate in the study. Data were collected using a self-report questionnaire, assessing adolescents' knowledge (10 items), attitudes (25 items), intentions (9 items) and behavior (9 items) about drug use as well as their perceptions about the implementation and potential effectiveness of drug use prevention programs for children in schools (4 items). Results: Findings of the study show that more than a half of the surveyed adolescents (56.4%) had never received any drug use prevention education programs; almost a half (47.3%) had low level of knowledge about drugs; the majority had negative attitude towards drug use (65.78), and had no intention to use narcotics (79.1%), addictive (76.9%), and psychotropic substances (76.7%); almost all the adolescents had never used narcotics (90.4%), psychotropic (89.5%), and addictive substances (81.6%) in their lifetime; the majority of the adolescents stated that school-based drug prevention programs were important (78.9%) and would be effective (69.0%). Conclusion and recommendations: School-based drug prevention programs would be feasible and have the potential to provide benefits for children in Aceh. Relevant stakeholders should consider to use school-based approach as one of intervention strategies for drug use prevention program for children in Aceh, Indonesia.

Keywords: Feasibility study, drug use, adolescents, school-based program, Indonesia

ABSTRACTS MEDICAL & SURGICAL NURSING

A comprehensive model for predicting Insomnia In Indonesian Older Adult

Nurul Hadi¹, Dara Febriana¹, Nurhasanah¹, Ibrahim¹

¹Departement of Gerontological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala
Email: dara.febriana@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The incidence of insomnia increases with age, therefore the older adults are at risk of experiencing it. Insomnia can be caused by physical, psychological and social factors such as health status, depression, gender and age, but complaints of insomnia are often ignored and not reported by older adult. This study objective was to understand the phenomenon of insomnia in Indonesian older adults. A comprehensive model of Insomnia was examined to identify significant predictors such as lifestyle behaviour, depression, gender and age with the intention of providing a basis for individual interventions to reduce levels of Insomnia experienced by Indonesian older adult. A cross-sectional correlational design was used, a sample of 100 older adult living in community. The data were collected using questioner, and data was analysed using descriptive statistics multiple regression. The older adult in Indonesia experience mild insomnia, where the older adult who have a history of chronic disease and depression are more likely to show symptoms of insomnia. Diseases experienced by the older adult cause a decrease in all body organ functions. Older adult psychology such as loneliness, memories of death, fear of loss, and changes in desires will cause depression. These factors increase the incidence of insomnia in the older adult in Indonesia. Identifying a comprehensive model of Insomnia In Indonesian older adult is important to develop effective strategies to reduce the problem. Suggestions to reduce the level of insomnia in Indonesian older adult include enhancing support from family or closest relatives, other things that can be done by changing lifestyle habits and consulting about chronic diseases experienced by medical experts. In future research we recommend to recruiting older adult in other district areas using random selection in order and the addition of other factors such as lifestyle, coffee drinking habits to increase the generalizability of the findings.

Keywords: older adult, Insomnia, Indonesian older adults, depression.

Development of Educational Interventions For The Management Of Hypertension: A systematic review

Andala Sri^{a,b}, Hizir^{c*}, Kartini Hasballah^d, Marthoenis^e

^a Graduate School of Mathematics and Applied Sciences, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh 23111

^b STIKes Muhammadiyah Lhokseumawe 24300

^c Department of Statistics, Faculty of Math and Sciences, University of Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh 233111

^d Departmen Of Farmakologi, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh 23111

^e Departemen Of Psychiatry and Mental Health Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh 23111, Indonesia

Email : Hizir@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are a significant problem in today's global community. It contributes to the highest cause of death globally and causing 36 million deaths (71%). The diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diabetes have been known scientifically, but the management of these diseases, such as awareness and control, has not been fully achieved. The facts indicate that the existing problem is in health resources in the form of treatment modalities and the patient's compliance and awareness of his disease. This research aims to develop an educational intervention model for managing non-communicable diseases in individuals with hypertension to improve management to reduce the burden of the disease. This research is quantitative research with two main lines: 1) development of an educational intervention tool for managing hypertension in the form of a pocketbook; and 2) testing the effectiveness of educational interventions. Testing the effectiveness of educational interventions for managing non-communicable diseases is carried out pragmatically based on the medical research council's framework for developing and evaluating randomized controlled trials (RCTs). The population of this study was patients with comorbid hypertension in Lhokseumawe City, with a total sample of 190 respondents. Descriptive data analysis used the frequency distribution method, while inferential analysis used paired t-test or Wilcoxon test and linear or logistic regression test.

Keywords: Education, Hypertention, Systematical Review

Prevalence Of Low Back Pain, Back Pain Beliefs and Quality of Life Among Undergraduate Students in IIUM Kuantan

Nurul Asyiqin binti Asram, Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan, Nik Noor Kaussar Nik Mohd Hatta, Thandar Soe Sumaiyah Jamaludin, Zulkhairul Naim Sidek Ahmad

Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia Universiti Malaysia Sabah

*Corresponding email: nurulasyiqinasram1@gmail.com

Abstract: Studies reported a high prevalence of low back pain among healthcare-related staff. However, the association between undergraduate students, who are potentially exposed to the same occupational risks has never been demonstrated. Thus, a cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the prevalence of low back pain, back pain beliefs and quality of life among the undergraduate students in International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan, Pahang. Undergraduate students who studying in academic session 2020/2021 and literate in English were recruited to participate in this study using the convenience sampling method. A standardized Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire was used to assess low back pain status among the respondents. Back pain beliefs and quality of life were assessed by using the Back Beliefs Questionnaire (BBQ) and 12-items Short Form Health Survey (SF-12) respectively. A total of 618 undergraduate students participated in this study with 78.3% reported having low back pain in their entire lifetime, and 33.2% for the past 7 days. Female was found to have higher reported low back pain as compared to male ($\chi^2=10.899$, $df=1$, $p=0.001$). The majority of students had negative back pain beliefs especially in those who experienced low back pain ($\chi^2= 8.062$, $df= 1$, $p= 0.005$). Meanwhile, pharmacy students reported with highest negative back pain beliefs with a significant p-value ($p=0.003$). However, the reported low back pain does not impact their mental ($p=0.747$), physical ($p=0.156$), and quality of life ($p=0.051$). This study has shown a high prevalence among undergraduate students taking Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry and Pharmacy. The Pharmacy students had higher negative back pain beliefs as compared to others. The low back pain does not affect their mental, physical and quality of life.

Keywords: low back pain, back pain beliefs, quality of life, undergraduate students

THE PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF LOWER BACK PAIN AMONG ADULTS IN KUANTAN

Nik Noor Kaussar Binti Nik Mohd Hatta ¹, Muhammad Azeeq Azmi² & Muhammad Kamil Che Hasan³

^{1,2,3} Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia Kuantan, 25200
Pahang, Malaysia.
Email : mkamil@iiium.edu.my

Abstract: Introduction and Background: Lower back pain (LBP) has become a major concern in health care as it contributes to a considerable percentage for the cause of pain. LBP is the second most common reason for visits to healthcare settings after headache. It showed that LBP is not a rare problem that targets a specific population, rather it has become a general health issue that can happen to anyone in the population. This study has evaluated the LBP status among adults in Kuantan. 150 respondents who met the criteria among adults participated in this study. Convenience sampling method was used to achieve the criteria of the participants. The questionnaires of DASS and Oswestry Low back Disability Scale was distributed online to answer the objectives of this study. This cross-sectional study revealed the majority of respondents (66.7% (n=100) had experienced LBP. There was a significant correlation between sleeping and LBP status ($p=0.010$) among adults. LBP is common among adults and increased intensity of LBP will cause sleep deprivation for this population. As the prevalence of lower back pain among adults in Kuantan is high, preventive measures must be taken to reduce the prevalence of LBP in the future. As sleeping is significantly associated with lower back pain, a good sleeping practice is important to attain quality sleep. This will help to improve the general health of the population as a whole.

Keywords: Lower back pain, adults, prevalence, associated factors

A STUDY ON LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND SELF EFFICACY TOWARDS THE BONE HEALTH AMONG OLDER PEOPLE IN KUANTAN

**Nik Noor Kaussar Binti Nik Mohd Hatta¹, Wan Nur Izzati Bt Wan Mohd
Jafri²**

^{1,2} Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia Kuantan,
25200 Pahang, Malaysia
Email : kaussar@iium.edu.my

Abstract: Osteoporosis is a silent disease with increasing prevalence due to the global ageing population. Decreased bone strength and bone quality is the hallmark of osteoporosis which leads to an increased risk of fragility fractures in elderly. The rising morbidity and mortality from bone disease cause major human, family and society healthcare burdens. Adequate knowledge and positive attitude towards the disease and osteoprotective activities may prevent osteoporosis, but comprehensive studies to verify this hypothesis are limited in Malaysia. To determine the level of knowledge and self -efficacy towards bone health among older people and the associated factors in maintaining bone health. A cross-sectional survey was conducted in older people living in Kuantan, Pahang. Convenience sampling was applied to recruit the respondents of the study. The interviewer- based was employed by using OPAAT and Self-efficacy Questionnaire for the purpose of data collection. The final sample size was 207 respondents with the response rate being 99%. The level of knowledge is adequate (57.5%) and poor self -efficacy (66.2%) reported among older people in Kuantan. A significant association was found between age ($p = 0.036$), gender ($p = 0.043$), level of education ($p = 0.042$) and self-efficacy. Osteoporosis was common in community older people living in Kuantan. There is adequate knowledge and poor self -efficacy in maintaining bone health among the older people in Kuantan. Being a man, widow, having low education level were associated with poor self-efficacy towards bone health which needs further attention from the healthcare provider. The awareness that osteoporosis is preventable may be used as a strategy to stimulate the older people to accept and comply with the health education messages regarding prevention of osteoporosis.

Keyword: Osteoporosis, Malaysia, older, knowledge, self-efficacy

KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION PRACTICE AMONG SASMEC@IIUM STAFF NURSES: FOLLOW UP 6 MONTHS STUDY

**¹Siti Noorkhairina Sowtali, ²Aini Shazwani Baharudin, ³Fadhlin Farhanah
Mohamed Faizal**

¹Ph.D (Clinical Nursing), Asst. Prof. Dr., Kulliyah of Nursing (KON), Department of Professional Nursing Studies, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Bandar Indera Mahkota Campus, 25200, Kuantan, Malaysia.

²Bc. Sc. (Nursing), Undergraduate student, Kulliyah of Nursing (KON), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Bandar Indera Mahkota Campus, 25200, Kuantan, Malaysia.

³Bc. Sc. (Nursing), Undergraduate student, Kulliyah of Nursing (KON), Personal Care Aid Nurse, National Heart Institute, 145 Jalan Tun Abdul Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Email : sitinoorkhairina@iium.edu.my

Abstract: Breast cancer is a progressive disease, thus early screening need to be done to ensure a good disease prognosis, where nurses play an important role as public's health educator. Thus, there is a need for follow up studies on breast cancer and breast self- examination (BSE) to ensure that nurses' knowledge on this matter is always updated. The objectives are to determine the level of knowledge, awareness, and practice on breast cancer and BSE among staff nurses in SASMEC@IIUM in Kuantan, Pahang and to determine the association between socio-demographic factors towards knowledge, awareness, and practice on breast cancer and BSE among staff nurses in SASMEC@IIUM in Kuantan, Pahang. This is a cross-sectional study conducted on 30 nurses in SASMEC@IIUM by using convenience sampling. A self-administered questionnaire is used to determine the level of knowledge, awareness and practice among staff nurses in this follow up study. The data is analysed through SPSS version 23.0 using the tests of descriptive statistic, Independent T-Test, One Way ANOVA and Pearson's correlation test. Among 30 nurses involved, 86.7% are female, 96.7% are Malay, 66.7% are married, 26.7% with family history of cancer, while 13.3% with family history of breast cancer. Majority of them have moderate level of knowledge on risk factors and sign and symptoms of breast cancer, awareness on breast cancer and

practice of BSE. There is an association found between nurses' education level and knowledge of sign and symptoms of breast cancer ($p=0.05$), where nurses with degree has higher level of knowledge. As a conclusion, the level of knowledge, awareness and practice of breast cancer and BSE among nurses are still at a moderate level. Thus, an intervention needed to be done to overcome this matter.

Keywords: Breast self-examination, knowledge, awareness, practice, nurses

INFORMATION NEEDS AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD) OF A PUBLIC HOSPITAL

Roslina Mat Nawi,¹ Aini Ahmad², Azimah Mohd Masri³

¹Postgraduate student of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

²Senior Lecturer, School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

³Lecturer, School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare, University College, Malaysia

Email : roslinamatnawi78@gmail.com

Abstract: Information about kidney disease, progression and treatment are most important for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients and family members. The correct and appropriate information will give better treatment outcomes and enhance quality of treatment and life as well. The study is aimed to explore the informational needs among CKD patients in one of public hospital in Malaysia. Quantitative descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on CKD patients who are under Nephrology follow-up. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. All 256 participants completed the questionnaires. The respondents are equal of male and female and majority of the respondent aged between 46-65 years old (50%). For knowledge assessment questions, none of the respondent successfully have full score of 7/7, 94.9% chose about effect of the disease, information about the practical issue of starting treatment 92.6%, information about complication or side effect from treatment option 94.9%, information about food control, medication and how blood results can improve their health 95.4%. About 9.4% respondents prefer to get information about kidney disease from medical officer and renal nurse, (3.9%) prefer to get the information from other renal patients. Majority of patients with CKD need more information and education regarding kidney disease. Due to limited sample size, another study with larger sample size is need to be done as to evaluate the level of information needs among CKD patients which is a concern in healthcare.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, knowledge level, information needs.

Development Of Group Based Intervention For Community Dwelling Older Adults With Chronic Illnesses

Dara Febriana, Juanita Juanita and Farah Diba

Universitas syiah kuala
Email : farah.diba@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The elderly experience changes in all body systems as part of the aging process, which has the potential to hinder the elderly in carrying out daily activities. These changes can cause social and economic problems in the elderly so that comprehensive health care and social services are needed for the elderly. The existing health services at the Darussalam Health Center do not cover the needs of the majority of the elderly population, especially in dealing with chronic diseases. The current pandemic situation can have an impact on the health of the elderly in Lam Klat village, this is because the elderly have difficulty in accessing health services, besides that this is also due to the distance to the Puskesmas or Primary Health Center. One way to improve the health of the elderly is through the establishment of an elderly activities center in the village. The Elderly Activities Center carries out activities that can improve the health of the elderly, including the elderly support team, brain enhancement programs activities and disaster preparedness for the elderly. The expected result is an increase in the ability of the elderly to manage their health problems, maintain and improve the cognitive function of the elderly, as well as the readiness of the elderly in dealing with disasters. The involvement of the Puskesmas and the involvement of cadres can ensure the smooth running of the program and the sustainability of the elderly activities center program.

Keywords: Elderly, Group Based Intervention, Chronic Diseases

Indonesian Older Adults Health Related Quality of Life and Its Contributing Factors

Jufrizal^c, Dara Febriana^d Juanita^a, and Nurhasanah^b

^{a-d}Department of Gerontological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia

Corresponding author: dara.febriana@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Older adults find it difficult to carry out their daily activities due to changes in all body systems. Such changes affect their quality of life, a measure that reflects one's health and well-being status. The purpose of this study was to identify the quality of life of Indonesian older adults living in community. Methods: The study used the descriptive study with cross sectional approach. The sample of this study was the older adults who lived in the community. The sample was taken by using purposive sampling obtaining 667 respondents. The research instruments for data collection were a demographic form and the Indonesian version of SF-36. The data were then analyzed using descriptive statistics as well as distribution frequency and percentage. The factors influencing quality of life were explored in a multivariate stepwise linear regression model. Results: Finding showed that the majority of older adults had good quality of life (53.5%) while some had poor quality of life (46.5%). The quality of life of Indonesian older adults living in community has been generally good, which may be related to age, marital status and morbidity. It is suggested that health care providers and caregivers provide support for older adults to further improve their quality of life, such as by doing group activities in the community.

Key words: Older Adults, Health Related Quality of Life

ABSTRACTS
**EMERGENCY NURSING &
SURGICAL NURSING**

E-LEARNING AWARENESS AMONG EMERGENCY NURSES IN CONTINUING NURSING EDUCATION

Norhalwanis Mohammad Sohami and Khin Thandar Aung

IIUM

Email: halwanissohami@gmail.com

Abstract: The integration of e-learning in nursing education has emerged decades ago. It is known to have good implications for nurses' knowledge, practice and in terms of cost-effectiveness and accessibility. However, this approach is still not too familiar in continuing nursing education in Malaysia. **Objectives:** This study aimed to identify the awareness of e-learning among nurses for their continuing nursing education and the associated factors that influenced their attitudes toward e-learning. **Methodology:** A descriptive, cross-sectional study using purposive sampling was conducted. Among 43 emergency nurses from SASMEC@IIUM in Kuantan, Malaysia. The data were collected using questionnaire consists of demographic background, readiness, and attitudes towards e-learning through an online survey. The data were analysed using Statistical Package Social Science (SPSS) version 25.0. Descriptive analysis and chi-square test were used to test for the association between demographic data and attitudes towards e-learning. **Result:** The majority of respondents have a good awareness of e-learning regardless of their educational background. More than half of emergency nurses (65.1%) displayed positive attitudes towards e-learning. There was no significant difference between the weekly average computer usage, marital status and their attitudes towards e-learning. **Conclusion:** This study's finding highlighted to health care management and nurse educators to prepare organized and incorporate e-learning courses for nurses in continuing nursing education.

Keywords: awareness, continuing nursing education, e-learning, emergency nurses

Knowledge and Practices on the Use of Physical Restraints among Registered Nurses of Intensive Care Unit of a Public Hospital

Nelly Hamdin, Aini Ahmad and Azimah Masri

KPJUC

Email: nelly9782@gmail.com

Abstract: The use of physical restraint inpatient management is a common and emotive issue and has legal and ethical dimensions. The practice is receiving increasing attention from researchers, health practitioners, and concerned citizens. Numerous situations indeed exist in which a patient may be a danger to, and injure him or herself, and/or others, if not physically restrained. The never-ending concerns regarding the use of physical restraints on patients need to be relooked from the knowledge and practices of the Registered Nurses. The purpose of the study was to identify the knowledge and practices on the use of physical restraints among RN of the Intensive Care Unit of a public hospital in Malaysia. A quantitative cross-sectional design using the Physical Restraint Questionnaire (PRQ) and the Perception of Restraint Use Questionnaire (PRUQ) were conducted. A total of 100 registered nurses (RN) in ICU answered the questionnaire. The response rate was 100%. The result presented the knowledge and practice on physical restraint in ICU and 100% of respondents agreed that the restraint is legal only if it is necessary to protect the patient or others from harm. The patient's safety is monitored and the garment designed used is to prevent injury to the patient. If there is a complication occurs due to physical restraint, 100% of the respondents agreed that restraints will be discontinued as an intervention and chose other alternatives such as emotional support and sedation. However, only 37% of respondents acknowledged that there are policies available in this public hospital to guide the RN on the use of restraints. The paired T-test showed there was a statistically no significant difference in the scores for proper training for restraint and type of restraints used to patients. The study also explained there is no difference between years of experience and policy available in hospitals ($p = 0.00$). The practices of restraints were found to be related to knowledge and the study strongly suggested the policy should be made accessible in ICU and informed consent should be obtained from the patients' relatives. The decisions to use the restraints need careful consideration from those providing the care.

Keywords: intensive, care, knowledge, practices, physical, restraint

THE EFFECT OF PREOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL VIDEO ON SURGICAL PATIENT'S PREOPERATIVE ANXIETY LEVEL AT MALAYSIA'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL

Lee Soo Hwee¹, Aini A², Annamma K²

¹Researcher, Nurse Manager, KPJ Johor Specialist Hospital, Jalan Abdul Samad, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

^{2,3} School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare University College, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

Email : lee@jsh.kpjhealth.com.my

Abstract: Surgical patients usually demonstrate fear toward anaesthesia and surgery. Preoperative patient education is a gold standard of nursing practice in reducing patient's anxiety. The hospital developed a validated preoperative patient educational video. Objective: to evaluate the effectiveness of preoperative patient educational video in reducing of patient's preoperative anxiety. Method: A quantitative, quasi-experimental design with purposive sample of 152 participants were divided into the intervention and the control group. The intervention group provided with preoperative educational video, whereas, control groups remained using the existing preoperative counselling checklist. The Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety Information Scale APAIS was used to assess preoperative anxiety level upon admission for pre-test and before send to operation theatre as post-test. Results: 47.4% (72) of patients experienced preoperative anxiety (M= 14.13). Female patients were more anxious (M=11.05) than male patients (M=10.07). The first-time operating patient indicated a significant correlation with the preoperative anxiety level ($r = -.327$, $p = .000$). The patient showed the need for information (M = 5.71). Conclusion: The patient's preoperative anxiety was reduced after an educational video provided. The enhancement of improvised the video to multilingual and extended to an application will benefit more patients.

Keywords: Preoperative education, Preoperative anxiety, video, surgery.

The Relationship Between Nurses' Knowledge, Attitudes, And Skills With Implementing An Early Warning System In Aceh Government General Hospital

Belinda Muharma Passa, Hajjul Kamil and Hilman Syarif

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala

Abstract: This study aims to determine the relationship between nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and skills with implementing an early warning system in Aceh Government General Hospital. This study was a quantitative method with a cross-sectional study. The sample was selected using the Lemeshow formula with a total of 209 people. The data were collected with a questionnaire and analysed with a chi-square statistical test. This study found that knowledge (p-value 0.017) and skills (p-value 0.001) have a relationship with implementing the early warning system. Furthermore, nurses' skills were significantly related to implementing the early warning system with a p-value of 0.001, and Odds Ratio (Exp. B) was 16.05. This study suggests furthering nurses' skills and knowledge related to the early warning system by attending seminars, training, and other self-development activities that increase nurses' skills and knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Skills, Nurse, Early Warning System

The Effect Of Self-Management On The Quality Of Life Among Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus During The COVID-19 Pandemic In Aceh, Indonesia

Ahyana Ahyana, Cut Husna, Fithria Fithria and Irfanita Nurhidayah

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala

Email: cuthusna@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a comorbid factor that has a double risk of increasing morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19. Self-management activities increase independence in caring for and controlling health and self-efficacy to improve the quality of life. This quasi-experimental aimed to examine the effect of self-management on quality of life among patients with type 2 DM. fifty patients with type 2 DM consented to participate in the study. The patients were assigned into either the control group receiving standard care or the experimental group receiving both standard care and the self-management. The program was constructed using Kanfer's three step of self-management: 1) self-monitoring, 2) self-assessment, and 3) self-reinforcement. The pre-test and two-time points post-test data were collected using the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire and a checklist for evaluating self-management interventions. A paired t-test was used to assess the health behaviors' scores of within group comparison, while the independent t-test was used to determine the difference of health behaviors' scores between the two groups. The result showed that the quality of life of patients after receiving self-management are better than before receiving it ($49,33 \pm 11,54$). There was significantly better of health behaviors of the experimental group who received self-management than those of the control group who received the standard care ($75,03 \pm 6,20$). This study provides the evidence that the self-management was applicable and effective to improve quality of life among patients with type 2 DM. Thus, this program is recommended for nursing practice and nursing research in order to extend this knowledge in the real practice.

Keywords: quality of life, self-management, type 2 diabetes mellitus, COVID-19, Indonesia

Quality Of Life Of Diabetes Mellitus Patients In The Care Of Palliative Homecare

Risna, Neila Fauzia and Srimawat

STIKes Medika Nurul Islam
Email: aisrisna250787@gmail.com

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic condition that occurs when the level of glucose in the blood increases because the body does not able to produce a lot of insulin hormone or lack of effectiveness insulin function, including the quality of life of patients. Quality of life related to the welfare of patients and families with the provision of Palliative homecare. This research is qualitative with an approach Phenomenological study was conducted to explore in depth the quality of life of patients in palliative care homecare. Participants in this study with 10 participants using purposive sampling technique. Themes related to the quality of life is domains includes physical activity, diet, memory and concentration, physical mobility, speech, pain, sleep and rest. Psychological domains include self-image, motivation of life, happiness and sadness. Among other social domains of social change include changes in the social function and the role change. Collecting data in this study through primary data and secondary data. The primary data obtained by in-depth interviews (depth interview) to the main participants and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to support participants. Secondary data using the other instruments in the form of sheet form and demographic data, medical records such as medical records, patient nursing records and field notes the researcher. Quality of life domains increased physical activity, diet, physical mobilization and talk. Quality of life increased in the psychological domain of motivation to live, feeling happy. Quality of life increased in the social domain changes in social function. This study proved that the quality of life of stroke patients in the care of palliative homecare increases. Palliative care in the homecare information services and collaboration with the medical team and social worker is very important for improving the patient's needs and the achievement of quality of life.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, quality of life, palliative homecare

PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION TECHNIQUES AND SLOW DEEP BREATHING ON BLOOD PRESSURE IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION

Hotmaria Julia Dolok Saribu¹, Safra Ria Kurniati², Wasis Pujiati³, Zakiah Rahman⁴

Stikes Hang Tuah Tanjungpinang
Email: hotmariajuliads@gmail.com

Abstract: Hypertension is the number one cause of death in the world every year. One of the non-pharmacological therapies is progressive muscle relaxation and slow deep breathing. The purpose of this study was to control the blood pressure of hypertensive patients by means of progressive muscle relaxation and slow deep breathing. This study uses a quasi-experimental research method (quasi-experimental) with a non-equivalent control group pre and posttest design that uses an intervention and control group. Samples were 34 in the progressive muscle relaxation group, and 34 in the slow deep breathing group. Consecutive sampling. Data analysis using t-test analysis test on systolic and diastolic blood pressure obtained significant values (p value) of 0.000 and 0.000 meaning that there is an effect of progressive muscle relaxation on blood pressure in patients with hypertension. In the slow deep breathing group using the Wilcoxon test on systolic and diastolic blood pressure, significant values (p value) were obtained of 0.000 and 0.000. The final results using the Mann Whitney test on systolic blood pressure obtained p value of 0.024 and diastolic of 0.000, meaning that statistically there is a difference in the average blood pressure in the progressive muscle relaxation technique group and the slow deep breathing group in patients with hypertension.

Keywords: Hypertension Progressive muscle relaxation
Slow deep breathing

THE EFFECT OF WET CUPPING THERAPY ON REDUCING THE INTENSITY PAIN OF LOW BACK PAIN : LITERATURE REVIEW

Rinanti Silvina Sukma¹, Iin Patimah², Andri Nugraha³

STIKes Karsa Husada Garut, Jl.Nusa Indah No.1, Garut, Indonesia
rinantisilvinas@gmail.com

Abstract: Low back pain can defined as pain or discomfort around the lower back area. Low back pain is often characterized by tenderness in the area concerned, loss of range motion of the involved muscle group, and radicular pain. Nowadays many people choose alternative therapies as treatment such as cupping therapy. This study was conducted with a literature review of 4 journals obtained through electronic media with the keywrods low back pain, wet cupping therapy and low back pain managemen. From the overall results of the study, it was stated that the administration of wet cupping therapy can reduce the intensity of low back pain. Wet cupping therapy has an effect on reducing the intensity of low back pain so that wet cupping therapy can be used as a reference to be one of the interventions for handling LBP.

Keywords: low back pain, cupping therapy

LITRATURE REVIEW: RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS

Mega Apyanti¹, Iin Patimah², Sulastini³

STIKes Karsa Husada Garut, Jl.Nusa Indah No.1, Garut, Indonesia
Email : apryantimega@gmail.com

Abstract: Diabetes Mellitus is a collection of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia due to impaired insulin secretion, insulin performance or both. Type II DM is a chronic disease in which the body unable to use insulin effectively. Type II DM is known as DM that occurs in adults it occurs in patients. older than 45 years old. This is related to the aging process, obesity, long-term exposure to pollution. The purpose of this study was to determine what risk factors are associated with type II DM. This research method used the literature review method. The results of the study found 10 (ten) articles obtained from the search data base of the Garuda Portal, Neliti, and PubMed which indicated the risk factors associated with type II DM. In conclusion, there is a relationship between gender risk factors, physical activity, obesity, heredity, hypertension.

Keyword : Diabetes Millitus, risk factor

ABSTRACTS
NURSING EDUCATION

Nursing Students' Readiness To Work For Clients With Sexual Health Concerns

**Fatimah Sham, Rabiatal Adiwiyah Azman, Norhayati Abdul Rahman,
Frannelya Francis, Siti Munirah Abdul Wahab, Norhafizatul Akma Shohor
and Suzana Yusof**

Puncak Alam Campus, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)
Email : fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my

Abstract: Increased demand on the special attention related to sexual health concerns requires expert nurses in sexual health care. Nurse education is critical in training students to fulfil the growing demand for sexual health care in the future. This study aimed to investigate nursing students' readiness and suggested preferable method to work for clients with sexual health concerns. A cross-sectional study conducted among 312 undergraduate nursing students from a public university in Malaysia using a self-administered questionnaire (better to write Questionnaires' Title and year) about their readiness to work for clients with sexual health concerns. Nursing students' perception of readiness to work for clients with sexual health concerns was beyond the satisfactory level. In terms of the readiness of the students in obtaining sexual health history and teaching clients with sexual health concerns; the senior students were more ready on this role but decreased for the post-experienced students. Since only 65.4% of the students' perceived that, their sexual health education was adequate. Most of them interested to receive sexual health education and training. Their priority of interest in learning is to acquire skills especially related to the assessment, communication and delivery of sexual education. The students suggested more learning opportunities including field visits, clinical practice experiences such as delivering health talks and group counselling and demand that recognize sex-related concerns as a speciality area of care to increase their readiness to work for clients with sexual health concerns. Nursing students' readiness shows overall satisfactory. The need to improve the educational programme and clinical practice for nursing students were the preferential to enhance the readiness to work with clients with sexual health concerns. Continuing education and the need for more recognition of this special field of practice was essential to enhance the competency of the nurses to take up the important role of sexual health care.

Keyword : Sexual health concerns, nursing students, sexuality, readiness

READING HABIT AMONG STUDENTS IN A COLLEGE OF NURSING, MALAYSIA

**Suzana Yusof, Nur Farhana Abdul Samat, Siti Nafisah Che Mohamed
Sukri, Norhafizatul Akma Shohor and Fatimah Sham**

UITM

Email : suzanay@uitm.edu.my

Abstract: The focus of this study was to explore reading habits and to create self-awareness in reading among the nursing students in the College of Nursing, Malaysia. Reading habits among the students were explored by identifying the obstacles hindering the students reading effort, the factor that influences the students to choose the type of reading materials, the reason student reading book and students' reading interest. The research design for this study was a quantitative, descriptive, and non-experimental survey. The respondents of this study were 227 nursing students from Year 1 and Year 2. The data was obtained by the adopted questionnaires that were completed by the respondents and were analyzed using the Statically Package for the Social Science (SPSS version 22.0). The finding of the study reveals the obstacle that hinders reading effort was think reading is a waste of time (96, n=43%). Meanwhile, the factor that influences them in choosing the type of reading materials met their reading interest (118, n=52%). Moreover, the reason student reading the book were for academic purpose (128, n=56%). The students also choose books about health and beauty (138, n=60%) and picture books (138, n=60%) as their reading interests. The result found that there is no significant comparison between reading habits in year 1 and year 2 of nursing students in this college.

Keyword : reading habit, nursing student, reading interest, college student

PATIENT SAFETY: NURSING STUDENT'S PERCEPTIONS, KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

**Syamilah Musa, Nur Farhana Mohd Zulkifli, Aini Ahmad, Annama
Kunjukunju, Puziah Yusof, Jeevasulochana Sinniah**

School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare University College, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia
Email: ucn.syamilah@kpiuc.edu.my

Abstract: Patient safety is the cornerstone of health-care quality, and education is a prerequisite that must be met in order to reach and sustain that quality. As a result, if universal health coverage and health-care sustainability are to be accomplished, improving primary care safety is important. Nursing students must comprehend and show proper patient safety techniques. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate nursing students' perceptions, knowledge and attitudes toward patient safety. This cross-sectional study was conducted at one of the private university colleges in Malaysia. Ninety-two nursing students were recruited using the purposive sampling method. A self-administered questionnaire on patient safety was adapted. The data were analysed using descriptive analysis and the Chi-square test. The findings show that the nursing students had a positive perception of the importance of patient safety in both education and the need for adequate skills. Moreover, 90.3% of students demonstrated a positive attitude toward the importance of patient safety. The majority (98.9%) of the nursing students also demonstrated good knowledge about patient safety. The minimum desirable rates of positive responses (Likert 4 or 5) of 60% were exceeded among nursing students in all three aspects. The findings can contribute to the growing body of knowledge about students' patient safety competencies from a range of perspectives. Nursing students have a better understanding of these interrelated challenges, they will feel more confidence in their patient safety abilities. Patients can be cared for safely by nursing students who have great patient safety skills.

Keywords: Patient Safety; Nursing Care; Nursing Student; Perceptions; Knowledge; Attitude.

Associations between sociodemographic and level of knowledge, attitudes and practices towards COVID-19 among nursing students of University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

Abdul Rahman Ramdzan ¹, Danish Shazrein Binti Kaslan ¹, Mohd Nurman Bin Aman Setia ¹, Don Harris Bin Sundang ¹, Hetrice Hunsoi ¹, Rachel Chin Zin Vun ¹, Tan Ker Xin ¹, Mohana A/P Saran ¹, Zulkhairul Naim bin Sidek Ahmad ¹

Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences,
Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia
Email: zulkhairul@ums.edu.my

Abstract: The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerged in Wuhan, China in the December 2019. Since then, it has spread to 215 countries and 42 million people around the globe are affected. The knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) toward COVID-19 play a role in determining the acceptance of behavioral change measures from health authorities to suppress this pandemic status. The KAP on COVID-19 are also important among university students during period of COVID-19 pandemic as an effort to mitigate the outbreak of COVID-19. Hence, the aim of this study were to determine level of knowledge, attitudes and practices towards COVID-19 and its association with sociodemographic factors among nursing students of Universiti Malaysia Sabah. A cross-sectional, questionnaire-based study was conducted among the nursing students. The questionnaire consists of four parts: 1) demographics, which surveys participants' socio-demographic information. 2) knowledge about COVID-19; 3) attitude towards COVID-19; and 4) practices relevant to COVID-19. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 26.0 was used for data entry and analysis. The Pearson Chi-square test was used to analyse the association of KAP with socio-demographic characteristics. A total of 113 Nursing Students participated in the study. More than half of the respondents have good general knowledge and practices of COVID-19. However only one in three of the respondents have positive attitudes towards COVID-19. Older age was associated with good of knowledge about COVID-19 ($p=0.02$). Female ($P=0.02$) and high household income ($P=0.02$) has better attitude towards COVID-19. However, no significant association between sociodemographic and practices towards COVID-19. Most of the respondents demonstrate a good level of knowledge and practices towards COVID-19 but not for attitudes. Socio-

demographic characteristics such as those who were younger, male respondents and those with lower income family has inadequate knowledge and practices towards COVID-19. Hence, health education program such as campaigns need to be conducted to increase the knowledge and encourage adequate preventive practice towards COVID-19 should be targeted towards this group.

Keywords: COVID-19, knowledge, attitudes, practices, nursing students.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COVID-19 PREVENTION BY TEACHERS IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN URBAN AREA

Lisa Maghfirah¹, Arfiza Ridwan², Farah Diba²

¹ Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala Indonesia

² Department of Community Nursing Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh Indonesia

Abstract: The COVID-19 cases which continued to increase in mid-2021 made educational institutions one of the vulnerable groups. Number of policies regarding the prevention of COVID-19 in educational institutions involve teachers as the main spearhead and as educators in directing students to carry out COVID-19 prevention. This study uses a descriptive design with a cross sectional study approach which aims to determine the implementation of COVID-19 prevention by teachers in elementary schools in Banda Aceh. The population were all teachers who were actively teaching in elementary schools as many as 229 people. The sampling technique is probability sampling using the proportional sampling method with a total sample of 144 samples. The data collection technique using a questionnaire developed by the researcher based on the guidelines from the Ministry of Health in 2020 regarding the prevention of COVID-19 in the school environment. The results show that as many as 115 (79.9%) statements regarding COVID-19 prevention have been implemented well and 29 (20.1%) statements regarding COVID-19 prevention have been implemented in the moderate category. It is recommended that schools improve the implementation of COVID-19 prevention through the provision of more optimal facilities and infrastructure and provide support for the community in elementary schools.

Keywords: COVID-19 Prevention, Teacher, Primary School

LEARNING ADAPTATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON NURSING STUDENTS

Suci Indriani, Arfiza Ridwan and Irfanita Nurhidayah

Universitas Syiah Kuala
Email : arfizaridwan@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The world of education is one of the aspects affected by the COVID-19 outbreak which can lead to changes in learning activities. This change requires students to make adjustments during the learning process. The purpose of the study was to determine learning adaptation during the COVID-19 pandemic in students of the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala. This research is descriptive with a cross sectional design. The population in this study were active undergraduate students as many as 555 respondents. The sampling technique using proportionate random sampling with a total sample of 229 respondents were selected. Data collection tools in the form of questionnaires distributed through google form. The results showed that student learning adaptation during the COVID-19 pandemic was in the adaptive category, which was 182 respondents (79.5%). The conclusion of this study shows that the learning adaptation process during the COVID-19 pandemic for students of the Faculty of Nursing at Syiah Kuala University has been adaptive. However, it is important to put attention for those who have inability to adapt in this situation. It is expected Faculty of Nursing and all significant other would help student to get through this crisis.

Keywords: Learning adaptation, COVID-19, Online learning

The Effect of Video via Smartphones on Skill Performance and Confidence among Nursing Students at Private Hospital, Malaysia

Umi Kalsum.B¹, Aini A²

¹Nurse Educator, Nursing Education, KPJ Johor Specialist Hospital, Jalan Abdul Samad, Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia

²School of Nursing, KPJ Healthcare University College, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

Email: umi@jsh.kpjhealth.com.my

Abstract: Confidence and competence are significant problems that require attention to improve the performance of new nursing students in clinical placement. This study aimed to evaluate the effects of video on the skills and confidence of nursing students. The main contributions of video to smartphones have a great potential to provide clinical nursing education that is accessible, relevant, and supports patient safety. Using a quasi-experimental, pre-test, and post-test design. Seventy-one students divide into control and intervention groups. The intervention group used a validated video on hygiene care via smartphone for four weeks and the control group only used their nursing procedure book. Using descriptive analysis, independent t-test and paired t-test. The mean confidence score between the pre-test and the post-test was significantly different ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI of the mean difference (-10.038, -9.229)). After the test, the total skill performance score improved from the total skill performance score before the test with a mean difference of -29.789. The mean Skill Performance Score between before and after was significantly different ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI of the mean difference (-31.515, - 28.063)). The creation of video in the study serves as a roadmap for future research, particularly electronic learning in nursing education and other hospitals.

Keywords: Video, Nursing Students, Skill Performance, Confidence, Bed bath

NUMERACY SKILLS FOR UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS' CLINICAL SKILL ASSESSMENT: AN EXPOSITORY ANALYSIS

Mohd. Said Nurumal¹, Thandar Soe Sumaiyah Jamaludin^{1*}, Norfadzilah Ahmad¹, Siti Aesah@Naznin Muhammad², Chong Mei Chan³

¹Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia

²Kulliyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia

³University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email : sumaiyah@iium.edu.my

Abstract: Nursing and mathematics are synonymous, particularly in clinical settings. Numeracy skills has been identified as one of the competency elements for outcome-based education in nursing. Studies have shown that undergraduate nursing students continue to perform poorly on clinically-related numeracy tasks, making errors that betray fundamental misconceptions about the underlying mathematics. These conditions can be eliminated when an effort is made and the effects can be rewarding for nursing students, nursing academics and as well as improving patient care. This study aimed to address the importance of numeracy skills for undergraduate nursing students' clinical skill assessment. This study used an expository analysis approach to address the issues on the importance of numeracy skills competency in the clinical skill assessment of undergraduate nursing students. We have analysed the current undergraduate nursing curriculum and clinical skill assessment components. Moreover, we also review the available literatures related to numeracy skills competency for nursing students and newly registered nurses. Numeracy skills are one of the important elements of competencies skills which have been introduced to the current Malaysian undergraduate nursing programme. However, the achievement part of it is still questionable. Evidence has shown that newly graduate nurses often lack the numeracy skills needed to enable them to do their jobs safely and effectively in the clinical setting. Among the errors done by the newly graduate nurses and nursing students are drug calculation errors and which accounted for 30-40% in the clinical. Numeracy skills competency assessment is vital for undergraduate nursing students who have to make complex calculations and analysing the patient's situation in their clinical setting. Improving numeracy skills for undergraduate nursing

students can reduce medical errors and ultimately improve efficiency in the nursing care towards their patients.

Keywords: numeracy skills, undergraduate nursing, clinical skill assessment, nursing competency

The Effectiveness Of The Implementation Of The Hospital Clinical Practice Based Simulation Model On The Practice Learning Outcomes Of Nurse Profession Students During the Covid-19

Sapariah Anggraini

STIKES Suaka Insan Banjarmasin

Email: rahimul.safa@gmail.com

Abstract: In connection with preventing the spread of Covid-19, all forms of education including nursing education are carried out by videoconference or e-learning (online). This also has an impact on nursing professional students where the application of skills for practice in hospitals is limited so that it greatly affects learning achievement. The application of the model is Hospital Clinical Practice Based Simulation an alternative for nurse students to practice during the Covid-19 pandemic so that learning outcomes can still be achieved. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the application of the HCPBS Model on the practical learning outcomes of Nursing Profession students at STIKES Suaka Insan Banjarmasin during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a quasi-experimental design with approach posttest control group design. The research sample was students who underwent the nursing profession stage at STIKES Suaka Insan Banjarmasin Force X as many as 30 students. Sampling was carried out using the technique of Exhaustive Sampling. The statistical test used an independent sample t-test with a significance level of <0.05 . The research measuring tools are in the form of guidebooks and SOPs for the HCPBS model as well as learning outcomes by looking at assessments from cognitive, psychomotor, and affective aspects. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the significance value of the p-value was 0.001 with a 95% confidence interval of 4.971-9.042. The difference in the mean value between the intervention group and the control group was 7.007. Where the average value for the intervention group is greater than the control group, namely 89.57 for the intervention group and 82.57 for the control group. So it can be concluded that the model is Hospital Clinical Practice Based Simulation effective in increasing the practical learning achievement of the Nursing Professional Nurse STIKES Suaka Insan Banjarmasin during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in the intervention group.

Keywords: Covid-19, model Hospital Clinical Practice Based Simulation Student Practice, Nursing Profession

ABSTRACTS

**PAEDIATRIC NURSING & MENTAL
HEALTH NURSING**

The Effect Of Distraction by Baby Rattle and Breastfeeding On Infant Pain Intensity During Immunization Insertion

Afrida Ristia¹, Retno Utari², Salsabila³

^{1,2,3}Sains Cut Nyak Dhien University

Email : afrida_ristia@yahoo.com

Abstract: When infant are being immunization, insertion needle is the cause of the most common perceived pain for infant. If a recurring pain wasn't be addressed in early childhood, it will impact trauma to the child, so that pain management is a main priority for nurses. But nurses have barrier to apply pain management effectively during immunization. Therefore, involvement of the parents in pain management was so important. One of the nonfarmakologis pain management that involves the parents by distraction with baby rattle and breastfeeding. The purpose of this research was to examined the effect of distraction with baby rattle and breastfeeding on infant pain intensity during immunization. The research design was a quasy experimental design using intact group comparison. Using consecutive sampling, data were collected from 15 infants for each control group and intervention group. Control group is which infant get insertion needle immunization routinely without treatment. While intervention group is which infant get insertion needle immunization routinely by distraction with baby rattle and breastfeeding. Measuring pain intensity used FLACC (Face, Leg, Activity, Cry, Consolability) instrument. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferensial analysis with p value < 0.05. The results of test statistic using t-test independent showed that p value = 0.003 (p value < 0.005), this value means significant difference infant average pain intensity when insertion needle immunization, between control group and intervention group, where the average pain intensity of infants given distraction with baby rattle and breastfeeding was lower compared to infants in the control group. Based on those results, so expect the nurse should be aware the importance of parent/family involvement in infant pain management during insertion needle immunization.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, Distraction, Immunization, Pain

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF HELP GROUP ON KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS TO CHILDREN IN STUNTING RISK CONTROL

Nevi Hasrati Nizami ¹, Mariatul Kiftia ², Sri Intan Rahayuningsih ³, Inda Mariana Harahap⁴

^{1,3,4} Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University

²Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Syiah Kuala University

Abstract: Stunting is a problem of lack of nutritional intake for a long time, resulting in growth disorders in children, namely the child's height is lower than his age standard. Mother's knowledge about balanced nutrition needs to be increased through a self-help group (SHG) approach so that mothers can overcome problems and try to control the risk of stunting in children. The purpose of this study was to identify the effectiveness of SHG in increasing the knowledge of mothers under five as an effort to control the risk of stunting in Aceh. This research uses a quasi-experimental study with a pre-post group design technique. The population in this study were all children under five in Aceh Besar. The sample consisted of 60 people divided into two groups, 30 intervention groups and 30 control groups. The intervention group was given treatment by implementing the Self Help group. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The data collection tools used were questionnaires and observation sheets for toddlers' weight and height. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test. The results showed a significant difference in the pre and post-test knowledge of the mother in the intervention group after being given SHG treatment (p-value = 0.001). In contrast, in the control group, there was no significant difference in the pre and post-test knowledge of the mother (p-value = 0.760). The analysis shows that the Self Help Group approach effectively increases the knowledge of mothers of toddlers so that mothers can understand the problem and try to prevent stunting in children. It is hoped that the sustainability of the SHG activities to prevent stunting, especially related to the fulfilment of toddler nutrition, can be an alternative approach used to solve problems in the community.

Keywords: Self-help group, knowledge, mother, stunting, children

Challenges To Breastfeed Preterm Infants From Indonesian Paediatric Nurses Perspectives: An Exploratory Study

Haryatiningsih Purwandari, Wastu Adi Mulyono and Dian Ramawati

Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University,
Indonesia

Email: haryatiningsih.purwandari@unsoed.ac.id

Abstract: It is challenging for paediatric nursing to facilitate mothers to breastfeed premature infants. Exploration of the challenges of breastfeeding premature infants from Indonesian paediatric nursing perspectives is pivotal since Indonesia is the fifth country in the world with a high number of premature infants. Therefore, this study was intended to explore the challenges of breastfeeding premature infants from the point of view of paediatric nurses in Indonesia. A descriptive phenomenological design involving a snowball sample of 15 paediatric nurses who worked in the perinatology ward from the Provinces of Central Java, Yogyakarta, and West Java was used. A self-designed interview guidelines was used as an instrument. Data collection was done by online interview and google form. Content analysis was used to explore the essence of the phenomenon. The results of the study found two major themes, namely: 1) breastfeeding challenges from maternal factors involved mother's confidence, mother's psychological condition (fear, anxiety, depression), mother's physical condition (pain), breastfeeding experience, maternal concern and ability to receive information, motivation, mother's milk production, inability to recognize signs of stress during breastfeeding; 2) challenges from the characteristics of premature babies involved suck-swallow-breathing coordination problem, sleep and awake status, fatigue, muscle tone, disorganized preterm infant's behaviour. These two themes are under one big theme, namely the struggle to build a smooth breastfeeding process for premature babies. Therefore, the healthcare professional can use this finding to avoid barrier to breastfeed preterm infants.

Keywords: breastfeeding, challenges, Indonesia, paediatric nurses, preterm infants

KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR OF MOTHER FOR INFANT FEEDING AT KUTA ALAM BANDA ACEH

Sufriani¹; Liza Turrahmi²; Nova Fajri^{1*}

¹Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala,
Banda Aceh

²Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh
Email: novafajri@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The best feeding patterns for babies from birth to children aged 2 years include giving breast milk immediately within 1 hour after birth through Early Breastfeeding Initiation, giving exclusive breastfeeding until the age of 6 months, providing complementary foods since the age of 6 months, and continue breastfeeding until the child is 2 years old. Mothers have an important role in feeding their babies, especially mothers' knowledge influences proper feeding behaviour to prevent nutritional problems. This study aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge and behaviour of breastfeeding infants by mothers in Banda Aceh. This research is a descriptive-analytic correlation with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was non-probability sampling using the snowball sampling technique, and the sample sized were 102 respondents. Collecting data using a questionnaire and analyzed it by the chi-square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and infant feeding behaviour (p-value 0.001). There is a relationship between knowledge and the behaviour of giving early initiation of breastfeeding (p-value 0.000), with exclusive breastfeeding behaviour (p-value 0.000), with complementary feeding behaviour (p-value 0.000), and with the behaviour of continuing breastfeeding until the age of 24 months (p-value 0.000). It is hoped that health workers can increase knowledge and maintain appropriate age-appropriate infant feeding behaviour.

Keywords: Knowledge, behaviour, infant feeding.

Psychological Disorders Among Nurses In Caring For The COVID-19 Patients In Banda Aceh Hospitals: A Comparative Study

Cut Husna, Nanda Anni Safitri, Riski Amalia, Devi

Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh

Email: cuthusna@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Nurses are frontliners and care providers during the COVID-19 pandemic have a high risk of being infected with this virus. Physical and mental fatigue in caring for the COVID-19 patients in hospitals caused the nurses have experienced depression, anxiety, and stress. This study is a comparative study with a cross-sectional study design. The population in this study were nurses of the New Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases (PINERE) ward at hospitals A and B of Banda Aceh by using a total sampling technique of 109 respondents. Data were collected using the DASS-21 questionnaire which was conducted by G-form. Data were analyzed using Mann Whitney U-test. The results showed that there was no significant difference in the level of depression of nurses in the PINERE wards hospital A and B (p-value $0.890 > \alpha (0.05)$), no significant difference in the anxiety level of nurses in PINERE wards both hospital A and B (p-value $0.846 > \alpha (0.05)$), and there was no significant difference in the stress level of nurses in the PINERE wards both hospitals A and B (p-value $0.806 > \alpha (0.05)$). The demographic data of nurses such as age, education level, length of work, attended in workshops/training on the use of personal protective equipments/Hazmat, and management of COVID-19 patients might contribute to the results of the study. Further, expand the scope and number of study samples are recommended in this study.

Keywords: Depression, anxiety, stress, Psychological, nurses, hospital, COVID-19

Emotional Responses And Coping Mechanisms In Facing The Covid-19 Pandemic; A Cross-Sectional Study On Nursing Students In Aceh

Hilman Syarif, Nova Fajri and Mira Rizkia

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh

Email: hilmansyarif@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic has had psychological impacts on nursing students. Students might show different emotional responses to the situation. Therefore, an appropriate coping mechanism is needed to be able to adapt well. However, not all students have effective coping. The study's objective was to identify the emotional response and coping mechanisms of nursing students in Aceh Province to the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional study design. The study population which bachelorette students at ten nursing education institutions in Aceh Province, with 2351 students in total. The Slovin Formula was used to select 400 samples. This research was conducted following the ethical principles of health research on human subjects and after obtaining ethical clearance from the research ethics committee. The instrument used to measure emotional responses is an interpersonal emotion regulation questionnaire consisting of 20 questions. The instrument used to measure student coping is BRIEF COPE, which consists of 28 questions. The univariate analysis revealed that: 33.5% of respondents were 20 years old, 82.8% were women, and 40.5% were second-year students. Students' emotional responses were; enhancing positive affect 50.3%, perspective-taking 29.3%, social modeling 15.5%, and shooting 4.8%. Meanwhile, Students' coping mechanisms used were; approach 98% and avoidant 2%. In conclusion, the majority of students showed positive emotional responses and coping mechanisms that are appropriate to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. The coordination between parents and educational institutions needs to be improved to support students in facing the covid-19 pandemic, which the end is not yet known.

Keywords: nursing students, coping mechanism, emotional responses

Improving Nurse Literacy On Community Mental Health Through Online Training

Marthoenis, Martina and Hasmila Sari

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh

Email: marthoenis@yahoo.com

Abstract: Online training system has been widely used during the covid-19 pandemic. Online education system solves social distancing or lock down policy that implemented in majority countries affected by the covid-19 Pandemic. This study aims to investigate if a two days online training could also improve the nurse knowledge on community mental health approaches in Indonesia. All nurses, approximately 550 people, working related to mental health program in the province of Aceh were invited into the training. However only half responded and attended the two days training. Prior to the training, pre and post-test were distributed to the participants before and after the training. The questions in pre and posttest covers the material presented for that day. The different of score between before and after was examined using dependent sample t-test. There was a significant improvement of knowledge related to the mental health care among participants ($p < 0.01$). The majority of participants also satisfy with the online methods for mental health training. Poor interned networks were complained by some participants. Online training to improving the literacy of nurses working in the community is a promising method during the covid-19 pandemic. Online training is also more affordable yet effective in delivering educational process. Specific attention should be paid to the participants with poor internet connection.

Keywords: Online training, Mental health, Nursing, Pre-post study

Patient Anxiety Confirmed Positive Covid 19

Karmila M.Kes, Kartika M.Kes and Fakhryan Rakhman

STIKes Medika Seramoe Barat
Email: karmila22dr@yahoo.com

Abstract: Post Coronavirus Disease 2019, discovered in December 2019, then On March 18, 2020, more than 180,000 cases were confirmed and at least 7,500 deaths have been reported in 159 countries. According to the World Health Organization, a gloomy pandemic has caused increased anxiety and mental health, both positive for patients and society. Objective: To detect signs of anxiety symptoms in covid-19 patients and the effects that can be caused during the treatment period and the isolation period. Methods: Introductory literature was obtained from 10 international articles with Google Scholar with the keyword Patient Anxiety -19. The next step is to choose by counting the year of publication (2019-2020). With full technology and speak English. Furthermore, articles and journals that are considered to be less relevant are excluded. Results: anxiety is often caused by situations that include the patient, respiratory distress, reduced social activity, feelings of rejection by society and social dynamics that change dramatically. Symptoms that appear in patients are anxiety that affects the patient's sleep patterns. Conclusion: Co-19 patients tend to experience psychological disorders in the form of anxiety, fear. Psychological consequences of this attack because the patient has excessive anxiety, especially physical conditions and interaction patterns that are really limited to suppress the spread of the virus. Suggestion: The two factors above still need to be reviewed to find the cause of patient anxiety in detail.

Keywords: anxiety, covid-19, patient

The Stress Level Of First Year Nursing Students' In Following Competency Based Curriculum Learning Method

Sri Novitayani and Aiyub Aiyub

Universitas syiah kuala
Email: srinovitayani@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Nursing students have to study both theoretical knowledge and clinical training skills in order to prepare them as a professional nurse. Generally, nursing students used Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) as learning method during their study. CBC method has a tight class schedule, short task deadline, and requires students to be more active in the learning. First year nursing students will follow CBC for the first time, so they will have obstacles to face. If they can't adapt with CBC method, they will have stress in following its. The aim of this study is to identify stress level of first year nursing student in following CBC method. There were 80 respondents who were studied at first year in Nursing Faculty. CBC Learning Method Stress Scale was used to measure stress level in this study. Based on data analysis, most of respondents in this study had moderate stress (66.7%). It could be happened because they need time to adapt to CBC method during nursing education. According to this, the researchers suggest that nursing student have to know CBC method before they start to study in first semester. Moreover, nursing faculty should provide information to them about managing stress if they get stress

Keywords: Stress, Competency Based Curriculum, Nursing student

ABSTRACTS
MATERNITY NURSING

QUALITATIVE STUDY: FAMILY SUPPORT OF MOTHERS IN CARE OF LBW BABY AT HOME

Ratna Widhiastuti¹, Susi Muryani²

Bhamada University Slawi12 Nursing and Nurses Undergraduate Study Program

Email: ratnawidhiastuti@gmail.com

Abstract: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an indicator used to determine the state of health status in a community, including maternal and infant services. Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants are at higher risk of complications such as cognitive deficits, motor delays, cerebral palsy, disorders of the respiratory system, thermoregulation and behavior and stunting. So far, there have been no studies that have focused on family support for mothers with LBW babies. This research is important because it will identify various family supports in caring for LBW babies . The purpose of this study was to determine the need for family support for newborn care at home is low. This research was conducted at Muhammadiyah Hospital Tegal. This research used mother informants who had 6-10 LBW babies. The method used in this research is qualitative by designing case studies. Colaizi data analysis. The results obtained 3 themes, emotional support, informational support, spiritual support. Family advice is involved in the care of LBW babies.

Keywords: LBW Babies, Family Support

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TO PREVENT COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONGST MOTHERS IN INDONESIA

**Aulia Nisfayanti^a, Suryane Sulistiana Susanti^{b*}, Fithria^b, Devi Darliana^b,
Syarifah Atika^b**

^aUndergraduate Program of Nursing Science, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah
Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

^bFaculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia
Email: suryane.s.susanti@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an outbreak disease and global health emergency throughout the world. Indonesia is one of the highest COVID-19 cases in the world and most cases emerge within the family cluster. This requires the attention of the entire community, especially the women's group in reducing the spike cases in this cluster. Objective: This study aimed to describe the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of mothers to prevent COVID-19 in Banda Aceh. By utilising comprehensive questionnaires, this study channeled a cross-sectional study among mothers in Banda Aceh, Indonesia with the population of 12.651 households. The sampling technique was conducted with probability sampling using stratified random sampling method with 221 respondents. Participant's self-reported data on the knowledge, attitude, and preparedness were tabulated and analysed using suitable statistical tools. The results showed that knowledge (84.2%), attitudes (55.2%), and practices (55.7%) of mothers to prevent COVID-19 were in good category. The study emphasised that although mothers have sufficient knowledge, attitude and practice, yet require improvement. Recommendation: The study recommended for health workers to be able to improve health promotion to prevent COVID-19 through the posyandu program specifically regarding the importance of physical distancing and vaccination.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, practice, mothers, prevention of COVID-19, Indonesia.

The Effect Of Combination Of Breathing Relaxation And Dzikir On Anxiety In Pregnant Women In Trimester Iii In The Work In Puskesmas Langsa Baro

Zahratul Muna, Triana Dewi and Hamidah Hanim

UNIVERSITAS SAINS CUT NYAK DHEN

Email: zahratul041999@gmail.com

Abstract: During pregnancy, mothers experience physical and psychological changes that occur due to hormonal changes. The process of adjusting to new conditions experienced by pregnant women can then cause anxiety. To overcome anxiety during pregnancy, non-pharmacological options. Interventions that are often used and proven effective to reduce anxiety are breathing relaxation techniques and dzikir. This study aims to determine the Effect of Combination of Breathing Relaxation and Dhikr on Anxiety in Third Trimester Pregnant Women in the Langsa Baro Health Center Working Area in 2021. The designs used in this study were quasi-experimental designs with a one-group pre-test and post-test design approach. The number of research samples was 15 third trimester pregnant women, the sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate using the Paired T-Test. The results showed that the level of anxiety was known to have a p value (sig) $(0.000) < 0.05$, which means that there is an effect of a combination of breathing relaxation and dhikr on anxiety in third trimester pregnant women. There is an effect of a combination of breathing relaxation and dhikr on anxiety in third trimester pregnant women. It is hoped that health workers will increase counseling about pregnancy, especially about problems that can occur during pregnancy so that mothers can be more relaxed in dealing with pregnancy and childbirth.

Keywords: Breathing, Relaxation, Dzikir, Anxiety

QUALITY OF ANTENATAL SERVICE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

Rahmah Rahmah, Ahyana Ahyana and Farah Diba

Universitas Syiah Kuala
Email: farah.diba@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Antenatal care is one of the essential services during pregnancy. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a decline in access and quality of antenatal care, which affected the visits of pregnant women to Primary Health Care (Puskesmas) and Posyandu services. The decrease in coverage of these services can increase the risk of complications and maternal mortality (MMR). Therefore, efforts that can be made to prevent these problems are to maintain optimal quality of antenatal care and adjust to changes in maternal service standards during the pandemic. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of antenatal care during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the North Aceh Primary Health Centre. This is a quantitative with a descriptive design research and uses a cross sectional study approach. The population in this study are pregnant women with a gestational age of 36 weeks living in the working area of the Dewantara Health Center. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a total sample of 102 people. For data collection, researchers used the QPCQ (Quality Prenatal Care Questionnaire) tools. The results showed that as many as 78 respondents (76.5%) gave a good assessment of the antenatal services obtained during the visit and as many as 24 respondents (23.5%) gave a poor rating. It is recommended to the Puskesmas to be able to provide high encouragement to antenatal care even though there are service restrictions but not to be an obstacle in facilitating counselling, screening risk factors and providing services according to fixed procedure.

Keywords: Antenatal Care, QPCQ, COVID-19, Public Health Center

PROTEIN MARKERS OF PREDICTIVE PREECLAMPSIA: A MINI REVIEW

Oktalia Sabrida, Muslim Akmal, Sri Wahyuni and Khairan Khairan

Graduate School of Mathematics and Applied Sciences, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Aceh
Email: oktalia0510@gmail.com

Abstract: The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one indicator of the success of maternal health efforts. Every day, approximately 810 women die around the world (approximately 295,000 in 2017) as a result of preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Preeclampsia is one of the main causes of maternal mortality and morbidity. Preeclampsia also has a major contribution to fetal and newborn mortality related to asphyxia and prematurity. Around 7,000 newborn deaths worldwide die each day, with about 1/3 dying on the day of birth and nearly 3/4 dying within the first week of life. Data shows that cases of preeclampsia occur in about 5% to 8% of all pregnancies worldwide. This review article aims to determine the predictive protein markers of preeclampsia. The review article uses an online article database to perform keyword searches and investigate marker proteins that play a role in the incidence of preeclampsia. Several studies have shown that predictive markers have been associated with preeclampsia, such as soluble fms-like tyrosine 1 (sFLT-1), Pentraxin 3 (PTX3), human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), and cortisol.

Keywords: sFLT1, PTX3, hCG, cortisol, Preeclampsia

Relationship Between Knowledge And Family Support In The Prevention Of Anemia In Pregnant Mothers During Pandemic Covid-19

Darmawati Darmawati, Miftahul Hasanah and Dara Ardhia

Faculty of nursing Universitas Syiah Kuala
Email: darmawati.fkep@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Anemia is the most common health problem in the world, especially in developing countries. In Indonesia, the prevalence of pregnant women with anemia has reached 48.9%. Iron deficiency is a major nutritional problem that causes anemia in pregnant women. One of the efforts to prevent anemia is to increase the knowledge and support of the family, especially the husband as the closest person. With the current Covid-19 pandemic situation, husband's support is an important thing that pregnant women need. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of knowledge and family support in the prevention of anemia in pregnant women during the Covid-19 pandemic. Research using cross sectional study approach. The population in this study is pregnant women in the Working Area of Puskesmas Aceh Besar with a sample size of 75 pregnant women. Data collection techniques used questionnaires were developed by researchers. There is a relationship of knowledge and family support in the prevention of anemia in pregnant women with a p-value of 0.020. Low maternal knowledge will affect the health condition of pregnant women, but it can be balanced by high husband's support. In a pandemic condition, mothers do not routinely conduct Ante Natal Care (ANC) to the health center so that the knowledge that should be obtained from health workers is not obtained by pregnant women. High husband support is a positive value that can improve the health of pregnant women, especially in the current pandemic

Keywords: Anemia, Family Support, Knowledge, Pandemic Covid 19

ANALYSIS OF ROLLING MASSAGE IN POSTPARTUM MOTHERS TO INCREASE BIRTH WEIGHT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Darmawati¹, Mira Rizkia¹, Nova Fajri^{2*}, Hajjul Kamil³, Rosmaidar⁴.

¹Maternity Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Darussalam.

²Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Darussalam

³Leadership and Management Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Darussalam

⁴Pharmacology Department, Faculty of Veterinary, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Darussalam

Email: novafajri@unsyiah.ac.id

Abstract: Breast milk is essential nutrition to prepare optimal growth and development for babies. One of the techniques used to launch breast milk production by increasing the hormone oxytocin is Rolling Massage Technique. However, very few studies discuss the effect of rolling massage on a baby's weight during the covid-19 pandemic. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of the Rolling Massage technique on increasing the weight of babies born during the Covid-19 pandemic. The method using a quantitative with a quasi-experimental design and a cross-sectional study approach. The sample was selected using the purposive sampling technique with a total of 63 postpartum mothers who were divided into 32 intervention groups and 31 control groups. The rolling massage was given on days 1, 3 and 7. Evaluation of the intervention was carried out by measuring the baby's weight on day 30. Data analysis used an independent t-test with the results showing a significant difference in infant weight between the two groups. It is hoped that health workers can provide education regarding the rolling massage technique since pregnancy to be implemented in the postpartum period to increase the baby's weight.

Keywords: Rolling massage technique, postpartum, baby weight

A REVIEW OF WOMEN UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONCEPT OF MILK BANK AND MILK DONATION

Siti Mariam Muda¹ Nur Amira Binti Nor Azman²

¹ Department of Special Care Nursing, Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia

² Kulliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia
Email : sitimariam@iium.edu.my

Abstract: Human milk is the golden standard of infant nutrition. It is the most natural, inexpensive, environment-friendly, easily accessible with the healthiest start to life for children survive and thrive. World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) recommend that infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of their life. Therefore, in promoting the health of preterm infants and infants who are unable to receive other than breastmilk, women should have knowledge on milk donation and how milk bank works such collection of breast milk, transportation, sterilization and other practice might influence women share their breast milk. Online literature search was conducted using google scholar and IIUM databases included PubMed, and Scopus and EBSCOHost following PRISMA guidelines. A total of 22 eligible articles were reviewed. Information should be disseminated during the early stage of the establishment of human milk banks and should be well promoted. Health professionals should play an active role in the publicity of milk banks so they can recruit more donors and women may come to know the existence of human milk banks and it benefits. It is important to enhance public awareness regarding human milk banks for life-saving therapy for preterm infants. Educating mothers and raising their understanding of the importance of breast milk is important.

Keywords: Breast Milk, Human Milk Bank, Knowledge, Attitude, Perception

